

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



KARNATAKA STATE

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

KARNATAKA STATE

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

552/86

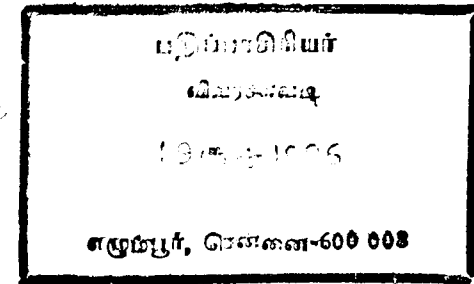
GAZETTEER OF INDIA :



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

6/1/86



CHIEF EDITOR
SURYANATH U KAMATH

PRINTED AT
V B SOOBBAIAH & SONS
1101, O T C ROAD, BANGALORE-560 002
1985

Price : Rs. 75/-

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA PUBLICATION
1985

© GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EDITOR
8th FLOOR B W S S B BUILDING
CAUVERY BHAVAN
DISTRICT OFFICE ROAD
BANGALORE-560 009

Copies can be had from :

THE DIRECTOR
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT
Dr AMBEDKAR VEEDHI
BANGALORE-560 001

OR

THE CHIEF EDITOR
KARNATAKA GAZETTEER
8th FLOOR B W S S B BUILDING
CAUVERY BHAVAN
DISTRICT OFFICE ROAD
BANGALORE-560 009

OR

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
GOVERNMENT BRANCH BOOK DEPOT
DHARWAD

OR

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
GOVERNMENT BRANCH BOOK DEPOT
GULBARGA

PREFACE

It is exactly 102 years after the publication of the *Canara Gazetteer* in two parts by the Bombay Presidency that a new Gazetteer of the same district is being brought out now. Those were the days when the historical studies were still in infancy and the authors of the historical aspects in the old Gazetteer had meagre sources at their disposal. Now that the epigraphical material has been almost fully exploited, the Office of the Chief Epigraphist and the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwad, having copied a majority of the epigraphs from the district. The Bombay State had completed the Dharwad District Gazetteer in the post-independence series before Reorganisation of States and had done some spade work for the Uttara Kannada volume. A village-to-village survey had been conducted by the Gazetteer Department in Bombay regarding Uttara Kannada and a list of historical monuments and epigraphs, etc., from almost all villages had been secured. But this was over three decades ago. Work had to be started afresh by this office. Some spade work had been done by my esteemed predecessor in this office, Sri K. Abhishankar in 1976-77, but the work was intensively pursued from 1983, when the part II of the State Volume had been released. This volume would have been released in 1984 itself, but it was held up due to technical and administrative reasons. From this district onwards, 2,000 copies of the district gazetteers are published (instead of 1,000) as by now 10 out of the 15 district gazetteer volumes published so far have become out of print, and there is a mounting and also long-range demand for the district gazetteers.

The Gazetteer Unit has also published the State Gazetteer in 1982-83 in two parts, and a Kannada version of the State Volume only is being brought out in three parts ; two of these have already been published and the third (last) part is likely to be released by March 1986. We have three more districts to cover in this new post-independence series and collection of material on Belgaum district is already half-way through, and work on Mysore district volume has also been initiated. Belgaum volume is likely to be released during 1986-87 and Mysore during 1987-88. We hope to cover all the 19 districts under the new series by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Though we originally intended to have this as a volume of 800 pages, this volume has crossed 1,000 pages. This is in view of the fact that new researches in the field of history of the district had to be brought to light as no latest comprehensive work on

the history of the district has been published. In the course of the last one decade, there has been an enormous increase in Government's activity, and discussing every item of activity even in one short paragraph together with presenting up-to-date statistics takes considerable space. A gazetteer cannot dispense with such a coverage as it is primarily intended to serve as a handbook to Government servants, and also for all those who are interested in knowing the district's progress in various fields and think in terms of its future.

Uttara Kannada is a unique district, an anthropological gallery and a topographical wonder. The Western Ghat ranges (dividing the district vertically), the thick forests, the Deccan plateau plains, the coastal strip and the sea shore with its quiet beaches and marine sources and the mineral wealth have all made this district rich in resources. But, it is an irony that the people here are comparatively poor. The British developed this as a 'forest district' by their stringent forest regulations, and even today 81% of its land surface is forest, and it is the richest of the forest districts of Karnataka. In mineral wealth it is next only to Bellary district in the State. Scarcity of agricultural land (only 12% of the total area), dependence of the rural population (75%) mostly on land, lack of transport facilities and industrial enterprise have all made it a poor district. Malaria epidemic made matters worse. Availability of cultivable land is the lowest in Uttara Kannada among the districts of Karnataka, being only 1,09,491 hectares (1982-83) and thus pressure on land is great, industries being meagre.

Yakshagana and other folk arts have made the district culturally advanced, and in literacy (48%) its place is the fourth in Karnataka. It is an enlightened region by and large, the people being conscious of both their rights and duties. It was in the forefront in the freedom movement, having resorted to even no-tax campaign twice, and the illiterate peasants throwing a challenge to the British. It has made substantial progress in co-operative movement too. Post-Independence period, and more so, the post-Reorganisation period, has brought about a radical transformation. Now Uttara Kannada is a forward-looking region. But progress has also brought in its train many problems, causing lot of social conflict and unrest. It is the story of a region which was only in the bullock cart civilization till the other day and now suddenly being brought on the threshold of the nuclear technology. Here an effort is made to present an all-round picture of the district—its past, present and also the prospects for the future, in various spheres of human activity.

by an in-depth, grass-root level study.

There has been a great enthusiasm in the district over the publication of this volume. People have been looking forward with great expectation regarding its contents. We could do whatever we have with the kind and enthusiastic co-operation of a host of citizens and the employees of all Government offices, both of the Central and State, beginning with the Deputy Commissioners (mainly Sri T. Dhanashekharan and Sri R. Suresh) and the successive Headquarters Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner.

The Gazetteer Advisory Committee with its erudite members (whose list is given elsewhere) has been of great help to us by their valuable suggestions and sound guidance. The Chairman of the Committee, Sri T. R. Satish Chandran, Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, has taken special care of our work and has deeply involved himself with this publication. I must make a special mention of Sri A. S. Melkote, former Secretary to Information, Tourism and Youth Services Department, who had great enthusiasm for our work. No less is the enthusiasm and support of the present Secretary Sri Chiranjiv Singh. Of the innumerable public men, I must make a special mention of Prof. L. T. Sharma for functioning as an informal advisor and helping us in scrutinising most of the chapters and Dr. Krishnananda L. Kamat who has supplied a majority of the photographs here, and also taken immense pains in preparing the layout of all the plates. He has undertaken this invaluable work free of charge. He has also drafted the erudite section on Fauna in Chapter I. Dr. C. J. Saldanha of the Centre for Taxonomic Studies has similarly drafted the scholarly section on Flora. Dr. K. P. Bhat of the Bangalore University has furnished us a valuable note on the dialects of Kannada. To these all, and a number of other public men, whose names cannot be mentioned here only due to lack of space (and their list is very long), I express my deep sense of gratitude. I must place on record the labour of my colleagues Sri S. A. Jagannath and Sri B. S. Satyanarayana, Editors and Sri Stephen Paul and Sri A. Lakshminarasimhan, Investigators, who toiled even on holidays with me in seeing the volume through the press. I must thank Sri V. B. Viswanath, the Printer, who did a neat and smooth job.

BANGALORE
25-10-1985

SURYANATH U KAMATH
Chief Editor

GAZETTEER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Shri T R Satish Chandran, I A S, Chief Secretary to Government, Bangalore

Members: Shri Chiranjiv Singh, I A S, Secretary to Government, Information, Tourism and Youth Services Department, Bangalore

Shri K Balasubramanyam, I A S, (Retd.), Bangalore

Shri Annadanayya Puranik, Advocate and Author, Bangalore

Prof. K S Haridasa Bhat, Director, Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Research Centre, M G M College Campus, Udupi

Shri Patil Puttappa, Editor, Prapancha, Hubli

Dr. K V Ramesh, Director of Epigraphy, Office of the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore

Shri H L Nage Gowda, I A S (Retd.), Bangalore

Prof. S M A Hameed, Bangalore

Dr. M Shadakshara Swamy, Bangalore

Secretary: Dr. Suryanath U Kamath, Chief Editor, Karnataka Gazetteer, Bangalore

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

Chief Editor: Dr. Suryanath U Kamath

Editors: M Keshava Rao, B S Satyanarayana, M B Patil, P Veerasetty, A S Nagaraja, S N Ramachandraiah, H M Rangegowda, A Nurulla, R Madhwaraj, S A Jagannath, S Lakshminarayana Setty, Siddalingaiah (till 30-6-85), K G Nagaraj, S N Raju

Investigators: G Bhanudas, Stephen Paul, A Lakshminarasimhan, K Rajashekhara, R G Kulkarni, Devarakonda Reddy, M Chandrashekar, S Devendra

Superintendent: H G Gangaiah

Assistants: B C Revanna, S N Sreyamsa Kumar, S Raghavendra Rao, S Ramachandrappa (till 1-8-85),

Junior Assistant: M N Manohar

Stenographer: C S Jayaram (till 3-5-1985)

Typists: Ramalinga, B Abdul Khuddus, C N Madhu Rao

Kannada typist: B Jagannath

Librarian-cum-General Assistant: G S Patil

Driver: M Babu

Group D Officials: Thammanna, Beeraiah, Bhadraiah, Gangabyraiah, H Chandra

CONTENTS

	Page No.
PREFACE	V—VII
ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND OFFICE STAFF	VIII
CONTENTS	IX—XVI
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	1—97

(The figures in brackets are respective page numbers)

Origin of name (1) Location (2) Area and population (3) History of the district as an administrative Unit (3-7) Topography (7-11) The Sahyadrian Tract and the Eastern Margins (11-15) Hills (15-16) Rivers (18) The Kalinadi (18-19) The Bedti or Gangavali (19) The Aghanashini or Tadri (19-20) The Sharavati (20-21) The Varada (21-22) Geology (22-24) Minerals and Ores (24) Iron Ore (24-26) Titaniferous Iron Ore (26-28) Manganese Ore (28-29) Limestone (30-31) Kankar (31) Bauxite (31) Copper (31-32) Clay (32-33) Asbestos (33) Mica (33) Mineral pigments (33) Vanadium Ore (33) Rock Crystal (33-34) Sand (34-35) Steatite (35) Dolerite Dyke Rocks (35) Building stones (35) Ground water (37-38) Forests (39) Types of forests (39-43) Loss of forest area (44) Exploitation of forests (44) Timber (45) Matchwood and plywood (45) Bamboo (45-46) Firewood (46) Development Schemes (46) Afforestation (46) Cashew (46-47) Forest Development Fund Scheme (47) Integrated Development of Western Ghats (47-48) Tree improvement (48) Vegetative propagation (48) Grassy blank Afforestation (48) Medicinal plants (48-49) Other Trials (49) Social Forestry (49) Forest Acts (49-50) Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act 1976 (50) Wildlife Protection Act (50) Forest Privileges (50-52) Forest settlement (52-53) Forest Industries Corporation (53) Forest Plantation Corporation (53-54) Chashew Development Corporation (54) Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary (54) Forest training (54-55) Mini

Zoo (55) Flora (55) Littoral Vegetation (55-) Coastal hinterland (56-57) Tropical Evergreens (57-58) Semi-Evergreen Forests (58-59) Moist Deciduous Forests (59-60) Rheophytic Vegetations (60) Presures on the Vegetations (60-62) List of Botanical names of plants (63-66) Fauna (67) Marine (67-68) Fresh Water (69) Coastal strip (69-72) Highland (72-74) Climate (74) Seasons (74) Rainfall (75-76) Pressure and winds (76) Temperature (76-77) Humidity (77) Cloudiness (77-78) Special Weather Phenomena (78) Trends (78-79) Ecology and Environment (79-81) Statistical tables (82-97).

Ed : B. S. Satyanarayana and K. Rajashekara

CHAPTER II - HISTORY

Introduction (98-99) Archaeology (99-101) Inscriptions (101) Traditions and Legends (101-102) The Shata-vahanas (102) The Chutus (102-103) The Kadambas (103-104) Mayura Sharman (104-106) Kakustha Varman (106-108) The Bhojas (109-110) The Kekayas (110-112) The Pallavas (112) The Chalukyas (112-114) The Rashtrakutas (114) The Chalukyas of Kalyana (115-116) The Seanas (116-117) The Hoysalas (117) The Kadambas of Goa (117-119) Kadambas of Hanagal (119-121) The Kadambas of Chandavar (121-122) The Alupas (122-123) Penetration by Muslim Power (123-124) Vijayanagara Rule (124-129) The Saluvas of Gersoppa (130) The Saluvas of Haduvalli (133-136) The Bilgi Odeyars (136-138) The Nayakas of Sonda (138-141) The Keladi Nayakas (141-144) The Bijapur Rulers (144-145) The Marathas (145-148) The Mughuls (148) The Portuguese (148-154) The Dutch (154-155) The French (156) The Germans (156) The English (156-159) Haider and Tipu (159-162) Anti-British Uprisings (162-163) 1857 (163-164) National awakening (164-166) The Home Rule League (166-167) Non-Co-operation Movement (167-170) Salt Satyagraha (170-172) Civil Disobedience : Other Forms (172-73) No-Tax Campaign (173-175) No-Tax Campaign (175-) Sufferings (177-180) Sardar Patel's tribute (180-181) Individual Satyagraha (181) Quit

98-187

India (181-185) Unification Movement (185-186) The Agrarian Movement (187)

Ed : Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath

CHAPTER III-PEOPLE

188-297

Introduction (188-189) Population (189) Growth of population (189-190) Drift in population (190-193) Density of population (193-196) Age at marriage (196) Tables (198-200) Workers and occupations (201-202) Urban population (202-204) Growing Urbanisation (204-205) Towns (205-207) Rural population (207-209) Houses and households (209) Institutional and house-less population (210) Disabled population (210-212) Languages (213-217) Dialects of Kannada (217-219) Kannada as official language (219) Tables (220-223) Religions (223-225) Ganesha worship (225-226) Shiva worship (226) Shakti cult (227) Naga pooja (228) Dattatreya Upasana (228-229) Kula Devatas (229) Other deities (230-231) Dattatreya Yogeendra Saraswati (231-232) Brahmarshi Daivaratji (232) The Svarnavalli Matha (234) Sonda Matha (233) Chitrapur Matha (234) Kekkar Matha (234) Avadi Matha (234-235) Ramakrishna Matha (235) Integration Council (235-236) Scheduled Castes and Tribes (236-239) Castes and Tribes (239-255) Other Castes (255-274) Festivals (274-279) Jatras (279-282) Gallantry (282-284)

Sports, Games and Recreation (284) Traditional Games (284-286) Physical Education (286-287) Post-independence Period (287-288) After Reorganisation (288) Institutions promoting sports (288-293) Rural pastimes (294) Other recreations (294-296) Eminent sportsmen (296-297)

Ed : M. Keshava Rao and A. S. Nagaraja

CHAPTER IV - AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

298-382

Introduction (298-299) Buchanan's Accounts (299-300) Modern Time Indicators (300 - 301) Agricultural population (301) Land Utilization (301) Soils (301-305) Soil Survey (305) Land Reclamation (305-307) Soil Conservation (307-308) Soil health (309) Cropping pattern (309-310) Manures, fertilisers (310-313)

Agricultural Research Stations (313-314) Seed Farms (314) Paddy (314-316) Sugarcane (316) Groundnut (316) Ragi (316-317) Pulses (317) Developmental activities (317-322) Agricultural schools (322-323) Investigation of Rice Pest (323) Small farmers development agency (223-324) District Rural Development Society (324-326) Integrated Rural Development Programme (326-327) Extension training sub-centres (327-328) Agro Industries Corporation (328-329) Agricultural extension (329) Demonstrations and trials (329) Syndicate Agriculture Foundation (329-330) Farmers' Forum (330) Young Farmers' Association (330) Krishika Samaj (330-331) Horticulture (331-332) Arecanut (332-334) Cashewnut (334-335) Coconut (335) Spices (335-336) Farms and Nurseries (336-337) Development Schemes (337-341) Special Schemes (342-343) Irrigation (343) Minor Irrigation Projects (345-349) Animal husbandry (349) Live stock population (350-351) Veterinary Institutions (352-354) Small Farmers Development Agency (354-355) Special component plan (355-356) Dairy Development Scheme (356-357) Western Ghat Development Programme (357) Applied Nutrition Programme (357) Other Schemes (357-359) Fisheries (359-366) Inland fisheries (366) Fishery Survey Unit - Mariculture - Applied Nutrition Programme (368), Fishing methods (368-370) Fishing craft (370-371) Utilization and curing (371-372) International Projects and Centrally Sponsored Projects (372) Indo-Denmark Project (372-374) Indo-Norwegian Project (374-375) Deep Sea Fishing (375) Other facilities (376-377) Special programmes - Pelagic Fisheries Project- State Assistance (378) Central Assistance (379) Fisheries Corporation (379-380) Central Research Sub-Station (380-381) Fishermen Co-operative Societies (381-382) Education and Training (382)

Ed : B. S. Satyanarayana, M. Chandrashekar and S. N. Raju

CHAPTER V - INDUSTRIES

Introduction (383-384) Old time industries (384-386) Village Industries and Industrial Co-operatives (386) Mining Industries (386-387) Mysore Minerals Ltd.,

383-423

(387-389) Power Generation (389) Kali Hydro Electric Project (389-393) Atomic Power Station (393) Distribution of Power (393-394) Finance for Industries (394) District Industries Centre (394-397) Development Schemes (397-398) Large and Medium Scale Industries (398) Dandeli Saw Mill (398-399) Plywood factory (399-400) West Coast Paper Mills (400-401) Dandeli Ferro Alloys (401-402) Dehydration and Pelletisation Project (402) Ballarpur Industries Ltd. (403-404) Karnataka State Veneer (404-405) Small Scale Industries (405-406) Manufacture of Tiles (406-407) Fishing Industry (407) Ship Building Industry (407-408) Others (408-410) Sericulture (410-411) Hotel Industry (411-412) Industrial Estates (412-413) Artisan Training Institute (413) Khadi and Village industries (414) Gobar Gas Plants (414-417) Apiary industry (417) Gram Seva Samiti (418-419) Other Cottage and Village Industries (419-423).

Ed : H M Rangegowda

CHAPTER VI - BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE 424-493

Banking and Finance (424) Earlier Relief Measures (425-426) Rural Indebtedness (427-428) Lead Bank Scheme (428-429) DRP Scheme (429) Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976 (429-430) Bonded Labour (430) Banking (431-432) Rapid Expansion (432-435) Insurance (435) L I C (435-436) KGID (436-437) Ashakiran (437) Drive for Savings (437-438) Karnataka State Lottery (438) Coinage and currency (438-439) Co-operative Movement (439-444) Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank (444-446) Agricultural Credit Societies (446-448) Farmers Service Society (448-449) Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (449-452) Marketing Societies (452-456) North Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Bank (457) Industrial Co-operatives (457-458) Tile Manufacturing Societies (458-460) KAMCO (460-461) Consumer Co-operatives (461) Central Wholesale Stores (461) Central Store (462) Urban Co-operative Banks (462-466) Fisheries Societies (466-468) District Co-operative Marketing Federation (468-470) Labour Societies (471-472) Farming Societies (472-473) Housing Co-operatives

(473-474) Milk Societies (474-475) Other Co-operatives
 (475-476) District Co-operative Union (476) Trade
 and Commerce (477-479) Imports and Exports (479-
 481) Sea Trade (481-482) Export Inspection Agency
 (483) Marketing of fish (483) Regulated Market (484-
 487) State Trading (488) Fair Price Shops (488) Ware-
 housing (488) Fairs (489) Shandies (489-490) Weights
 and Measures (490-492) Trade Associations (492-493).
 Ed : M B Patil and G Bhanudas

CHAPTER VII - COMMUNICATIONS

Introduction (494-496) Roads (496-501) Rural Com-
 munication Programme (501) Bridges (501-503) Public
 Conveyance (503-504) State Transport (504-505)
 Goods transport (505) Karnataka State Road Trans-
 port Corporation (505-506) Other vehicles (506) Rail-
 ways (506-508) Care for the Line (508-509) Rest
 Houses (509-510) Ports (511-519) Light Houses (519-
 520) Water transport (520-521) Inland water transport
 (521-523) Posts and Telegraphs (524-527)
 Ed : R Madhwaraj

CHAPTER VIII - MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Ed : S Lakshminarayana Setty

CHAPTER IX - ECONOMIC TRENDS

Workers and Non-Workers (551) Wages (552-558)
 Employment (558-559) District Employment Exchange
 (559-560) Prices (560-566) Surveys (566) Village
 Survey (567) Techno-Economic Survey (567) Survey
 of Ankola (568) Urban Study of Sirsi (568) Economic
 Survey of Vanalli (570) Lead Bank Survey (570)
 Socio-Economic Profile of LIC (571) District Income
 (571-574) Per Capita Income (574) Growing urbani-
 sation (574) Regional and Inter-regional disparities
 (574-577) Growth centres (577-579) Indicators of
 Development (579) Land Army (579) Jayanti Villages
 (582) Development Under Plans (583-585) Integrated
 Development of Western Ghats (585-587) Potentialities
 of Development (587-592).
 Ed : A S Nagaraja, B S Satyanarayana and M Chandrashekhar

CHAPTER X - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Introduction (593-597) Administration before 1956
 (597-600) After 1956 (600) Divisional Commissioner

494-527

528-550

551-592

593-608

(600-601) Deputy Commissioner (601-604) Special
 Deputy Commissioner (604) Assistant Commissioner
 (604-605) Tahsildar (605-606) Block Development
 Officer (606) Revenue Inspector (606-607) Village
 Officers (607) District Training Institute (607).

Ed : S A Jagannath

CHAPTER XI - REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

609-655

Introduction (609-610) Under Keladi Nayaks (610-611)
 Under Sonda Rulers (611-612) Under Haider and
 Tipu (612) British System 1799-1800 (613-614) Under
 Bombay Presidency (615-619) Revision Settlement
 (619-625) Revision Settlement of 1964 (625-628) Land
 Tenures (628-631) Inams (631) Land Administration
 (632) Land Revenue Accounts (632) Annual Accounts
 (633) Jamabandi (634) Dittum and Huzur Jamabandi
 (634-635) Realization of Land Revenue (635) Patta
 Books (636) Remission (636) Remission rules of 1966
 Land Reforms (637-642) Water rates (642-644) Other
 Taxes (644) State Excise (644) Stamps and Registra-
 tion (647-648) Commercial Tax (648-653) Central
 Excise and Customs (653-655).

Ed : B S Satyanarayana and Stephen Paul

CHAPTER XII - LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

656-678

Law and Order situation (657-659) Cognisable crimes
 (659) Grave crimes (660) Quinquennial averages (660)
 Unnatural deaths (660) M V Offences (661) Forest
 police squad (663) Organisation of District Police
 (664-666) Police Welfare (666-668) Home Guards
 (668-669) Jails and Lock-ups (669-670) District Prison,
 Karwar (670) Taluk Sub-Jails (671) Administration
 of Justice (671-678).

Ed : M Keshava Rao and R G Kulkarni

CHAPTER XIII - OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

679-694

State Government offices (679-690) Public Undertakings
 (690-693) Central Government Offices (693-694).

Ed : A. Nurulla

CHAPTER XIV - LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

695-734

Ancient times (695-696) Modern period (696-704)
 Municipalities (704-720) District Development

Council (721) Taluk Development Boards (722-726) Village Panchayats (726-728) Rural Water Supply (729-730) Housing (730).	
Ed: M. B. Patil, G. Bhanudas and S. Devendra	
CHAPTER XV - EDUCATION AND CULTURE	735-787
Education (736-763) Literature and Culture (764-775) Fine Arts (775-784) Other Organizations and artistes (784-787).	
Ed: Siddalingaiah and P Veerasetty	
CHAPTER XVI - MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	788-827
Births and Deaths (791-793) Sanitation (793) Epidemics and Communicable diseases (797-802) Medical Institu- tions (803-810) Primary Health Centres (810-811) Primary Health Units (811-820) Family Welfare (820) Health Extension Services (820-825) Departmental Organization (825-826) Drugs Control (826) I M A (827).	
Ed: S N Ramachandraiah	
CHAPTER XVII - OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	828
Labour Welfare (828-830) Labour Welfare Fund (830) Labour Unions (830-832) E S I Scheme (832-833) Welfare of Scheduled Castes (834-838) Welfare of Backward Classes (839-841) Welfare of Women and Children (841-847) Welfare of the Handicapped (847-848) Tibetan Refugees Rehabilitation (848-849) Pension to Freedom Fighters (849-850) Prohibition (850-852) Religious and Charitable Trusts (852-854) Wakf Institutions (854).	
Ed: S N Ramachandraiah	
CHAPTER XVIII PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	855-882
General Elections (857-863) Journalism (863-870) Volun- tary Social Service organisations (870-873) Other Associations (873-882).	
Ed: P Veerasetty	
CHAPTER XIX - PLACES OF INTEREST	883-975
Ed: S. A. Jagannath, A. Lakshminarasimhan and Devarakonda Reddy.	
APPENDICES—GENERAL	977-990
Ed: K. G. Nagaraj	
LIST OF TOWNS AND REVENUE VILLAGES	991-1008
Ed: K. G. Nagaraj	
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	1009-1022
Ed: M. Keshava Rao	
INDEX	1023-1046
Ed: B S Satyanarayana and M Chandrashekhar	
ERRATA	1047-1051
ILLUSTRATIONS	1053-1100

Uttara Kannada District

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

The Uttara Kannada district (called North Kanara till recently) is one of the 19 districts in Karnataka. It is one of the two coastal districts of the State and stretches itself along the coastline of the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats divide the district into two parts, and five of its taluks are in the coastal plain and six taluks are above the ghats, with parts of their territory stretching itself on the fringe of the Deccan Plateau. Uttara Kannada with its long silver white beaches, fertile green paddy fields, cool palm groves, picturesque river valleys and rich hilly forest tracts, is one of the most beautiful regions in India, endowed with the most captivating landscapes. Its waterfalls have attracted men from far and near. It is the richest forest districts of Karnataka, endowed with a bountiful variety of fauna and flora. Its coastline is dotted with some ports of inter-continental celebrity, humming with life by the movements of the hardy fisher folk and industrious traders.

Origin of name

The district is known as Uttara Kannada, and there is also another district in the State, known as Dakshina Kannada, another strip of territory to the South of this district, along the sea coast. The Portuguese called this territory as Canara, derived from Karnataka. Portuguese historian Faria Y Souza called this region 'Charnataka' (Karnataka) "or Canara which is corrupted form made to shorten the name". The Portuguese and the English continued to use the same name. Earlier, Dutch visitor, Von Linschoten (1583) also calls the

people here as the 'Canarins'. The British named their new district as Canara when they acquired it from Tipu in 1799, and they divided it into two in 1800, and called northern part as North Kanara. In Kannada language, the districts were called Uttara (north) Kannada and Dakshina (south) Kannada. Of late, the State Government discontinued the English nomenclature and named the district as Uttara Kannada from 31.1.1977.

Traditionally, southern tip of the district, area till Bhatkal, was called Tuluva, and from there, the region till the Gangavali river, was called Haive or Haiga as testified by Buchanan and other earlier records, and the territory to the north of the Gangavali was part of Konkan. Regions around Gersoppa and Bhatkal were called Tuluva, being treated as parts of Tulunadu or Dakshina Kannada. Inscriptions of rulers of Haduvalli and Gersoppa repeatedly speak of their rule over "Haive, Tulu and Konkana". But in modern times, the name Uttara Kannada (or North Kanara) struck. In popular parlance the district is even referred to as 'Karwar' district.

Location

The district is located in the mid-western part of the State. It lies between 74° 9' to 75° 10' east longitude and 13° 55' to 15° 31' north latitude and extends over an area of 10,327 sq km which is 5.37 per cent of the total area of the State and ranks 10th in the State. It extends to about 328 km north south and about 160 km east west. Most of the district is hilly and thickly wooded. The coast stretches in a long nearly straight line to the south south east except the shallow Karwar and Belekeri bays. The district can be approached by land through all-weather roads and also sea during navigable period of the year. Though the coast is unbroken by deep or wide mouthed estuaries, it is varied and picturesque, with rocky islands and capes, stretches of plam-fringed sand beaches, low narrow mouths and rough bluffs and headlands. The deep winding valleys, waving wooded hills and wild background of high peaks stretch behind the coastline boundaries.

The district which is a long and narrow strip of territory is surrounded by Belgaum district and Goa territory in the north, Dharwad district in the east, Dakshina Kannada and Shimoga districts in the south and the Arabian sea in the west. There is an extent of only 10 km of plain land in the south and it is here that the southern boundary of this district and the northern boundary of the Dakshina Kannada district meet.

Area and population

The area of the district was 10, 291 sq km and the population was 10, 72, 034 in 1981 as per census report. An area of about 36 sq km was added to this in 1983. The Supa taluk is the biggest taluk with an area of 1,890.3 sq km and the Bhatkal taluk is the smallest taluk in the district with an area of 348.9 sq km in 1981. For administrative purposes the district has been divided into 11 taluks. There are 13 towns and 1,283 inhabited villages and 55 uninhabited villages in the district. The following table gives the area, population, number of villages and towns in each taluk as per 1981 census.

Taluk	Area sq km	Percent- age to the district's area	Popula- tion 1981	Percent- age	No. of towns	No. of inhabi- ted vil- lages	No. of un- inhabited vil- lages
Ankola	918.7	8.8	81,057	7.56	1	84	2
Bhatkal	348.9	2.5	96,896	9.04	1	63	1
Haliyal,	847.4	8.2	1,32,552	12.36	3	112	21
Honavar	754.8	7.2	1,27,988	11.94	1	95	2
Karwar	732.1	7.1	1,25,635	11.72	1	54	4
Kumta	582.0	5.9	1,17,325	10.94	1	112	7
Mundgod	668.1	6.3	58,745	5.50	1	79	12
Siddapur	859.3	8.3	84,525	7.88	1	194	2
Sirsi	1,320.1	12.7	1,35,107	12.60	1	226	1
Supa	1,890.3*	18.4	52,215	4.87	1	137	3
Yellapur	1,301.1	12.6	59,989	5.59	1	127	—
Total	**10,291.0	100.0	10,72,034	100.00	13	1,283	55

* Plus about 36 sq km transferred from Belgaum district in 1983. This has to be added to the total and the total area is 10,327.

** The total area of the district given here does not tally with the taluk-wise figures as the latter was supplied by State Survey Department and the former by the Survey of India, and they use separate methods for measurement.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

Uttara Kannada was subjected to the rule of the Shatavahanas from the beginning of the Christian era. Later, the feudatories of the Shatavahanas, the Chutus started ruling from Banavasi (Sirsi tq). For some time, the area appears to have been subjected to the Pallavas of Kanchi and the northern parts of the district were subjected to the rule of the Bhojas of Chandore in Goa. By the middle of the 4th century A.D., the Kadambas of Banavasi started ruling over the whole district. The feudatories of the Kadambas, the Kekayas

administered some regions in the district from Haigunda (Honavar tq). The Chalukyas of Badami took the whole district from Kadambas from the sixth century and a branch of the Pallavas ruled over parts of Uttara Kannada as feudatories of the Chalukyas. Southern tracts were under the Alupas. Later, the district came under the control of the Rasthrakutas of Malkhed who were successors of Chalukyas of Badami as the imperial power of Karnataka, and a major part of the district was under the province Banavasi-12,000 of the Rashtrakutas. In the days of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, parts of the district were in the province Banavasi-12,000. In addition, Haive-500, Konkana-700, Halasi-12,000 and Hanagal-500 were some administrative units into which parts of the district were included. The Kadambas of Hanagal and the Kadambas of Goa administered parts of the district (being contemporaries), under the Chalukyas. There was also a minor feudatory family of the Kadambas of Chandavar, earlier ruling from Honavar and later from Chandavar, administering parts of the modern Honavar and Kumta taluk regions. From the close of the 13th century, the Saluvas of Gersoppa started their rule over the southern coastal taluks, and during the fifteenth century, there was a split in the family and the Saluvas of Haduvalli (Bhatkal tq) started ruling over the coastal regions to the south of the Venktapur river. By then, Vijayanagara had secured control over the district after a short period of Hoysala domination over parts of the district. The Alupas from Dakshina Kannada also had their sway over the southern coastal patch for sometime prior to Vijayanagara rule. The district also saw some wars between the Hoysalas and the Seunas (Yadavas). Vijayanagara posted a governor at Honavar. In addition to the Saluvas of Gersoppa and Haduvalli, there were other feudatories of Vijayanagar, the rulers of Bilgi and Sonda, and of these the prince of Sonda had considerable territory under him, to the north of the Gangavali and in the up-ghat region. The Sonda ruler had to later acknowledge the supremacy of the Adilshahis of Bijapur and the Marathas in succession. During the later half of the 16th century, the Keladi rulers were entrusted with responsibility of administering the district by the Vijayanagara empire. By the middle of the sixteenth century, Gersoppa was merged with Haduvalli, and this territory came to be occupied by Keladi in 1606. When Haider took over Keladi in 1763, he not only occupied the areas under Keladi in the district, but also subdued the rulers of Bilgi and Sonda. The ruler of Sonda took shelter in the Portuguese territory of Goa.

Thus the whole of the territory in the modern district came under Haider in 1764. After the fall of Tipu in 1799, the British formed the Canara district with regions in the former Kasargod taluk (now in Kerala), the present Dakshina Kannada (except the regions under Kodagu in those days) and the present Uttara Kannada. This was subjected to a single Collectorate, Sir Thomas Munro being appointed as the first Collector in 1799. Later, in November 1800, the district was divided into two divisions, and there were two separate Collectors for the northern and southern divisions. Honavar was the headquarters of the northern division. The present Uttara Kannada with the Kundapur taluk of Dakshina Kannada was in the northern division. In 1817, the district again came to have a common Collector. But in 1862, the district was once more divided, and Uttara Kannada with its present territories was transferred to the Bombay Presidency (15th April).

There were seven taluks in North Kanara between 1800 and 1817, namely, Kundapur, Honavar (with Haldipur as hq.) and Ankola below the ghats and Bilgi, Banavasi, Sonda (with Sirsi as hq.) and Supa (with Yellapur as hq.). Banavasi was later merged with Sonda, perhaps in 1817 (the date is not definite). Supa taluk was divided into two in 1857, Yellapur and Supa, and latter had Haliyal as its headquarters. Sadashivgad was created as a sub-taluk in 1853, and this was later converted into Karwar taluk under Bombay administration (the date is not available; perhaps in 1862). In 1859, Bilgi was merged with Sonda taluk and the new taluk was named Sirsi Taluk. Thus, before the transfer of the district to Bombay administration, there were five taluks in Uttara Kannada, namely, Supa, Sirsi, Yellapur, Honavar and Ankola, and Sadashivgad (later Karwar taluk) was a sub-taluk. Sometime in between (in 1862?) Karwar, Kumta, Siddapur and Haliyal taluks were created and Supa and Ankola were made mahals. In 1880, Ankola mahal was again elevated to the status of a taluk. There were eight taluks in 1880, namely, Honavar, Ankola, Supa (Haliyal), Yellapur, Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumta and Karwar and three pethas, viz. Supa, Mundgod and Bhatkal. In 1908, Supa taluk was renamed as Haliyal taluk. Mundgod petha was elevated as a taluk in 1948 and Bhatkal and Supa pethas in 1960. Till 1955, there had been only two sub-divisions, Karwar and Kumta, and after that a third sub-division, Sirsi was created. On the 10th of January 1983, certain territories (about 36 sq km) from Khanapur taluk in Belgaum district were transferred to the Supa taluk of Uttara Kannada and a new village, Ramnagar was created. This was with a view to

rehabilitate the displaced persons in the villages submerged under the Kali Project. As Supa town was submerged, the taluk headquarters was shifted to Joida.

The district, at present, has 11 taluks, divided into three sub-divisions as shown below. Karwar sub-division having the taluks of Karwar, Haliyal and Supa (total area 3,469.8 sq. km.), Kumta sub-division having Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal and Ankola taluks (area 2,604.4 sq. km.) and Sirsi sub-division with the taluks of Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod and Yellapur (4,148.6 sq. km.).

There are 25 hoblis or revenue circles in the district as mentioned below in 1981.

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Hoblis (Revenue Circles)	Name of hoblis
1	2	3	4
1.	Ankola	4	1) Ankola (21)* 2) Balale (25) 3) Belekeri (20) 4) Bhasgod (20)
2.	Bhatkal	2	1) Mavalli (10) 2) Susgadi (54)
3.	Haliyal	4	1) Haliyal (25) 2) Murkwad (29) 3) Sambrani (22) 4) Dandeli (57)
4.	Honavar	3	1) Honavar (24) 2) Manki (35) 3) Mavinkurve (38)
5.	Karwar	4	1) Baad (6) 2) Ghadsai (21) 3) Kinnar (14) 4) Savantwada (17)
6.	Kumta	4	1) Gokarn (21) 2) Kujalli (46) 3) Kumta (10) 4) Mirjan (42)
7.	Mundgod	2	1) Mundgod (38) 2) Pala (53)

1	2	3	4
8.	Siddapur	3	1) Kodkani (71) 2) Kondli (45) 3) Umbalmāne (80)
9.	Sirsi	4	1) Banavasi (72) 2) Hulekal (55) 3) Sampkhand (54) 4) Sirsi (46)
10.	Supa	3	1) Castle Rock (37) 2) Kumbawada (42) 3) Supa (61)
11.	Yellapur	2	1) Manchikeri (76) 2) Yellapur (51)

* Figures given in brackets indicate number of villages in each circle.

Total number of circles 35.

Total number of villages 1,338.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is hilly and thickly wooded in most of the parts. Its major part is essentially highland, the lowland being restricted to pockets along the courses of rivers. A somewhat broken and irregular Sahyadri range of central hills with an average height of 700 meters divides the district into two parts, the uplands or the regions above the ghāt with an area of nearly 7,770 sq km, is 600 to 700 meters above sea level and the low lands covering about 3,370 sq km. Except the shallow Karwar and Belekeri bays in the north, the 144 km of the Uttara Kannada coast stretch in a long nearly straight line to the south south east. Though unbroken by deep bays or wide-mouthed estuaries, the coast is varied and picturesque with rocky islands and rocky capes, stretches of palm-fringed sand beach, low narrow river mouths and rough bluffs and headlands. There stretch high winding valleys, waving woody hills and a wild background of high peaks behind the changing coast line. The district has three main and distinctive regions: the coastlands, the Sahyadrian interior and the eastern margin where the tableland begins. Relief and climate have introduced these regional differences. The coast lands are the best developed areas with a high degree of economic development and a high density of population. It is in this region the taluks of Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal

are situated. The Sahyadrian region is mostly forested, and only the roads crossing the ghats sustain human activity, though the valleys have special significance as belts of spice and areca gardens for which the district has been famous since antiquity. The eastern margin is an undulating land, partly under forest and partly cleared up for agriculture. It is a transitional zone between the forests proper and the cultivated uplands of the Dharwad district. Parts of Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks are plain country, comparable with the western half of Dharwad district. Though the main geographical divisions of Uttara Kannada and its major geographical characteristics have been described above there is an immense variety of detail in each region.

The coastal tract begins in the north from the village Majali on the Goa border and continues in the south upto the Dakshina Kannada boundary a little beyond the port of Bhatkal, till Gorte village. It varies in width from about 16 to 48 km depending upon the nature of estuaries and the intermediate tableland. Contrary to the general impression this is not a 'plain' but a succession of estuarine plains connected by narrow coastal strips. Thus the tract in its northern extremity is a narrow coastal strip with the large fishing village of Majali, a focus of human activity. A little to its south, overlooking the mouth of the Kali lies the ancient fort of Sadashivgad and its minor counterpart the Chitakula both standing on lateritic bluffs. Sadashivgad was an important hill fort as it commanded the entrance to the Kali estuary and its port Karwar, situated on the other bank of the river. The river is tidal upto about 33 km upstream. At the upper navigable limit is situated the old settlement of Kadra, now a straggling village, but till the last century a place of importance, where goods were unloaded for their overland journey across the ghats, on pack animals. Now, metalled roads connect the Karwar port with Belgaum and Dharwad regions *via* the Anshi pass. However, local trade is still carried on by this waterway by means of small sailing craft and by motor launches which specialise in passenger traffic. Between Kadra and its junction with the sea, the river widens out, and on either side, it is fringed with extensive mangrove swamps. Beyond the swamps lie wide patches of flat lands mainly given to rice, though lines of coconut trees form a prominent feature of the landscape. Cultivation is intensive and both the sweet lands and saline stretches locally known as *gazni* are given to rice. Only one crop of rice or sugar cane is raised during the year, and rice is followed by pulses and occasionally by vegetables wherever there is some water.

irrigation. Large nucleated villages form another important element in the landscape. These generally prefer a junctional site between rice lands and the lateritic hills which are usually covered with poor scrub and given to rough grazing. Halga, on the northern bank, and Kadwad, on the southern, are such typical villages. Agriculture is evidently the main occupation of the people, but it cannot engage all the population, as most of the area is hilly or under forest. In the absence of a substantial support from local industry or commerce, a good part of the rural population migrates to the ghats in the winter for employment in the governmental projects in the forests and some of it in search of employment to the Bombay metropolis. Fisheries have assumed great importance, and much of it consists of both the sea and inland fisheries: mullusos, oysters and prawns. Soon after the tides, the shallow bed in the estuary is a scene of frequent activity for the local population in search of sea-food. Slightly beyond the rice lands, the topography on either side of the river valleys becomes more varied and irregular because of the lateritic hills and granitic bosses. Laterite occurs extensively, both in the form of low hills as near Kadwad and Siddapur and also as low plateaus which present a barren appearance. The lateritic areas are useful in local economy for one purpose only: they supply good building stone. Evidence of the destruction of forests in the past and the consequent impoverishment of good land, and its reduction to a lateritic state, is abundant. These extensive barren surfaces and the severely limited good quality land bring at once the contrast between the poverty of the natural resources of the Kali basin and the heavy pressure of population that it carries. The port of Karwar (population 47,210) controlled the somewhat once sluggish economic activity of the basin. The Karwar-Hubli road, the ore that it brings to the port and the recently built Kali bridge have made the town active and humming. Kadwad, about eight km in the interior, was the original site of Karwar. With the development of Karwar in the days of the East India Company, the town migrated seawards and occupied a position on the Baad plain, nestling below the heights of the Gudehalli range. While the town is situated in the interior, the administrative element fringes all along the beach. Towards the Kali mouth, a narrow road connected the town with Kodibag which has now become a part of Karwar, and Karwar appears even to extend itself to Sadashivgad and Chitakula after the completion of the Kali bridge. To the south, the town of Karwar extends along the Baitkol cove, which is natural harbour giving good anchorages to small steamers.

It extends its urban influence upto the fishing village situated at the head of the cove. The newly founded chemical factory at Binaga has given added importance to this region. Along the wharfs of the Baithkoti runs the Karwar-Ankola road, which when it crosses the Guddenhalli-Baithkoti range in a small Ghat, leaves Karwar and its urban extensions abruptly, and enters the casuarina landscape of the Belekoti bay. It separates the Kali basin from that of the Gangavali.

About 20 km to the south of Karwar lies the small town of Ankola (population 12,153) situated on a small creek. It has a limited importance mainly because it is situated well away from the river basin and lies between two larger towns: Karwar and Kumta. The Gangavali basin is almost a counterpart of the Kali basin from the point of view of economic development and density of population. It is a smaller valley, and the lateritic plateaus seem to dominate the entire landscape. Villages are situated along the river banks and also along the coastline. Gukarn (population 11,085), situated on a lateritic bluff on the coast, is a famous religious centre. The Sanikatta salt flats hold economic importance since it is the largest salt producing unit in this part.

A narrow range of hills separates the Gangavali basin from that of the Aghanashini further south. Like the Kali, the Aghanashini river is navigable upstream for a distance of nearly over 30 km. At the navigable end is situated a small township-Uppinapattana. The river is however, practically enclosed by an advancing sand bar and is much silted up. Mirjan, on its northern bank, was a famous port in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but now is a small village. Thus Kumta which is situated, not at the mouth of the Gangavali, but on a creek nearby, rose to importance. It became a famous port exporting spices and products of the plateau, notably cotton. Although Kumta, with the rise of Bombay, has long since ceased to be an important port, the Dhafwad cotton which was exported via Kumta is still known as Kumta cotton.

South of the Aghanashini basin, the coastline is straight and sandy. Inside, the alluvial flat lands adjoining stream courses are severely restricted by the lateritic plateaus of Honavar and Shirali. Dhareeshwar standing on a lateritic bluff has an ancient shrine. The sandy coastline and coastal dunes have considerably influenced local agriculture. Along the coast, the casuarina plantations try to arrest the

migrations of the sand inwards on the fertile alluvial land. Areas cleared of sand support a poor rice economy. Dumps of cleared sand strengthen the sand dune landscape and locally these are known as 'Chitte' lands. Good rice land is restricted to small belts adjoining the bases of the lateritic plateaus. Towards the estuaries, swamps induce *gazni* (saline land) cultivation. Haldipur is a large village. But economic importance gravitates round Honavar and the banks of the Sharavati river. Honavar (population 15,124) is a port of great antiquity. It specialised in exporting the products of the Ghats, especially pepper. Of all the rivers of Uttara Kannada, the Sharavati forms the best waterways from the ancient town of Gersoppa to Honavar. In historical times, goods used to be brought down the ghats on pack animals to Gersoppa, and thence by sail to Honavar for further export. Nagarbastikeri in the vicinity of Gersoppa was a famous seat of Jaina kings, but it is now completely overrun by jungle. On both sides of the Sharavati river, there is luxuriant growth of tropical forests; the immediate banks of the river are dotted with flourishing villages with rich rice fields, where double-cropping is often practised, and belts of coconut plantations. In spite of the silted-up harbour and the treacherous sand bar at the Sharavati mouth, there is a good deal of sailing traffic. With the completion of the Sharavati bridge and the fisheries harbour, Honavar has grown in importance.

South of the Sharavati basin, laterite assumes a more forbidding appearance, and agricultural land is restricted to a small strip along the coast. Except in the environs of Mavalli and Shirali which form good agricultural patches, the country is barren and monotonous due to laterite. Bhatkal situated at the southern end of the district was once an important port. It has one cultural feature of distinction: it is the home of the Navayat Muslims, an Arabian race with marked physical features. They constitute the major elements in Bhatkal's population, and they have retained their traditional occupation of trade with Persian Gulf and Africa, and that accounts for their general prosperity. The West Coast high way has given a blow to the growth of Bhatkal harbour.

The Sahyadrian Tract and the Eastern Margins

Beyond the low level plateaus of the coastal regions, lies the Malenadu (hill country) of the North Karnataka. This is physically an extension of the Sahyadrian main range from Maharashtra in

the north, and it continues to the south in the districts of Shimoga and Hassan. From Chandgad border in the north to the border of the Siddapur taluk in the south, it has a length of about 110 km. As in the Maharashtra region, the Sahyadris rise in a series of steps from the coastal lowlands, but the scarp face is not so bold as in the districts of Kolhapur and Ratnagiri. In fact the geological composition gives a greater variety and a definite 'break' which accounts for a more favourable rainfall in the Dharwad district. The 'rainshadow' area is not so sharp and immediate in northern Karnataka as it is in Maharashtra. Another interesting feature is the eastward shift of the main watershed: the Kali and the Sharavati rivers drain a large portion of the plateau area and through their captured courses divert these waters to the Arabian Sea. Faulted topography is typical of the western Sahyadris. This has given rise to waterfalls and rapids of which the more noteworthy are the Jog-already harnessed for electricity. Lushington, Magod, Burde Jog and Lalguli, these and other waterfalls are the potential sources of power.

The central portion of the Sahyadris mainly consists of the crest line ridges and upper reaches of rivers developing more mature valley forms before they plunge into deeper chasms and gorges to join the coastal levels. The eastern margin has a rounded topography and broader valley features which mark the transition between the main Sahyadrian landscape and the drier plateau of the upghat regions. This three fold division of the Sahyadrian region persists in its features of vegetation and is well reflected in its regional economy. In the western spurs which abut the low-level laterite plateaus, the red soils favour a stunted vegetation, but in the higher terraces, vegetation improves in both density and quality to an astonishing degree. Here, one comes across the best strands of teak trees, and stately patches of tall evergreen trees in hollows wherever there is copious under-ground water supply to supplement the seasonal downpour. In the central belt, there is a marked contrast between the hill tops and the backbone of ridges which support a thinner vegetal cover and the river valleys where luxuriant deciduous growth is to be found. Evergreen strands are a frequent feature, but the river banks almost invariably carry the thickets of bamboo growth. In the eastern part of the Sahyadrian region, increasing dryness is the keynote in the landscape. It is a mallowed landscape with poorer types of forests having a parkland scenery: these are, in the forester's jargon, the 'teak pole' forests. Valleys

open out towards the plateau margin of the Uttara Kannada district. Increasing cultivation and receding forest cover is a recurring pattern in the landscape.

The Sahyadrian region is, on the whole, thinly populated, and for well over four decades, it was recording a distressing decline which seems to have been arrested only during the recent decade. The population pattern, however, reflects both its past and present. On the edge of the region are situated the ancient capitals of Nagarbastikeri and Gersoppa on the west, and Sonda and Banavasi on the east. Though historically famous, these are now straggling settlements. In other parts, population closely follows two belts of economic advantage: the cultivable valley courses and the ghat routes which connect the upghat area with the coastal lowlands. Cultivation is generally limited to the tributary beds which have wider and mature valleys. Crop production mainly consists of rice, sugarcane, ragi and spices, that important group of crops for which this district has been famous ever since the days of early Hindu civilization. Valleys round about Yellapur, Sirsi and Siddapur are famous for areca and spice gardens.

Rich red soil, perennial water supply through streams, leaf manure from adjoining evergreen forests, and a uniform moist heat throughout the year, are its major needs; but equally important is the hereditary gardener who belongs to the community of Havyak Brahmanas known for their skill and industry. Here, it may be stated that the crops of pepper, betelnut, cardamom and bananas which these gardens produce are the major economic assets of the Sahyadrian region. The valleys which favour the development of gardens are marked by a string of farmsteads having a characteristic lay out. The neighbouring towns are its commercial outlets. Yellapur, Sirsi and Siddapur do a flourishing trade in these products. In the course of the last decade, Mundgod area is growing into importance as a rice bowl due to the minor irrigation schemes taken up. The Tibetan settlements in the taluk has added one more racial strain to the district which is an "anthropological gallery".

In the forested parts, the main activity is that of the Government Forest Department. Most of the monsoonal cover, once upon a time ruthlessly exploited, receives major attention for conservation of plant life and now with the development of sanctuaries, animal life. "Working Plans" ensure better and more systematic exploitation.

In these parts, the Forest Department is the major employer of labour. It gives the migrant labour from the lowlands seasonal employment during winter when felling and clearing of selected areas is undertaken. Most of the forest products is routed out by the well constructed roads of the Department and is floated down the rivers, mainly the Kali, or is taken to the Dandeli rail-head where it is dressed into logs and transported. Besides teak and other useful timber, the forests supply fuel wood, wood for charcoal, bamboo and products such as myrabolans. Dandeli has saw mills as well as plywood factory and strawboard and paper mill. The development of the Sharavati and Kali power systems in recent years has opened out great economic prospects to Sahyadrian region. Better exploitation of its minerals has been possible. This supports considerable population of migratory labour. The forests of this region, as has been noted earlier, provide leaf manure to spice gardens. In the past, the practice of shifting cultivation *kumri* was quite common with the local nomadic communities, but it has now declined, being prohibited by Government as a wasteful practice.

Human interest in the Sahyadrian regions could be classified into three groups: the migratory element, some of which is very backward and in a state of wandering throughout as for instance the Siddis of the negroid stock originally hailing from Africa, and the more skilful farm labour from the coastlands who visit the forests in search of employment during the winter season; the farming communities of the spice gardens and the agricultural belts devoted to rice and sugarcane; and the urban communities in the towns. While the first type usually prefers temporary hutments in the cleared up tracts, the second adheres to settled sites on the valley flanks. But ghat roads are getting increasingly attractive even with the rural population. Several villages dot the main ghat routes of the Anshi, Devimane, Arebail and Mavinagundi passes. But where such routes meet in a natural gap, the villages there have grown into towns. Such are the towns of Haliyal, Yellapur, Sirsi and Siddapur, Haliyal at the northern extremity specializes in timber trade, though rice is by no means a negligible article of trade. Yellapur has a rich hinterland of teak and spices. Sirsi is a historically famous town for its arecanut and cardamom exports. Siddapur is a counterpart of Haliyal in the south, specialising in teak and spices. Sirsi and Siddapur were well known for their wood and ivory craft, which unfortunately are declining. All these gap towns have had an interesting change in fortune. During historical times, they were

flourishing centres as halting places for the caravans from the upghat to the coastlands. With the improvement of communications, especially the motor bus, the goods and passenger traffic no longer felt the need to have halting places *en route*. These towns accordingly suffered a decline. This decay was all the more hastened by the rise in the incidence of malaria during the last five decades. But DDT has accomplished encouraging results, and the region appears to be practically free from this danger. But by and large, the new industrial development initiated by the Sharavati power system promises to bring in greater and more stable prosperity, and what was once regarded as a thinly populated unhealthy area has of late become a smiling landscape of well managed forests, interesting animal sanctuaries, flourishing farms producing sugarcane as well as spices, large scale industries based on local mineral and forest products, and revived handicrafts brought into modern tune through electric power, state aid and education in modern markets to the skilled craftsmen.

Power generation activity has helped the opening up of many forest tracts. Dandeli has risen to be a notable industrial centre. Ambikanagar has grown up as a new township. Though Supa town has been submerged under the Kali power project, Ganeshgudi and Joida in the taluk are slowly emerging as new towns. The Bedti project in Yellapur taluk has similarly given rise to lot of activity. New roads and increased communication facilities have ended the isolation of many forest tracts. Wood-based industries have helped creation of more forest roads.

Hills

The district is almost covered with hills which may be arranged into three groups, viz., the bare flat-topped blocks of laterite from 60 to 90 meters high which roughen the coast belt; the westerly spurs from the central hills from 300 to 600 meter high stretch rugged and woody to the coast; and the main range and eastern spurs of the central hills. The west face of the Sahyadris in Uttara Kannada unlike the Sahyadris in Konkan does not rise in a single scarp, but is approached by numerous spurs and lower ridges. It is not much lower as it averages about 600 mt and rises in places to 900 meters, but it is no longer the even wall-like crest of trap, unbroken by a river channel. In the district granite takes the place of trap, and through the rugged granite cliffs, large inland rivers force their way to the sea.

Locally the hills in the district are considered a break between two main ranges, the Sahyadris to the north which end at the Kalinadi near Karwar and the Malabar Hills or Malaya Parvata which stretches south from the Sharavati river. Of the eleven peaks in the Sahyadris of the district, varying in height from 458 to 915 meters, the Gudehalli and Shirvegudda are in Karwar taluk, the Bhedasgaon in Mundgod, the Menshigudda in Sirsi, the Hukali, Rakshasa and Mavinagudda in Siddapur, and the Motigudda, Kaltigudda, Darshanigudda and Nishanigudda are respectively in Ankola, Kumta, Supa and Yellapur taluks. The highest of these hills, the Darshanigudda in Supa, about 915 meters above the sea, rises near the meeting of the boundaries of Goa and Belgaum with Uttara Kannada. The Gudehalli in Karwar, 549 meters above the sea and the Kaltigudda in Kumta, about 763 meters high, are health resorts; and the Nishanigudda a small peak in Yellapur, 458 meters above the sea and Bhedasgaon in Mundgod about 765 metres above the sea are Trigonometrical Survey Stations. The following statement gives the heights and geographical positions of the eleven highest hills.

Statement showing the Taluk-wise latitude, longitude, elevation and Rainfall, Rain Gauge Stations and Annual Normal of the
Uttara Kannada District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Location				Elevation (Mtrs.)	Rainfall	
		Latitude		Longitude			No. of Rain gauge Stations	Annual Normal (mm.)
		From	To	From	To			
1.	Ankola	74°.18'	74°.43'	14°.29'	14°.48'	450—800	2	3926.6
2.	Bhatkal	74°.31'	74°.45'	13°.54'	14°.08'	750—7300		
3.	Haliyal	74°.33'	74°.56'	15°.04'	15°.24'	450—800	1	3854.3
4.	Honavar	74°.27'	74°.48'	14°.07'	14°.21'	450—800	5	1267.7
						450—800	3	3501.4
5.	Karwar	74°.08'	74°.34'	14°.42'	15°.02'	750—7300		
						450—800	6	3010.9
6.	Kumta	74°.24'	74°.45'	14°.17'	14°.35'	750—7300		
						450—800	3	3726.6
7.	Mundgod	74°.52'	75°.07'	14°.42'	15°.04'	450—800	6	1155.2
8.	Siddapur	74°.42'	75°.01'	14°.11'	14°.31'	450—800	3	2936.6
9.	Sirsi	74°.35'	78°.05'	14°.27'	14°.48'	450—800	15	2503.2
						750—7300		
10.	Supa	74°.17'	74°.36'	14°.58'	15°.32'	450—800	14	2331.8
11.	Yellapur	74°.31'	74°.56'	14°.43'	15°.09'	450—800	9	2511.1

Sources : Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation Department, Bangalore.

RIVERS

The larger rivers in the district, unlike the Konkan rivers, drain a large area of the uplands, east of the Sahyadri scarp. There are four leading rivers, the Kalinadi in the north, the Bedti or Gangavali about 32 km south, the Aghanashini or Tadri rising far to the south but falling into the sea only about six miles south of Gangavali, and the Sharavati or Gersoppa river, about 24 km south of the Tadri when it reaches the foot of the hills and becomes a tidal creek. Each of these rivers takes a second name from the chief town of on its banks. Thus the Kalinadi (Karihole) is locally known also as the Sadashivagad river, the Bedti the Gangavali river, the Aghanashini the Tadri river, and the Sharavati the Gersoppa river. In the hills the channels of all the rivers are broad and rocky, showing the force of their monsoon torrents. At the foot of the hills, they are broad back-waters, the mouths stopped by bars of sand, which during heavy rains block the passage of the flood waters till they overflow the lowlands along their banks.

The Kalinadi

The Kalinadi or Sadashivagad river originates near the village Diggi in Supa taluk, and is known as Dagi in its upper reaches. It is also known as Karihole. Its total length is 184 km. After winding in the south-eastern course for about 55 km, it takes a sharp turn to the south-west near the village Devikop. Beyond this point, it flows 66 km till the village Kadra. From here, it takes an east-west course and falls into the sea, three km north of Karwar. Of the two branches of the main stream, the Pandri or Ujli originates in the extreme north. The two streams join at Supa, about 32 km south-east of the source of the Pandri which is the larger stream. The streams receive the names from their appearance before they join at Supa. The banks of the Kalinadi above the point of junction are comparatively high and those of the Pandri are sloping. Hence, a look from a hillock which overhangs the river at the junction, the Kalinadi has a darker appearance and the Pandri a brighter appearance. From Supa, under the name Kali, it flows about 32 km south-east till about 12 km north of Yellapur where it is joined on the left bank by the Tattihalla, a stream with a winding southernly course of about 56 km from the north of Haliyal. Near the confluence is the famous stepped Lalguli falls. Below its meeting with the Tattihalla, the Kali flows about 16 km west, where it is joined on the right by the Nuji which has had a rough south-easterly course of about 40 km from the Goa

frontier. The Kaneri and the Vaki are its two other tributaries. The Kaneri originating near the village Kundal in Supa taluk, and flowing mostly in Supa taluk, taking a south-east direction *via* Zalawali takes a north-eastern course from the south of Ambolli. Again it takes south-eastern direction and joins the Kali to the south of Sannamaga village. The Vaki, starting from near Nuji in the same taluk, takes a south-eastern direction and joins the Kali near Tulasgeri in the same taluk. Below the Kadra, for about 32 km, the Kali river is navigable by boats of a tonne and a half to five tonnes. The mouth of the river has a depth of about 4.5 meters at low water and 6.5 meters at high water. Near Kadra, the river is joined by the Thananala, originating from Goa.

The Bedti or Gangavali

The Bedti is formed by the confluence of two streams one by name Shalmala which has its origin near Someshwara temple, south of Dharwad and the other, the Bedti stream, originating in Hubli taluk. These two join near Kalghatgi (Dharwad dt) and then, it is named the Bedti and flows for about 25 km westwards and enters the district, and after a fairly straight south-westerly course of about 32 km, falls into the sea about 32 km south of the Kalinadi. The united stream passes about eight km south-east to the border of Uttara Kannada and in the district when it flows for a length of 96 km (out of its total length of 161 km), the river receives no notable major feeder. At the village of Magod, about 40 km from where it enters the district, the Bedti dashes over the western face of the Sahyadris in a cataract known as the Magod Falls. The Sonda River, one of its tributaries joins it beyond Harigadde village. About 15 km further, near the village Gundbale, it meets the tide and for the remaining 24 km of its course, it is navigable to boats of one to five tonnes.

The Aghanashini or Tadri

The Aghanashini or Tadri (total length 121 km) river rises at Manjguni near Sirsi and after a winding westerly course of about 70 km falls into the sea about 10 km south of the Gangavali river. It receives no feeder of any size throughout its course. It has two sources, the Bakurhole rising in a pond at Manjguni about 25 km west of Sirsi and the Donihalla whose source is close to Sirsi. The streams meet near Mutthalli about 16 km south of Sirsi. Under the name of Donihalla it flows about 24 km south of Sirsi with a winding

westerly course to the western face of the Sahyadris. Five km from Heggarne, in Siddapur taluk, at Unchalli, it leaps in what is known as the Lushington Falls. Further down, six km from Bilgi, near Hemanbail village, it leaps low again and this is known as the Burde Jog. At Uppinapattana, the Donihalla meets the tide. For the remaining 24 km during which it is navigable to craft of four to nine tonnes, the river is known either as the Tadri or as the Aghanashini river from two towns on the right and left banks of its mouth. From Uppinapattana it winds south-west and then north-west together about 13 km to Mirjan an old seat of trade. From Mirjan, it forms a lagoon or backwater which runs parallel to the coast, about 13 km long and 2 to 6 km broad, cut off from the sea by a belt of land with a nearly uniform breadth of about a mile. The outlet to the sea is about five km from the north end of the lagoon. It is between two hills, one 91 and other 122 meters high and has a depth of about five meters at high tide. Inside, there is as much as eight meters of water so near the shore that vessels of 20 tonnes can be laden from the bank. Unfortunately, the entrance is narrow, nearly blocked by a rocky reef, and not to be attempted during the south-west monsoon.

The Sharavati

The Sharavati or Gersoppa or Banaganga river has its origin at Ambutirtha in Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga District. After a northerly course of about 64 km from Nagar, it forms the south-east boundary of Uttara Kannada for about 13 km and then passes about 32 km west or 128 km in all to join the sea at Honavar. Soon after touching the border of Uttara Kannada, the river in four different bodies of water among magnificent forests and wild granite cliffs, dashes over the west face of the Sahyadris, at a height of 252 meters into a pool 117 meters deep. This is the famous Jog falls. About 30 km west, it reaches the ancient capital of Gersoppa. During the remaining 27 km to the coast, the river flows between richly wooded banks fringed with mangrove bushes, a broad tidal estuary, brackish in the dry weather but during the rains sweet even close to its mouth. About eight km from its mouth, the river widens to a lagoon about three km broad, containing a few islands, the longest being Mavinakurve which is more than five km long with a large area of paddy land and studded with mango and coconut. For about two km from the mouth, of the river has a breadth of about 1.5 km. At the mouth of it, again it narrows into a channel about 275

meters broad. Outside of it lies a formidable and changing sand bar. The island Pavinakurve at its mouth near Honavar has been completely washed off recently and the river has been depositing sand at Kasarkod on the left bank of its mouth.

The Varada

Besides the above four main rivers, there are many minor streams flowing in the district. Of the many, the Varada, tributary to the Tungabhadra river, originates in the north-east part of Shimoga district and flowing north and east, is an east flowing river in the district and passes through a corner of Uttara Kannada near the town of Banavasi, which stands on its northern or left bank and finally joins the Tungabhadra at Galaganath in the Haveri taluk of Dharwad district. Another east-flowing river in the district is Dharma, which originates at Islur, Sirsi taluk, from a tank. It passes through Mundgod taluk and joins the Varada in Dharwad dt. Its flow is 32 km in Uttara Kannada.

The other minor coastal streams are, beginning from the north, the Belekeri, the Ankola, the Kumta, the Badagani, the Venktapur and the Bhatkal (Sharabi) rivers. These are all tidal, from 91 meters to three km broad and at high water are navigable to small craft of one half to two tonnes from three to sixteen km inland.

The Belekeri River has deep water at all tides inside of the bar and is navigable for five km for canoes. Bamboos, timber and other local produce are shipped. It is limited only to Ankola taluk with two minor tributaries, joining it before the Shikliturli village on the north-eastern corner of the taluk. *The Ankola River* above the limit of navigation is known as the Sankadahole and during the last three km of its course is called the Ankola river after Ankola, chief town on its banks. *The Kumta River*, a small stream on which Kumta town stands, though navigable only at high tide carries the whole trade of the port to vessels that anchor in the sea about one km off its mouth. The bar is dangerous and can be crossed only by flat bottomed boats and light craft. *The Badagani River* rises to the north of the spur of the Sahyadris of which the peak of Kaltigudda is also at a high point. It receives the drainage of the extensive forest villages of Hadke, Sirur and Santgal and flows west and south, falling into the estuary of the Sharavati. It is navigable for light craft upto 20 to 24 km from the mouth. About 20 km from its mouth this river changes from west to south at a distance of about half a km

from the sea, and keeps this interval for the rest of its course. In the rainy season, it is liable to heavy floods which often swamp the low paddy lands lying between the river and the laterite plateau to the east which rises abruptly to 60 meters from the sandy plain. These floods are a problem in the local agriculture. An appreciable area is inundated by floods and rendered saline though some of it under the traditional skill of local farmer are worked as *gazni* lands. The *Venktapur River*, rising in the Sahyadris near the village of Kanti about 30 km north-east of Bhatkal, falls into the sea after a course of about 20 km near Venktapur. The river is navigable for the last five km of its course where it forms an estuary affording anchorage for small craft of five to ten tonnes. The Chitti and the Katagari are its two tributaries, joining it from the north. The *Bhatkal River* (Sharabi) rises in the Sahyadris, and, with a westerly course of 20 km passes the town of Bhatkal, about 5 km from its mouth, from which it is navigable at high water by boats of one-half to two tonnes. There is a difficult sand bar at the mouth but local craft drawing 2.4 meters of water can enter. The *Gorgadde-halla* is a small rivulet which originates from a tank at Garudamule and joins the sea at Belse in Ankola Taluk.

GEOLOGY

The district consists of rock formation of Archaean complex, the oldest rock of the earth crust. Rocks of the Archaeozoic era occur over the whole of the district. They have not been submerged under the great lava flows known as the Deccan Traps which have overspread most of the Central India forming the great plateau with steep precipices. The district is characterised by a system of ridges and a plateau on the west descending rapidly to a rather narrow strip of low land covered by alluvium which with the abundant annual rainfall, supports cultivation. The low land appears to be the creation of a later period than the upghat regions. It emerged from the sea during the glacial and inter-glacial period due to the changes in sea level when addition of water from continental ice caps was removed. Sea has transgressed upto the level of the edges of the Ghats, submerging land upto an elevation of about 200 m. When the sea level retreated after long, it not only eroded the height of the present coastal region, but formed many sedimental platforms.

The Archaean formations are divisible into an older group of sediments and igneous intrusives, all very highly metamorphosed,

which are classified as the Dharwar system and a younger group of plutonic intrusives termed the peninsular gneisses. Both the Dharwar and the peninsular gneisses are frequently overlain by a capping of laterite which is locally the source of iron and manganese ores and ochres.

In the western part of the district, nearly parallel to the coastline, there is a range of hills with several peaks over 700 m. high descending westwards gradually in broken country to the coast. This consists of a varied assemblage of granites and schists. These ridges separate the Sahyadris, consisting deccan traps and forming flat-topped plateau with steep western cliffs in the north, from the Western Ghats consisting of Dharwar schists in the South. Eastwards in the interior, the district is almost entirely hilly and consists of both the Dharwar and the peninsular gneisses, the latter frequently occupying the low ground. In this district the Dharwars are typically represented by chlorite-schists as opposed to the areas in Southern Karnataka where hornblende rocks predominate. The chloritic types are considered to be younger than the hornblende types. Other rock formations belonging to this system are quartzite, magnetic-quartzite, limonite-quartzite, senicite-quartz-schist, phyllite fine grained grey limestone, dolomite, epidiorite and other basic igneous rocks. The Dharwar rocks generally out crop as narrow lenses and shinglers, elongated nearly NS enclosed in the intrusive peninsular gneisses which have invaded them after their folding. Most of the Dharwar rocks are highly plicated. Their folding is clearly seen in the limestones which are thought to be the youngest in the Dharwar sequences. These limestones are well exposed as large, highly contorted masses in the Nagjhari valley, south of Kulgi and in the valley of the river Kalinadi below its confluence with the Nagjhari. Dolomite bands are known to occur in the western parts of the district.

The peninsular gneisses consist mostly of fine grained granite-gneisses outcropping in the lower levels of the central and southern parts of the district. The best exposures of these gneisses are near the southern boundary of the district where the Sharavati river plunges down a vertical precipice in the magnificent Jog Falls. They generally show a lower degree of metamorphism than the Dharwars, as they have been emplaced subsequent to the Dharwar folding. Usually there is great diversity of types amongst these rocks with frequent modifications caused by assimilation of disintegrated Xenocrysts of the Dharwar stopped out during intrusion. There are,

however, two main types of these rocks; one a granitoid, highly crystalline, massive type and the other a schistose, less crystalline, highly foliated, distinctly banded type, but each group includes a number of distinct variations. It is not moreover quite certain if all these granitic rocks belong to the peninsular gneisses or partly to the rocks of some of the other earlier or later periods of igneous intrusions of the Archaeozoic Era. These fine-grained gneisses and granites characterise the lower levels of the district. Highly granitoid types are reported to occur to the north of the Dharwar outcrops in the neighbourhood of Shingargaon and Kudalgaon, but their precise age is unknown.

Pegmatites and quartz veins are also known to occur in this area. Some quartz crystals obtained from one of the quartz veins were found suitable for use in radio and allied instruments.

The Archaean granites and gneisses with their sparse bands of Dharwars are capped by laterite at many places in the district. They are typical tropical rocks resulting from the alteration under tropical conditions of the basement rocks. They are found capping flat topped ridges and bluffs all along the coast of a hundred feet in thickness and occasionally show local enrichment of iron and manganese ores.

MINERALS AND ORES

The district is rich in many minerals. Investigations have been conducted in the district by the Atomic Mineral Division of the Geological Survey of India and the State Department of Mines and Geology. Some investigations are yet to be completed. The economically important minerals available in the district are the iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, quartz, bauxite, limeshell, silica, sand and clays. The district is an important exploitation centre for iron and manganese ores and it is second only to Bellary district in the State in the production of these minerals.

Iron Ore

Iron ore deposits are found in varying extents in the western half of the district, particularly in several places of Ankola, Honavar and Yellapur taluks. The ores are of different types, like haematite, limonite and litariferous iron ores. These deposits have been surveyed, mapped and prospected in detail by the Department of Mines and Geology of the State and the Geological Survey of India

has also conducted surveys in the district. These surveys have disclosed a reserve at 95.26 million tonnes of float and reef ore (about 58 to 65 per cent of Fe) in the district. In addition, there are several deposits of low to medium grade ores of content ranging from 44 to 54 per cent of Fe. The magnetite ore is of lesser importance and is also estimated to a reserve of 3.1 million tonnes as on 1-1-80 as per the National Inventory of the Indian Bureau of Mines. The location of the deposits and other available details of iron ore are described briefly here under.

Apsarkonda area: Iron ore occurs in the Apsarkonda area in Honavar taluk in bands, mostly on the western side of the ridge close to the sea. These deposits are closely associated with banded cherty and highly crumpled ferruginous quartzites, chloritic schists and other rock types, overlying the granitic gneisses. On the central and eastern side of a block in an area of 37.64 ha. of land forming an elevated ridge of about 125 m. above sea level, are seen rich bands and concentrated pockets of iron ore. The ore is mostly flaky, or fine grained lumpy haematite type, ranging in iron content from 62 to 67 per cent. The yield of deposit is estimated about 1.5 million tonnes containing haemetitic iron ore of over 58 per cent Fe.

Bisgod area: When an area of about 40 km in the vicinity of Bisgod in Yellapur taluk was closely investigated and prospected, two deposits were found, Nagarkan ridge deposit and the valley side deposit of medium grade iron ore with 54 to 56 per cent of Fe content and an estimated reserve of about 45,000 tonnes. The ore has to be blended with high grade ore for marketing. But, it is free from impurities like sulphur, phosphates and titanium. The deposits are at a distance of about 104 km from Karwar port.

Kalche area: Deposits of haematitic iron ore to 58-60% Fe have been found near Kalche, to the east of Kodsalli and to the NNW of Bogrigadde in Yellapur taluk. This area has been prospected in detail and an estimate of about 13 million tonnes of reserve has been made. The deposits in this area are found in the interior dense forest region and on both sides of the Kali river.

Kodlagadde area: Medium to high grade haematitic to limonitic iron ore is found to occur along with laterite at a distance of about 1.6 km of Kodlagadde village in Yellapur taluk and partly

in Ankola taluk. The deposits in this area are estimated to be nearly half a million tonnes with 58 to 62% Fe.

Kuntagani area: In the Kuntagani area of Ankola taluk, lateritic iron ore occurs along with hard laterite as pebble and small bands at about three km to the south-east of the Kuntagani village.

Kumta area: At about three km east of Kumta, pebbles of haematitic ore of low to medium grade are found along with hard laterite. The ore is spread over an area of about 110 meters with an average width of about 60m and the deposit is close to Kumta-Chandavar road.

Bhatkal area: Low to medium grade haematitic iron ore is found in association with hard reddish laterite to the south-west of Bhatkal in Bhatkal taluk.

Titaniferous Iron ore

Nagari area: Titaniferous iron ore is found in the form of pebbles and boulders embedded in laterite at a distance of about 0.8 km east of the Nagari village (Honavar tq) over an extent of about 180m into 90m. The area is about six km from the Honavar port.

Nagur deposit: This type of ore is found at Nagur, about 12 km south-east of Madangeri in Kumta tq.

Madangeri area: Pebbles and boulders of titaniferous iron ore stated to be found about six km east-south-east of Madangeri in Kumta taluk. The ore is stated to contain 8-10 per cent of TiO_2 . Another deposit is found about 1.6 km N N E of Madangeri in which the TiO_2 is stated to be about six to eight per cent. This deposit is also in the form of pebbles embedded in the soil, covering an area of about 0.8 km in length with a width of 0.2 km.

Achavegudda area: In the villages comprising Kademane, Angadibail, Marnad and Keshavalli in Ankola taluk, a fairly large quantity of titaniferous iron ore with 10 to 14% TiO_2 is found to occur. The ore occurs as pebble, boulders and also as beds. The deposit extends to about three km in length and about 1.6 km in width and the estimated yield is about seven million tonnes of ore. Tadri is the nearest port to this area.

Santepet area: Pebbles and boulders of titaniferous iron ore occur at Santepet, just east of Hillur village in Ankola taluk. The total deposit available is estimated at about two million tonnes of ore including the Kenekere-Shivapur deposits. The nearest port is Tadri.

Sunkasal deposits: A bedded deposit of titaniferous iron ore containing 8 to 10% TiO_2 is found at about four km north of Sunkasal village at Mulemane-Heggar in Ankola taluk. The deposit is found in an area of about 1,220m. length with an average width of 150m.

There are two other smaller deposits, one at Halkar about 1.6 km NNE of Kumta and the other at Kanchikere village in the Ankola taluk. The deposit at Kanchikere village is found over an area of 610m. in length with a width of about 90m. The Department of Mines and Geology surveyed the portions from Mavingundi to Anmod in disconnected hill ranges in the Sahyadri and has stated that iron ore reserves occur in about 5,180 sq. km. containing 58 to 65% Fe with a production of about 135 million tonnes.

The block-wise iron reserves potential along with its Fe content is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Fe grade %	Estimated reserve million tonnes
1	2	3	4
1.	Anmod block	60-62	31.0
2.	Kuveshi Diggi block		
	a) Ivoli deposit	58-61	12.5
	b) Kuveshi deposit	58-60	12.5
	c) Dudmale deposit	58-60	6.2
	d) Gavaladari deposit	58-62	3.0
	e) Shirala deposit	50-52	0.5
3.	Supa block		
	a) Avarcha (Viral) Hill	63-65	12.0
	b) Pisose deposit	63-65	1.0
	c) Viliya-Avala deposit	60-62	10.0
	d) Siddi Hills	60-63	10.0
	e) Virkol deposit	60-62	0.5
4.	Joida Block	63-65	12.5

1	2	3	4
5.	Ulvi-Kalache-Bisgod Block		
	Ulvi-Kalache	58-60	13.0
	Bisgod	54-56	0.4
6.	Kodalagadde-Talaginakere-Vaddi Block		
	Kodalagadde	58-60	0.2
	Talaginakere	58-62	10.0
	Vaddi deposit	Low grade	minor deposit
7.	C. M. Block		
	Chandragutti	"	"
	Mavingundi	60-62	10.0

Manganese Ore

Manganese is one of the chief minerals of the district. The manganese ore of this district occurs associated with the shelf sedimentaries of rocks equivalent to Chitradurga group and is characterised by high Mn content with low phosphorous of low electro-negative elements. The low phosphorous manganese ores are popularly known by trade name "Londa Ore". The manganese bearing zone extends from near Castle Rock southwards for a length of about 80-96 km with its width ranging upto 32 to 48 km in the widest parts. Within this zone are found numerous lenticular bodies and patches of manganese ores, several of them being of no large dimensions. The manganese content in the ore varies from 11 to 46% and the resource position is put around 17.485 million tonnes of all grades (as on 1-1-82). Manganese silica and phosphorous have been found to be very low. In the dense forest of Dandeli, Virnoli and Kulgi, Manganese ores chiefly pyrolysite and psilomalane occur as small lenticular bodies associated with laterite. The structural deposition of the various deposits is rather difficult to ascertain correctly in the dense forest region. For descriptive purposes, the manganese bearing zone is divided into three regions. They are 1) Supa region, about 440 sq km in area, 2) Yellapur region, about 50 sq km 3) Sirsi, Kumta and Ankola regions, 30 sq km, the total area being 520 sq km. Ore production in the above said areas ranges from 38 to 44% Mn.

In the Supa region, which contains the largest number of deposits, the ore bodies are stated to be confined to four recognisable

belts. The first or the western belt passes through Kundal, Terali, Diggi and Solia regions, finally running into Goa, the second belt running near Kumbheli through several places and is reported to turn W N W and broadening passes through Hathakamba and Sulavali and passing through the north-west side of Castle Rock, runs further onwards into Goa. The third belt is parallel to the second and passes through Gangavali, Bapeli and other villages upto Villiya Dabe and then turning northwest becomes narrower and continues upto Castle Rock. The fourth belt though narrow, is traceable for a long distance from near Nagjhari Valley through Kulgi on to Usoda, Shingargaon regions. In Yellapur region manganese bearing belt emerges at Bisgod passes on to Nagarkan and Waddermane villages. Another belt commences at Taikabail and passes on to Hebbarkeri, takes a turn towards N-W direction and finally traverses on to Ulvi. In Sirsi, Kumta and Ankola region manganese bearing belt emerges at Yan and Bengon passes on to Nuggimane, Manigudda, Badgaon, Bali, Telginakere and Kammergeri villages. Major portions of the district is reserved for State exploitation leaving only small isolated patches under mineral concession to different private lessees. There are about 50 manganese deposits so far discovered, five in Kumta tq, three in Sirsi tq, five in Yellapur tq, one in Karwar tq and 36 in Supa tq. The various localities where manganese ores found in the district are: 1) on the hill slopes of Anmod and along the road leading to Goa border, 2) to the west of Asti village, 3) to the South of Ivoli village, 4) to the north of Kuveshi village, 5) west of Solian, 6) west of Verampoli, 7) north of Potoli, 8) around Gund, 9) around Ulvi, 10) north of Angaon Village, 11) about 2.5 km South of Kavla, 12) in the Culchupani, 13) west of Hudsa, 14) east of Joida, 15) near Kulgi, 16) in the Nagjhari gorge, 17) between Ninnor and Kevarla, 18) between Jagalbet and Supa, 19) Bisgod, 20) around Virampali, 21) near Kumboli, 22) near Kundal, 23) east and north-east of Pala Village, 24) sout-west of Badgund, 25) west of Aveda, 26) east of Khodli, 27) south of Vilva, 28) around Chapoli, 29) west of Hathkamba, 30) north of Diggi, 31) south and south-east of Bayarkunang, 32) around Palda village, 33) west of Pradhani village, 34) west of Kammani, 35) west of Munduganamane and 36) east to Manigudde, 37) west of Nuggimane, 38) About one km S S E of Talaginkere village 39) Wes of Kammari village.

Limestone

Supa, Yellapur and Kumta taluks possess several band of limestone of varying extent and ranging in composition from high calcium to dolomitic types. A small band of high calcium limestone is exposed close to Kali river about four km E S E of Supa and this deposit is not of much importance. Dolomitic types of limestone is exposed for a distance of nearly five km discontinuously with an average width of about 0.8 km, about four km of south-east of Ulvi temple in Supa taluk, in the vicinity of Chilni Hebal, Godemane and Naturge villages. The exposures are in some places rather high, some of them being 38 m above the surface level. The limestone contains on an average 28.63 per cent Cao and 16.78 per cent Mgo. The area is stated to yield about 130 million tonnes of ore. High calcium to dolomitic limestone types are found at about four km north-west of Vadehukli in Yellapur taluk for a length of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ km with an average width of 0.25 km. The limestone here is said to contain 44 per cent Cao and two to four per cent Mgo. The probable yield is stated to be about three million tonnes.

Greyish crystalline lime stone of the high calcium type is found about four km to the northeast of Arabail in Yellapur taluk. The deposit is exposed discontinuously within an area of about 430 m in length and 90 m in width with an estimated yield of 1,00,000 tonnes. Dolomitic to high calcium limestone is exposed just south of the iron ore band in the area of about 1.6 km north-west of Kodlagadde in Yellapur taluk and about four km to the south of the Yellapur-Karwar high road and is expected to yield about 10,000 tonnes. Dolomitic limestone is found exposed for a length of about 460 m with an average width of about 90 m about 0.25 km north-west of Kalche in Yellapur taluk. Medium to coarse grained greyish limestone is found discontinuously in the vicinity of Yan temple, about 1.6 km of Yan village in Kumta taluk. The limestone of this area varies from 42 to 46 per cent in Cao and one to two per cent in Mgo and the deposit is expected to yield about 1.5 million tonnes. Dolomitic limestone is exposed along western bank of the Nagjhari valley, about 8.8 km south of Kulgi at Kavla caves, for a length of about 1.2 km with an average width of about 0.2 km. The deposit is stated to yield about 10 million tonnes. About five km S W W of Kulgi, dolomitic limestone is exposed along the banks of the Nagjhari valley for a length of about 1.6 km and an average width of about 90 m. and is expected to yield about one million tonnes. In the Gaval and Sida

Dara *nalas*, at a distance of about 3.2 km south-west of Castle Rock in Supa taluk, greyish crystalline limestone is found with an analysis of 30.12 per cent Cao, 17.23 per cent Mgo, 2.37 per cent R_2O_3 , 2.37 per cent insoluble and low on ignition 46.72 per cent. In the steep valleys situated in about 3.2 km south of the Kammani village in Sirsi taluk a similar type of limestone is exposed discontinuously over an area of about 460 m $\times$ 90 m. The National Mineral Inventory of the Indian Bureau of Mines has tabulated that the reserves of limestone in the district as on 1-1-80 is 58.76 million tonnes of all grades.

Kankar

In Yellapur taluk, about four km to the north-west of Vadehukli village, bed of Kankary limestone occurs as a thick capping on the flank of the hill. This deposit is in a deep valley and extends for a length of about 200 m. with an average width of about 50 m. The composition of the Kankar is said to be very good as it contains 49 to 54 per cent Cao, 0.5 to 0.8 per cent Mgo with no silica. The deposit is estimated to yield about 2,10,000 tonnes. Kankary limestone similar to the above is found exposed on the eastern flank of the hill, about 3.2 km to the east of Gangoda in Supa taluk. The same type occurs also on the banks of the nullah in the Nagjhari valley, about 3.2 km south of Kulgi forest lodge. A bed of Kankar is found about 2.4 km to the north-east of the Ulvi temple in Supa taluk. It is exposed for a length of about 120 m. with an average width of about 60 m.

Bauxite

Aluminous laterite analysing upto 42 per cent Al_2O_3 is found all along the coast line of the district. Bauxite containing more than 50 per cent alumina and low percentage of silica and titanium is found to occur in a reddish brown laterite covering an area of about 5.18 sq km at Mundolli and Talgod villages near Bhatkal. Small deposits are also found at (1) Swarnagudda, (2) Kumta plateau, (3) Haldipur and (4) Nirthadgi. Minor deposits are found at Apsarkond, Chikankod, Kadra, Ramtirth, Honavar, Tadri, Gokarn and Idgunji areas. In the National Inventory it is mentioned that a reserve of 16.424 m. tonnes of bauxite of all grades is found as on 1-1-1982. Of this, about 2.88 M.T. is of metallurgical grade (III).

Copper

Copper is found in a small patch in Kaiga which is associated with ultramafics and meta-volcanics of Dharwar super-group.

Massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite is associated with the pyroxenite and peridotite. The analysis has revealed that Cu ranges from 0.60 to 1.0% with 0.03 to 0.36 Ni and 0.09 to 0.19% Cu. It is estimated that the inferred reserves of one million tonnes of ore in two grade classes of (1) over 1% Cu and (2) 0.5 to 1% Cu.

Clay

Deposits of China clay (Kaolin) are reported to occur at the following places in the district: 1) The clay deposit is exposed over an area of about 180 m in length with an average width of about 60 m. about 1.6 km to the west of Castle Rock railway station. This clay is pure white in colour and is mixed with silica and tiny particles of mica. 2) A similar type of China clay is exposed for a length of about 430 m with an average width of 46 m about 0.8 km north-east of the Castle Rock Railway Station and occurs just 0.6 or 0.9 m below the surface. 3) About 1.6 km to the east of the Castle Rock railway station, China clay is exposed forming low mounds in the valley and is mixed up with a fairly large proportion of silica. 4) About 0.8 km to the east of Kunagini in Supa taluk, a small deposit of ash grey variegated clay is found along the cart track and is stated to be not of much use. 5) A clay deposit below a soil cap of 1.2 m thick is found about five km north-west of Supa lend to the west of the Supa-Londa high road and the clay is stated to be slightly plastic and mixed with a high proportion of silica. 6) A bed of kaolin is exposed on the eastern flank of Motigudda for a length of about 90 m. with a width of 30 m. about 1.2 km southwest of Kodemane in Achave village Ankola taluk. The clay here is slightly reddish and is stated to be highly plastic. 7) A bed of China clay occurs to the southwest of Kumta in the Hervatta extension, beneath 1.5 m thick of the soil cap which extends for a length of about 610 m with an average width of 60m. The clay is white in colour, highly plastic and mixed with considerable proportion of gritty material. 8) China clay is found to occur below the capping of soil and laterite boulders, about 3.2 km S S E of Bhatkal, exposed for a distance of about 60m. in length with a width of about 15m. This clay here is stated to be mixed with grissy material and mica particles. 9) China clay is exposed discontinuously on the southern bank about 1.5 km of the Venktapur river in Bhatkal taluk and clay is white to light reddish in colour and seems to be highly plastic. 10) China clay is exposed on the southern flank of the hill below a thick capping of laterite, about 0.8 km north-west of Hadinbal

village of Honavar taluk. 11) A bed of variegated clay is exposed on the western flank of the low hillock situated about four km north-east of Honavar at Varnakeri village. It covers an extent of about 440 m. in length with a width of about 15 m.

Asbestos

A small deposit of asbestos associated with talc is reported to occur about 1.2 km west of Dhareshwar in Kumta taluk of the district and it is not of much economic importance.

Mica

It is stated that some abandoned working for mica are found about 0.8 km north-west of Amdalli in Karwar taluk. But workable deposits of mica have not been reported. Near Amdalli, small books of greenish fringed mica are found in a small irregular run of pegmatite but they are not of any economic use.

Mineral pigments

Among mineral pigments, only ochre of different grades seems to occur. Ochre is a mixture of hydrous oxides of iron and some earthy material. The greater the proportion of the hydrous oxides of iron on the ochre, the better will be their colour and quality. Yellow and red ochres are the two chief types that are commonly found. Ochres of fairly good quality have been reported to occur in the neighbourhood of Castle Rock. The occurrence of yellow ochre of inferior quality is reported in Kallemane and Kumbaragadde villages in Ankola taluk.

Vanadium Ore

Titaniferous-Vanadiferous magnetite occurs as late magnetic deposits intimately associated with the ultramafic rocks like pyroxenite and peridotite. The important deposits are found at (1) Santepet, (2) Mulemane, (3) Surya Kalyanigudda, (4) Kanlal hill, (5) Hiregutti, (6) Madangeri, (7) Motigudda, (8) Sanyasigudda, (9) Angudibail, (10) Kodemane, (11) Kantgani (12) Kanchinkere and (13) Achavegudda area. A total 3.1 M.t. resources with V_2O_5 varying from 0.67% to 0.75% have been computed in the National Inventory of the Indian Bureau of Mines as on 1-1-1980.

Rock crystal

Partially developed rock crystals (transparent quartz crystals) showing pyramidal termination at one end found encrusting the drusy

cavities in a vein or reef of quartz in the granite near Nidgod in the Siddapur taluk. Fully developed crystals are stated to be rare.

Sand

Glass sand: At a distance of about 0.4 km east of the sea shore near Bengre in Bhatkal taluk fine to medium grained white silica sand (beach sand) occurs in the *malki* lands below 0.6m of the surface sandy soil. This deposit is stated to extend for a length of about 0.8 km with a width of about 0.4 km. An analysis of a bulk sample from this area has shown 98.26 per cent SiO_2 ; but the iron content in it has not been mentioned. White silica sand is stated to occur close to the sea at Karikallu in Bhatkal taluk. Similar white silica is found associated with ordinary beach sand near about 1.6 km west of Haldipur in Honavar taluk. The silica sand is stated to be medium to coarse grained and from pure white to light reddish in colour.

Ilmenite sands: In several places along the sea shore from Bhatkal to Ankola, deposits of black sand containing largely ilmenite associated with several other minerals have been located. This sand is said to contain largely ilmenite and zircon and also monazite, rutile, apatite, haematite, amphibole, epidote and chlorite in much smaller proportion. 1) Beach opposite to Mahabaleswara temple in Gokarn is covered with layers of black sand along with the usual beach sand traceable over an extent of 107 m length and 30 m in width. About 60 per cent of this mixture consists of black sand, 2) Just north of the above deposit the beach is covered with medium grained black sand traceable for a length of 155 m with a width of 30 m. 3) Further north is another deposit of coarse grained black sand extending upto Gangavali for a length of about four km with the width ranging from 15 m to 30 m. In this sand, the proportion of black sand to the ordinary beach sand is said to be only about eight per cent. 4) Fine-grained black sand is exposed below a layer of sandy soil of about 1.2 to 1.5 m in thickness, about 1.6 km north-east of Gokarn at Kadime village. The portion of black sand to ordinary beach sand here is stated to be 60:40. 5) Thin layers of black sand are exposed to a small extent below a capping of ordinary beach sand about 3.2 km north-west of Bhatkal at Karikallu and is seen over a small area of 7.5 m in length and 1.5 m in width. 6) The beach at Bailur in Bhatkal taluk is covered over with black sand to the extent of about 60 per cent.

In the Kali river basin and other river basins considerable quantity

of moulding and different types of sand are found to occur and are being used in different industries and also in constructional use.

Steatite

In Kumta taluk about 1.2 km to the west of Dharieswar near Ramgundi, a band of good quality steatite is found, exposed for a length of about 75 m along the western flanks and on foot of the hill. Weathered and impure steatite is reported to occur as a small band, about eight km to the north-east of Karwar.

Dolerite Dyke Rocks (Black granite)

The dolerite dyke rocks of coastal area of the district have made a name in Germany for its standard quality and for the nearness of ports. The material is well sought for as ornamental stones for building and decorative purpose abroad. The deposits are reported from Aversa, Herwada Bagribail, Amdalli and Kodur.

Building stones

Granite gneisses and laterites are the chief building stones of the district. They are quarried at some places in the granitic regions and are being used as building stones. Laterite in the coastal areas is cut into the shape of large sized bricks and is used as such for building purpose.

The following table gives us the number of mining lease block and area in hectares of the major and minor minerals of the district.

Sl. No.	Mineral/Ore	No. of M.L. Blocks	Area in hectares
Major Minerals :			
1.	Manganese Ore	81	10,227
2.	Iron Ore	11	940
3.	Clay	3	391
4.	Moulding Sand	8	838
5.	Quartz	5	179
6.	Limestone	5	1,722
7.	Lime Shells	14	79
8.	Ferrogenous Quartzite	3	3.89
9.	Minor Minerals	4	195.72
10.	Dyke Rock	16	41
11.	Ordinary Sand	5	16.90
Total		25	14,592.51

The output and the value of the various major and minor minerals are given below : 1982-83.

Sl. No.	Mineral	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs
I. Major Minerals :			
1.	Manganese Ore	1,58,640	1,26,91,200
2.	Iron Ore	20,200	2,02,000
3.	Iron Ore fine	4,200	42,000
4.	Limestone	17,094	1,70,940
5.	Moulding Sand	4,840	58,080
6.	Lime shells	37,364	13,07,740
7.	Quartz	1,460	14,600
II. Minor Minerals :			
8.	Building Stone	18,761	2,81,415
9.	Ordinary Sand	16,120	64,480
10.	Ordinary Clay	88,120	3,96,540
11.	Boulders	9,410	56,460
12.	Bricks (nos.)	2,00,000	20,000
Total		3,75,409+ 2,00,000 bricks	1,53,05,455

The percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in the value of mineral productions in the district from 1972 to 1980 is as follows :

1972 : — 8.4 ;	1973 : —36.2 ;	1974 : +29.5 ;
1975 : +176.8 ;	1976 : —32.7 ;	1977 : +33.8 ;
1978 : + 14.0 ;	1979 : — 6.0 ;	1980 : +4.3.

The revenue realised out of the major and minor minerals during the years from 1977-78 to 1982-83 is given below :

Year	Revenue realised
1	2
Major Minerals	
1977-78	Rs.
1978-79	7,76,713
1979-80	7,02,887
1980-81	13,76,794
1981-82	13,40,937
1982-83	13,99,521
	11,44,501

1	2
Minor Minerals	
1977-78	Rs.
1978-79	69,934
1979-80	79,168
1980-81	75,212
1981-82	1,04,609
1982-83	95,449
	1,96,729

Ground Water

Ground water in the district occurs under water table conditions in the weathered mantle and jointed and fissured in bed rocks. Along the costal belt ground water occurs in the sandy alluvium. Major part of Uttara Kannada district is covered by a thick capping of laterite mantle on granites, schistose rocks and sand stones. These laterites are highly porous and hold and transmit good quantity of ground water. The average annual rainfall in the district is 2,741.7 mm. The ground water recharge is mainly a result of infiltration of this rain water and little extent through seepage from streams, tanks, reservoirs and water applied for irrigation. It is discharged artificially by abstraction of water from dug wells. The fluctuation of water table varies in the district from 3 to 12 m for hard rock area and alluvium, the specific yield varies from 2 to 3 per cent. The ground water recharge and discharge balance potential and percentage in utilisation in the district are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Recharge (MCM)	Discharge (MCM)	Balance Potential (MCM)	Percentage Utilisation
1.	Ankola	67	4	63	6
2.	Bhatkal	31	13	18	42
3.	Haliyal	45	1	44	2
4.	Honavar	112	20	92	18
5.	Karwar	51	17	34	33
6.	Kumta	113	27	86	24
7.	Mundgod	35	1	34	3
8.	Siddapur	25	1	24	4
9.	Sirsi	62	1	61	2
10.	Supa	48	1	47	2
11.	Yellapur	28	1	27	4
Total		617	87	530	13

The statement discloses that only 13 per cent of ground water has been utilised in the district, the survey conducted in the district by the State Ground Water Cell indicates that there is ample scope for tapping ground water for irrigation and other domestic purposes. The number of dug wells, dug wells fitted with pumpsets and additional wells feasible (as on 30-6-1979) in the district are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of dug wells	No. of dug wells with pumpset	Total No. of wells	Add. wells feasible
1.	Ankola	2,391	196	2,587	13,700
2.	Bhatkal	2,692	207	2,899	1,460
3.	Haliyal	29	26	55	3,570
4.	Honavar	3,375	550	3,925	7,460
5.	Karwar	3,717	125	3,842	2,760
6.	Kumta	5,130	540	5,670	6,970
7.	Mundgod	29	14	43	2,760
8.	Siddapur	177	79	256	1,950
9.	Sirsi	16	144	160	7,180
10.	Supa	14	2	16	3,810
11.	Yellapur	48	25	73	3,180
Total		17,618	1,908	19,526	54,800

In 1983-84, the number of wells fitted with pumpsets rose to 3,381, and 50 borewells have been also in operation in the district in 1984 (for details, see Chapter IV, Irrigation).

The Income and Expenditure of the Ground Water Survey Unit in the District for the year from 1978-79 to 1982-83 are as follows

Year	Income		Expenditure	
	Consultation fee for Geohydro-logical method of site selection	Borewell drilling and yield testing Charges	Plan	Non-Plan
1978-79	470-00	24,500-00	2,310-00	1,04,299-47
1979-80	790-00	54,160-95	4,206-50	1,07,449-00
1980-81	990-00	63,971-55	2,600-00	1,16,903-30
1981-82	710-00	92,408-65	2,796-00	1,35,561-13
1982-83	1,600-00	58,550-00	1,826-00	1,37,372-00

Source : Department of Mines and Geology, Ground Water Survey Unit.

FORESTS

The creation of vast forest assets is regarded as essential to any country's progress and prosperity. Their conservation and development constitute a separate programme in government planning. In the slopes of the Western Ghats from north to south of the Uttara Kannada district, there is beautiful cover of dense forests of magnificent timber. The forests, stimulated by the heavy rainfall, start growing within a few kilo meters from the coast. They are generally lofty, dense and evergreen, characterised by a large number of trees which occur together with fine canopies of tree crowns and shrub growth. As one moves towards the coast from the ghats, the forests are semi-evergreen with grassy banks along the coast, interspersed with stunted growth of secondary species and scrub and also *Acacia catechu* in its own way for *katha* manufacture. The teak of Gund in the district is said to be the finest in the world. The officers of the British Government maintained that they were the trustees of the world for the teak of the district. Teak was used for ship building by the Europeans during past centuries. The district had produced teak with maximum girth in the country, the girth of a bole at chest level being 602 cm.

Types of forests

The types of forests found in the district are as follows :

1) Evergreen, 2) Semi-evergreen, 3) Moist deciduous, 4) Scrub and thorny forest and 5) Unwooded forests.

The evergreen forests are found in places where the rainfall is more than 225 cm and form a narrow strip along the Western Ghats. The soil types of these evergreen forests are mostly laterite but along the river basins, it is alluvial. The semi-evergreen forest are found in places where the rainfall is from 150 cm to 250 cm. The evergreen and semi-evergreens are the home of soft woods utilised for plywood, matchwood and packing timber and raw material for electric transmission lines.

The moist deciduous forests are situated in the rainfall areas of 100 cm and more. These types of forests are rich in timber trees, etc. Rosewood, teakwood, *honne*, *matti*, *nandi*, etc., grow naturally. These forests are important for timber production, firewood production and also from the management point of view. In areas where the rainfall is below 90 cm. the dry deciduous forests are found. The scrub and thorny forests are found in places where the rainfall is below 60 cm

and the soil types that are found in these are trap soil, mixed red and black soil. In these forests, sandal and other minor forest produce species, firewood and timber species are grown. Unfortunately, these forests are subject to heavy pressure from firewood extraction, grazing and fauna.

The types of forests found in the various taluks of the district are as follows :

Ankola taluk : In Ankola taluk, as one goes from east to west, the forest types change from laterite thorn to moist deciduous, laterite semi-evergreen in nala pockets and interior depression. The western part which is adjoining the coast is also denuded to unrestricted exercise of privileges and due to *kumri* cultivation in the past. The inland areas of moist deciduous and semi-evergreen are closed as fuel forest and high forest area, yielding firewood and timber respectively. Round about Hattikeri, in laterite thorn forests, one can come across the khair trees (*Acacia catechu*) which yield valuable economic forest produce called *katha*. The Gangavali river valley area supports valuable teak forests having the most common undergrowth, bamboo.

Bhatkal taluk : The type of forests in Bhatkal taluk changes from laterite thorn to laterite evergreen. There is very little of moist deciduous forests. The barren hills around Murdeshwar and Bhatkal are a testimony to the acts of unrestricted feelings. As one goes in the interior, the vegetation improves gradually. The evergreen forests round about Kop village in the north-east part of the taluk contain valuable timber for matches and plywood. The laterite thin forests situated in the north-west and southwest of the taluk contain a large number of khair trees. These are bigger in the girth in the Balke forests in the south-west part of the border of the Dakshina Kannada district.

Haliyal taluk : The eastern and north-western parts of Haliyal taluk comprise teak pole area tending to scrub types towards the border of Dharwad district. The forest towards western half of this taluk are constituted at High Forests, yielding valuable teak timber. The timber (teak and hard woods) extracted from these high forest areas are transported to Dandeli and Alnavar forest depots. There is sandalwood in drier parts of the area and is extracted annually on a sustained yield basis. There are patches of ever-green forests towards the western side in the lower portions of the valleys of rivers and perennial nalas. Bamboo is considered as one of the most valuable constituent of economic forest produce.

Honavar taluk : In the Honavar taluk, the forest type changes from laterite to latrite semi-evergreen and evergreens. There is very little of the moist deciduous type which can be seen only on tops of small hills in the western part of the belt. The coastal strip of the forests is all denuded and in many parts, the land has become unfit even to bear poor grass. As one advances in the interior, the forest growth improves gradually. These forests contain valuable timber trees like *poon*, *ganjan*, *bobbi*, *honne*, *kindal*, *jamba*, *nandi*, *bharangi* and others, suitable for matches and plywoods. The laterite semi-evergreen forests and evergreen forests in the north-east corner, in Mahime and Jankadkal villages of the taluk, contain *tale* palms. The belt of *Acacia catechu* also passes in this taluk, mostly confined to the south-west part of the taluk. The evergreen forests of Gersoppa contain varieties of canes which are exported outside the district.

Karwar taluk : In Karwar taluk, as one goes from west to east the forest types gradually change from laterite thorn to moist deciduous and laterite semi-evergreen to evergreen. The forest to the west of Honkane village have been depleted due to the unrestricted exercise of privileges. The deciduous forests in lower slopes tend to be towards high forests, yielding valuable timber of teak, *sissum*, *honne*, *kindal*, etc. *Jamba* is the predominant species of this tract. The upper slopes and lower valleys and banks of perennial nalas contain patches of evergreen forests and large quantities of canes (*calamum*) that are exported to various places. The upper slopes are not worked due to their inaccessibility. Reserved forests of the moist deciduous type in the patches of laterite semi-evergreen in the interior situated on the steep hills round Karwar had been classified as "Karwar Town Five Miles Special Reserves".

Kumta taluk : In the Kumta taluk types of forests change from laterite thorn to moist deciduous, laterite semi-evergreen and evergreen as one advances from west to east as is the case in other taluks. The timber bearing high forests are confined to the south-east part of the taluk at the foot of the Nilkund and Dodmane ghats round about the Soppinahosahalli village. Round about Mirjan, the laterite thorn forests contain khair trees which yield valuable *catechu*. Bamboos occur in the Aghanashini valley round about Soppinahosahalli.

Mundgod taluk : The forest type in Mundgod taluk changes from scrub in the south-west near the Sirsi taluk boundary. The stock improves as one advances from east to west. The eastern half is

comprised of teak pole area and the western in the high forest area. The deep valleys, in the south-west and the perennial nala belts are covered with patches of semi-evergreen forests. The drier parts of the teak pole arch towards the border of the Dharwad district contain sandalwood. The forests also contain bamboos.

Siddapur taluk: Going to the scanty growth in the eastern side and also to the major part of Siddapur taluk being very hilly, no part is organised except the area covered by sandalwood trees towards the north-east, east and south-east. This sandalwood belt extends to Sirsi, Mungod taluks also. The eastern part is drier and as one advances from east to west towards the ghats, the forest type improves to semi-evergreen. There are many large patches of evergreen forests called *kans* in this taluk mostly confined to the west round about Dodmane, Nilkund and Malemane ghats. These contain valuable matchwood, the extraction of which will be economical only when communications are improved.

Sirsi taluk: The forests of Sirsi taluk are firstly semi-evergreen and evergreen types. The evergreen forests are attached here and there all over the area. The belt of sandalwood forest of Siddapur taluk runs over this taluk and is mostly confined to the south-eastern part bordering Siddapur taluk and Shimoga district.

Supa taluk: The greater part of the Supa tract is very hilly and precipitous. The forest area falls into two different types of forests. The south-eastern part of this taluk contains high forests, near about Gund and portions of the Nagjhari valley and the Kalinadi and the Kaneri slope forests, yielding mainly timber of valuable species. Gund has the finest teak plantations. Evergreen patches are also found in the valleys. The forests of the northern point near about Castlerock yields only fuel and it merges into scrub forests, wherever the soil is very poor. Bamboo grows abundantly in this taluk.

Yellapur taluk: The northern parts of the Yellapur taluk is a valuable forests of teak. Bamboo is also plenty here, confined to the catchment area of Gangavali. The bamboo belt extends to Ankola taluk also.

Area of forests: The district has a very large area under forests. According to State Survey, out of the 10,291 sq km (1981) of the total geographical area, about 8,292.65 sq km are occupied by forests forming about 80.57 per cent of the geographical area, the highest

in the districts and far above the proposed national average of 33½ per cent. The *per capita* land area is about 1.05 hectares and the *per capita* forest area is 0.84 hectares and these figures are the highest in the state. The extent of forests in the five administrative divisions of Forest Department in the district as in 1980-81 is given below.

	Sq km
Haliyal division	1,441.70
Honavar „	1,408.88
Karwar „	2,240.08
Sirsi „	1,713.18
Yellapur „	1,488.81
Total	8,292.65

The forests are divided as follows according to convenience of administration: 1) Reserve forests maintained by the Forest Department. 2) Forest plantations maintained by the Forest Department. Out of those areas notified under the Forest Act, the barren lands and hillocks that are denied of tree growth are being afforested by raising plantations like cashew, etc. 3) Reserve Forests under Section 4 of the Karnataka Forest Act. 4) Revenue plantations maintained by the Revenue Department representing the afforestation works done in the unreserved lands for which a notification under Section 4 of the Act is issued. 5) Unreserved lands are maintained by the Revenue Department. Protection and management of tree growth in unreserved kinds are vested with the Forest Department. Suitable areas of unreserved lands in compact blocks have been surveyed and demarcated and the notification under Section 4 of the Act has been issued for constituting them as reserve forests. 6) Several panchayats in the recent years have commenced maintaining certain areas of waste lands to develop forests under the scheme "Farm Forestry" which envisages the creation of fuel reserves to help people to get their supply of fuel, small-sized timber to meet their agricultural demands and to provide green manure, fodder and grazing to village cattle.

The following gives details of forest area according to legal status as in 1980-81 in the district.

	sq km
Reserved forests	7,727.84
Protected forests	542.77
Village forests	20.20
Unclassified forests	1.84
Total	8,292.65

Loss of Forest Area

The increasing population has a direct bearing on increased demand for agricultural lands and this has always an adverse effect on valuable forests. Unauthorised cultivation poses a serious problem. The high tension electricity lines riddling the forests, increased communications, settlement of expropriated ryots and refugees on release of lands for irrigation and hydro-electric projects have a heavy impact on forests. People settling down in colonies in the interior depend on forests for their requirement of timber and firewood. Grazing also has deleterious effect on forests. The release of forest lands has now been discouraged and any such proposal has to be approved by the both Houses of Legislature. According to the recently enacted Central Forest Conservation Act, no forest land can be released for non-forestry purpose in the State without specific approval of the Government of India. The following table gives the purpose and the areas so far lost.

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Extent lost (in hectares)</i>
Area gone under submersion	304
Area released for rehabilitation	4,202
Area gone under power lines	626
Area given for cultivation	50,158
Area gone under mining	26,713
Area given for townships	1,097
Area given for non-agricultural purposes	7,383
Area lost under the Kalinadi Project	14,176
Area lost under the Bedti Project	300
Area lost for colony and roads	273
Total	10,52,232

Exploitation of Forests

Forest wealth is systematically exploited on the principle of progressive and sustained yield, encouraging the natural regeneration, reforestation and afforestation measures to meet the demand of the forest-based industries. The various forest products are extracted and sold to various industries and individuals. Apart from the revenues from the market determined goods, the value of the forests in terms of 1) non-marketing services, 2) eternal economics and 3) intangibles are very high. The government has made a policy decision not to release forest areas any more for agricultural purposes.

Timber

The hard and soft wood species of commercial importance are exploited and sold in public auctions through the Government Timber Depots besides supplies made by selection of tree to the railways, defence, ship-building industries, housing and private uses. In addition, timber and poles are being supplied for the construction of houses under the "Peoples' Housing Scheme". Trees standing in coupes are also sold by public auctions, but the system is being gradually discontinued as the work of exploitation is taken up by the Forest Department in large proportions.

Matchwood and Plywood

Specific portions in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are released to matchwood and plywood industries for extraction of softwood of commercial importance. These industries have been allotted certain forest areas for extraction and removal of softwood species. Recently, the government through the Forest Department has taken up the work of extraction and supplying to the industries in the interest of proper conservation and protection of forests. Trees of exploitable girth, i.e. 1.8 m and above at breast height are permitted to be extracted, and a maximum of four trees per acre from the coupes marked by the Department are to be made use of. The industries have also been allowed to remove 50 per cent of the available quantities of hollow and unsound logs, short girth logs and material below 60 cm in girth for manufacturing purposes to encourage industries, to make the best use of such material instead of allowing it to rot in the forests. The other fifty per cent of the available material along with the material not fit for manufacturing purposes is brought to the roadside depots for disposal to the registered packing case industries and other small-scale units of wood-based industries like slate, photo-frames, etc. In order to encourage small scale industries, soft wood is made available in large quantities.

Bamboo

The bamboo is supplied to the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli on long lease basis. Bamboo forests of Yellapur and Dandeli have been allotted to the West Coast Paper Mills. The allotment of bamboo to the mills is 1,85,000 tonnes annually. But the full quota has not been extracted due to the non-availability of bamboo in the State owing to the gregarious flowering from 1960 and onwards. The fresh regeneration of bamboos is taking place and harvesting at

the proper age is continuing. Green bamboos are also being supplied to craftsmen like the Medars and the Buruds and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through bamboo depots.

Firewood

The government has opened a number of firewood depots in the district to cater to the needs of the people particularly the weaker sections. The objectives of opening such depots are to discontinue the pre-paid license system which has caused damage to the forests and to make available firewood for domestic use at reasonable rates at convenient places. In the beginning, all the depots are run by the Forest Department and subsequently, many depots were handed over to the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation. The Corporation has opened new depots with a view to have at least one depot at each taluk headquarters and other major towns.

Development Schemes

Various development schemes are being implemented in the district and they can be classified under the following major categories: 1) State Plan Schemes, 2) Central Sector Schemes, 3) Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, 4) Forest Development Fund Schemes, 5) Command Area Development Schemes and 6) Western Ghats Development Schemes.

Afforestation

Plantations of teak, softwoods, cashew and fuel species are raised to meet the increasing demand of the forest based industries and the public. The demand for teak timber is increasing year by year for constructional, industrial and defence purposes. Teak plantations are raised in the areas clean-felled and after removal of the existing tree-growth. Softwood is in great demand for the match and plywood industries. The existing demand is partially met from the natural forests. In order to meet the existing and the future demands, a scheme is in operation for softwood and suitable areas have been earmarked. A scheme of rehabilitation of degraded forests is in operation for raising fuel plantations, timber and other economic species like sandal, tamarind, *honge*, *hippe*, *hale* and some others.

Cashew

Cashew plantations on large scale have been raised in the district since 1950 under the State Plan and Centrally-sponsored Schemes.

The areas where cashew plantations have been raised are those which are barren and lateritic. Initially, cashew was planted as a soil conservation measure. As the demand for cashew increased, extensive areas of barren lands were utilised for cashew cultivation. The yield from such a land was not satisfactory. Although cashew is a very hardy tree, capable of thriving in waste lands where no other crops grow, it is observed that the tree responds very well to richness of soil and abundance of soil moisture. In the year 1968-69, a Centrally-sponsored Scheme, a package programme for manurial and prophylactic treatment in older plantations was taken up and the scheme started functioning in 1972-73. In the same year, the following programmes were taken up under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for increasing the yield of cashew from the plantations: 1) Maintenance of cashew plantations, 2) Schemes for establishment of progeny orchard and 3) Scheme for expansion of area in cashew. The Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation is implementing a package programme of intensive cultivation. The Government of India have sponsored a scheme for raising subsidised plantation of cashew in forest area from 1976-77. The amount of subsidy provided under the scheme during 1977-78 was Rs. 5,00,000. A scheme for development of cashewnut by veneer grafting and patch budding is also in operation. The object of the scheme is to improve the newly raised cashew plantations.

Forest Development Fund Scheme

The allocations made towards forestry in the successive Plans were much less than the requirement and the allocation under Plans has already been dealt with. This low allocation deterred the implementation of the afforestation and re-afforestation programmes to the extent of meeting the demands for forest produce. Then, it was felt necessary to create a Forest Development Fund by levying cess on all forest sales, revenue contracts and industrial releases. The Government of Karnataka issued the Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Ordinance 1975 which was subsequently enacted. The amended Act provides for collection of the Forest Development Tax at the rate of five per cent on all the forest produce disposed of by the Government. The Forest Development Tax has been subsequently raised to eight per cent from 1st of April, 1980.

Integrated Development of Western Ghats

The heavy forests of the Western Ghats are subjected to heavy exploitation and a loss of about 2.25 lakh hectares has resulted. This

has caused a serious ecological imbalance. Therefore, a scheme for the development of the Western Ghats is in operation, which includes bamboo plantation, matchwood and plywood plantations, cashew plantations, cultivation of medicinal plants and rehabilitation of mining areas, etc.

Tree Improvement

Research on forest trees is being conducted to tackle the various problems connected with them. Under the Tree Improvement Works, some teak plantations have been identified for being constituted as the Test Seed Production Stands and also for thinning and application of fertilizers to encourage wider cover formation and increase in the yield of seeds. These plantations will provide seeds of superior genetic source for the State Teak Plantation Programme. The stumps of rosewood trees which have yielded the highest price in auction sales are identified and root suckers are developed for being planted to form seed orchards. This going back or retracing from log to the stem to identify the genetically superior strain is necessary because of the price of rosewood. High yielders of Indian lavender are marked for development of cuttings. In the case of tamarind, high yielders are located for collection of seeds and raising seedlings. Grafting experiments of tamarind high yielders are also being conducted. Seedling of *jamun*, *sithaphal* and *nelli* are also raised utilising superior sources.

Vegetative Propagation

As a substitute for seedling propagation to control genetical variations and to propagate quality clones, vegetative propagation experiments were conducted on *sambrani*, teak, *atti* and *bursera* and good results were obtained. Budding and grafting experiments in teak are in progress to establish germ-plasm bank at Dandeli of the district.

Grassy Blank Afforestation

Various field trials have been taken up to find out suitable species for various categories of grass lands. Various indigenous and exotic species have been tried. Experiments to find out best species for afforestation of grass lands in the Western Ghats are in progress. The exotic bamboo, *Bambus vulgaris*, which is thornless, fast growing and does not die, has given good results in the valley portions.

Medicinal Plants

With the increased demand for various species of medicinal plants, several wet nurseries of the State have been brought under the

cultivation of *Vinca rosea*, *Rauwolfia caulescens* and *Discoria floribunda*. Nearly 16 species of medicinal value have been introduced in Dandeli Nursery to study the growth data and behaviour pattern, for further trials.

Other Trials

The technique of raising seedlings of about 23 evergreen species has been standardised. Techniques of various other species are also being standardised. Inter-material provenance trials have been taken up of *Gmelina arborea* (*sivane*) at Dandeli during 1977. The seeds are obtained from Food and Agricultural Organisation or DANIDA Tree Seed Centre, Denmark through the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Provenance trials of eucalyptus, sandal and others are also in progress. Trials of using polythene bags of different sizes and gauges are in progress, with a view to reduce the cost of transport of seedlings. Experiments of coppice shoots regulation to find out the lowest proportion of bark with reference to the number of shoots are being pursued. Experiments at the rate of growth of coppice shoots have shown that till the eighth year after felling of the original crop, the rate of growth is high.

Social Forestry

The problem of fuel shortage is expected to be solved by planting on the available open lands under the Social Forestry Schemes, with the objective of involving the common man in the massive movement of planting trees. The Social Forestry and Extension Forestry Schemes are implemented since 1979-80 under the Social Forestry Programme. The objective is to finance individual farmers who are interested in planting trees where they can get benefit after 15 to 16 years. In addition, compulsory planting has been enforced in the State under the Tree Preservation Act. The 'C' and 'D' classes of land which are not fit for agricultural cultivation are being transferred to the Forest Department by the Revenue Department for raising forest.

Forest Acts

Before the Karnataka Forest Act 1963 and Rules 1969 thereunder was brought into effect the district had the Canara Forest Rules in operation (see section under Forest Privileges). At present, the Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act 1975 and Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 and Wild Life Protection (Karnataka) Rules 1973 and

amendment thereunder, and Forest Conservation of Act India 1980 are in force in the district.

Forest Protection

In order to protect the forests, mobile squads have been organised by the Forest Department. The main functions of the forest mobile squads are to achieve effective prevention of smuggling of forest produce from Government lands and reserved forests in particular by intensive and extensive patrolling in forest during night and also organising surprise raids. There is a forest mobile squad at Sirsi. The officers in charge of the forest mobile squads are also entrusted with investigation and vigilance work. The various protective staff of the Department has been supplied with arms and ammunition, especially in border areas prone to organised smuggling.

Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act 1976

The large extent of private forests and tree crops are grown mainly as shade crops for coffee and cardamom and also trees are being grown in the private holdings which are granted as privileges for cultivators. The land owners are entitled to use these trees for their bona fide purposes. Because of high value of timber, they started exploiting indiscriminately particularly *bane* lands, *kumki* lands, *kan* lands, etc. This Act has prevented the indiscriminate felling in private holdings. The private land holders will be permitted to fell only when trees are found scientifically unsuitable. Whenever permitted, they have to plant five trees in place of one tree to be felled; if they fail to plant, the security planting deposit amount will be used to plant the required number of trees in their holdings.

Wildlife Protection Act

The indiscriminate killing and poisoning rich wild life population have been dwindled to the minimum and many are on the verge of extinction. Wild Life Protection Act 1972 and 1973 which has come into force in Karnataka from 1st July, 1973, where hunting has been totally prohibited in game sanctuaries and National Parks and almost all the species are declared as preserved species. Export of trophies, hides and skin etc., are banned. This Act has helped considerably to prevent export of tigers' skins, trophies of birds and other animals.

Forest Privileges

There were certain forest privileges extended by the government for the bona fide use of the cultivators in the district. The privileges

were, rights of way to villages, temples and water. Grazing was also permitted in the open forests on payment of fee. Bona fide cultivators were permitted free of charge to collect and remove dead leaves for manure, to cut and remove the grass for fodder or manure, to cut and remove *karvi* for agriculture purposes and to cut and remove with the prior permission of proper authority barren sago and other palms for water courses and other agricultural purposes from any reserved forests in their villages or in the neighbourhood of their villages. Grazing privileges were regulated by the special rules for grazing in the organised teak area. *Soppinabettas* were also allowed to provide green manure for the agriculturist. Many regulations were opposed by the cultivators as they were not provided sufficient protection from the wild animals, and also not providing sufficient amenities to the farmers. It was also alleged that the cultivated areas were also taken over by the government, when forest settlement took place. The occupants of the coastal taluk had only one privilege—removing the dry leaves for manure; but the Forest Department had prevented them from continuing even this practice. This was the cause for the agitations of the people and their organising meetings against "forest grievances" in 1886, 1887, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

In 1924, the forest privileges were regularised under the Kanara Forest Privileges Rules, by which certain trees like teak, sandal and others were not permitted to be felled, but the cultivators were permitted to take dry leaves for manure, grass for fodder and manure, etc. In 1976, under the Karnataka Forest Manual published by the government, the privileges of this district were mentioned separately. According to this, the existing jungle privileges were not affected in the *soppinabettas* or *kans*, but the farmers were not permitted to fell or lop or otherwise damage the reserve species. The farmer has to apply to the Divisional Forest Officer for any extra wood required by him. The government has prescribed the rates for the different types of wood required by the farmer for his use. The forest area of the district has been classified into 1) *kans* and coastal taluk and 2) all other forest area. In *kans* strip clearance will be permitted upto 80 meters around habitations and 40 meters around cultivated area. In coastal taluk, strip clearance will be permitted from 80 meters to 160 meters around cultivation. In all other forest areas, strip clearance is permitted from 80 to 160 meters around habitation and 40 meters around cultivation. Rules have been framed for grant and maintenance of these strips. Blank area with gentle slope in minor

forest may be granted for raising plantation or fruit trees under *sanads*. The maximum area granted under the *sanads* should not exceed four hectares and the area must be planted within three years. Lands on steeper slopes may be leased out for planting cashew nut. There are certain privileges open to gardeners in protected forests assigned to them as *bettas*.

In spite of all these rules and regulations imposed on the forests of the district, it was alleged by the public that the forest is being denuded. There was a movement called 'Appiko' started in September, 1983 to stop indiscriminate felling of trees wherein people embraced the trees to be felled and prevented felling.

Forest Settlement

The Forest settlement in the district was conducted between 1879 to 1897. Prior to the introduction of the Indian Forest Act 1878, classification adopted for forest settlement was 1) Special Reserve, 2) Ordinary Reserve and 3) District Reserve. The forest areas other than Bettas and Kumris classified were in three stages between 1879-1897 i.e., 1) Reserved and protected forests between 1879-1891, 2) All forests were classified as Reserve, which were sub-divided into a) Forest proper b) Fodder Reserves or Fuel and Fodder Reserve and c) pasture reserve between 1892 to 1897, 3) From 1897 onwards all forests were classified as Reserved, and sub-divided into a) Forest proper and b) Minor Forests. The advantage of the single classification of Reserved Forest is that it brings all the forests of the District under one category and one chapter of the Act with all the rights of the people and of Government properly recorded. The settlement work from the time of the Act was divided into four periods - 1) The earliest settlements in 1879-80, 2) The main settlement work which is spread over a period from 1880-1900, 3) The resettlement of Supa and of the areas settled, from 1904-1908. 4) The miscellaneous settlement work carried out from 1920-22.

In all the settlements the area assigned for grazing has a definite scale and based on a standard of two acres per head of cattle, co-extensive with those assigned for other privileges. The strict reservation of "kan" area was also one of the principles of the forest settlements. Under this the teak pole areas of Haliyal and Mundgod and high forests areas of the district have been restricted by exercising of the privileges. The general account of the system and principles of settlement work in the district was given in some length in order

that the particular account of the settlement of each taluk and petha could be more readily understood,

The privileges exercised in the beginning was embodied in a set of administrative order known as the "Kanara Permit Rules" based on privileges exercised from time immemorial. In 1902 the "Kanara Protected Forest Rules" were issued. By this time classification of protected forests had been replaced by that of reserved forests. Subsequently in 1911 the Kanara Forests Privileges Rules and the Kanara Forests Permit Rules were framed and brought into force to have control over the forests of the district.

Forest Industries Corporation

The Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation was registered under the Companies Act 1956 with effect from 1st May, 1975, to establish, administer, own and run industries for manufacturing forest products in the State. The Corporation has undertaken the green grass dehydration and pelletisation project in 3.7 hectares at Balekoppa, Siddapur Taluk utilising grant-in-aid provided under the Integrated Development of Western Ghat region. The total investments in this project to the end of the financial year 1983-84 was Rs 85 lakhs. A sum of Rs 9.6 lakhs was received as share capital contribution and Rs 52.9 lakhs as grant to this project. The dehydrated grass is being sold in the district in summer season. The improved variety of pineapple plants have been raised by the Corporation in an area of 1.25 ha at Banavasi, at a total investment (from 1974-75 to 1983-84) of about 24.2 lakhs. It has prepared a project to convert the existing pineapple project into *agave* plantation for its ready market. The logging operations have been taken up by the Corporation at Haliyal, Sirsi and Yellapur Forest Divisions from 1983-84 at a cost of Rs 4.18 lakhs. The Corporation is running a saw mill at Dandeli. The total investment in this project to the end of the financial years 1975 to 1984 was Rs 331 lakhs.

Forest Plantation Corporation

The Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation Ltd. was established during 1971. At present, the Corporation is engaged in raising Eucalyptus and Cocoa plantations in the district. It has raised 7,299 hectares of Eucalyptus plantations during 1972 to 1980 at a cost of Rs 23.85 lakhs. The eucalyptus wood plantation has yielded about 5.51 tonnes of wood and a revenue of Rs 16.75 lakhs. Eucalyptus oil

is being distilled from eucalyptus citrodora plantations of the Corporation. Over 0.0587 tonnes of oil is distilled between 1976 and 1983, yielding a revenue of Rs 4.23 lakhs. The cocoa plantations have been raised by the Corporation in the Gangavali valley from 1977 to 1980 over an area of 355.75 ha. But this was discontinued from 1983 due to poor market rates and high investment. Now, the cocoa plantations have been transferred to M/s. Camco Ltd., Mangalore, on long-term crop collection and maintenance lease basis.

Cashew Development Corporation

The Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Ltd. was established during 1978 to improve the potential of existing cashew plantations and for raising high-yielding plantations. The Corporation at present is engaged in maintaining 2,500 ha of old cashew plantations in Uttara Kannada, transferred by the Forest Department during 1979 and having a programme to raise high-yielding cashew plantation in 500 ha. The Corporation was able to complete the spraying with insecticide for controlling the tea mosquito in all the old plantations. The total investment in this project from 1980-81 to 1983-84 was about Rs 10.93 lakhs. Over 764.14 Mt of cashew were produced during 1980-81 and 1983-84, yielding Rs 47.77 lakhs as revenue.

Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary

The Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary was established during 1953 and the area of this sanctuary is 5,729 ha where games like bison, sambar, cheetal, barking deer, elephant, mouse deer, rabbit, procupine, tiger, panther, bear, wild dog, wild cat, civet cat and several other varieties of birds and reptiles are found.

Forest training

There is a Forester Training School at Dandeli (1960). The standard of training was slightly elevated to Foresters-cum-Surveyors Training from 1974 with a minimum qualification of P.U.C. in science and the duration of the training is about 15 months. The trainees are being paid Rs 100 p.m. as stipend and also provided residential accommodation during the training period. After successful completion of training, the trainees will be absorbed by the department. There is also a Guard Training School at Kiruwatti of the district (1973). The minimum qualification required for the candidate to undergo training is S.S.L.C. The duration of the training is six months and the trainees are being paid Rs 100 p.m. as stipend and

are provided residential accommodation. The successful trainees will be appointed in the department.

Mini Zoo

The Mini Zoo at Sirsi was established during 1971 with an object to exhibit various animals and birds to the public, particularly children, with a view to create love towards wild life, thereby to inculcate in their minds the need to preserve the wild life of the nature. Here animals and birds like sambars, spotted deer, peacock, pigeons, pythons, panther cubs, fox, guinea pigs, monitors, crocodiles, rabbits, parrots, tortoise, barking deer, etc. are found. A snake park maintained by a private person has been merged with this.

FLORA*

Uttara Kannada can justly be proud of its rich plant cover. Out of a total geographical area of 10,291 sq km (1981) the official forest area is 8,292.65 sq km giving a percentage of 80.57. Most of the other areas also have lush green vegetation at least during the wetter months making the District a treasure house of tropical plants. The Angiosperms alone numbering around 1,800 species.

Littoral Vegetation

The coastal taluks have a seaboard about 144 km in length made up of sandy beaches broken up by the estuaries of the Kali, Gangavali, Aghanashini and the Sharavati rivers. The littoral vegetation on the sandy beaches is typically psammophytic with plants adapted to the scorching sun, shifting sands and salt-laden winds. Sand binders are common. Some like *Remirea* and *Spinifex* have spiny, silicified leaves which resist desiccation and browsing by cattle. *Canavalia maritima* and *Ipomoea pes-caprae* are sand-binders with attractive flowers and broad, cuticularised leaves. *Euphorbia atoto* and *Hydrophyllax maritima* are common succulents on the dunes above the high-tide mark. *Pandanus fascicularis*, *Scaevola frutescens* and *Vitex trifolia* form clumps on the rear beach. Besides the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) and palmyra (*Borassus flabellifer*) palms on the rear beach, there is a seasonal herbaceous cover especially at the end of the Sout-West Monsoon. The sandy soil lacks good organic nutrients. Carnivorous plants like the sundew (*Drosera indica*) and

* Authored by Rev. (Dr.) Cecil J. Saldanha.

bladderwort (*Utricularia reticulata*) can however supplement their nutritional needs by trapping and ingesting insects. They occur in abundance among the sedges and grasses towards the end of the monsoon.

There are extensive estuaries at the mouths of the rivers especially in the Karwar, Kumta, Gokarn and Honavar areas. The saline marshes associated with these estuaries are known as *khar* lands and support a halophytic mangrove vegetation. *Avicennia*, *Bruguiera*, *Cerbera*, *Kandelia*, *Rhizophora* and *Sonneratia* are common trees with stilt roots that can resist the drag of the rising and ebbing tides. They carry on sustained endosmosis despite the salinity of the water and overcome the limitations of the marshy soil by negatively geotropic pneumatophores. Bouyant fruits as in *Cerbera* and vivipary as in *Rhizophora* ensure dispersal and survival of these specialised plants. *Acanthus ilifolius* and *Derris trifoliata* are typical of mangroves, one a shrub and the other a twiner. *Acrostichum aureum* is a prominent fern with a thick brown rhizome, large pinnate fronds and exindusiate sori on the lower side of the pinnae. This mangrove vegetation plays an important role in the interphase between land and sea, fresh and brackish water. The margins of the estuaries are used for growing salt-resistant varieties of rice.

Coastal Hinterland

There is a narrow strip of coastal hinterland between the sea shore and the Western Ghats which varies in width from about 5 to 20 km. It scarcely exists near Karwar since the mountains here dip into the sea, the valleys forming beautiful bays and the peaks emerging as offshore islands. The hinterland is generally made up of a flat-topped low lateritic hills through which numerous swift-flowing streams have carved out narrow, low-level beds. The flanks of these hills were once densely wooded but in most places they have been mercilessly felled for fuel and timber. A remnant of these moist deciduous flank forests can be seen near Dhareshwar between Kumta and Honavar. *Alseodaphne semecarpifolia*, *Aporosa lindleyana*, *Diospyros malabarica*, *Holigarna arnottiana*, *Ficus arnottiana*, *Mammea longifolia* and *Mimusops elengi* are common trees when the forest is well preserved. *Ixora coccinea* is a common shrub in the undergrowth. During the monsoon there is a rich herbaceous vegetation. *Begonia crenata* clings to the lateritic boulders and covers them with its white blossoms. The flat lateritic sheet rock of the plateaux seems barren during most of the year except for the succulent *Euphorbia* and the laticiferous tree *Sapium*

insigne. However a spectacular herbaceous cover clothes the entire area during and immediately after the monsoon. Several species of *Alysicarpus*, *Eriocaulon*, *Exacum* and *Lindernia* occur in prodigal profusion. The pink flowered sundew *Drosera indica* and several species of blue and purple flowered bladderworts like *Utricularia lazulina* and *Utricularia reticulata* turn the plateaux into carpets of flowers. The hemi-parasite *Rhamphicarpa longiflora* produces long, white flowers that bloom in the evening and fade by the next morning having been in the meantime pollinated by nocturnal moths. As the wet season turns into dry, the grass turns from green to brown and it is cut for fodder and thatch or is grazed by cattle.

Tropical Evergreens

The western slopes of the Ghats were until a few decades ago covered by a continuous stretch of Southern Tropical Evergreen forests. Several biotic factors have considerably reduced the extent of these forests. The closed forest canopy is made up of the confluent crowns of giant trees, unbranched for a considerable length of their height and supported by buttressed bases. There is a wide species diversity in the canopy composition. *Artocarpus hirsutus*, *Calophyllum polyanthum*, *Diospyros ebenum* and *D. malabarica*, *Dipterocarpum indicus*, *Garcinia xanthochymus*, *Hopea ponga*, *Lophopetalum wightianum*, *Mammea longifolia*, *Mesua nagassarium*, *Myristica fatua* and *M. malabarica*, *Vateria indica* and *Vitex altissima* are some of the common species. *Calophyllum apetalum* and *Madhuca nerifolia* grow along streams while *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus* prefers swampy soil. Some of these trees may even form emergents in favourable situations.

The closed canopy ensures controlled conditions of light and humidity within the forest. As the intensity of light and degree of humidity vary within the forest, plants that can carry on metabolic activities at these levels form strata or storeys. *Beilschmiedia dalzellii*, *Cinnamomum malabattrum*, *Cryptocarya procera*, *Dysoxylum binectariferum*, *Knema attenuata* and *Xantolis tomentosa* are frequently found in the topmost understorey. *Syzygium laetum* with scarlet filaments occurs at a lower level. *Caryota urens* and *Corypha umbraculifera* are tall, monocarpic palms while *Arenga wightii* and *Pinanga dicksonii* are smaller and polycarpic.

Shrubs are frequent in these evergreen forests. *Eugenia macrosepala*, *Dichapetalum gelonioides*, *Ixora nigricans*, *Memecylon terminale*, *Psychotria dalzellii* and *Rauvolfia serpentina* are but a few of the many interesting species.

The ground cover is poor in grasses but has a rich composition of sciophytes especially during the wetter months. *Alpinia*, *Ammomum*, *Boesenbergia*, *Curcuma*, *Globba* and *Zingiber* are frequent rhizomatous herbs of the Zingiberaceae that produce aerial shoots and flowers during the monsoon. *Costus speciosus* with flowers and red peduncles prefers water-logged areas.

The evergreen forest is replete with large woody lianes that spiral to the canopy supported by the forest trees. *Diploclisia glaucescens* and *Gnetum ula* have cauliferous fruits. *Entada pusaetha* has probably the largest beans in the country. *Beaumontia jerdoniana* and *Chonemorpha fragrans* festoon the trees with their large white flowers. *Moullava spicata* is an endemic with spikes of red and yellow.

Epiphytic orchids are relatively few in the evergreen forest. However *Porpax jerdoniana*, *Sarcanthus pauciflorus* and *Thunia venosa* prefer the high forest. *Remusatia vivipara* is an epiphytic aroid that propagates itself by the help of bulbils. *Aeschynanthes perrottetii* is a succulent gesneriad with long, tubular, red flowers that together with the asclepiadaceous *Hoya* drapes the forest trees. *Schefflera* and *Fagraea* begin their life as epiphytes but gradually send down roots into the soil from their arboreal perch.

Pothos scandens and *Raphidophora pertusa* are two common aroids that cling to the tree-trunks clothing them with their attractive foliage. Wild peppers (*Piper*) also prefer this ecological niche.

There are several mosses, lichens and fungi in these forests. The latter especially help in breaking down the forest debris into simple organic nutrients in a natural process of recycling.

The tropical evergreen forest is a rich ecosystem that can be very easily degraded once the canopy is opened and the ground cover of leaf litter and humus lost by rapid run-off and erosion. The invasion of cleared forest land by the aggressive weed *Chromolaena odorata* is a direct result of the opening of the canopy.

Semi-evergreen Forests

Semi-evergreen Forests often replace the Evergreen Forests when the ecological conditions are modified by soil or by biotic pressures. Selective felling causes gaps in the canopy. Initially this encourages juvenile plants to grow faster. At the same it permits the introduction of species from drier habitats. *Calliandra tomentosa*, *Macaranga peltata* and *Trema orientalis* are early colonisers in disturbed areas. As the

canopy is opened, the original trees are replaced by species of *Lagerstroemia* and *Terminalia dillenia pentagyna* and *Bombax insigne* are typically deciduous trees found in forest glades with superficial and poor soil.

Moist Deciduous Forests

The Evergreens and Semi-evergreens are surrounded by moist Deciduous Forests on the Western coastal plains as well as on the eastern uplands. A simultaneous leaf-fall helps trees in these forests to avoid excessive transpiration during the dry months from February to May. The canopy of these forests is relatively open, the stratification less marked and the shrub layer better developed. Flowering takes place during leaf-fall and fruiting is advanced when the monsoon breaks. Epiphytic orchids are extremely common. Most shed their leaves during the dry season but generally put forth exquisite sprays of intriguing flowers during this period.

Common among the trees are *Careya carborea*, *Ficus amplissima*, *Ficus exasperata*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Sterculia guttata*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *T. chebula*, *T. crenulata* and *T. paniculata*. *Xylia xylocarpa* is often a dominant and easily recognised by its globose clusters of tiny yellow flowers and the axe-shaped woody legumes. *Stereospermum colais* has long and slender capsules while *Strychnos nux-vomica* is often loaded with globose fruits that turn red at maturity. *Tectona grandis* is native and is extensively planted. Among the stragglers and climbers the most prominent especially when in fruit is *Calycopteris floribunda* with accrescent calyces. *Jasminum* has several species, the commonest being *J. malabaricum* and *J. rottlerianum*. *Millettia racemosa* is another straggler with bluish-white flowers.

The shrub layer becomes conspicuous soon after the convectional showers in April and May. *Holarrhenna pubescens* is an ubiquitous white-flowered plant. *Ardisia solanacea* and *Embelia acutipetala* are frequent.

The ground cover in the moist deciduous forests is seasonal. *Eragrostiella bifaria*, *Eragrostis uniloides*, *Panicum tripheron*, *Sporobolus piliferus* are some among the many grasses that appear in a scattered manner. A number of plants that perennate by underground parts put forth flowers with the early showers. *Amorphophallus bulbifer*, *Arisaema tortuosum* and *Sauromatum venosum* are some of the common

aroids. *Chlorophytum orchidastrum* and *Curculigo orchioides* are representative liliaceous taxa. Several species of *Habenaria* also appear during the monsoon months.

The moist deciduous forest protects the epiphytic orchids under its light canopy. *Aerides crispum* and *Aerides maculosum* are common. There are several species of *Dendrobium*, *Gastrochilus*, *Luisia* and *Oberonia* that flower and fruit in these forests. Clusters of *Cymbidium aloifolium* and *pholidota pallida* are visible almost everywhere.

Rheophytic Vegetation

Besides the four larger rivers there are several rivulets and streams traversing the district. The banks of the rivers and the stream beds harbour plants that are specially adapted to these situations. *Calophyllum apetalum*, *Crateva magna*, *Lagerstroemia reginae*, *Salix tetrasperma*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Trewia nudiflora* and *Vitex leucoxylon* are frequent riparian trees. *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Diospyros angustifolia*, *Memecylon angustifolium* and *Syzygium occidentale* are smaller trees in similar situations. *Homonoia riparia*, *H. retusa* *Rotula aquatica* are shrubs that are submerged for part of the year but leaf, flower and fruit as the monsoon flushes decrease and the stream bed becomes exposed. *Crinum asiaticum*, *Cryptocoryne spiralis* and *Lagenandra toxicaria* are bulbous or rhizomatous herbs frequently found on the sandy or marshy river banks. Ferns are common along the streams. *Angiopteris evecta* and *Cyathea gigantea* are among the larger ferns with fronds over 2 m long. *Osmunda regalis*, abundant among boulders along the streams, produces its terminal tassels of sori as the level of water decreases in the post-monsoon period. Where the water is pure and clear several crustose and thalloid species of the Podostemaceae attach themselves to the rocks in the streams near the water line or just below it.

Pressures on the Vegetation

The rich vegetation of Uttara Kannada district is under heavy pressure. The fuel-wood crisis has resulted in vast areas of forest being felled both licitly and illicitly. The once beautifully wooded hills between Honavar and Karwar have been mercilessly mutilated. The rate of denudation is about fourfold the rate of replanting, especially around urban areas.

The Forest Department has considered Uttara Kannada as one of its principal sources of timber. The soft-wood species in the evergreen forests have been systematically extracted by selective felling

thus degrading the evergreens. Other areas have been clear felled and planted with monocultures of eucalyptus and teak and recently of *Acacia auriculiformis*. These and other mixed forest plantations have not been able to recreate the original ecosystems.

Some forests of the above Ghat areas have been allotted for use of the local people either as minor forests to supply village needs or as *soppinabettas* to serve as source of leaf-manure and fodder for local farmers. Most of the minor forests are in a degraded condition and need to be brought under better management practices. The farmers of Uttara Kannada have developed an intensive multiple cropping pattern in their areca gardens. Besides the areca palm, pepper, cardamom, cocoa, banana and coconut are grown simultaneously. This intensive cropping pattern is sustained by large quantities of leaf manure obtained by lopping in the surrounding *soppinabetta* lands. Due to indiscriminate lopping and lack of proper tending the *soppinabetta* trees are badly mutilated and many trees have died. It is difficult to find a wholesome tree in these *soppinabettas*. Some farmers have however, initiated action to improve these forests by better lopping methods and replanting the blanks.

Industrial development in Uttara Kannada has often been forest based. The brick and tile factories along the coast have depended both on fuel logs from native trees as well as on *Casuarina equisetifolia* generally planted on the stretch of littoral sand dunes.

The Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati and the West Coast Paper Mills at Dandeli relied heavily on the large stocks of bamboo especially *Bambusa arundinacea* (dowga) and *Dendrocalamus strictus* (medar). Green culms were normally extracted until the gregarious flowering of *Bambusa arundinacea* from 1958 onwards. Since the clumps die after this flowering, large quantities of dead culms were available in the sixties and early seventies. The regeneration of the bamboo clumps after the flowering was poor. The forest habitat of the bamboo had also shrunk due to various reasons. Not only have the bamboo areas been degraded but other areas have been converted into plantations of quick growing exotics thus changing the type of plant cover.

Mining in Uttara Kannada is another source of pressure on the forests. About 26,688 hectares of forest lands are under mining leases with 137 lessees (1983). Each labour colony consists of 100-150 people stationed inside or close to the forest. The labour force and the cattle they rear destroy the natural regeneration in about 8-10 km

around the mine. The proposal to mine the limestone outcrops near Yan is expected to degrade an area of rich evergreen forests.

The greatest threat to the plant cover of the District is from proposals to develop the hydel potential of the rivers that flow through the steep and narrow gorges. While run-of-the river generation of power is possible during the monsoon, the turbines have to be kept revolving right through the year by water impounded in vast reservoirs behind high rise dams. The Kali Stage I with its dams, tunnels, powerhouses, penstocks, colonies, roads and quarries destroyed vast expanses of forest. Kali Stage II will utilise the releases from the Supa and Nagjari Power Houses by the construction of three dams with power houses at their toes at Dandeli, Kodsalli and Kadra. The Gangavali Stage I and Stage II as well as the Sharavati Tail Race Dam are on the drawing boards. These as well as the contemplated dams on the Aghanashini can result in a loss of over 40,000 hectares of forest land in the district. The conversion of wooded valleys into sheets of water will make a marked change in the vegetation of the District.

List of Botanical, English, Kannada and Konkani names of some plants mentioned in the Text

Botanical	English	Kannada	Konkani
1	2	3	4
Acanthus ilicifolius	Sea-Holly	Holechulli	Phadgus
Alseodaphne semecarpifolia	Penny nerved laurel	Massi	Ranphala
Ammonium cannicarpum	Raven cardamom	Dodda yalakki	Soornu
Amorphophallus bullifer	Wild yam	Suvarnagadde	Chelle
Aporosa lindleyana	Kokra laurel	Salle	
Arenga wightii	Wight's sago palm	Dodsala	
Ardisia solanacea	—	Bodina gida	
Arisaema tortuosum	Cobra plant	Kadu suvarnagadde	
Artocarpus hirsutus	Wild jack	Hebbalasu	Pachpanasu
Avicennia officinalis	Indian mangrove	Kandal	
Barringtonia acutangula	Indian oak	Holekavamara	
Bambusa arundinacea	Spiny bamboo	Hebbiduru	Bambu, Kantavaso
Beilschmiedia daltzellii	Cuspid leaved cinnamon	Kamate	
Borassus flabellifer	Palmyra	Tale	Tadguli, Tada
Bombax insignis	Larger red silk cotton tree	Buruga	Savarikappusu
Callicarpa tomentosa	Western Ghats mulberry	Kaduezi	
Calophyllum apetalum	Alexandrian laurel	Kalhonne	
Calophyllum polyanthum	Malabar poon	Surahonne	Suragi
Calycotris floribunda	White wheel creeper	Baguli	
Canavalia maritima	Beach sword bean	Tamteballi	Koshvali
Careya arborea	Matchwood tree	Kavalumara	Kumbhayi
Caryota urens	Fish tail palm	Bainimara	Bayani rooku, Birli
Casuarina equisetifolia	Australian beef-wood	Galimara	Varia rooku, Soori ruku

1	2	3	4
<i>Cerbera odollam</i>	Wax dog bana	Chinde	—
<i>Cinnamomum malabattrum</i>	Wild cinnamon	Kadulachini	Dalchini
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut tree	Tengina mara	Narlamaddo
<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>	Great fan palm	Sitale	Tada
<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Mountain sweet flag	Padmapatra	—
<i>Cratogeomys</i>	Sacred bama	Holethumbe	—
<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	Asian crinum	Visha moongili	Nagdali
<i>Cryptocarya procera</i>	Brazilian nutmeg	Golimavu	Gulamba
<i>Curculigo orchoides</i>	—	Nelatale	—
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	Solid bamboo	Karibiduru	Kondevaso
<i>Derris trifoliata</i>	Mangrove rose wood climber	Vadanigida	—
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>	Dog teak	Kaduganigalu	Karambala
<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i>	Indian Dipterocarp	Challanne	—
<i>Drosera indica</i>	Sunders	Kriminashini	Kidyamari
<i>Dysoxylum binectariferum</i>	Cup calyzed white cedar	Agilu	Sidara
<i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i>	Downy olive linden	Dandale	Dondale
<i>Embelia acutipetala</i>	Wind berry	Huligaruko	Waghanagata
<i>Entada purashtha</i>	Nicker bean	Gardala	Garayivali
<i>Eragrostiella bifaria</i>	—	Jarihullu	Darbo
<i>Etiocaulon quinquangulare</i>	Pincushion plant	Bettagundugida	Benakundi
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Mysore Eucalyptus	Nilagirimara	Nilgiri
<i>Ficus arnottiana</i>	Wild peepul	Bettada arali	Paira
<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	Sand paper Fig	Gargathi	Khravatepana
<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Mysore Gamboge	Devagarige	—
<i>Halaina cordifolia</i>	Saffron teak	Hethega	Etga
<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i>	Telicherry bark	Kodasige	Kooda
<i>Holigarna arontia</i>	Jungle marking nut	Kaduguru	Holgeri, Bibbayi

1	2	3	4
<i>Homonoia riparia</i>	Water croton	Holenage	—
<i>Hopoea ponga</i>	Dipterocarp damar	Kalbevu	Bovu, Kiralbogi
<i>Impoea pes-caprae</i>	Goat-foot creeper	Adambu balli	—
<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Scarlet Ixora	Kepulahu	Padkalephula
<i>Knema attenuata</i>	Narrow leaved nutmeg	Rakthamara	Ranjayiphala
<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	White Indian Lilac	Chennangimara	Beeti
<i>Lagerstroemia reginae</i>	Pride of India	Challa	Challe
<i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i>	Spindle tree	Boralupale	Bolpalli
<i>Macaranga peltata</i>	Lotus croton	Chandakala	Uplaphala
<i>Madhuca nerifolia</i>	Narrow leaved butter tree	Madhuca	Vovala
<i>Mammea longifolia</i>	Alexandrian laurel	Suragi	Surgi
<i>Memecylon angustifolium</i>	Narrow leaved tree berry	Belavanakana	—
<i>Mesua nagassarum</i>	Serpent champak	Nagakesara	Nagchampe
<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>	Water cadamba	Kadavala	Kalam, Apatya
<i>Moullava spicata</i>	Orange brasiletto	Gajjigaballi	Gajgyavali
<i>Myristica fatua</i>	Travancore nutmeg	Rampatre	Rampatri
<i>Myristica malabarica</i>	Wild nutmeg	Doddajajikayi	Jayiphala
<i>Pandanus fascicularis</i>	Screw pine	Kattale	Kedagi
<i>Pinanga dicksonii</i>	Cane betel palm	Kadu adike	Ranti phoppala
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Black pepper	Kadu menasu	Meere
<i>Pothos scandens</i>	Areanut climbing arum	Adike balli	Agachevali
<i>Psychotria dalzellii</i>	Bastard Ipecacuanhe	Dathale	—
<i>Raphidophora pertusa</i>	Indian Ivy	Kandodiballi	—
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Mangrove	Kandala	—
<i>Salix tetrasperma</i>	Indian willow	Neeranja	—
<i>Sapium insignis</i>	Tiger's Milk Spurge	Kannupade	—
<i>Spinifex littoreus</i>	Spiny sand binder	Ravana meese hullu	—

1	2	3	4
<i>Sterculia guttata</i> <i>Tectona grandis</i> <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> <i>Terminalia crenulata</i> <i>Terminalia paniculata</i> <i>Trema orientalis</i> <i>Utricularia reticulata</i> <i>Vateria indica</i> <i>Vitex altissima</i> <i>Vitex leucoxyton</i>	Red Indian almond Teak Arjuna myrobalan Belleric myrobalan Leathery myrobalan Flowering murdah Oriental nettle Bladderwort White dammar Peacock's foot tree Water peacock's foot tree	Jenukathala Saguvani Arjuna, Bilimatti Shantimara Matti Hongala Gorku Neerugullegida Bilidamar Naviladi Holenakki	Sarda, Karde Saguvani Arjuna Gotinga Matti Hongala Khargola Chakranika Dhupa Bharanige Angura

FAUNA*

The district possesses a remarkable range of climate, topography and vegetation which has harboured a great variety of animals. The faunal pattern could be classified into four well demarcated categories, namely, marine, fresh water, coastal strip, and high land. Emphasis is given to those animals which are not of common occurrence in other parts of the state. Local names are given in brackets 'Kan' and 'Kon' to denote that names are Kannada and Konkani respectively. Binominal scientific names are given in *italics*.

Marine

From Bhatkal to Karwar, the Arabian sea is quite deep and is teeming with sea animals. The shore is mostly sandy, and in some places like Murdeshwar, Dharieswar and Kini, rocky shores could be observed. The abysmal (dark depths of the sea) animals are not yet studied systematically. Sponges, corals, protochordate which live in shallow sea are totally lacking. Sea surface is loaded with plankton. Some of which are luminous at night and thus give an impression that the sea is on fire.

Jellyfish, *Aurelia* sp., Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia* sp., live in swarms in the upper few feet of the sea. At low tides many of them are washed ashore. Sea anemones, *Anemonia* sp., are sedentary and are found on rocky shores. They are brightly coloured and feed on tiny fishes. Spiral shelled conches live in sea-bed and shells of dead animals are washed ashore. However, these are too small when compared to those found elsewhere in the country. Many species of clams (*balchu*, Kan; *khubbe*, Kon) live buried in the sand and mud. At low tide, these are collected in large numbers at Karwar, Kumta and Honavar. Mussels and oysters are attached to rocks. The edible oyster, *Ostrea* sp. (*kalga*, Kan; *kalva*, Kon) are collected after the rains at Karwar, Kagal (Kumta taluk) and Honavar. Several hundred species of other bivalve shells could be collected from sandy sea shores. Cuttlefish, *Sepia*, sp., squid, *Loligo* sp, and octopus regularly creep into the fisherman's nets. Barnacles, Acorn barnacles and Shipworms settle down on any substratum that is available and multiply in large numbers. Wooden boats and machyas are given thick coat of cashewnut oil to protect them from these pests. Edible shrimp, *Crago* sp. (*shettli*, Kan; *sungat*, Kon), Lobster, Pill bug, and

*Authored by Dr. Krishnanand L. Kamath.

Mantis shrimp, *Squilla* sp. are of common occurrence all along the coast. A great variety of crabs live buried in the soil or cling to the rocks. Fiddler Crab, *Uca* sp. (*edi*, Kan; *kurli*, Kon), Mole Crab, Hermit Crab could be collected in any number by anybody.

Starfish, *Astropecten* sp. (*nakshatra-meenu* Kan), Brittle star, *Ophiothrix* sp., are common on sandy shores. Sea cucumber, *Holothuria atra* Jaeger, and Sea urchin, *Temnopleurus* sp. are usually found among the crevices of the rocky shores. Sea urchin is a delicacy for the coastal children who roast them on the beach and eat like a snack. Sea lily, *Drawida ferine* Gates leads a sessile life by attaching itself to the substratum by a stalk.

Cartilaginous fishes like sharks, rays and skates are fierce, savage, extremely bold and often attack swimmers, bathers and others. Dog-fish shark, *Squalus* sp. (*hulimeenu*, *sora*, Kan; *mori*, Kon), have sharp triangular teeth by which they feed on other fishes. Presence of dog-fish is usually an indication that shoals of other fishes is moving nearby. Spotted shark is very cunning and at times marks its appearance like a floating object, so that it can attack unsuspecting prey. Hammer headed shark feeds on tiny fishes, squids and crabs. Sting ray (*mullu-pataka*, Kan) is a bottom feeder. It has a long tail and saw-like spines by which it attacks its prey and enemy. Electric Eel (*vidyut packet*, Kan) gives out an electric shock in self-defence.

A great variety of bony fishes live in the warm waters of the district. Sardine, *Sardinella longiceps* C.V. (*matti* Kan; *tarle* Kon), appear in large shoals in June and remain there till following March. Mackerel-*Scomber* sp (*bangde* Kan and Kon) is a surface swimmer and appear in enormous shoals. Tuna, *Thunnus* sp. (*gether*, Kan) attain enormous size but are not preferred to mackerels. Seer fish (Isvan, Kon) is carnivorous and weighs three to six kilogrammes. White and black pomfrets (*pamplet*, Kon) are considered to be delicacies and hence bring good price.

Sea-snakes (*kadala havu*, Kan) often make their way into the fishermen's nets, who either kill them or throw them back into the sea. Sea turtles (*kadalu ame*, Kan) often visit the shore for egg laying. In summer sea gulls migrate to the district and flock together wherever fishing operations are undertaken. Occasionally, whales could be sighted in deep waters. A few years ago, a medium sized white whale (dead) was washed ashore at Karki.

Fresh Water

The rivers of the district are short, fast-flowing and have a high gradient, and therefore, they are relatively free from sea water. The lakes, ponds and wells have their own faunal patterns which are different from that of fresh water rivers. A great variety of single-celled animals, fresh water sponges, hydrozoans, free living flat worms like Planaria, round worms, leeches, fairy shrimps, water fleas (*Daphnia* sp.), cyclops, sow bugs and bivalves multiply in large numbers in shallow waters. Large and varied groups of insects like, springtail, stonefly, mayfly, dragonfly and caddice-fly inhabit in slow flowing streams.

Some of the marine fishes migrate to rivers for breeding. Fishes living in river-mouth are said to be more tastier than marine or fresh water fishes. Glassy perch (*Ambassis ranga* Ham.), Chela (*Chela argentea* Sykes), Sole (*Cynoglossus lingua* Ham.), Giant danio (*Danio aequinimatus* McClell), Garra (*Garra bicornuta* Rao), Green snake head (*Chana punctatus* Bloch), Barb (*Puntius vittatus* Day), Rohtee (*Rohtee neilli* Day), Rasbora (*Rasbora daniconis* Ham.) are the some of the commonly found fresh water fishes. Some lung breathing fishes are found in muddy and stagnated waters.

In rainy season, frogs, *Rana tigrina* (*kappe*, Kan; *bebbo*, Kon) are common sight everywhere. Diamond-back turtle, musk turtle, swim around in fresh water as well as walk on the land. These are very small and colourful when compared to marine turtles. Stagnated pools of the Kali river present special attraction to crocodiles, (*Crocodylus palustris*). Rat snakes (*kerebodda*, Kan) frequently visit fields, ponds and rivers in search of frogs and tadpoles on which they feed. Water loving birds like Pond Heron, *Ardeola gravis* Sykes (*narayan pakshi*, Kan), Open billed stork, *Anastomus oscitans* (*baka pakshi*, Kan), Night heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax* (*irulu kokkare*, Kan) frequently visit fresh water to gather their food.

Coastal Strip

Between the Arabian sea and the Western Ghats, there runs a narrow coastal strip which has its own faunal pattern. Hot and humid climate of the area is an ideal breeding place for a great variety of insects which are active during the major part of the year. Leaf bugs, flower bugs, tree bugs and lace bugs cause extensive damage to different parts of the plants. Stink bugs and red bugs give out an offensive odour when they are disturbed. Aphids, tree hoppers and

frog hoppers, mealybugs inflict considerable damage to fruit crops. Children collect dragon flies and damsel flies, tie strings to their tail end and fly them as live kites. Long-horned grass-hoppers, field crickets and cicadas provide musical concerts for the people around. Click beetles, tiger beetles, ladybird beetles, blister beetles, dung beetles, nut weevils and potato weevils could be found in enormous numbers. Fire-flies, in millions illuminate large trees in the monsoon season.

This strip is a paradise for the butterfly collectors. Swallow-tails, monarchs, sulphurs and lemon butterflies could be collected in any number. At night, a great variety of moths are attracted to lights. Diamondbacks, clearwings, luna and hawk moths could be collected by erecting light traps at night. Bumblebees, carpenterbees and honeybees are active most part of the year. The farmers keep honey combs in their premises and regularly collect pure honey of mango, cashew and soapnut flowers. Subterranean ants and white ants (termites) are the pests of trees, buildings and furnitures. Mosquitoes breed in large numbers and transmit diseases like malaria. House flies, robber flies, fruit flies, bot flies, blow flies and stable flies build up their numbers in summer.

In this part of the state, man has to learn to live with snakes. Here, snake-bite deaths are among the highest in the country, Cobra-*Naja naja* (nagarahavu, Kan), viper-*Echis carinata* (mandaladahavu, Kan), pit viper-*Trimeresurus malabaricus*, Russel viper-*Vipera russellii* and krait (kattuhavu, Kan) are some of the important snakes. Pythons-*Python reticulatus*, are not poisonous, but squeeze their prey to death in their body coils. Tree snakes, rat-snakes and whip snakes (chavatihavu, Kan) are the harmless varieties.

Wall lizard, *Hemidactylus brooki* (halli, Kan; parli, Kon), keeps the house-hold pests like cockroaches, crickets and bed bugs under control. The garden lizards, *Calotes varicolour* (otiketa, Kan; shirlo, Kon), have a fascinating variety of colours. One is lucky to come across a chameleon, *Chameleon calcaratus* (gosumbe, Kan), as it mimics its background completely. Giant lizard, *Varanus bengalensis* (uda, Kan; chap, Kon) is very much sought for its skin which is used in preparing musical drums.

Common sparrow, *Hirunda rustica* (gubbachhi, Kan), house crow, *Corvus splendens* (kage, Kan; kavulo, Kon) and jungle crow, *Corvus macrorhynchos* (kadu kage, Kan; mhar-kavulo, Kon) have shouldered the responsibility of keeping towns and villages clean. Doves,

Chalcophaps indica, pigeons, *Terophoenicopters chlorigaster* (parivala, Kan; Parvo, Kon) and blue rock pigeon, *Columba livia* (nili parivala, Kan) sing love lyrics throughout the year. Whereas cuckoo, *Eudynamys acolopaces*, (kogile, Kan) and blue jay *Coracias bengalensis* (maina-hakki, Kan) are vocal mainly in the breeding season. Green barbet (kuttra shetti, Kan), lands at the top of a tree and gives out repeated calls to its mate. Wood peckers, *Picoides mahrattensis*, (marakuttika, Kan) generally prefer insect infested tree trunks for nesting. King fisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis* hover around water holes in search of fishes and frogs. Mynas (*Acrotherio tristis*) feed in meadows and bushes, whereas bulbuls, *Pycnonotus jocosus* prefer tree tops. Fantailed flycatcher, *Rhipidura sureola* (nona-hiduka, Kan) merrily fly around while on a food gathering mission. Occasionally Malabar pied hornbill, *Anthraceroceros coronatus* could be seen nesting in the trunk of a tall tree. Tailor bird, *Orthotomus sutorius* (tuvvi, Kan) prefers broad leaves to sew its nest. This bird is busy throughout the day collecting nectar from different flowers and singing in shrill voice. Black drongo (kajana, Kan; mahar-kavuloo, Kon) climbs to top of the tree and then flies to the next tree.

Scavenger vulture (rana-haddu, Kan) and white backed vultures hover in the sky in search of frogs, snakes, tiny birds, rats, squirrels and as soon as they spot one, they swoop on it. King vulture, (kappu ranahaddu, Kan) is very much fond of carcass. Brahminy kite, (garuda, Kan) usually attacks other birds' nests. Copper's hawk (giduga; shikra, Kan) is very attractive but at the same time most dreaded by other birds. Orange-tail owl, *Bibasis sena*, (goobe, googe, Kan) and plain banded owl, *Hesora vitta* hunt their preys only at night. Great horned owl, (kodina googe, Kan) gives out fearsome calls. Spotted owl, (chitti googe, Kan) lives in deserted buildings and feeds mainly on insects.

House rat, *Rattus rattus* (ili, Kan; indur, Kon) and house mouse, *Musboodurga* are responsible for destruction of more than ten per cent of stored food grains. Bandicoot, *Bandicoot indica* (heggana, Kan; kollindur, Kon) usually lives in the field, but if it gets a chance to enter a house, then it plays havoc with the farm produce. Black faced langur, *Presbytis entellus* (musya, Kan; mankad, Kon) is a dominant arboreal monkey which lives in the vicinity of towns and villages. When these langurs descend on fruit and vegetable farms, the owner has to use crackers and guns to frighten them away. The short nosed fruit bat, *Cynopterus sphinx* (kannu kappadi, Kan; pakko, Kon) is a

nightmare to the fruit growers. Stripped squirrel, *Funambulus tristriatus* (*inachi*, Kan; *channi*, Kon) damages more fruit than it eats.

High Land

The Western Ghats of evergreen forests, areca, cardamom and black pepper plantations cover the hill taluks of this region. This is one of the richest parts of the state in forest wealth.

Some of the animals mentioned earlier are also found in this area; however, wild life dominates over others. Herds of Indian elephant, *Elephas maximus* (*kadane*, Kan; *hasti*, Kon) roams about in the valleys of the Sharavati and the Kali rivers. Tender bamboo shoots attract them and hence they are abundant in Gersoppa and Dandeli forest ranges. Every villager who lives in the vicinity of thick forest has glimpses of a tiger, *Felis tigris* (*huli*, Kan; *vaghu*, Kon) at some time or the other in his life time. Even today, one can meet people who have fought tigers bare-hand and escaped from its clutches. Firewood, fruits and leaf collectors are always aware that a tiger get a surprise spring on them at any time. Panthers, *Panthera pardus* (*chirate*, Kan; *chirchu*, Kon) have a wider distribution than the tiger. They are very cunning and climb trees and wait for their prey. Wild dogs, *Cunus rutilous* (*kadu nayee*, Kan) are fearsome animals and move about in groups. In dense forests, they hunt deer, boars, hogs and at times straying cattle in the forest. Jackal, *Canis aureus*, (*toole* Kan) restrict their activities to thick woods, whereas foxes, *Vulus bengalensis* (*nari*, Kan; *kollo*, Kon) frequently visit village farms and lift poultry animals.

Spotted deer, *Axis axis*, (*chitte jinke*, Kan; *chittal*, Kon) is a majestic animal of the district. They move in groups of 30 to 40 animals in Gersoppa and Dandeli forests. Occasionally one may be lucky to have the glimpses of a barking deer, *Muntiacus muntjak*, or a mouse deer, *Tragulus meminna*, running for shelter in deep forest. Bison, *Gavaena gaurus* (*kadukona*, Kan) could be spotted in the valleys of Kali and Bedtihalla rivers. Lion tailed monkey, *Macaca silenus* (*simhadabalada koti*, Kan) is restricted to Siddapur and Gundbala forests. Giant squirrel, *Ratufa indica* (*kadu inachi*, Kan), found in Sirsi and Supa forests, a delicacy to the tribals and hence much sought after. Flying fox, *Pteropus giganteus* (*haro-bekku*, Kan) climbs tall trees at night and glides to lower trees by the help of a skin-fold, that runs between fore and hind legs. Mongoose (*mungusi*, Kan) keeps the lizard, snake and rat denizens under control. Porcupine, *Histric*

leucura (*mullahandi*, Kan) is not preferred as food by the majority of wild animals because of its quills. Wild boar, *Sus cristatus* (*kaduhandi*, Kan; *randukkar*, Kon) very often destroys standing crops in the fields.

Black bear, *Ursus labiatus* (*karadi*, Kan) feeds on honey, white ants and jack fruit. A native Siddi from Sambrani (Haliyal taluk) claims that he fought three bears with bare hands. Hare, *Lepus nigricollis* (*mola*, Kan; *soso* Kon), multiplies in large numbers and hence is an important source of food for primary carnivores. One is lucky to see a pangolin, *Manis crassicaudata* outside its hide out. Very rarely one comes across a pygmy shrew, *Suneus etruscus* Indian false vampire, *Magederma lyra*, or pygmy pipistrella *Pipistrellus mimus*.

After a close scrutiny of faunal changes of the district during past half a century, one will have a fairly good idea about the influence of man's interference and greed on animals around him. In fact, man has upset the ecosystem of the district in the past three decades. The traditional fishermen were leading a contented life on their day's catch in their country-craft. After introduction of mechanised boats, fishing operations are carried out so intensively that even egg masses and fingerlings are not left behind. This has resulted in fish famine and the coastal people are denied use of the only one source of protein in their food. The dams constructed up the streams of Sharavati and Kali rivers have led to much destruction of down-stream freshwater fauna. Every year, ten to fifteen feet of silt gets deposited which has driven away many animal species. Excess water released from these dams has also proved to be not congenial to many species living down streams. Insecticide used in an around the wells, ponds, tanks and streams have played havoc with the faunal pattern. The new industries and factories located on the banks of the Sharavati, Aghanashini and the Kali rivers have compelled the aquatic fauna to migrate if not eliminated.

Indiscriminate poaching of animals for their tusks, skins, furs, bristles, teeth, claws, horns and meat has proved to be disastrous to the existence of these animals. The shrimps are sieved from the sea to earn foreign exchange. Frogs are killed for export of their legs. Snakes are caught in hundreds just because the Westerners have a fancy for the coats, hand bags and purses made from their skins. The crocodile has almost become extinct for the same reason. The deers and boars are hunted to suit the palate of the wealthy. The

tuskers are almost certain that they carry execution orders on their heads. The tigers and panthers are killed for their beautiful skins. There were days when foxes were regular visitors to the towns and villages after the dusk. Now, they are not frequently seen in the forest itself. Illegal occupation of forest land, release of forest land for agriculture, mining operations in forests, cattle and sheep grazing in forest have resulted in depletion of wild life.

CLIMATE

The climate is generally determined largely by geographic locations with respect to the sea and the monsoon winds and topography. The most important feature of physiography is the Western Ghats which acts as a divide between the West Coast and the adjoining hilly regions with heavy rainfall, and the areas of dry-low rainfall to the east. The Western Ghats form the main watershed from which all the east and west flowing rivers originate. The Western Ghats which run almost north-south at right angles to the path of the south-west monsoon current and are the main cause of the heavy rainfall over the coast and also *malnad* which largely provide the water resources of the State, may well be said to be the backbone of the State. In this area, the Uttara Kannada district lies.

The district consists of the coastal strip, the region of the Western Ghats and the Plateau region to the east of the ghats. The elevations vary from sea level to about 1,800 m (6,000 feet) and as such, the climate is characterised by high humidities, nearly all the year round in the coastal strip and in the Western Ghats region, while in the area to the east of the ghats, the climate is drier, except in the south-west monsoon season. The rainfall is plentiful, particularly in the coastal and Western Ghat region.

Seasons

The year may be divided into four seasons, 1) the summer from March to May has rising temperature with the maximum temperature of the year occurring in April or May. Humidity begins increasing from May onwards. Occasional thunder-storms occur in April and May, 2) the south-west monsoon season, from June to September which lasts for four months from the beginning of June is characterised by overcast skies and heavy rainfall in the coastal region, Western Ghats and *malnad* area, 3) October and November constitute the retreating monsoon or post-monsoon season, and 4) the period from

December to February is generally dry with clear bright skies, low humidity and agreeably low temperatures. There is very little rainfall in this season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 11 stations for periods ranging from 22 to 84 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 2,741.7 mm (107.94"). The rainfall in the district in general decreases gradually from the coast towards the Western Ghats region and thereafter rapidly further eastwards. The southern most portion of the coastal strip in this district is the region with the highest rainfall along the whole of the West Coast of India. The rainfall in the district varies from 3,854.3 mm (151.74") at Bhatkal near the south-western border of the district to 1,155.5 mm (45.48") at Mundgod near the north-eastern border. Heavy rainfall occurs during the three months June to August and later decreases rapidly. July is the rainiest month. The rainfall during the monsoon months June to September constitutes about 89 per cent of the annual rainfall. The rainfall during the pre-monsoon month of May and the post-monsoon months of October and November is mostly in the form of thunder showers. The variations in the rainfall from year to year is small. During the 50 year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 133 per cent of the normal occurred in 1933. While 1905 and 1918 were the years with the lowest annual rainfall which was 70 per cent of the normal. Rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in five years out of these fifty years in the district and none of them were consecutive. However, considering the rainfall at the individual stations, two consecutive years with rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred once or twice at eight out of the eleven stations and three consecutive years of such low rainfall once each at Bhatkal and Haliyal. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 2,500 and 3,100 mm (98.43" and 122.05") in 27 years out of fifty years.

On an average, there are 103 rainy days (*i.e.* days with rainfall of 2.5 mm-10 cents or more) in a year in the district. This number decreases from 114 at Bhatkal and Honavar on the coast to 87 at Mundgod near the north-eastern border of the district.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the

district was 480.6 mm (18.92") at Kumta on 11th October, 1887. Sometimes, depressions and cyclones cause heavy rainfall resulting in havocs and damages.

Rainfall Nakshatra: The rainfall period is divided according to 27 *nakshatra* periods because farmers traditionally base and adjust their farming operations according to rainfall received in particular *nakshatra* periods. This does not mean that *nakshatras* have any influence on the rainfall. It was only another way of dividing the year into periods on an astronomical basis which the farmers traditionally understood. The 27 *nakshatra* periods divide the solar year into 27 periods corresponding to 27 stars of the Indian astronomical calender, beginning with Ashvini (the first *nakshatra*) of the Constellation Mesha (Aries) and ending with Revati (the last *nakshatra*) in the Constellation Meena (Pisees).

Pressure and Winds

The general surface wind flow over the district is from west or south-west in the south-west monsoon season. In winter, atmospheric pressure is low. The pressure gradient is weak in winter and the winds are from north-east to east which are variable. Pressure begins to decrease in March and by April, there is a reversal of pressure gradient with higher pressure. In March and April, pressure gradient is still weak and winds are high or variable with a westerly tendency in the afternoon in the coast.

Winds are generally strong in June and July than in May and from west to south-west with more westerly components in the afternoon in the coast. The wind and pressure regime remains more or less similar in August and September. In October, there is a reversal of pressure gradient with lower pressure.

Temperature

There are three meteorological observatories in the district viz., at Shirali, Honavar and Karwar. The records of these observatories may be taken as broadly representative of the conditions in the district in general, except that the temperature at higher elevation over the ghats is likely to be a couple of degrees lower and in the region east of the ghats a few degrees higher than in the coastal region. Temperatures begin to increase steadily from about the end of February. April and May are the hottest months with the mean

daily maximum temperature at about 32° C to 33° C (89.6° to 91.4° F) and the mean daily minimum at 25 to 26° C (77.0° to 78.8° F) in the coastal part. On individual days, the day temperature may go up to about 35° C (95° F) in the coastal region and to about 38° C (100.4° F) in the portion east of the ghats. Weather during the period, March to May is very oppressive due to the moist heat. Thunder showers which occur in the afternoon of some of the days bring welcome relief. In the coastal areas, the oppressive heat is often relieved by the comparatively cool sea breeze which blows in the afternoons. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the beginning of June, temperatures decrease and weather becomes pleasant. By about the first week of October, when the south-west monsoon withdraws, day temperatures increase slightly but night temperatures begin to decrease. During the post-monsoon period day temperatures upto the end of December are as high as during the period March to May. But, night temperatures decrease steadily. After December, both day and night temperatures decrease till February and thereafter they increase.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Honavar was 37.8° C (100.0° F) on 17th March, 1948, while it was 38.9° C (102.0° F) at Karwar on 16th April, 1956. The lowest minimum temperature at Honavar was 14.2° C (57.6° F) on 18th February, 1960 and 11.9° C (53.4° F) at Karwar on 3rd February, 1911.

Humidity

Relative humidity depends not only on the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere but also on temperature. The relative humidity is generally high throughout the year and particularly so in the south-west monsoon months. In general, the coastal area, the ghats area and the *malnad* areas are more humid, and over the coastal and *malnad* areas low humidity of 30 to 40 per cent can occur in March-April. In July and August, very high humidities, exceeding 90 per cent, generally decreases gradually upto November and more rapidly thereafter.

Cloudiness

Cloudiness is recorded in *oktas* i.e., in one-eighths of sky covered. An overcast sky is said to be covered by 8 *oktas* of cloud and half covered sky by four *oktas* of cloud. In the district, the sky is mainly clear or lightly clouded in the period from December to February. Cloudiness gradually increases from March and during the period

March to May, afternoons are more cloudy than the mornings. During the south-west monsoon season, skies are mostly overcast or heavily clouded, when there is rainfall in more than 20 days in a month and the sun is not seen for days together. From October, cloudiness decreases.

Winds

Winds are light to moderate with some strengthening in the south-west monsoon season. In the south-west monsoon, winds blow from directions between south-west and north-west. In the period, October to February, winds are mostly north-easterly to easterly in the mornings and from directions between south-west and north-west in the afternoon. In the summer season, northerly to north-easterly winds are more common in the mornings, while in the afternoon, they continue to be from directions south-west and north-west.

Special Weather Phenomena

During the latter half of the summer season and in the post-monsoon season, the district, particularly the coastal region experiences very strong winds, sometimes reaching gale force, and heavy rain in association with cyclonic storms which develop in the Arabian sea and move in close proximity to the coast. Thunderstorms occur in the latter part of the hot season and the post-monsoon months. Fogs are fairly frequent in winter in the *malnad* and adjoining areas.

Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature and relative humidity, station level pressure, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively from Honavar and tables 3 (a) and 4 (a) give similar data for Karwar. Tables 7 give the temperature of the district and 8 part A and part B give rainfall data of the district Headquarters and taluk Headquarters of the district.

Trends

Human activities like industrialised urbanisation (which means many concrete structures, tarred roads, motor transport which exhumes fumes, smoke from houses and industries, congested localities) and destruction of trees, deforestation, etc., have resulted in growing in atmospheric and water pollution. All these have an effect on climate. These change the radiational properties on the land-surface and increase the dust and other particulate contents of the lower levels of the atmosphere. The effect of all these is an increase in temperature. Investigations have found that there is a increasing trend of rainfall in

the coastal areas of the district. The changes in the mean rainfall from 1876-1976 reveal that there is generally no significant relationship between the rainfall series and solar activity, i.e., June-September number and cycle between four to twelve years are present in the rainfall series, but they are not very significant statistically. A cycle between two to three years called "Quasi-biennial Oscillation" (QBO) is found in the rainfall series but this is also not of higher significance.

Ecology and Environment

The prevention and control of air and water pollution and the problems of restoration of degraded environment need urgent attention. This is particularly urgent in the ecologically sensitive zones such as the hill tracts of the Western Ghats, etc., in which the large area of Uttara Kannada District lies. The effort of ecorestoration should involve not only the Government agencies, but also the local population and educational, scientific and technical institutions. The Department of Ecology and Environment, which was started during 1981 has, initiated steps to preserve and promote the ecological and environmental balance in the district. It is functioning as an observant to ensure that the projects and programmes undertaken by the Government, as also by public and private bodies and individuals do not adversely affect the environment. The department is also working to bring about social awareness regarding environmental protection and in finding solutions for problems like dwindling forests, soil erosion, air and water pollutions, etc. These pollutions are caused due to introduction of extraneous materials into environment which are not normally found in them, thereby adversely affecting its normal use or reuse.

Industrial pollution in Uttara Kannada District at the four major plants, situated one on the sea coast and the other three on the banks of the river Kali at Dandeli has drawn public attention. These industries at present have adopted sophisticated treatment devices for air and water pollution control measures. All pollution control activities are aimed at reducing the pollution load to the minimum and within permissible limits. The Ballarpur Industries Ltd, caustic soda factory has established the sodium tripoly phosphate and mercury treatment plants for both the domestic and industrial wastes as also a long pipe line into the sea carrying the treated effluents far away from the coast, in view of mercury being involved in the process. A Special Watch Dog Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as

the Chairman has been appointed in May 1985 to review the measures taken by the industry in this direction, as there has been public commotion over some derangement in the pipe line system. Air pollution is also being controlled by dispersing small quantity of surplus chlorine gas through a stack of about 45 mt height located on a hillock (137 mts MSL) near the factory. The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., have a sophisticated treatment plant and the treated effluents are being discharged into the Kali river through Halmadinála. The Dandeli Ferro-Alloys Ltd., and the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd, are not significant water pollution industries. To the extent required, pollution control measures have been implemented in these industries. The air and water pollution problems are not of a magnitude in Uttara Kannada district as noticed in other districts of the State. This may be due to lack of industries, scant population and large forest area.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been actively engaged in the field of ecology and environment for the last 8-10 years in the district. It was involved in projects on bamboo resource and modernization of animal husbandry practices of the forest grazier along with the studies on rural fuel needs and measures required to meet them. The Hulgol Group Villages Co-operative Service Society, Sirsi Taluk has been entrusted with the work of the Eco-development Project and the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation (BAIF), Urali Kanchan has been assigned the work of preparation of a project report for modernising the animal husbandry practices of forest graziers in the district. The project report on the forest graziers has been submitted by the BAIF to Government. The Technical Monitoring Committee has been set up to supervise the work of eco-development project conducted through the Hulgol Society. The State Government is providing free seedlings and other help through the Forest Department. The main focus of eco-development project has been the *soppinabetta* lands assigned to arecanut growers for meeting their requirements of leaf manure, fuel, fodder, etc. These *soppinabetta* lands have been ill-managed and degraded in many areas of the Uttara Kannada district. In this project, 15 volunteer farmers undertook certain measures like systematic reduction in the level of lopping of trees and regulation or stoppage of grazing by the livestock on *soppinabetta* land, replanting the tree species for providing manure, mulch, fuel and developing fodder grass and fodder legume on *soppinabetta* lands, etc.

With the help of Department of Environment, Government of India, the Indian Institute of Science has established a Centre for Ecological Science (1983) to focus its attention on the environment problems of the Western Ghat tracts and to develop the programme of geographical focus around the theme of eco-development effort initiated through the Hulgol Society in Sirsi taluk. The area of activity was broadened to Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur, Kumta and Honavar. Two advisory committees were set up, one at State Level and another at the district level to monitor and guide the work of this programme. Active co-operation was secured from a number of local organisations and state departments for this programme.

A number of local organisations including farmers' co-operative societies at Manchikeri, Yadalli and Muroor-Kallabbe, Yuvak Mandalis at Bhairumbe and Umchagi, Areangadi, Manchikeri, Bhairumbe and Yadalli, educational institutions including schools at Masur, Muroor, Umchagi, College at Kumta, Sahyadri Parisara Vardhini and the Society for Environment Awareness, Kumta have been actively involved in the programme of eco-restoration in the district along with the various Government agencies, such as State Forest Department, District Rural Development Society and the State Department of Environment and Ecology and the Central Department of Environment as well as the Indian Institute of Science and other scientific and technical institutions. *Sahyadri Parisara Patra*, a quarterly is being published from Yadalli (1984). Manjunath Bhagavat Hostota has been making use of the Yakshagana to propagate the ideas of protecting forests and on environmental problems.

TABLE 1
Normal and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ankola	50 a b	0.3 0.1	1.5 0.1	0.3 0.1	15.2 0.9	80.0 3.4	1,009.1 23.5	1,140.7 28.3	566.4 24.4
Kumta	12 a b	1.5 0.1	2.5 0.1	2.3 0.1	15.0 1.0	93.7 3.9	1,097.5 23.8	1,236.7 28.5	694.7 26.2
Honavar	50 a b	3.6 0.5	0.3 0.0	0.3 0.0	15.7 1.2	114.8 4.9	1,042.9 25.6	1,095.0 29.5	702.6 25.7
Bhatkal	50 a b	4.6 0.1	0.8 0.1	1.3 0.1	17.3 0.9	110.5 4.6	1,084.8 24.5	1,281.2 28.6	756.7 26.6
Haliyal	50 a b	1.8 0.1	3.8 0.1	12.7 0.9	45.7 3.3	76.7 4.8	192.5 14.6	397.0 23.7	232.4 18.7
Supa	50 a b	0.5 0.1	0.8 0.1	7.4 0.5	40.6 2.7	53.9 3.5	402.8 17.9	976.9 27.1	500.6 23.8
Yellapur	50 a b	1.0 0.1	1.0 0.1	7.6 0.6	31.7 2.5	57.9 4.2	485.9 19.7	1,008.1 26.9	553.7 24.0
Mundgod	50 a b	1.8 0.1	1.3 0.1	7.6 0.6	42.7 3.1	72.9 5.0	182.6 13.9	338.1 22.4	206.8 19.0

Station	No. of years of data	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Highest annual rain- fall as % of normal & year*	Lowest annual rain- fall as % of normal & year*	Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours** Amount (mm) date
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 19
Ankola	50 a b	282.5 14.8	138.7 6.9	56.6 2.7	5.3 0.3	3,296.6 105.5	143 (1933)	58 (1941)	348.7 1897 Jun 16
Kumta	50 a b	360.2 16.5	156.7 7.3	55.4 2.6	10.4 0.4	3,726.6 110.5	159 (1933)	64 (1911)	480.6 1887 Oct 11
Honavar	12 a b	341.6 16.7	124.2 6.6	56.1 3.1	4.3 0.3	3,501.4 114.1	115 (1943)	74 (1941)	378.5 1919 Jun 5
Bhatkal	50 a b	369.3 16.9	163.6 8.4	56.6 2.8	7.6 0.5	3,854.3 114.1	132 (1950)	69 (1941)	360.7 1923 Jul 9
Haliyal	50 a b	113.0 10.2	135.4 8.0	44.2 2.8	12.5 0.6	1,267.7 87.8	153 (1933)	53 (1905)	220.5 1914 Aug 6
Supa	50 a b	171.5 13.2	118.6 3.0	47.0 3.0	11.2 0.6	2,331.8 100.5	141 (1923)	58 (1918)	224.8 1923 Jul 20
Yellepur	50 a b	187.7 14.3	125.2 8.5	41.9 3.1	9.4 0.6	2,511.1 104.6	141 (1933)	64 (1905)	248.9 1928 Jul 28
Mundgod	50 a b	119.6 11.4	125.2 7.4	43.9 3.0	12.7 0.8	1,155.2 86.8	135 (1943)	62 (1905)	143.5 1914 Jul 24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sirsi	50 a b	1.3 0.1	1.5 0.1	5.8 0.5	31.7 2.1	55.4 3.8	527.1 19.9	992.4 27.5	507.0 23.9
Siddapur	50 a b	2.3 0.2	1.8 0.2	5.8 0.5	25.7 2.1	61.2 3.7	578.9 20.1	1,208.3 27.8	627.9 25.2
Karwar	50 a b	0.5 0.1	1.3 0.1	0.0 0.0	15.2 0.9	82.0 3.4	987.3 23.2	1,010.7 27.7	507.2 24.2
Uttara Kannada (District)	a b	1.7 0.1	1.5 0.1	4.6 0.4	27.0 1.9	78.1 4.1	690.1 20.6	971.4 27.1	532.4 23.8

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sirsi	50 a b	187.7 14.0	134.9 8.7	49.5 3.0	8.9 0.6	2,503.2 104.2	139 (1923)	65 (1905)	340.9	1923 Jul 10
Siddapur	50 a b	215.4 14.3	146.3 8.1	52.6 3.1	10.4 0.7	2,936.6 106.0	150 (1942)	67 (1905)	323.3	1901 Jul 9
Karwar	50 a b	281.7 15.1	128.5 6.6	53.1 2.8	7.1 0.5	3,074.6 104.6	151 (1933)	67 (1941)	334.5	1897 Jun 16
Uttara Kannada (District)	a b	239.1 14.3	136.1 7.7	50.6 2.9	9.1 0.5	2,741.7 103.5	133 (1933)	70 (1905) & (1918)		

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

TABLE 2
Annual Rainfall Statistics of Uttara Kannada District
(in mm)

Sl. No.	Place	1958 to 1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bommanahalli	S.N.E.	1168.0	1132.2	1174.3	711.1	1024.4	1110.6	1239.5
2.	Dandeli	-do-	1206.8	R.N.R.	R.N.R.	—	1040.0	1097.0	1471.9
3.	Gersoppa	-do-	R.N.R.	5107.0	5873.9	4414.3	3775.7	3832.6	4656.4
4.	Gopshitta	-do-	-do-	3145.9	4608.7	3071.4	2120.1	3018.2	3710.7
5.	Kadra	-do-	S.N.E.	S.N.E.	6574.9	4081.8	3192.6	3028.9	4143.9
6.	Gokarn	-do-	2859.0	3201.5	4982.7	3011.8	2836.1	3043.9	3605.4
7.	Gunjavathi	-do-	S.N.E.	S.N.E.	2045.2	1592.6	1313.4	1116.0	1518.3
8.	Malagi	-do-	872.6	1565.0	1441.4	1163.4	1240.2	1377.8	1344.2
9.	Banavasi	-do-	991.0	1818.0	1638.0	1380.7	1341.4	1394.6	1463.3
10.	Bandal	-do-	R.N.R.	6028.6	5938.5	3393.7	3960.8	4128.1	4645.3
11.	Hulekal	-do-	S.N.E.	S.N.E.	3372.0	2470.7	2287.5	2639.3	2728.8
12.	Anshi	-do-	-do-	-do-	6808.8	4884.4	4387.8	4440.2	6319.6
13.	Castlerock	-do-	5403.8	5919.4	6333.7	4906.0	4678.7	5292.3	6145.2
14.	Gund	-do-	S.N.E.	S.N.E.	R.N.R.	1912.5	2211.7	1907.6	2369.2
15.	Joida	-do-	-do-	2735.1	4205.5	1362.6	2587.0	2492.7	2220.5
16.	Kundal	-do-	4194.0	5246.1	5167.1	3461.0	4103.0	D.I.C.	3623.0
17.	Supa Dam	-do-	S.N.E.	S.N.E.	2478.3	1525.3	1815.8	2012.9	2048.3
18.	Arabail	-do-	-do-	2845.0	2825.2	2916.0	3356.0	2613.6	3393.8
19.	Kirwatti	-do-	1372.8	1722.0	2001.0	—	2252.6	4613.0	2383.0
20.	Manchikeri	-do-	S.N.E.	S.N.E.	2035.8	1427.3	1477.2	1781.0	1843.0

Sl. No.	Place	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Bommanahalli	1113.2	694.1	913.4	1419.7	1489.2	1241.2	1041.2	978.7	1102.9
2.	Dandeli	—	1418.0	1006.2	1453.9	1357.6	1720.4	1280.6	1509.9	1329.9
3.	Gersoppa	4971.9	3937.0	4976.6	4116.9	3991.7	3537.4	4715.4	5110.9	4802.8
4.	Gopshitta	4427.3	3345.1	4186.2	3959.2	3131.2	4105.4	4051.9	4371.0	4313.4
5.	Kadra	5279.8	3241.4	4055.4	4960.7	3189.9	5206.3	3676.6	5454.1	4824.7
6.	Gokarn	4565.9	3314.5	3898.3	3803.9	2648.4	3601.9	3210.4	3355.4	3839.8
7.	Gunjavathi	2563.4	4619.9	4461.7	5586.3	4296.5	6054.8	1292.5	2961.4	1182.1
8.	Malagi	1303.6	918.8	1358.0	1684.6	1172.0	1630.4	1240.8	1546.2	1414.2
9.	Banavasi	1826.6	1099.5	1267.2	1463.6	1404.0	2036.4	1371.3	2025.2	1797.9
10.	Bandal	5651.5	3708.5	4311.3	4904.9	4334.1	6805.8	5845.4	8225.8	7141.8
11.	Hulekal	2015.4	2148.1	2392.3	3307.9	2455.0	3929.0	3043.1	3943.1	3157.2
12.	Anshi	5843.0	4699.5	5280.9	6703.0	4398.4	6571.7	6417.5	6818.7	6055.0
13.	Castlerock	6119.2	4725.6	5968.2	7789.0	5713.0	6933.1	6274.4	6640.4	6675.0
14.	Gund	2401.9	2305.5	2629.5	2463.2	2123.4	2687.1	2321.0	2442.8	R.N.R.
15.	Joida	2257.0	2121.1	3151.0	3502.1	2942.0	2646.4	2601.0	2846.7	2334.8
16.	Kundal	5051.6	1422.2	4927.6	2681.9	4170.8	5431.9	4514.0	4234.8	4213.2
17.	Supa Dam	N.W	—	—	—	—	4088.7	—	2171.6	1946.2
18.	Arabail	3100.2	1959.4	2175.0	3761.0	2261.8	4786.7	3831.8	3970.2	2630.0
19.	Kirwatti	1242.0	847.5	1030.0	1276.0	1617.0	1067.0	869.0	1108.0	1056.0
20.	Manchikeri	2372.2	1660.8	1774.2	—	—	—	—	—	2037.1

S.N.E. = Station Not Existing R.N.R. = Report Not Received D.I.C. = Data In-complete N.W. = Not Working

Taluk-wise Annual Rainfall Statistics of Uttara Kannada District (in mm.)

Sl. No.	Place (Taluk Headquarter)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ankola	4,109.1	4,795.3	3,395.0	5,619.8	3,540.1	2,880.6
2.	Bhatkal	4,553.8	4,689.2	3,974.9	6,888.3	5,010.1	4,505.7
3.	Haliyal	1,709.1	1,757.5	1,044.6	1,921.2	1,327.9	1,129.4
4.	Honavar	3,853.1	4,201.8	3,075.2	5,464.5	4,352.7	2,653.7
5.	Karwar	3,085.7	3,173.6	3,073.6	5,508.2	3,990.0	2,929.6
6.	Kumta	4,113.9	4,396.7	3,470.0	5,719.4	4,492.5	3,185.5
7.	Mundgod	1,464.1	1,449.3	1,297.9	3,411.5	2,093.6	1,903.4
8.	Siddapur	3,708.7	4,565.2	2,403.8	5,649.8	3,416.2	2,478.3
9.	Sirsi	3,178.6	3,518.0	2,093.1	4,198.9	2,708.1	2,169.3
10.	Supa	3,180.3	3,230.9	2,204.1	3,338.4	2,636.2	2,278.8
11.	Yellapur	3,820.2	3,612.2	3,209.0	5,309.5	4,434.5	2,160.6

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Ankola	2,717.6	3,004.8	3,155.4	3,635.9	4,794.2	3,803.4
2.	Bhatkal	3,692.7	3,331.0	3,624.0	4,441.0	4,855.2	3,616.5
3.	Haliyal	994.1	1,068.6	1,195.5	986.5	1,288.0	750.8
4.	Honavar	3,210.8	2,368.2	3,114.2	4,043.7	4,565.4	3,380.9
5.	Karwar	R.N.R.	2,099.3	2,773.3	3,507.7	3,767.3	2,610.6
6.	Kumta	2,924.5	2,664.2	2,931.0	4,045.5	4,740.0	3,292.4
7.	Mundgod	2,052.3	1,362.5	1,108.8	1,389.5	1,372.5	1,134.5
8.	Siddapur	2,336.8	2,696.8	4,108.1	4,162.7	5,557.9	3,339.8
9.	Sirsi	2,158.9	1,830.5	2,269.2	2,067.0	2,650.6	1,808.6
10.	Supa	1,587.4	1,831.1	2,058.6	2,018.4	2,557.1	2,064.4
11.	Yellapur	2,137.3	2,256.6	2,853.4	2,504.0	2,745.8	2,101.4

R.N.R. = Report Not Received
O.O.O. = Out Of Order

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,790.0	2,856.5	3,289.3	3,088.3	3,162.6	3,101.4	4,407.4
3,696.0	R.N.R.	3,762.5	3,890.0	4,345.7	3,690.1	4,936.9
1,231.4	1,149.8	1,588.2	1,162.1	1,151.6	1,299.6	1,416.3
3,353.4	2,989.5	3,551.3	3,430.8	3,373.3	3,717.1	4,703.9
3,472.8	1,996.8	2,639.4	3,101.8	2,907.3	2,776.4	—
3,106.8	2,991.8	3,713.3	3,483.1	3,129.2	3,577.1	4,194.7
2,040.6	1,789.3	1,895.2	1,966.1	0,824.8	1,717.3	1,591.7
3,026.2	2,586.9	2,451.2	3,105.5	2,761.5	3,205.4	3,228.1
2,849.9	2,469.5	2,353.1	2,559.7	2,266.5	2,570.0	2,611.1
1,260.4	2,062.9	2,525.7	2,441.0	2,180.6	2,156.5	3,102.7
3,956.1	3,183.1	3,082.9	3,835.7	2,955.0	3,110.6	2,683.6

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,502.0	3,949.6	2,825.8	3,893.0	3,381.6	3,457.5	4,301.4
3,965.4	4,275.6	3,320.0	3,938.6	4,432.0	4,515.0	4,405.0
1,017.9	O.O.O.	O.O.O.	O.O.O.	O.O.O.	O.O.O.	O.O.O.
4,013.0	3,995.0	2,887.1	3,400.8	3,560.0	4,105.1	4,290.3
—	3,535.2	2,558.8	2,976.1	3,179.2	3,481.0	3,877.2
3,432.1	3,412.3	2,824.5	3,477.6	2,989.7	3,766.9	3,855.0
1,390.7	1,439.9	1,274.1	1,272.1	932.7	1,096.7	1,307.2
2,523.3	3,208.2	3,031.2	3,932.3	2,964.5	3,305.1	3,007.2
2,151.4	2,756.2	2,279.8	3,396.6	2,550.4	3,465.7	2,784.6
2,264.6	2,691.2	2,197.5	2,887.7	2,074.6	—	—
2,359.3	2,890.3	2,360.7	3,255.4	2,356.9	2,775.6	3,213.2

TABLE 3
Normals of Temperature/Relative Humidity (Honavar)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	AIR Temperature DRY Bulb °C 08.30	Wet Bulb °C 08.30	Wet Bulb °C 17.30	Relative Humidity % 08.30	Relative Humidity % 17.30
January	31.9	20.0	23.5	19.3	23.1	68	59
February	31.3	20.5	23.6	20.3	24.1	75	64
March	31.9	22.7	25.6	22.7	25.2	79	67
April	32.4	25.2	28.2	25.0	26.2	78	70
May	32.3	25.8	28.8	25.6	26.4	79	72
June	29.3	24.1	26.6	24.9	25.5	89	86
July	28.2	23.5	26.0	24.6	25.0	92	90
August	28.3	23.5	25.8	24.5	25.2	92	88
September	28.8	23.2	25.6	24.1	25.0	91	84
October	30.6	23.2	26.0	24.0	25.5	85	79
November	32.5	21.9	25.8	21.8	24.6	70	66
December	32.7	20.9	24.6	19.6	23.3	63	59
Total or Mean	30.9	22.9	25.8	23.0	24.9	80	74

TABLE 4
Station level pressure—0.1 mb—(Honavar)

Time	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total or Mean
08.30	1,011.0	1,010.3	1,009.1	1,007.9	1,005.8	1,004.8	1,005.1	1,005.9	1,007.2	1,008.2	1,009.4	1,010.7	1,007.9
17.30	1,007.0	1,006.7	1,005.6	1,004.5	1,003.0	1,002.9	1,003.5	1,003.5	1,004.6	1,005.1	1,006.2	1,007.0	1,005.0

TABLE 5
Mean Wind Speed in km ph (Honavar)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total or Mean
5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.2	6.0	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.4

TABLE 6
Oktas of sky (Honavar)

Time	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total or Mean
All Clouds													
08.30	2.6	2.7	3.1	4.4	5.8	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.3	5.4	4.1	3.2	—
17.30	2.4	2.4	3.0	4.3	5.3	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.7	4.3	3.2	—
Low Clouds													
08.30	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.9	5.6	6.3	5.3	4.5	2.9	1.7	0.8	—
17.30	0.7	0.9	1.9	3.0	3.7	5.4	6.2	5.4	4.5	3.4	2.0	0.9	—

TABLE 3(a)
Normals of temperature and relative humidity (Karwar)

Month	Mean monthly minimum temperature	Mean monthly minimum temperature	Mean monthly relative humidity %	
	° C	° C	08.30	17.30
January	3.5	18.9	76	60
February	30.8	19.7	80	66
March	30.9	22.5	81	71
April	31.6	25.3	76	71
May	31.5	26.3	80	75
June	29.4	24.8	88	82
July	28.0	24.0	88	86
August	27.9	24.1	89	86
September	28.4	23.8	90	83
October	29.7	23.6	87	79
November	31.6	20.9	76	69
December	32.1	19.4	70	62
Total or mean	30.2	22.8	82	74

TABLE 4(a)
Station Level Pressure—0.1 mb—(Karwar)

Time	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total or mean
08.30	1,013.2	1,012.3	1,011.4	1,009.7	1,007.4	1,006.4	1,006.9	1,007.7	1,009.0	1,010.1	1,012.1	1,013.4	1,010.0
17.30	1,009.7	1,008.9	1,008.0	1,006.3	1,004.8	1,004.7	1,005.5	1,005.8	1,006.5	1,007.2	1,008.9	1,009.9	1,007.2

TABLE 6(a)
Cloud amount (Oktas of Sky)—(1952-1960) (Karwar)
Monthly Normals

Time	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Annual Means
08.30	1.7	1.9	1.8	3.3	5.0	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.0	5.3	3.0	2.0	4.3
17.30	1.6	1.7	1.9	3.3	4.9	6.9	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.4	3.0	2.1	4.3

TABLE 7

The Temperature of the Uttara Kannada District for the period 1894-1903 are as follows

Year	January		May		July		November	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
1894	91	62	93	71	86	72	91	64
1895	90	62	91	76	86	72	92	65
1896	92	61	92	75	87	73	94	65
1897	94	62	92	74	88	72	93	62
1898	93	58	92	75	86	71	90	63
1899	91	58	91	72	86	73	91	62
1900	92	59	91	76	86	72	93	64
1901	93	61	93	74	86	73	93	59
1902	91	63	93	78	87	72	92	62
1903	91	62	92	72	89	71	90	59

Statement showing the Monthly (Part A) Rainfall data of the Uttara Kannada District for the period 1894-1903

TABLE 8

PART A

Months	Normal Mean@	RAINFALL*											
		1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	In. Cts	In. Cts
Jan.	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb.	0.01	—	—	—	0.4	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
April	0.44	—	0.5	0.4	0.49	0.59	4.99	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
May	3.12	0.4	0.27	3.2	1.4	0.40	3.65	—	0.92	0.45	10.4	—	—
June	35.83	21.80	23.70	33.63	39.93	41.16	32.83	48.17	67.64	58.53	29.60	—	—
July	37.98	21.46	50.22	20.62	51.55	39.13	8.65	49.74	31.84	59.17	57.73	—	—
August	22.15	23.59	19.78	37.41	12.37	19.90	15.35	22.60	24.52	15.63	29.41	—	—
September	11.87	8.63	3.96	2.41	15.99	20.77	4.7	10.22	2.12	26.5	6.72	—	—
October	5.72	4.94	4.47	1.84	8.34	8.77	2.63	0.43	1.93	7.20	1.57	—	—
November	1.48	0.20	0.54	0.23	—	2.55	0.11	—	0.38	0.81	1.30	—	—
December	0.11	—	—	0.12	—	0.11	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—
Total	118.87	90.66	102.99	99.32	129.75	133.75	72.33	131.17	130.53	149.91	136.37	—	—

Statement showing the Taluk-wise rainfall data of Uttara Kannada District for the period 1894-1903

TABLE 8

PART B

Taluk	Normal	RAINFALL											
		1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	In. Cts	In. Cts
Ankola	134.76	96.76	116.11	117.76	141.56	158.06	77.33	143.96	127.38	165.83	150.96	—	—
Honavar	148.2	126.06	122.18	122.86	165.85	141.95	92.86	151.16	107.76	171.71	154.4	—	—
Do-Bhatkal Petha	155.1	140.53	153.98	144.72	195.03	156.80	108.32	157.64	122.35	181.67	159.49	—	—
Karwar	129.20	90.66	102.99	99.32	129.75	133.75	72.33	131.17	130.53	149.91	136.37	—	—
Kumta	151.88	97.62	126.79	121.10	146.40	143.27	34.52	123.19	117.74	186.76	165.31	—	—
Siddapur	112.21	94.46	95.47	157.90	106.39	114.75	75.80	157.77	111.23	126.67	100.36	—	—
Sirsi	102.45	88.02	99.35	136.81	96.70	97.87	60.49	117.07	96.51	104.5	91.71	—	—
Haliyal	49.27	40.07	51.72	51.20	50.25	54.09	28.38	41.70	43.63	4.90	41.35	—	—
Do-Supa Petha	99.52	81.33	83.21	122.66	93.62	91.66	50.79	127.70	94.69	88.42	80.41	—	—
Yellapur	102.66	78.66	100.61	139.23	116.96	92.69	61.09	124.91	89.63	98.64	93.1	—	—
Do-Mundgod Petha	43.92	39.83	48.78	51.14	52.49	55.22	31.41	42.00	44.98	54.66	40.55	—	—

* At district headquarters in part A of Tq. headquarters in Part B.

@ Averages for over 40 years ending 1900 in Part A and for 11 years ending 1872 in Part B.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Information available on the pre-history of Uttara Kannada area is very meagre. Heavy rainfall and geological changes may have caused the destruction of pre-historic remains in the district. Another possible explanation is that "non-availability of suitable raw materials for the manufacture of tools, and the relatively inhospitable environment" with dense tropical monsoon forest might have made the early man to bypass the region. But stone age sites have been reported, though not in plenty, from districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, and also from Goa. It is, therefore, viewed that perhaps due to lack of proper field exploration remains of stone age man have not come to light in coastal Karnataka. At Kantraji near Banavasi a few megalithic black-and-red-ware pottery pieces were found by Dr. A Sundara. In some sites between Karwar and Gokarn, Mesolithic tools made of quartz were collected by Joshi, Rajguru and Pappu of Pune, indicative of the existence of early man in the area. These scholars also located a megalithic stone alignment near Achargadde hamlet on the banks of the Gangavali. These scholars repeat the statement made earlier here: "The extreme rugged nature of the country and the absence of suitable raw materials for making stone tools possibly account for the meagre evidence of Stone Age remains in the area". Pre-historic man must have started his activities in this region only during the age when iron axe could be made and dense forests could be tamed.

Remains of the proto-historic and the Shatavahana period, and also of the Kadamba period have been found in Uttara Kannada. Of these, remains of two brick structures with apsidal plan at Banavasi are notable. One of them is outside the Banavasi town near the Varada bridge (Huvinakoppalu) and another in a backyard of a house

in the car street at Banavasi. The burnt red bricks used here are 43×22×7 cm. Many terracotta figurines, some of them identified as of the Yakshas, with very beautiful features have been unearthed in Banavasi and other places. Most of these are of the Maurya-Shatavahana period. They are proportionate with an enchanting smile on their face and have finely marked jewellery and crown. Some figures of horse, pig, etc., have also been located. Russet-coated kaoline pottery pieces, and also black-and-red and black polished red wares, dark green, red and yellow coloured bangle pieces and beads of agate and chalcedony in red, white, purple, orange or green colours have also been found. The pottery found at Banavasi has floral and other designs in relief and *in relievo*. Underground earthen drain pipes have also been discovered at Banavasi and Haigunda. In addition, coins of silver, potin, lead, etc., have been unearthed in many places including Banavasi and Hulekal. Of the coins, those of the Shatavahanas and the Chutus and Roman coins are notable. Of the Shatavahana coins, those of Yajnyashri Shatakarni and Vasishtiputra Sivasiri Pulumavi are important. Of the coins of the latter, one with an elephant having its trunk raised and Brahmi inscription is the most notable. A mould in stone of an imitative Roman coin is preserved in the sculpture shed of Banavasi. It was perhaps used to produce locally replicas of Roman coins as these coins were used as pendants. There is also a stem in this soap stone mould to facilitate the use of the coin moulded as a pendant. In addition, one pendant in agate with the engraving of a Roman Emperor seated on a chair was discovered at Banavasi together with pieces of pottery of Roman origin. At Hulekal in Sirsi taluk were located coins of Emperor Lysias, Demetrius, Ptolemy and Agathocles, as reported in the *Annual Report of Indian Epigraphy*, 1939-40 to 1942-43. Of the coins of the Chutus, one of lead with the inscription 'Ranho Sivalanandasa' on the obverse and a pipal tree surrounded by railings has been discovered recently at Banavasi in addition to those coins of Mudananda and Chutukulananda of the same metal discovered earlier.

Archaeology

The district has fine archaeological monuments like forts, temples and bastis, some of them going back to the days of the Kadambas. There are remains of forts at Banavasi, Rayapatna, Haliyal, Sambrani, Murdeshwar, Mirjan, Honavar, Chandavar, Ankola and Basavarajdurga, to mention the most notable. There are remains of temple of the Shatavahana-Kadamba phase not only around Banavasi but also at places like Balehalli and Indurkoppa. Gunjavati in Mungod taluk

has two ancient temples, perhaps of Later Chalukyan times, awaiting to be excavated. The brick-stone structure at Balehalli also is partially covered by earth. A brick Shiva temple, perhaps the oldest in district, had been located at Bole in Ankola taluk. Remains of dilapidated temples are found scattered in many places like Rayapatna, Belavatgi and Havagi, to mention a few places in Haliyal taluk alone. The so-called *pancha kshetras* or five holy places viz., Gokarn, Murdeshwar, Dhareshwar, Gunavante and Sejjeshwar appear to have had Later Chalukyan temples, and the Chalukyan structure at Dhareshwar is almost in tact, and in other places, the temples have undergone many changes and additions. The Gokarna Mahabaleshwara temple complex has additions made during various ages. The two-handed Ganapati idol there is of the Banavasi Kadamba period. Nandikatta, Indurkoppa and Bedasgaon in Mungod taluk have fine Chalukya temples with beautiful lathe-turned pillars. At Banavasi, the Madhukeshwar complex has undergone many changes, though originally it appears to be a Kadamba monument. Changes and additions have been made till the days of the Sonda Nayakas and even later. The Later Kadambas of Goa built many temples and of these, those at Haliyal and Tergaon are notable. In Vijayanagara times, many temples and *bastis* came to be erected and of these, the temples at Sonda, Hulekal, Analgar, Bhatkal, Somasagar, Manjuguni, Bakkala, Venktapur, etc. are prominent. The Khetappayya Narayana temple at Bhatkal has a frieze depicting Ramayana scenes and also many secular sculptures. The Venkatapur temple has fine Dashavatara sculptures. Of the *bastis*, those at Bhatkal, Haduvalli, Sonda, Gersoppa and Bilgi are the most important. They were built in Vijayanagara times. But many dilapidated *bastis* have Tirthankara statues of pre-Vijayanagara times as at Hungund, Bastikeri, Kumta and Havgi. Many temples came to be built or renovated during the 18th and 19th centuries and most of them have fine ochre (*kavi* in Kannada) paintings wrought on the walls, and these included beautiful geometric pattern and scenes from the Hindu puranas and epics. Those on the walls of the Sirsi Marikamba temple are the most notable among them, but they are found in many other places like Bilgi, Aghanashini, Sadashivgad, Sunkeri, Haldipur, Chandavar, Kumta, etc. One temple at Kumta has very fine wood work on its ceiling,

Most of the mosques in the district have been renovated and have lost their original form, but the Chinnadapalli at Bhatkal has retained its fine old wood-work. The churches in the district too are mostly

modern ones (due to renovation). But the one at Sunkeri, with its octagonal plan built in 1801 is a unique one. The museum at the Shirali Chitrapur Matha has many antiquities.

Inscriptions

The district has nearly 500 inscriptions, and a majority of them have been copied by the office of the Chief Epigraphist and scholars from the Karnatak University. But the full texts of most of these inscriptions are yet to be published. The district abounds in hero and *mahasati* stones, and some places like Kaikini, Bedkani, Chittakula, Gunjavati, Pala, Bedasgaon, Bailandur and Ranamandal have huge clusters of hero stones with fine war scenes engraved on them.

Traditions and Legends

There is a strong tradition current in Uttara Kannada as elsewhere in the Western coast embodied in the 'Sahyadrikhanda' of *Skanda Purana*, that the region was the creation of Parashurama, the sixth incarnation (*avatara*) of Vishnu, who by throwing his axe from a point on the Western Ghat and asking the ocean to recede back to the extent of the distance covered by his axe. Thus, the region is believed to be a part of the Parashurama *sristhi* or the region created by Parashurama. At Gokarn, the Mahabaleshwara linga is described as the very *fatma linga* of Shiva secured by Ravana after severe penance, as per the wishes of his mother. But Ganapati, the son of Shiva, tricked Ravana and made him leave the linga on the spot, according to a popular legend. Gokarn is spoken of as a holy spot in *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and in some of the *Puranas* like the *Skanda* and *Bhagavata*. Kumbhakarna is believed to have performed penance at Gokarn to please Brahma, according to *Ramayana*. Arjuna visited Gokarn during his pilgrimage according to *Mahabharata*. According to another tradition, Gokarn is described as the spot where the story narrated by Harsha in his *Nagananda* is believed to have taken place. When Sankhachooda, a Naga, had to offer himself to Garuda, Jimutavahana saved him. Harsha borrowed this story from the *Puranas*. The famous Bhairava Kshetra, Yan, is described as the place where Bhasmasura was destroyed by Vishnu taking the form of Mohini, and the whitish earth around is described as the ash mound caused by the death of Bhasmasura, who was burnt. The famous Kavale Caves near Anbikanagar are spoken of as the place where Shiva performed penance when afflicted by Saturn (Shani). Banavasi is believed to be the town where Vishnu killed a *rakshasa* called

Madhu. The younger brother of this Madhu, Kaitaba, it is said, was killed at Kubatur in Shimoga district. The temples, Madhukeshwara of Banavasi and Kaitabeshwara of Kubatur were built by these brothers earlier, according to this tradition. It is also said that Dandeli was the Dandakaranya of the *Ramayana* days when Rama had stayed with Sita and Lakshmana during his exile. Supa, it is said, was the haunt of Shurpanakha. (Many other local traditions and legends are discussed in Chapter XIX).

The Shatavahanas

The statement in the Srilankan texts that Ashoka sent Rakhita, one of the Buddhist missionaries to Vanavasaka (Banavasi) makes one feel that Banavasi was a flourishing township in the Mauryan times. No other details of the period regarding the happenings in the district of the Mauryan times are known. Some punch-marked coins ascribed to the Mauryan times have also been found in the district. But there is no specific evidence to show whether the region was under the Mauryas. But the recently discovered stone inscription, a stone installed in memory of the queen of Vasishthiputra Shivasiri Pulumavi, clearly indicates the rule of the Shatavahanas over the region.

The Shatavahanas started their rule from Paithan (Maharashtra) and the first ruler of the dynasty was Simukha, whose rule started in about 30 B.C. Krishna was the successor of Simukha, and he was followed by Shatakarni. After Shatakarni, the dynasty suffered an eclipse due to the invasion of the Shakas. But Gautamiputra Shatakarni (c 106-130 A.D.) restored the fortunes of the family by defeating the Shakas and his coins have been found at Banavasi. He was succeeded by his son, Vasishthiputra Sivasiri Pulumavi (c 130-159) and it is the memorial stone of the queen of this prince, the lone inscription of this family in Uttara Kannada that has been referred to earlier. Sivasri Satakarni (c 159-166), Sivaskanda (c 167-174) and Yajnyashri (c 174-203) were the successors of this prince in the Shatavahana dynasty. After the death of Yajnyashri Shatakarni (whose coins were found at Banavasi), there was a split in the dynasty, and one line came to rule over Kuntala or Karnataka, and Kuntala Shatakarni and Hala are two rulers, identified as ruling in Kuntala. There is a view that Banavasi might have been their capital.

The Chutus

Later, the relations and feudatories of the Shatavahanas, the Chutus are found ruling from Banavasi, and four Prakrit inscriptions

and some coins bear testimony to their rule. Some even call them as of the 'Ananda' family, and they have called themselves as the Haritiputras and of the Manavya Gotra. Some scholars identify them with the Nagas. Their rule extended from the second century A.D. to the third century A.D. The earliest known record is of Vinhukuda Chutukulananda Shatakarni. He is mentioned in the famous Banavasi record, found on the slab of the Naga statue, caused to be engraved by his daughter Shivaskanda Nagashri called as Mahabhoji (some thing like a senior administrator), during the 12th year of his reign. She not only had this Naga installed but also caused the construction of a tank and creation of a *vihara* at Banavasi. Perhaps Nagashri succeeded her father, and the next ruler is her son, Chutukulananda Shatakarni II. His inscription is found at Malavalli in Shimoga district. Some coins belonging to one Mudananda have been identified as of a prince of this family. Rapson holds the view that Mudananda might have ruled earlier to Shatakarni II on the basis of palaeography of the coins. Of late, another lead coin of one Sivalananda has been discovered, and he has been identified as another Chutu prince Vishnurudra Shivalananda Shatakarni, described as ruling from Banavasi in an inscription from Nagarjunakonda (*E.I.*, XXXIV, p. 197). No further details of the rule of the dynasty are available. A third century inscription from Nagarjunakonda speaks of one Mahadevi Kodabalsiri, the wife of a Vanavasaka Maharaja (*E.I.*, XX). It is difficult to identify this prince of Vanavasaka (Banavasi). Periplus makes a mention of Aigidioi and Noura, identified by McCrindle as Anjadiv Island and Honavar respectively. The Chutus perhaps, were soon overpowered by the Pallavas of Kanchi, and after a short rule of the Pallavas, the Kadambas of Banavasi came to rule over the region.

The Kadambas

The Kadambas are a major royal family that ruled from Uttara Kannada with Banavasi as their capital. They were a sovereign power who ruled over major parts of Karnataka and also parts of Goa and Maharashtra. The Gangas, their contemporaries ruled over Gangavadi (South Karnataka) at the same time. They have called themselves as Brahmins, belonging to Manavyasagotra and the sons of Hariti. This makes one to feel that they were related to the Shatavahanas, or at least to the Chutus. But in the Devagiri plates of Mrigesha Varman, the sons of Hariti are described as of the Angirasa Gotra. Their royal emblem was lion.

Inscriptions, especially of the eleventh and the twelfth centuries narrate many interesting stories regarding their origin. The Devagiri Plates of the Krishna Varman I connect his family with the Nagas. But according to one story found in the inscription of the Goa Kadambas, the family derived its name from Trilochana Kadamba, a prince who had three heads and four arms. He was born at the bottom of a *kadamba* tree, from a drop of sweat that fell from Shiva's forehead. Mayura, the first ruler of this dynasty is described as the son of this Trinetra. According to a second story Mayura Varman was the son of Shiva and Parvati who had come to the Sahyadri region, and he was born under a *kadamba* tree (*Anthocephalus kadamba*). "He was born with an eye in his forehead" says a record and adds that as he grew under the shadow of the *kadamba* tree, his family came to be known as the Kadamba family. A third story states that Mayura Varman is the son of a sister of one Jaina *thirthankara* and he was born under a *kadamba* tree. According to a fourth account, king Kadamba is the child of Shiva and Earth Goddess and he was born under the Kadamba tree. All these versions are from later inscriptions.

But the Talagunda inscriptions of crown prince Shanthi Varman of c 450 A.D. states that the originator of the family was Mayura Sharman and that the *kadamba* tree which grew near his home gave the name Kadamba to the family. It also states that he had gone to Kanchi for education with his *guru* Virasharman. The recently discovered Gudnapur inscription made it clear that Virasharman was Mayura's grandfather and that his father was Bandhushena who had developed the character of a *kshatriya*. The Talagunda record informs us that the family was known by the name Kadamba because of a *kadamba* tree that had grown near their house. Thus, all the legends that are narrated in later inscriptions regarding the origin of the family are laid to rest. The ancestors of Mayura were local men, perhaps from among the Brahmana settlers that had been invited to the newly founded *agraharas* by the Shatavahanas, few centuries ago.

Mayura Sharman

Mayura Sharman was the son of Bandhushena and grandson of Vira Sharman. He was well versed in all the Vedas. He had gone to Kanchi, the capital of the Pallavas, which was a *ghatikasthan* or centre of higher learning. The Pallavas ruled parts of Karnataka in those days and Talagunda, the home of Mayura, was a part of the Pallava kingdom. Mayura was highly enraged and humiliated by the *ashwasamstha*. Scholars have discussed the meaning of this

word at length, and it appears to be actually *ashwamedha*. This made him to discontinue his studies, leave Kanchi and take to the life of a warrior. "That the hand dexterous in grasping the *kusha* grass, fuel and stone, ladle, melted butter and the oblation vessel, unsheathed a flaming sword, eager to conquer the earth", is the sentence by which the sudden change of his giving up the career of a Brahmana and take that of a Kshatriya is described in the Talagunda record. He succeeded in establishing himself in the forest of Sriparvatha region after defeating the *antarapalas* or the guards of the Pallavas. This Sriparvatha is identified by some with Srishailam. Some scholars hold it to be Uchchangi and Dr. K.V. Ramesh identifies it with Sringeri. He subdued the Banas (of the Kolar region) and other kings and levied tribute on them. The Pallavas were forced to recognise him as king over the regions stretching from the western ocean to the river Prehara. Initillay, he appears to have accepted the overlordship of the Pallavas, but later he became a sovereign monarch.

Chandravalli inscription is his only contemporary record and it appears that his rule in the south-east extended till Chitradurga region, when the location of this record is taken into account. The statement of one Talagunda record of the 11th century in which Mayura is described as having performed 11 *ashwamedhas* has no support in earlier records. A good number of records of the Kadambas do not contain the year of their issue. Scholars have calculated with the help of later records that Mayura Sharman came to the throne in c 325 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Kanga Varman in c 345 A.D. He is described as receiving obeisance from a number of chiefs and had to face terrible wars. Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil feels that the Kuntala ruler described as defeated by the Vakataka king Prithvisena must be this Kadamba prince. Still Kanga Varman appears to have maintained his freedom. He was succeeded by Bhageeratha, his son, who is described as "born secretly in the Kadamba family" according to the Talagunda record. This indicates that Kanga Varman had lost his kingdom and Bhageeratha was born when he was away (in exile) from the capital. Perhaps the birth of this prince was not known to the people for long. A period of 20 years rule can be assigned to Kanga Varman, thus bringing the date of Bhageeratha's accession to 365 A.D. Bhageeratha is described as "the sole Lord of the Kadamba land", and again the great Sagara himself, only to indicate that he retrieved the fortunes of his family. His son Raghu (c 385-405) who succeeded him is described as having punished the enemies of the kingdom and like Prithu, secured the land

to be enjoyed by the younger brother Kakustha Varman. The Talagunda inscription is of crown prince Shanthi Varman, son of Kakustha. He must have also been the joint ruler (as the record calls him *nripati*).

Kakustha Varman

Kakustha (c 405-30), the following ruler, was acting as the *yuvaraja* in the days of his brother, Raghu. Ravi Varman's Davanagere plates inform us that he conquered Kundalagiri fort which Raghu could not subdue. The Talagunda inscription and the Halsi copper plate are two important records of his period. "It may rightly be said that it was during the reign of this king that Kadamba empire reached the acme of its greatness", says Dr. Moraes. An interesting aspect of Kakustha Varman's foreign relations was his having married his daughters in some of the leading royal families of India like the Guptas as suggested by the Talagunda inscription. Literary sources also support this statement. Hemachandra, the noted Sanskrit scholar in his work *Auchitya Vichara Charcha* quotes certain portions of the work called *Kuntaleswara Dautya* ascribed to Kalidasa. Kalidasa states here that he had gone to the Kuntala as an ambassador. The *shloka* quoted therein states that Kalidasa was not offered an honoured seat in the court of the king and was forced to sit on the ground. This indicates the fact that the Kadambas treated the ambassador with scant respect and that they must have been equal in status to the Guptas from whose court the poet had come. Sanskrit Poet Bhoja in his *Sringara Prakasika* also indicates the visit of an envoy from the Gupta court to Kuntala. Though Dr. Moraes feels that this embassy was sent to the court of Bhageeratha, other scholars like R. S. Panchamuki and Dr. Desai feel that it was to the court of Kakustha. Dr. Desai feels that the Kadamba ruler's daughter was married to Skandha Gupta son of Kumara Gupta. The Balaghat inscription of Vakataka Prithvisena states that his son Narendrasena was married to Ajitabhatarika, a Kuntala princess. Some scholars have identified this princess to be the daughter of Kakustha Varman as he was Prithvisena's contemporary.

Another Talagunda record (MAR, 1911) states that one of the daughters of the same king was married to a prince of the Bhatari family, a feudatory of the Kadambas. This princess Lakshmi was the mother of Kakustha of the Bhatari family, mentioned in this record, whose husband was one Pashupati. We also know from a later record that Ganga Avinita was the nephew of Kadamba Krishna

Varman. This leads to the conclusion that Avinita's father Madhava had married another daughter of Kakustha Varman, as Krishna Varman was the son of the latter.

Kakustha was a powerful ruler, strong enough to forge matrimonial alliances with some of the noble royal families of India. He was also diplomatic enough to realise the importance of such alliances. This makes him a great statesman.

Shanti Varman, who was a joint ruler with his father succeeded him as a sole ruler in c 430 and ruled till c 450 A.D. He is styled as "the second sun of the Kadamba family" in one of the grants of his son Mrigesha. His younger brother Krishna Varman was ruling as viceroy over the southern provinces. Some scholars hold that Shanti Varman never ruled. But the Birur plates of Vishnu Varman, son of Krishna Varman, refer to Shanti Varman as Dharma Maharaja and they also inform us that Vishnu Varman made a grant with the permission of Shanti Varman. This proves that Shanti Varman did rule. Krishna Varman, who was a viceroy, revolted against him and started ruling from Tripurvata. He performed horse sacrifice too. But he was later killed by the Pallavas. After this, his son Vishnu Varman must have succeeded his father as viceroy of the Banavasi branch.

Mrigesha Varman, the eldest son of Shanti Varman succeeded his father in about 450. He came into conflict with the Gangas and the Pallavas. Palasika or Halasi (Belgaum dt) was a second capital of his. He was married to a Kekaya princess, Prabhavathi, and he had three sons, of whom Ravi Varman succeeded him. His Halasi plates inform us of his having overcome the opposition of the Tungas, Gangas and the Pallavas. The Tungas are identified by Panchamukhi to be a branch of the Rashtrakutas ruling in Central India. The capital of the new branch, Tripurvata, is identified as Halebidu by Dr. Moraes and as Murgod (in Belgaum dt) by K. B. Pathak. The latter appears to be correct. Shimoga plates help us to know that there was a second viceroy of the kingdom, ruling from Uchanggi (Chitradurga dt) called Kumara Varman, and Dr. Moraes calls him as another brother of Shanti Varman. But others do not accept this identification.

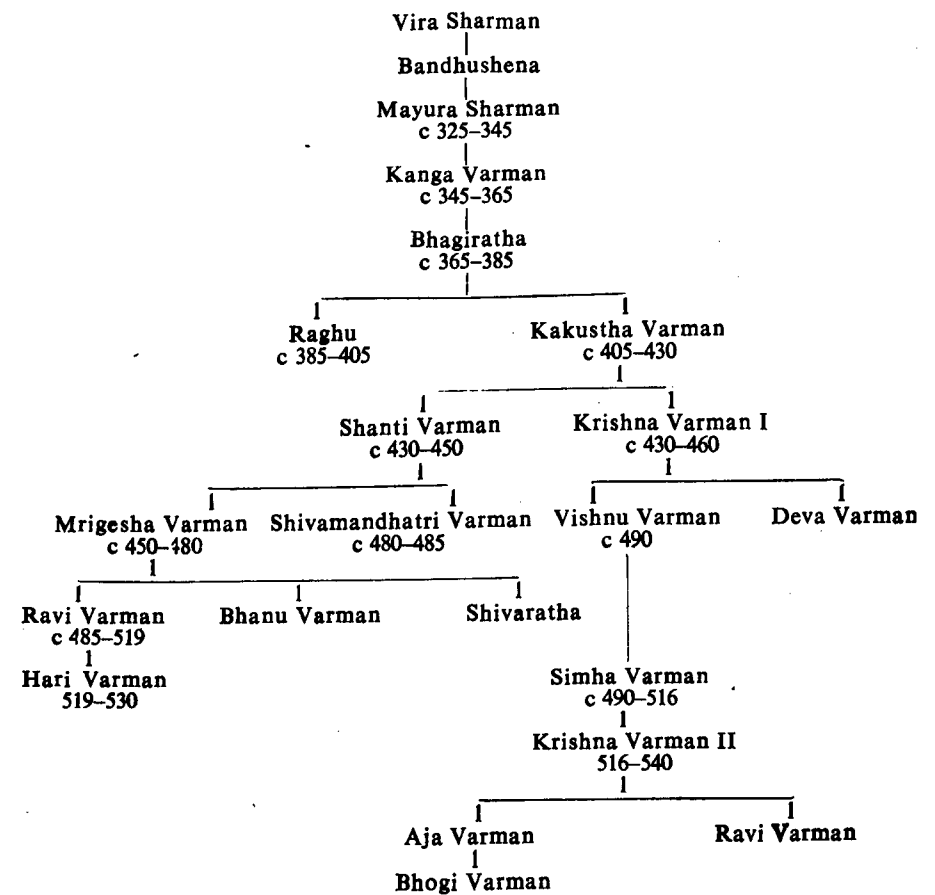
After Mrigesha, his brother Sivamandhatri appears to have ruled for a short while (according to Kudagere grant), perhaps during the minority of the former's son, Ravi Varman. After this regency

(c480-485) of his uncle, Ravi Varman succeeded to the throne, and his rule is the longest among the Kadambas. He killed the ruler of Kanchi called Chandadanda, whom Prof. R. Sathianathier identifies as Pallava Shanti Varman, who had perhaps come to the aid of the rival line of Triparvata. He also killed Vishnu Varman of the Triparvata branch according to Dr. Moraes. He put an end to the vice-regality of the successors of his uncle Shivamandhatri, who must have tried to revolt and establish another rival branch from Ucchangi. Ravi Varman's younger brother Bhanu Varman was stationed at Halasi and another brother Shivaratha at Ucchangi as viceroys. Ravi Varman has left behind atleast 10 records. The Gudnapur inscription is the most notable among them. It refers to his having defeated the Punnatas, Alupas, Kongalvas and the Pandyas. It also tells us that he was born of a Kekaya princess, Prabhavati. The recently discovered Kelagundli record (in Kannada) speaks of his queen called Mallige who pre-deceased him. His Sirsi plates help us know of his long rule of over 35 years.

His son Hari Varman succeeded him in 519, and his Sangolli plates, issued during his eighth regnal year, help us to get this precise date. He came to be killed by Krishna Varman II of the Triparvata branch, and thus Hari Varman was the last prince in the line of Shanti Varman.

In the Triparvata branch, Krishna Varman, the second son of Kakustha Varman, who had founded the line in c 430, was succeeded by his son Vishnu Varman in c 460. Vishnu Varman's Hebbatta record inform us that he had come to the throne with the help of the Pallavas. His Birur plates speaks of his being subordinate to Shanti Varman, perhaps temporarily. He was succeeded by Simha Varman in c 490. His son, Krishna Varman II, who succeeded him in 516, captured Banavasi by killing Hari Varman, in about 530. But soon, Pulakesin I of Badami, who must have been a subordinate of the Kadambas, overpowered him (c 540) and the sovereign rule of the Kadambas thus ended. Inscriptions later speak about Krishna Varman's son Aja Varman and grandson Bhogi Varman, but they ruled only as subordinates of the Chalukyas of Badami.

Genealogy of the Kadambas



The Bhojas

Two inscriptions of the Bhojas of Chandrapur (Chandor in Goa) have been discovered in Uttara Kannada, namely the Hiregutti plates and the Arga plates. The Bhojas are mentioned in the traditional Sanskrit literature (Puranas) as belonging to the Haihaya sub-division of the Yadavas (of Dwaraka) and they appear to have been ruling from North Konkan as contemporaries of the Shatavahanas. A branch of theirs ruled from Chandor in Goa between the 4th and 6th centuries. The Kekayas appear to be their feudatories, and the Kekayas later shifted their allegiance to the Kadambas. The Bhojas of Chandor appear to have been ruling over Goa, parts of Khanapur-Haliyal region and in the coastal strip, at least till Kumta. They had elephant as their emblem. Six records of theirs, all copper plates in Sanskrit, have been found.

The Siroda plates, issued from Chandor (*EI*, XXIV, p. 143) speak of Devaraja, the earliest known ruler of this branch. He appears to have ruled during the close of the third or beginning of the fourth century. This surmise is based on the palaeography of the record. Prithivimalla Varman is the next ruler of the dynasty, spoken of in the Ponda and Bandora plates (both from Goa), and these records are assigned to the later half of the fifth century. The Hiregutti plates (*EI*, XXVIII) speak of Ashankitaraja of the same dynasty, making a grant to a Buddhist *vihara* in Dipaka Vishaya, perhaps Divgi near Mirjan. Another record of the same prince (Ashankitavarman) is from Belgaum district (Kopoli, *EI*, XXXI) and it looks, the donor of a grant mentioned in the record, Elakella of the Kaikeya (*ekkaya*) family was his feudatory. There is also a view that "this Ashankitavarman is considered to be different from his namesake of Hiregutti plates". The Arga plates from Karwar taluk speak of Bhoja Kapalivarman, described as "Dharmamaharaja". From his camp at Halasi (Panasa Khetaka) he made a grant of land through one Swamikaraja. This record is assigned to the early part of the sixth century, and Swamikaraja mentioned here is identified by some with Swamikaraja of the Kalachuri family whom Chalukya Mangalesha claims to have defeated. Thus, five (or six) Bhoja rulers, ruling between the fourth and sixth centuries are seen. "The relationship in which the five rulers of the family stood to one another and the order of their succession, if any, is not clear from the records". The rulers are, Devaraja, Prithvimallavarman, Ashankitaraja, Ashankitavarman, Prithvimallavarman and Kapalivarman. These records also speak of officers like *ayukta*, *bhogika*, *sarvatantradhikari* and *maharashyadhikrita*.

The Kekayas

The Kekayas (or Kaikeyas) were a minor dynasty ruling over parts of Uttara Kannada. The Puranas speak of the Kekayas as ruling in the modern Punjab region and they are also mentioned in the *Ramayana* (Dasharatha's queen Kaikeyi was a Kekaya princess). In their records, the Kekayas from Uttara Kannada are described as of Atreya Gotra and Somavamsha. They appear to have been the feudatories of the Bhojas earlier and later of the Kadambas. Two of the Kadamba rulers, Mrigesha Varman and Krishna Varman I had married Kekaya princesses and the queen of the former was Prabhavati.

The earliest known record on the Kekayas is assigned to the 5th century, of a prince called Shivananda Varman from Anaji in

Chitradurga district. Like the Ikshvakus in Andhra, the Kekayas must have risen into eminence after the fall of Shatavahanas. The record speaks of their matrimonial connection with the Ikshvakus. It is stated that Shivananda Kekaya took *sanyasa* and died after having participated in a war between Krishna Varman Kadamba and Nanakkasa Pallava. He fought on the side of Krishna Varman who was defeated. This Krishna Varman must have been Krishna Varman I who had married a Kekaya princess. The Halmidi inscription speaks of a war between the Kadambas, assisted by the Sendrakas and the Banas on the one hand the Pallavas assisted by the Kekayas on the other. It is not clear from the record whether the Pallavas were the Pallavas of Kanchi or one of their minor branch ruling from Uttara Kannada. The Kekayas must have opposed the Banavasi Kadambas as against the claim of a rival branch of Krishna Varman, related to them. After this fight Kekayas appears to have again developed friendly relationship with the Kadambas and given one of their princesses, Prabhavati in marriage to Mrigesha Varman, son of Shanti Varman. The Honavar Plates (*E.I.*, XXXVII, p.33) speak of one Kekaya Chitrasena Mahakella to be in alliance with Kadamba Ravi Varman. Ravi Varman's mother as already noted, was Kekaya Prabhavati. The record speaks of a grant of land in the village Napitapalli to the Arya Sangha or Buddhist Vihara. The Hiregutti plates (*E.I.* XXVII) of the Bhojas speak of Kotti Peggili belonging to Nandipalli branch. This Nandipalli has been suggested to be in Hangal taluk of Dharwad district. The Kapoli plates of the Bhojas (*EI*, XXXI, p.236) speak of one Elakella of the Kekaya (Kaikeya) family. It looks that during the 8th century the Kekayas inherited the fortunes of the Pallavas of Uttara Kannada by matrimonial relations. Thus the Haldipur plates (*E.I.*, XXXI 17) speak of one Gopaladeva who is spoken of as Pallavaraja and also as Kaikeya Vamsodbhava. The Kekkar stone record assigned to the eighth century (*Prog. of K. R. in B. P.*, 1941-56) speaks of one Anneyarasa of the Kaikeya Vamsha. It states that he had iron crest and lion flag and was the lord of Paivegundapura (Haigunda, Honavar tq) administering Kadatoke as far as Sivalli. He appears to be a successor of Gopaladeva of the Haldipur Plates when his titles are taken into account though he is called a Pallava. Thus beginning from the fifth century till the eight century, Nandi Varman, Chitrasena Mahakella, Elakella, Kottipeggili, (Gopaladeva) and Anneyarasa are the rulers from this family as mentioned in records, But their mutual relationship is not known. They were related matrimonially to both

the Kadambas and the Pallavas and were connected with the Bhojas too. Though their early records are from places like Anaji and Nandihalli near Hanagal, after the sixth century, they appear to have been ruling in the Honavar and Kumta taluk region.

The Pallavas

A branch of Pallavas appear to have been ruling in Uttara Kannada district as can be seen from the records of the eighth century. They were related to the Kekayas. The notable record mentioning them clearly is the Haldipur Plates (*EI.*, XXI, p. 173) of the eighth century of one Pallava Gopaladeva who is called "Pallavaraja Gopaladeva" and also as "Kaikeya Vamshodbhava", etc. He was "connected with the Kekayas on his mother's side" says Dr. G. S. Gai. Another record of Kekkar (*Prog. of Kan. Res. in B.P.*, 1941-56) speaks of one Anneyarasa, who is described as the scion of the Kaikeya family. But he has titles which were common to Gopaladeva, mentioned above, such as one with a lion flag, with a lion emblem and the master of Payvegundapura. It is not certain whether the Pallavas mentioned in the Halmidi record and the Nanakkasa Pallava mentioned in the Anaji record belonged to this branch. Nothing is heard of this branch of the Pallavas subsequently. There is a record at Manmane, Sorab taluk, assigned to c 800 by Rice where a ruler called Rajaditya, ruling as a feudatory of one (Rashtrakuta) Jagathunga (over Banavasi-12000). "He was apparently the Pallava prince also called Nolambaditya" says Rice. This makes him a Nolamba Pallava, ruling in Chitradurga district. Whether the Pallavas of Haldipur and Kekkar plates and the Nolambas were connected to each other is not clear.

The Chalukyas of Badami

The Chalukyas over powered the Kadambas of Banavasi. It is quite likely that the Chalukyas were earlier feudatories of the Kadambas. Like the Kadambas, the Chalukyas also call themselves as sons of Hariti and as belonging to Manavyasa Gotra. Pulakeshin I (c540-66 A.D.) must have defeated the Kadambas before he could perform *ashwamedha* or horse sacrifice. Such a sacrifice had been performed only by Kadamba Krishna Varman I earlier. Kirti Varman (566-96) also claims to have defeated the Kadambas, and the Kadamba princes, Aja Varman and Bhogi Varman, successors of Krishna Varman II must have ruled only as his feudatories. Mangalesha (596-609), Kirti Varman's brother, also claims to have defeated the Kadambas, as indicated by the Mahakuta pillar inscription. Who

were the Kadamba rulers that might have opposed Chalukyan rule, it is not clear. How long Aja Varman and his son Bhogi Varman might have ruled, and whether they had any successors, is also not clear. Later ruler Pulakeshin II (609-642) claims to have destroyed the fort at Banavasi and subdued the Kadambas. His Aihole record gives a fine description of Banavasi ("which by its wealth rivalled the city of Gods", etc.) while indicating its occupation by Pulakeshin II. Perhaps, during the first six or seven decades of Chalukyan rule, the Kadambas continued as their feudatories. Later, they appear to have been exterminated. Parts of Uttara Kannada were looked after by the Bhojas who ruled till the seventh century under Chalukyas. The Bhojas appear to have been succeeded by the Pallavas in the northern coastal parts of the district. Though no records of the Chalukyas of Badami have been found inside the district, the Haldipur plates of Pallava Gopaladeva call him as "Vikramaditya Satyashraya Sri Prithvivallabha Pallavaraja Gopaladeva", indicating the fact that he was a feudatory of Chalukya Vikramaditya, and as the Haldipur Plates have been assigned to the eighth century A.D., on the basis of palaeography. The overlord mentioned here must have been Chalukya Vikramaditya II (734-44).

Banavasi Mandala appears to have been assigned to the Alupas of Mangalore, perhaps right from the days of Pulakeshin II. The Aihole record says that when Banavasi was attacked (and Kadambas defeated, and perhaps exterminated), the Alupas and the Gangas readily submitted to him. Pulakeshin II had even married an Alupa princess, Kadamba Mahadevi. Later records clearly speak of Alupa Chitravahana, a contemporary of Vinayaditya (681-96; son of Vikramaditya, the son and successor of Pulakeshin II; he ruled between 655 and 681 A.D.) was administering Banavasi Mandala. A copper plate grant from Sorab taluk (*IA*, XIX) speaks of Vinayaditya visiting Banavasi Mandala in 692 A.D. and having camped at Chitrasedu in Toramaravishaya of Banavasi Mandala. He donated a village, Salivoge to one scholar. The village Salivoge is described as in the vicinity of Banavasi city. Chitravahana was married to Vinayaditya's daughter Kumkumadevi. Later, the Shiggaon Plates of Chalukya Vijayaditya (696-734) dated 707 (*EI*, XXXII) indicate the fact that Chitravahana was ruling from Banavasi itself, and that in that year Emperor Vijayaditya came to Banavasi to meet his brother-in-law. But, if the testimony of the Shiggaon Plates is to be accepted, Chitravahana might have stayed at Banavasi only temporarily, and the Alupa capital was not shifted to the place

permanently. Alupas appear to have controlled Banavasi Mandala till the end of the rule of the Chalukyas, i.e. even under the rule of Vikramaditya II (744-57) and Kirtivarman II (744-57).

The Rashtrakutas

Only two records of the Rashtrakutas are available in the district, as pointed by Dr. R.N. Gurav, and both the records are of the latter part of their rule. But, Uttara Kannada was very much under the rule of the Rashtrakutas as major parts of it came in the province Banavasi 12,000.

The earliest record assigned to c 797 from Sorab taluk speaks of Madananga Arasa ruling over Banavasi 12,000. Later, a record of 800 mentions Ereyammarasa as the governor, and still later, Rajaditya is described as the governor of the province. All these were under Govinda III. The headquarter of the Banavasi province was Banavasi itself. But later, under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the headquarter of Banavasi 12,000 was shifted to Balliganve (Belgavi) in Shimoga district. In fact, poet Pampa (10th century) while speaking of Banavasi Desha, speaks of Banavasi proper as he makes a reference to the unforgettable spring festival which was held at Banavasi right from the days of the Banavasi Kadambas, as indicated by the Gudnapur inscription of Kadamba Ravi Varman I.

The Rashtrakutas of Malkhed had overthrown the Chalukyas of Badami and succeeded to the latter's fortunes in Karnataka in 753 A.D. Dantidurga (c 753-56), Krishna I (c 756-74), Govinda II (c 774-80), Dhruva (c 780-78), Govinda III (793-814), his son Amoghavarsha I (814-78), Krishna II (878-914), Indra III (914-29), Amoghavarsha II (929-30), Govinda IV (930-36), Krishna III (939-67), Khottiga (967-72), Kannara (972) and Karka II (972-73) are the princes who ruled the empire. Of these, one record of Khottiga dated 969 has been found at Somanahalli in Sirsi taluk, and Chattayya Deva, the first prince of the Hanagal Kadamba line is described as the *pergade* of Banavasinadu in the record. Another record of Khottiga dated 976 is found at Somanahalli, even after his overthrow as the emperor from Malkhed. Prior to this, Bankeya of the Chellaketana family, a trusted commander of Amoghavarsha I, was administering Banavasi. For some time (nearly 100 years), members of his family looked after the region before the Kadambas of Hanagal took over its administration.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana

The Chalukyas had assigned some parts of the district to the Kadambas of Goa on the one hand, and to the Kadambas of Hanagal on the other. They appear to have secured control over the district a few years after their conquering the empire. As pointed out earlier, Khottiga's record is found even after his overthrow, in 973, and he was trying to secure his power back by staying at Bankapur or somewhere around the region.

Good number of inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, most of them of their feudatories, but mentioning the overlord, have been found in the district and a good number of them are from Sirsi taluk. There are three records of Taila II (973-997) from Yesale in Sirsi taluk and one from Hulekal. These and one of Satyashraya (997-1008), make a mention of Chattayya, the Hanagal Kadamba prince, who had been the governor over the region under the Rashtrakutas, as noted earlier. The Banavasi record of Trailokyamalla Someshwara I (1043-68) incidentally happens to be the last record of the prince. No records of the Chalukya rulers Vikramaditya V (1008-15), Ayyana (1015) and Jayasimha II (1015-43) have been found in Uttara Kannada. Though the feudatories from Hanagal were looking after Banavasi-12,000 the empire also appointed a governor over the province, perhaps to supervise the feudatory's functions and Banavasi province came to have a regular governor, administering the territory from Balliganve. Satyashraya had appointed his son-in-law Kundamarasa, whose record of 1019 is seen. Someshwara II (1068-76) had been appointed governor of Banavasi province when he had been the crown prince. Later, Someshwar II appointed his younger brother Vikramaditya VI as the governor over this province and Vikramaditya VI (1076-1127) had appointed his younger brother Jayasimha as the governor over Banavasi. One record of his dated 1077, is found at Gunjavati (Mundgod taluk). The Tammadikallala hero stone (Siddapur taluk) speaks of the civil war between Someshwara II and Vikramaditya VI in 1071 and Someshwara II sending an army under Udayaditya to occupy Banavasi and subsequent defeat of the army. In fact, before occupying Kalyana in 1076, Vikramaditya made use of Banavasi province as his spring board. Another record speaking of the rule of Someshwara II (Bhuvanekamalla) is dated 1073 from Chipgi near Sirsi, connected with the construction of the Jakkeshwara temple. The Kadambas of Hanagal took Vikramaditya's side in the civil war. Many records of Vikramaditya VI are found in the district of which those at Banavasi (1095), Indur (1120), Onikeri (1122), Ingalgi (1122)

and Nandikatta (Mundgod tq), Sahasralinga, Aggere (Siddapur tq) and Kottalli (Yellapur tq) are notable. The huge Kalmeshwar temple at Indur is built by Kalayya, a commander (*tantrapala*) of his in 1120. Though many records of subsequent rulers like Someshwara III (1127-1139) and Jagadekamalla II (1139-49) and Taita III (1149-62) are not found in the district, the Chalukyas had firm grip over the district as the district was ruled by the feudatory Kadamba families. Two hero stones from Kavalvad, Haliyal taluk, speak of the rule of Jagadekamalla (II?). Similarly one record from Totlagundi (Yellapur tq) and another from Banavasi speak of Bhulokamalla (Someshwara III). The Kalachuris who overthrew the Chalukyas of Kalyana in 1162 also had firm hold on the district. In addition to the records of Bijjala found at Balliganve which mention Baramarasa as his governor of Banavasi in 1161 and Kasappayya holding the same post in 1163, one record of his of 1163 has been found at Bhedasgaon (Mundgod tq). One inscription of Rayamurari Somideva dated 1174 is found at Sahasrahalli in Sirsi taluk. The former speaks of a feudatory called Mahaprabhu (of Bhedasagame) Boppagavunda, who was administering Kondaratte-70. The latter record also makes a mention of Kadamba Kirtideva of Hanagal. Chennabasavanna (nephew of Basaveshwara) and his followers who left Kalyana after the death of Bijjala and were chased by the Kalachuri army took shelter in this district, at Ulvi from 1168.

The Seunas

Of the other Imperial powers of Karnataka, the Seunas (Sevunas or Yadavas of Devagiri) have left quite a few records in the district and the region appears to have been the ground where some battles between them and others were fought. In 1216, Seuna Singhana (1200-47) after defeating Hoysala Ballala II, has one officer called Hemmayanayaka posted in Banavasi. Of the Seuna records, the earliest appears to be from the Jaina basti at Banavasi. The name of the ruler is not clear, and it is of the cyclic year Iswara, and is either of 1217 or 1277. Three hero-stones, two dated 1268 and one dated 1270 from Pala in Mundgod taluk of the days of Seuna Mahadeva (1261-70) mention his fight against Kadamba Kamadeva. Mahadeva had succeeded in subduing Kavadeva. Two records from Bedkani, Siddapur taluk, assigned to 1278 speak of Vira Singanna (another record speaks of him as "Yimmadi Ravuttaraya Singeya") attacking Sirsi. This Singeya must be of Kampila, a feudatory family of the Seunas. But, it is difficult to ascertain how much area the Seunas held in Uttara Kannada and how long. Their records are seen only in

Mundgod and Sirsi taluks. They appear to have concentrated on the area under the control of the Hanagal Kadambas and not tried to go beyond that region.

The Hoysalas

The Hoysalas appear to have made inroads into Uttara Kannada in the days of Vishnuvardhana (1108-1152). He occupied Hanagal in about 1119, and subdued the Kadambas. He had to give it up in a year or two later, when Chalukya Vikramaditya VI sent Sindha Achugi against him, and Vishnuvardhana was pursued upto his capital in 1122. But again, Vishnuvardhana occupied Banavasi-12,000 and Hanagal in 1140-41. Hanagal became his second capital. But, the region was lost by his son Narasimha I (1152-73). But, Ballala II (1173-1220) captured Hangal in 1178 and Balliganve in 1184. One Ereyanna is found governing Banavasi-12,000 under him in 1192. But, Ballala II could not have his control over this region for long. As Ballala II proceeded northwards after his victory at Soratur in 1190 against Seuna Bhillama V, the Hanagal Kadambas revolted against him. In 1212, A.D, Seuna Singhana drove him southwards, beyond the Tungabhadra. Later under Narasimha III (1220-35), the Hoysalas appear to have secured some portions of the kingdom in the coast and crown Prince Ballala III is found functioning as viceroy (Maha-mandaleshwara) according to a record from Shirali dated 1278, though it is not clear which was his headquarters and how much area he had under his control. When Ballala III (1291-1343) ascended the throne, his queen, Alupa Princess Krishnayitayi (Kikkayitayi) administered the region in the 1330s, perhaps from Barkur in Dakshina Kannada. A battle was fought between the Kadambas of Hanagal and the Hoysalas, at Sirsi, in 1300. The Hoysalas appear to have had control over more portions of Uttara Kannada than the Seunas, and for a longer period. They controlled Bhatkal taluk for more than fifty years during the days of Ballala III.

The Kadambas of Goa

The Kadambas of Goa were ruling from Chandor (in Goa) as feudatories of the Chalukyas. They had control over Konkana-900 and Halasige-12,000. The former region included the areas of the present Karwar and Ankola taluks, and in the latter, the whole of Supa, Haliyal and Yellapur taluks. They claim to be the descendants of the Kadambas of Banavasi and came into eminence in the days of Chalukya Taila II as his feudatories. The earliest known

rulers of this family are Shastha, Nagavarma and Guvaladeva I. The last named became prominent under Chalukya Taila II. Shastha II appears to have ascended the throne in 1006. His elder son, Guvaladeva II, who was a joint ruler with his father, died early and Shastha's second son Jayakeshi I became the joint ruler with his father from around 1050. Jayakeshi shifted his capital from Chandore to Gopakapattana or Old Goa. He had a strong navy. He claims to have exterminated Pandya Tribhuvanamalla Kavadeva of Gokarna. His daughter was married to Emperor Vikramaditya VI. But the first ruler whose records are found in Uttara Kannada is Guvaladeva III (1078-1125), son of Jayakeshi I. He made a grant to the *mahajanas* of the *agrarah* of Haliyal in 1088. There are also two herostones of his time, one at Janaga (Haliyal tq) and another at Bailandur (dated 1115, Yellapur tq). Guvaladeva's nephew (brother Vijayaditya's son), Jayakeshi II (1125-47) had married a daughter of Emperor Vikramaditya VI. The name of the princess was Mailaladevi. Jayakeshi II appears to have been a joint ruler with his uncle and he also became the master of Kavadaveepa Savalakka (one-and-a-quarter lakh), the cluster of islands like the Laccadives in the Indian Ocean. Though Haive-500 was also under him for some time, it was taken away from him for his insubordination towards his own father-in-law, Emperor Vikramaditya VI in 1122. Herostones of his time are found at Kiruvatti (1126) and Bailandur (two: 1129 and 1131; Yellapur tq), and at Nandikatta (1138, Mundgod tq). A record dated 1144 from Haliyal speaks of the *mahajanas* of the place making a grant to a tank. He was succeeded by his two sons Permadideva Shivachitta (1147-1186) and Vijayaditya II Vishnuchitta who were joint rulers, and the latter pre-deceased the former. When Chalukyas were overthrown by the Kalachuris, the Kadambas of Goa declared themselves free. But, when the Chalukyas staged a come-back at Kalyana, they not only demonstrated their allegiance to the Chalukyas, but even sheltered Emperor Someshwara IV of Kalyana at Goa, when he was driven out of Kalyana by the Seunas. There are two herostones of Permadideva's time, one at Bailandur (1167) and another at Sadashivgad. One copper plate found at Sadashivgad dated 1179 speaks of Vijayaditya Vishnuchitta donating Aruvige (Agra) village to a scholar. Son of Vijayaditya Vishnuchitta, Jayakesh III (1187-1226) has left behind one record at Haliyal mentioning a grant to the Mulasthanadevaru by the *mahajanas* of the place. His son, Vajradeva was joint ruler with Jayakeshi III (1215-26), and one record at Tergaon (Haliyal tq) dated 1217 makes a mention of him. Jayakesh III was actually

succeeded by his second son, Tribhuvanamalla Soyideva (1127-45). Three herostones of this prince's time are found in Uttara Kannada, at Bailandur (1233), Majali (near Karwar) and Kanagila (Ankola tq) in the district. No records of his son and successor, Shastha III (1246-1262) are found in Uttara Kannada, and he is the last prince of the dynasty.

The Kadambas of Goa had a strong navy and they commanded a flourishing overseas trade. The temples in Haliyal fort and at Tergaon appear to be creations of their time.

Kadambas of Hanagal

Ruling earlier from Banavasi and later from Hanagal, the Kadambas of Hanagal call themselves as successors of the Banavasi Kadambas, and their first ruler was Chattayyadeva (Chattiga, Chatta), who started his rule under the Rashtrakutas as already noted (Somanahalli record of 969 A.D.). He was administering Banavasi-12,000 and Santalige-1,000 in Shimoga district. Several records of his have been found in Uttara Kannada such as those at Yesale (four), Hulekal (982), Devateman and Banavasi. One Yesale record of 981 mentions him as the feudatory of Chalukya Tailapa, and the Devateman record of 1006 as of Satyashraya. His rule continued till 1015. For some time, he had to work under Kundamarasa, the son-in-law of Emperor Satyashraya who was appointed viceroy over Banavasi-12,000. Chattayyadeva also played an important part in the imperial army, and when the imperial capital was attacked by a confederacy of the enemies of the Chalukyas, he played a prominent part in its defence and earned the title "Katakada Gova".

But after him, for some time, Banavasi 12,000 was ruled by another branch of the Kadambas with their headquarters at Bankapur and four members of this family are known. The first known ruler of this family is Arikesari or Harikanta. It is not certain whether he ruled over the region. Two records of 'Parikantadeva' found at Kodkani (Siddapur tq) may be of this ruler. His successor Mayura Varman who administered the territory had married Akkadevi, sister of Emperor Jayasimha II. His records are found from 1035. He was succeeded by his son Arikesari II in 1047 and later by Toyimadeva, another son in 1062.

After this, from 1068, Kirti Varman, great grandson of Chattayadeva, ruled between 1068 and 1071, followed by his brothers Chatta II

and Taila II who ruled jointly. A herostone from Tammadi Kallal dated 1072 speaks of a fight between the two brothers, Tailapa and Chattayadeva at Sirsi. These brothers were sons of Mavuli, grandson of Chattayadeva I (his son Jayasimha's children). It has been already observed that Kirti Varman had helped Vikramaditya VI as against Someshwara II and the latter attacked him and he had to confine himself to Banavasi town in 1071. The Chipgi record of 1072 states that Mahamandaleshwara Tailapa (Taila II) was administering Banavasi 12,000 under Emperor Bhuvanekamalla (Someshwara II). The record also mentions Kirtideva as administering the region (perhaps Kirti Varman) and it also speaks of one Shantayadeva, perhaps the later governor. The record also speaks of an administrative division Magale-70 of which Chipgi (Sippage) was a part. Taila II was succeeded in about 1075 by his paternal uncle Shantayadeva or Shantideva (He was Jayasimha's third son). Shantayadeva was a favourite of Emperor Vikramaditya VI and during Shantayadeva's time, his son Taila II also was a joint ruler and later he became the sole ruler in about 1089. A record of c 1084 from Pala (Mundgod tq) mentions of Shantivarman (Shantayadeva) as ruling from Bankapura and one of his subordinate called Singarasa administering Hanungal-500 and the latter making a grant to two temples the village Kiriya Hingalige in Palambi-70. Two records of Tailapa dated 1121 from Indur (Mundgod tq) speak of his subordinate Kalayya ruling over Kontakuli-30 and Kalayya building the Kalmeshwara temple of the place (*ARIE*, 1972-73, No. 65 and 66). Another record of 1122 from Onikeri (Mundgod tq) speaks of one Chaudagavunda as administering Hosanadu-70 under Tailapadeva. Successors of Taila II were his three sons in succession, Mayuravarman (1130-32), Mallikarjuna (1132-46; one record of his is found at Totlagundi, Yellapur tq) and Taila III (c 1146-48) and Taila III was succeeded by his first son, Mavuli Taila whose record of 1152 is seen. Two herostones of the days of Taila III are found at **Kondli** near Siddapur. Later, under the Kalachuris, Kirtivarman II is found ruling. He is the second son of Taila III and his record found at Bedasgaon of 1163 speaks of him as the feudatory of Kalachuri Bijjala and Boppagavunda, ruling over Kondaratte-70 under him. Another record found at Sahasrahalli (of 1174) speaks of Rayamurari Soyideva as his overlord and that Sahasrahalli was in the unit Karbunalage-70, administered by Huliya Dandanayaka. The Kansur record of 1181 mentions Gutti as his headquarters.

Kirti Varman II was succeeded by his younger brother Kamadeva

(c 1182-1217). Two records of this prince are found at Bedasgaon, two others at Husur, two more at Bedkani in Siddapur taluk and one of 1184 at Hasanige, Yellapur taluk. His period was quite stormy as all these records are herostones and he appears to have declared himself free after the fall of the Chalukyas. But his son Mallideva (1217-52) was forced to accept Seuna overlordship. Two records of one Kadamba ruler from Hanagal, Kavadeva are found at Pala for the period between 1282 and 1291. One more found at Bedkani is of 1279 and it mentions a fight against the Seunas. There is the undated Buddimane record (Yellapur tq) also of this prince. No records of the Kadambas are found after this.

The Kadambas of Chandavar

A branch of the Kadambas ruled between the 11th and 14th centuries in the Ankola, Kumta and Honavar taluk regions, earlier from Honavar and later from Chandavar. During the close of their career, they were the subordinates of the Saluvas of Gersoppa. Their inscriptions have been found at Kanagila, Uluvare, Ankola, Kumta, Haldipur, Mallapur, Chandavar, Konalli, Kekkar, Hebbaranakere and Gundabal. They may have been subordinates of either Kadambas and Gundabal. They may have been subordinates of the Later Chalukyas. The earliest known prince of this family, Kamadeva I was ruling from Ponnava (Honavar) according to a record of 1079. He appears to have defeated one Nagavarma, ruler of Gokarn in 1080. More than a dozen records of this prince are found and he is called Mahamandaleshwara and Kadamba Chakravarti. Next known Kadamba ruler, Mallideva, in a record of 1142 calls himself as the descendant of the Kadambas of Shishukali in Konkan. This place has not been identified. One of his records speaks of his ruling over Haive 500, Konkana 900, Banavasi 12,000 and Santalige 1,000 from his capital Siriyur (Honavar). This claim of his territories appears to be rather tall, and he controlled mostly Haive. He was, according to Dr. R.N. Gurav, succeeded by one Basavidevarasa, seen in one record from Ankola. However, Dr. B.R. Gopal considers the record as of the 13th century palaeographically. Kamadeva mentioned in the Gokarn record of 1160 was the successor of Mallideva. He is called the son of Shivachitta.

The first prince described as ruling from Chandavar is Biradeva in 1215. He is called "Mahamandaleshwara Kadamba Chakravarti Tribhuvanamalla Pratapa Beeradevarasa ruling Chandrikapuri". His minister Narayana built the Yoga Narasimha temple at Chandavar

in 1222. The *nishidhi* of his queen Kenchaladevi is found at Kumta (of 1205-6). His successor was Kamadeva III whose records range from 1219 to 1234. The last record from Mogata calls the prince as Shivachitta Vira Kavadevarasa and two records found in the neighbourhood at Kanagila and Uluvare, speak of Tribhuvanamalladeva and the Kanagila record of Shivachitta Tribhuvanamalladeva. These records must be of Kavadeva III, as Tribhuvanamalla is a honorific used by other princes too. Basavidevarasa of the Ankola record can be a successor of this prince. A record from Vaddarse (1296) Dakshina Kannada speaks of one Mukkannodeya, perhaps of the same line.

Vijayanagara army lead by Marappa defeated a Kadamba prince of Chandavar in 1347. His name is not known. Later, Basavarasa of Chandavar is mentioned as a subordinate of Saluva Haivarasa of Gersoppa in 1378. A record of 1390 found in the vicinity of Mangalore speaks of Kamadeva of Mukkanna Kadamba Vamsha. But, it is not clear whether he belonged to the Chandavar branch. After this, the Kadambas of Chandavar are not heard of.

The Alupas

Earlier, ruling from Mangalore and Udyavara and later from Barkur, the Alupas of Alvakheda-6,000 (Dakshina Kannada) are a very ancient family. They must have started ruling from the beginning of the Christian era, as Ptolemy (130 A.D.), the Greek Geographer from Alexandria had mentioned a place called Olokhoira, identified as Alvakheda, the land of the Alvas or Alupas. The Alupas had fish cret, resembling that of the Pandyas.

The Alupas had control over part of Uttara Kannada in the days of the Chalukyas of Badami and Banavasi Mandala was assigned to them, perhaps, right from the days of Pulakeshin II. It has been noted already that Chitravahana I, a contemporary of Chalukya Vinayaditya and Vijayaditya was stationed at Banavasi. But, under the Rashtrakutas, Banavasi was taken away from the Alupas, as already noted. It was only during the days of the Hoysalas that Alupas came to have control over parts of Uttara Kannada, especially the southern coastal tract. The Hoysalas had secured control over this region during the close of the 13th century and had even appointed crown prince Ballala (III) as the governor. Ballala married Krishnayitayi or Kikkayitayi, an Alupa princess and through her, and perhaps with the help of the Alupas, administered the territory. The

earliest Alupa record in the district is of 1304, from Shirali (KI, III, pt II, 2) and it speaks of one Vira Ajaidevara and his titles Pandya Chakravarti and Ariraya Basava Shankara make one assign him to the Alupa family. And, it is not possible to connect his relationship with the main family. In 1334, one prince Soyideva made a grant to the Ulugodu Narasimha temple. This must be Soyideva, ruling in the main line, whose date is fixed by Dr. K. V. Ramesh as c 1315-35. Two records of 1336 and c 1338, both from Shirali are of Krishnayitayi, described as the queen of Ballaladevarasa. Two other officers Baichappa Dandanayaka and Ajanna Sahani are mentioned together with her. Another record from the same place dated 1346, speaks of Kulashekhara (perhaps the son of Krishnayitayi) described as ruling from the place at Barkur and donating a choultry to the people of Shirali. A record of 1348 from Idagunji speaks Somideva Alupendra as the ruler and one Sarvatithya of Idagunji making a grant, for some public cause. But, the Alupa ruler in Tuluva at this time is one Bankideva (1346-55). The same record makes a mention of Mahapradhana Maleya Dannayaka, perhaps a Vijayanagara governor. After this, Alupas are not heard of in the district.

Penetration by Muslim Power

Malik Kafur, the commander of the Delhi Sultan invaded Devagiri (Daulatabad) and took the Seuna ruler Ramachandra captive in 1307. Though Ramachandra was restored as the ruler of Devagiri, he died in 1312. Efforts of his son Singhana III to free himself from Delhi in 1313 and later by Harapaladeva, Ramachandra's son-in-law in 1318 proved futile, and both of them were killed by the Delhi Sultan's army. In 1327-28 when the Delhi army came to the south, it successfully marched till Dwarasamudra (Halebidu) and Madurai. The army might have even subdued Konkan, Goa and parts of Uttara Kannada. The Verem plates of Malik Bahadur Timma Mantri dated 1348 from Goa indicates this. "It seems he was then ruling in Goa as local officer of the Muhammadan king. It is possible that he might have been appointed by Delhi Sultans and continued under Bahmani kingdom as their officer" (*Gazetteer of Goa, Daman and Diu*). It is also likely that Jalaluddin, the 'Sultan' of Honavar whom Ibn Batuta met in 1343, might have been an officer earlier appointed by the Delhi Sultan's administration. He perhaps later accepted the overlordship of Vijayanagara as indicated by Ibn Batuta who says that the Sultan is the feudatory of Hariab, a Hindu overlord, identified as Harihara I of Vijayanagara. No other details of Muslim penetration into Uttara

Kannada are available. Only an attack was made on Mirjan in 1481 by the Bahmanis from Goa.

But, inscriptions of Vijayanagara are seen only in the southern taluks of the district, and none in the Karwar, Supa, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks. This indicates that these up-ghat taluks might have been under the Bahmanis during the early decades of Vijayanagara rule and under the Adilshahis during later years. The province Halasige 12,000 of the Goa Kadambas later became a part of the *taraf* Gulbarga in Bahmani kingdom and major parts of these taluks were in Halasige province.

Vijayanagara Rule

The southern taluks of Uttara Kannada were brought under Vijayanagara rule soon after the establishment of the empire in the year 1336. Buchanan speaks of Dakshina Kannada being under the control of the empire from that year with the help of records in the possession of one village accountant at Barkur. Harihara I is stated to have built the Barkur fort in 1336, according to this account. The Alupas who had under them the taluks of Bhatkal and Honavar during the early decades of the fourteenth century, readily submitted to the new Empire. Krishnayitayi, an Alupa princess, who had married Hoysala Ballala III, submitted to the Sangama Brothers of Vijayanagara, as indicated by the Sringeri record of 1346. A record of 1348 (or of a little later date) from Idagunji speaks of Mahapradhana Maleya Dannayaka having control over the region. This Maleya or Mallayya Dandanayaka was the governor in Dakshina Kannada, as evidenced by records ranging between 1353 to 1365 from that district. The Kadambas of Chandavar resisted Vijayanagar rule. Emperor Harihara's brother Marappa invaded Uttara Kannada and subdued the Kadamba in 1347. Marappa also visited Gokarn in that year. The record (EC., VIII, SK 375) states that Marappa was administering Banavasi-12,000 country from Chandragutti in Shimoga district. Later, Uttara Kannada appears to have been brought under the general administrative supervision of Madhava Mantri as indicated by record from Banavasi of 1368. He later conquered Goa in c 1378 from the Bahmanis. It is likely that parts of Uttara Kannada like Ankola and Karwar taluks which were perhaps under the Bahmanis before they were conquered for the Empire. Goa continued to be under the empire till 1472 when Mahamud Gawan, minister of the Bahmani prince Muhammad I (1358-75) conquered it. Madhava Mantri is described as the governor of Banavasi-12,000 in two records from

Banavasi, dated 1368-69, and in one of 1387 he is described as having his headquarters in Govanagara.

But, before long, Vijayanagara appointed a governor in the district with Honavar as the headquarters. Nagarasa Odeya is the first governor from Honavar, under Harihara II in 1378. The list of governors from Honavar can be given as follows.

Governor	Emperor	Date	Findspot of record
1	2	3	4
Nagarasa	Harihara II	1378	Kaikini
-do-	-do-	1381	-do-
Mallappa	-do-	1389	Hadake
-do-	-do-	1393	Gokarn
Govindadeva	-do-	1401	Babruwada
-do-	-do-	1402-3	Shirali
Ichappa	Devaraya I	1408	Dhareshwar
-do-	-do-	1410	Hiregutti
-do-	-do-	1411	Gunavanti
Somappa	-do-	1410	Gokarn
Chandarasa	-do-	1413	Gunavanti
Goveya Bacharasa	-do-	1415-16	Hadava
-do-	-do-	1416	Jug
Bankarasa	-do-	1417	Gokarn
Bhanappa	Devaraya II	1425	Kaikini
Timmanna	-do-	1427	-do-
Lakkanna	-do-	1430	-do-
Tippanna	-do-	1431	Jug
Antappa	-do-	1438	Kaikini

After this date, no imperial governor with headquarters in Uttara Kannada is mentioned. For sometime, the governor at Barkur itself was perhaps taking care of this region too, as can be seen from two records of Mundolli, Bhatkal taluk dated 1446 (But, inscriptions mentioning Vijayanagara emperors as overlords continue to appear in the district even till 1611).

The rulers of Gersoppa and Haduvalli resisted the power of Vijayanagara initially. The first known such resistance was of 1398

when Mangappa Dandanayaka, the empire's governor from Mangalore invaded Uttara Kannada and defeated Haiva, the ruler of Gersoppa in 1398. The second revolt by Gersoppa was in 1417 when Keshava II was silenced by Naganna Odeya, the governor of Honavar, and again in 1425 Bhanappa Odeya of Honavar suppressed a second revolt by the same prince. In 1427, Timmanna Odeya, the governor at Honavar attacked the Hanjamana (Muslims) of Honavar (the reason for the attack is not known). The Hanjamana people led by Ummara Marakala took shelter at Kasarkod and sought the help of Sangiraya, the Gersoppa ruler, who sent Kotishwara Nayak with 1,000 men to help the Hanjamana people. Timmanna Odeya, accompanied by the army from all the three *chavadis* of Honavar attacked the Hanjamana. Koteswara Nayaka gave protection to the Hanjamana people and died fighting. But soon there was reconciliation between the two parties, for when the Haduvalli ruler Sangiraya attacked Gersoppa kingdom in 1403, the Vijayanagara governor at Honavar, Lakkanna Odeya helped Keshava II of Haduvalli in driving the invader back. The Gersoppa ruler Bhairava I challenged Vijayanagara rule again in 1438 when Antappa Odeya, the governor of Honavar defeated Gersoppa army at Manki. The herostone of one Tirukanayaka at Kaikini mentions this episode. One more fight between Bhairava I and Vijayanagara took place in 1454. A similar fight between Haduvalli and Vijayanagara took place at Baindur in 1422 when Virupanna Odeya, the Barkur governor led an army against Sangiraya of Haduvalli. A herostone at Haduvalli speaks of the death of a Haduvalli soldier Kotiyanna in the fight in which the imperial army had an upper hand. A herostone of 1431 from Sonda, speaks of the death of Arasappa Nayaka of Sode and his nine wives committing *sati*. This appears to be an event of the Nayaka resisting the authority of Vijayanagara and his death in war against the imperial army, perhaps in the days of Devaraya II.

Thus, during the first half of Vijayanagara rule, the local princes appear to have resisted imperial authority. But, Vijayanagara succeeded in keeping these revolting feudatories under control. Almost all records of the feudatories, whether of Haduvalli, Sonda, Bilgi or Gersoppa, mention the Vijayanagara Emperors as their overlords. The rulers of Sode continue to acknowledge Vijayanagara overlordship even till 1611 when Emperor Venkata II (1584-1614) was ruling from Chandragiri in Andhra Pradesh. One record of the Bilgi ruler, connected with the construction of the Ratnatrayabasti at Bilgi also mentions Venkata II.

Some of the emperors or members of the imperial family visited the district, especially Gokarn. Marappa's visit in 1347 is already mentioned. A record of 1389 speaks of one daughter of Harihara II making a grant to a choultry at Gokarn. Vithaladevi, described as a queen of Vira Bukka makes a grant to a choultry at Gokarn. Similarly, Honnadevi, queen of Bukka makes a grant for another choultry at Gokarn in Saka 1296. These grants must have been made when members of the family visited Gokarn on a pilgrimage. Emperor Vira Narasimha (1503-09) also paid a visit to Gokarn. There is also a mention of the founding of an *agrahara* at Kalkuni (Sirsi tq) called Lakshmipuri in 1395 in Harihara II's times.

The governors administering the district from Honavara are described in many of their records as looking after Haive, Tulu and Konkana. How these territories were demarcated, it is difficult to ascertain now. But, if Buchanan is to be believed, territory in the south till Bhatkal was Tuluva and from Bhatkal to the Gangavali it was Haive (Haiga). Konkana was the territory to the north of the Gangavali. Perhaps, the three *chavadis* spoken of as under the governor of Honavar in one record (of 1427) might mean these three sub-divisions.

The Bahmanis who conquered Goa in 1471, attacked Mirjan, perhaps with the intention of capturing the region in 1481. They were led by Kesari Khan and Nizam-ud-din-ul-mulk. The ruler of Gersoppa, Devarasa repulsed the attack. A subordinate officer of his, administering Adakekuli town, Ranagabbinayaka and his brother Devunayaka opposed the invaders and both of them were killed in the encounter. Later, in 1494, Devarasa of Gersoppa invaded Goa. His record says that he attacked the *mokadumba* (*mukadam*?) ruling over Goa who was Sultan's Vazir ("suritalana vajira"). The record claims the killing of *mokadumba's* horse and his men and breaking the strength of his army by the Gersoppa army. The record is important because the prince does not make a mention of the Vijayanagara overlord which he does in a record of 1484 (mentioning Emperor Virupaksha). On the other hand, Devarasa assumes high-sounding titles like "Sriman-maharaja Rajaparameshwara", indicating sovereign postures. This shows that the imperial hold on the district had become weak in view of a weak prince like Virupaksha (1465-85) coming to throne of Vijayanagara. The records of Vijayanagara in the district are also absent for over two decades, between 1484 to 1504. This authority

was restored by Tuluva Vira Narasimha (1604-9), who, according to other than epigraphical sources, had visited Gokarn.

The entry of the Portuguese to the West Coast brought about many radical changes. The hold of the Bahmanis was getting weaker for sometime on Goa and parts of Uttara Kannada due to weak rulers succeeding to the throne at Bidar. But, from 1489, the situation changed when Yusuf Adil Khan revolted and founded the Adilshahi dynasty at Bijapur. He had a stronger hold on Goa and other territories. When Bijapur lost Goa to the Portuguese in 1510 (in which episode Vijayanagara helped the Portuguese by sending Timmayya-Timmoj and his men from Honavar), Bijapur's hold on the surrounding regions of Goa including those in Uttara Kannada were attempted to be strengthened. By the middle of the 16th century, part of Uttara Kannada came under the administration of the Keladi Nayakas, who during the 17th century, became free from the imperial control of Vijayanagara. The Portuguese were followed by the Dutch and the English who took interest in the activities of Uttara Kannada. The entry of the Marathas as rivals of Bijapur in Uttara Kannada, and of the Mughuls as successors to the fortunes of the Bijapur rulers whom they overthrew in 1686 add new dimensions to the narration of the history of Uttara Kannada.

Though Vijayanagara's hold on the empire in the days of Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529), Achutaraya (1509-42) and Sadashiva (1542-70) was strong, it became considerably weak after the historic battle of Rakkasa Tangadi (1565) when the Imperial army was defeated. Though the princes from the district mention as their overlord the emperor of Vijayanagara, like Sadashiva in 1569 and 1573, Venkata II in 1593 and 1611 (mention by Sode and Bilgi rulers) such a mention was perhaps only nominal. Perhaps it was with a view to hoodwink the Keladi rulers, who were trying to claim overlordship as successors of Vijayanagara, that these princes made a mention of the Empire.

The Vijayanagara Empire did not interfere with the day-to-day administration carried on by its feudatories like those ruling from Bilgi, Sode, Gersoppa or Haduvalli. It initially had a governor from Gutti looking after its possessions in Uttara Kannada. For sometime, Banavasi-12,000 was continued as a province; and parts of Uttara Kannada falling in it were administered by the governor stationed at Chandragutti. Coastal regions in further south were under the administrative control of Barkururajya. Later, a governor

came to be appointed at Honavar. For sometime, he was under the control of a superior officer stationed at Goa. From the middle of the fifteenth century, no governor is seen at Honavar, or there are no records, speaking of him. Perhaps in the 1480s, no governor was appointed, and the feudatories were given greater autonomy. After 1550, the Keladi Nayakas appear to have been given some supervisory powers in the district.

On conditions in Uttara Kannada more details are available regarding Vijayanagara rule than earlier periods. This is due to the accounts left behind by many foreign travellers beginning with Ibn Batuta, a visitor from Tangier in Morocco who lived at Honavar for many days, and a good number of Europeans.

Varthema (1503), the Italian traveller says that Honavar had perfect air, a great deal of rice and roses, flowers and fruits flourished throughout the year. He calls Bhatkal "a noble city, very beautiful". It was a district of great traffic with quantities of rice and abundance of sugar, according to him. This clearly indicates that Bhatkal was an important commercial mart for Vijayanagara empire. It was such an important centre that Portuguese made repeated requests to Krishnadevaraya who was friendly towards them, to permit them to open a factory at Bhatkal which was turned down by the Emperor. Domingo Paes who visited Bhatkal (1520) also says that it was the port from where foreigners mostly tried to reach Vijayanagara city and he also says that he saw five to six thousand pack oxen carrying merchandise from Vijayanagar to Bhatkal. He mentions Ankola, Mirjan, Honavar and Bhatkal (in this district) as the main ports of the empire. Duarte Barbosa (1514) calls Bhatkal as one of the important commercial centres from where boats from Ormuz (Middle East) took rice, powdered sugar and iron ore. He calls it a rich town. He calls Honavar a beautiful town frequented by ships from Malabar which procured rice at this port. Travellers who visited this region during Vijayanagara times, call it a well cultivated territory and under prosperous conditions. Sir Thomas Munro, who became the collector of Canara in 1799, after his enquiries and study, concludes that under Vijayanagara kings, Kanara enjoyed remarkable prosperity. The revenue settlement of Vijayanagara days has also been praised by later authorities like Buchanan, Rice and Munro. Buchanan, while discussing the revenue records of Vijayanagara times found at Gokarn, says thus: "This seems to me a clear proof of the flourishing state of the country".

The Saluvas of Gersoppa

The Saluvas of Gersoppa started their rule from about the close of the 13th century. They style themselves as belonging to Soma Vamsha and Kashyapa Gotra and they were Jainas. Their capital Gersoppa, also called as Nagire (modern Nagar Bastikeri), Kshemapura and Bhallatakupura is on the banks of the river Sharavati. Their capital was spread on both the banks of the river and was a great centre of trade and cultural activity. Honavar port was under their control and it was a flourishing centre of overseas trade. Over 50 inscriptions, literary sources like *Keladinripa Vijayam* and *Salva Bharata* and the Portuguese records help us to outline the history of this family which ruled for nearly four centuries. Though the earliest record of the family (*MAR*, 1928, No. 108), a record from Mudabidre in Dakshina Kannada and some more from Gersoppa, help us to know the earlier rulers like (1) Narananka, (2) Nagananka, (3) Honna, (4) Kama and (5) Mangarasa I. This Mangarasa I was the father-in-law of Haiva (1378). Kama I was the successor of Honna and also his nephew (and son-in-law). Thus it is clear that in this family succession through female line or *aliya santana* (a man being succeeded by his sister's son) which was popular in Tulunadu appears to have been in vogue (in fact Gersoppa is described as in Tuluva country in many records). The dynasty's rule may have started by the close of the 13th century as five rulers at least had preceded Haiva whose record is of 1378.

The Chaturmukha basti at Gersoppa, one of the finest monuments in the district must have been built by the beginning of 14th century either by any of the early princes of this dynasty or by any layman. The earliest known ruler of the Haduvalli Saluva family, Sangiraya calls himself as the son of Nagire Haivarasa Odeya in a record of 1415 from Bhatkal. It is likely that when Haiva was succeeded by his nephew (sister's son) and son-in-law Mangarasa, Haiva's own sons Malliraya and Sangiraya (born of Bhairadevi of Haduvalli) revolted and founded a new line from Haduvalli. Till this schism, Gersoppa was having control over the coastal territory which included parts of Kundapur taluk including Baindur and in the north till the river Gangavali. After, the split, the Gersoppa line lost control over the region to the South of the Venktapur river. One of the queens of Haiva, Santala, appears to be the grand-daughter (daughter's daughter) of Sonda Arasappa. His other queen was Honnabbe, daughter of Manga I. Haiva appears to have started his rule c 1370 and he had the Chandavar Kadamba ruler Basavarasa as

one of his feudatories. Perhaps the Saluvas of Gersoppa did not yield to the Vijayanagara Empire in its initial days or did not show allegiance to the Empire continuously. Thus Mangappa Dandanayaka of Vijayanagara conducted an offensive in 1398 against Haiva. Haiva's successor was his own nephew Manga II, whose initial date is not known but who died in 1401 (*MAR*, 1928, No. 111) and he had married Haiva's daughter Jakkabbe. Successor of Manga II was Keshava II, Manga's nephew who ascended the throne in 1401. He too had to face a Vijayanagara offensive led by Naganna Odeya, Honavar governor, in 1417 and a second such offensive led by Bhanappa Odeya of Honavar, in 1425. Keshava conducted an offensive against Haduvalli in 1423 in which his nephew, Sangiraya had also participated. *Salva Bharata* and a record from Mudabidre help us to know the details of subsequent period. Keshava was succeeded by his nephew Sangama or Sangiraya in about c 1426. He had to brave the army of Vijayanagara led by Timmanna Odeya, the governor of Honavar, whose wrath the Muslims (Hanjamana) had to face. The Muslims from Honavar left the place and took shelter at Kasarkod and sought the protection of Sangiraya, who sent his commander against the Imperial army. The army succeeded in providing succour to the Muslims, but Gersoppa commander Kotisara Nayaka died, according to a Kaikini herostone of 1427. Sangiraya also warred against Haduvalli as his territory was invaded by Haduvalli Sangiraya, and later, he marched against Haduvalli in the company of Vijayanagara governor at Honavar, Lakkanna, who wanted to punish Haduvalli for its incursions in Gersoppa territory. These events appear to be of 1430. The Parshwanatha basti at Kaikini was built during Sangiraya's time and the prince made a grant to the *basti*.

Sangiraya's successor was his nephew (son of sister Lakshmidēvi, who was married to Tayapparasa of Tiluvalli, Shimoga dt), and his was a long period of rule (1430-61). He made generous grants to the *bastis* at Mudabidre, Chandragutti, Honavar and Gersoppa. He had to face Vijayanagara army led by Antappa Odeya of Honavar in 1438. There was another fight against Vijayanagara in 1454. His last record is of 1461 of Mudabidre when he is described as seriously ill. Though he was succeeded by his younger brother Bhairava II, his power was challenged by his step-brother, son of Shankaradevi, another sister of Sangiraya. The name of this prince was Salvamalla or Malliraya. An undated record from Mudabidre (*S.I.I.*, VII, 207) speaks of him as ruling from Suvarnapuri or Honavar and a Kaikini record of 1471 also repeats the fact. Bhairava II continued to rule from Gersoppa

till 1471, when there was a fight between the two. Malliraya was helped by Idangarasa of Haduvalli, and he had an upper hand in the fight and he became the sole ruler of Gersoppa kingdom. Poet Salva was in the court of Malliraya, and praises the latter and his successor Devarasa or Salvendra who appears to have succeeded his uncle in 1480. Two copper coins of this prince have been identified by M. M. Prabhu. An army of the Bahmani Sultan from Goa (which had come under the Bahmanis in 1471) led by Nizam-ud-din-ul-mulk attacked Mirjan (Midije) in Gersoppa territory and Devarasa had an upper hand in the fight, and the invaders were repulsed by the Gersoppa cavalry. The Bahmanis could not attack the region again due to their own domestic problems and Vijayanagar's hold too over Uttara Kannada became weak due to similar troubles at the capital. After this victory, Devarasa's prestige must have been high and he appears to have assumed stances of a sovereign. His record of 1494 addresses him with high-sounding titles like 'Maharajadhiraja' and 'Rajaparameshwara' and speaks of his march against the Bahmani army at Goa in 1494 or a little earlier. Devarasa was succeeded by his nephew Bhairava III in about 1499, and he in his turn was succeeded by another nephew of Devarasa, Devarasa II in about 1511. His earliest record is of 1514. This was a period when the Portuguese had started their activities in the area and they had even attacked Honavar in 1508. Their activities will be discussed separately. The Portuguese sources inform us that the king of 'Onore' usurped throne from his brother 'Melrao'. The usurper ruled for some time, and then he died. The dethroned prince was for some time in Goa, and then he went to Vijayanagara, and finally, returned to the capital on the death of the usurper, in 1511. Thus Devarasa II must have started his rule in that year. Later his war against the Portuguese is mentioned in a herostone of 1516, and another war of 1522, when he had even gone till Madgaon (Madagove) in Goa. The next ruler is his nephew Krishnadevaraya, son of Padmamba and nephew of Devarasa. (Some scholars have identified Krishnadevaraya with Devarasa II, but this is not correct; according to Kaikiri record of 1542 wherein Krishnadevaraya says that Immadi Devaraya was his *mavaji*). Some scholars also try to identify this Krishnadevaraya with the prince of the same name of Haduvalli. This attempted identification is further 'strengthened' by the fact the both these princes happened to have the names of their mothers as Padmamba. But Padmamba of Gersoppa is the sister of Devaraya II and Sangiraya, whereas Padmamba of Haduvalli was sister of Idangarasa of Indra and daughter of Sangiraya of

Haduvalli. Gururaya of Haduvalli, brother of Padmamba, even warred against Krishnadevaraya of Gersoppa in 1530. Thus, this identification of two princes of a common name as one is not correct. Krishnadevaraya had (c 1527-1553) Vadi Vidyananda in his court. Krishnadevaraya appears to be the last prince in this main line, and he was later succeeded by Chennabhairadevi of Haduvalli in about 1553. It is likely that Krishnadeva of Gersoppa might have been killed in one of the wars with Haduvalli, or might have died a natural death without leaving a strong successor. Two records, one of 1573 and the other of 1598 speak Chennabhairadevi as the ruler of Nagire. And Portuguese sources, while speaking of this region speak of Chennabhairadevi alone, describing her as the ruler of Gersoppa, and calling her as the "Queen of Pepper". Her descent from Haduvalli is clearly indicated in the records (The rule of the queen will be discussed under the Saluvas of Haduvalli).

Gersoppa was a great centre of commercial activity and overseas trade. It also encouraged religious and cultural activity. Poets like Salva, Vadi Vidyananda and Adiyappa (work *Dhanyakumara Charite* composed at the court of Bhairava I) were patronised by these princes. Fine temples and *bastis* were built at Gersoppa by these princes.

There are reasons to assume that the Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara (1491-1570) might be a branch of this line of rulers from Gersoppa. The successors of Emperor Narasa Nayaka, who were also Saluvas, called themselves as Tuluvas to distinguish their family from that of the earlier rulers of Saluva Narasimha's family. Gersoppa was very much in Tuluva, as noted earlier.

Saluvas of Haduvalli

The Saluvas of Haduvalli or Sangitapura in Bhatkal taluk were a collateral branch of the Saluvas of Gersoppa. The first ruler of this family was Sangiraya, son of Haivarasa of Gersoppa, who appears to have revolted against the succession in female line (when Haivarasa's sister's son Mangarasa came to the throne of Gersoppa) and founded a separate and independent principality. He had control over regions between the Venktapur river and the Uppunda river in the present Dakshina Kannada. Buchanan informs us of the southern boundary once touching Barkur. They had also control over parts of Sagar and Nagar taluks in the present Shimoga district. Bhatkal, the noted commercial port was in their kingdom. The earliest record of the family is of 1408 when Sangiraya is described as ruling over

Padavalli. This revolt of Sangiraya against a recognised feudatory (of Gersoppa) resulted in Vijayanagara army marching against Sangiraya thrice, once in 1415, led by Shankara Odeya, for a second time in 1422 led by Virupanna Odeya and for a third time in 1430, led by Lakkanna Odeya of Honavar, accompanied by Keshavadeva of Gersoppa. But these invasion did not appear to have cowed down Sangiraya who assumed elaborate titles as a result of his victories. He ruled between 1408 and 1449 and Kannada poet Kotishwara, author of *Jivandhara Shatpadi* (1440) was patronised by him. He was succeeded by his son Indangarasa (as per his record found at Baindur of 1449). In 1471 he fought against Nagire Bhairava Odeya. He was followed by his son Sangiraya II. No separate record of this prince is found. A record of 1491 from Sagar taluk speaks of Saluvendra, son of Sangiraya II and he is also spoken of in 1484. He built the Haduvalli Chandranatha basti in that year. The Saluvendra is also called Indra or Idangarasa in records, his latest record being of 1509. Kannada Poet Payanna composed his *Ahimsa Charite* at the court of this prince, Indra.

Idangarasa was succeeded by his step-brother Gururaya. He was the son of Sangiraya's queen Basavamba, and Indra was the son of Shankaramba, another queen of Sangiraya II. Gururaya's records range from 1527 to 1532. He warred against Gersoppa in 1530 and lost heavily. After Gururaya, succession in female line also started at Haduvalli. His successor was Devaraya, his nephew, son of his sister Padmamba. No record of Devaraya is available, but a record of his successor and niece Chennadevi speaks of him as Mahamandaleshwara and Sangitapuravardhishwara and he may have ruled between c 1533 and c 1540. Chennadevi, daughter of Devaraya's sister Bhairavamba is known from two herostones of 1542 and a record of 1550 (*KI*, 78 of 1939-40). The Portuguese had their contacts with Haduvalli which paid them tribute. Gaspar Correa speaks of the queen in 1540 when she might have started her rule, and he informs us that her husband had died. She had married Devaraya, the son of Devaraya, her maternal uncle and the previous ruler (*vide KI*, No. 77 of 1939-40). Her kingdom was attacked by the Portuguese in 1542 and Bhatkal witnessed lot of bloodshed and destruction. The attack was led by Governor of Goa, D'Souza. The two herostones of 1542 mention a war against 'Parangada kapita' (European captain).

She was succeeded by her own younger sister Chennabhairadevi in about 1550. Chennadevi must have died young, and her younger

sister was perhaps in her teens when she came to the throne. Devaraya's younger brother, Krishnadeva ruled as regent for sometimes both in the days of Chennadevi and Chennabhairadevi. Chennabhairadevi was married to Krishnadeva's son (described as 'snusha' of Krishnadeva, *K.I.* 80 of 1939-40, dated 1556), Bhairavabhupati. A copper plate in Gokarn Partagali Matha (1549) speaks of Krishnadeva as the ruler and he was the regent at that time. Many temples and *bastis* came to be constructed in Bhatkal during her time. This includes Vardhamana *basti* at Bhatkal, built by a commander, Narayana Nayaka (1556) and many temples in Mudu Bhatkal. As already noted, she also came to have control over Gersoppa kingdom in about 1553. She calls herself as a subordinate of Vijayanagar Empire.

Chennabhairadevi whose (personal) rule started in about 1550 must have been 18 years old at that time. The territory from Baindur to Honavar was under her control and she also commanded the ports of Bhatkal and Honavar. How she inherited the Gersoppa kingdom is not clear. (The statement that she was the niece of Krishna-devaraya of Gersoppa, made by some scholars, is not based on facts, as already noted in the section on Gersoppa). She is described as the ruler of Gersoppa for the first time in a record of 1562 and later of 1573. She warred against Bilgi Narasappa Odeya in that year (1573). Caesar Frederick also states that Honavar was under the queen of Bhatkal (1567). A record of 1598 from Gersoppa also speaks of her rule. (The statement of Buchanan that she was related to Karkala Bhairarasa rulers is baseless). She was at war with the Portuguese and the Portuguese sources speak of her defeat at the hands of Capt. De'Mello in 1559. She helped the Tolaha chief of Dakshina Kannada in his war against the Portuguese in 1569. *Keladinripa Vijayam* speaks of her defeat by Keladi Dodda Sankanna. *Shivatattava Ratnakara* speaks of her defeat at the hands of Sanna Sankanna Nayaka. This pressure of hostile powers must have forced the queen to align herself with the Adilshahis of Bijapur after 1565 when Vijayanagara's hold over the region had weakened. The Portuguese forced her to permit them to build a fort at Honavar in 1569. She joined hands with Bijapur in their attack against Goa in 1570. The Portuguese later maintained friendly relations with her as they were keen on securing pepper from her territory, and they called her as the "Queen of Pepper". One of the Portuguese records dated 1591 says that, "We must deal with her most carefully and diplomatically. We must be very courteous, polite and diplomatic to win her to our side".

She was a queen who fostered all religions. Many Saraswat Brahmins from Goa who were skilled traders took shelter at Bhatkal and of these Kheta Pai (Ketappayya) and Lakkarasa Kamthi (Kamath) were notable and their wealth can be measured by the temples they built at Muda Bhatkal, the new town that arose after Bhatkal's destruction by the Portuguese in 1542. Akalanka II, the renowned scholar was at Haduvalli, and renowned Kannada grammarian Bhattakalanka was his disciple. She built the Shantishwara basti of Gersoppa. One of her officers built the Tiruvengadanatha temple at the same place in 1598. Chennabhairadevi was the last ruler at Haduvalli (and Gersoppa). Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka captured the kingdom in 1606 and took her prisoner. The queen sought the help of the Portuguese in vain. She must have been over 70 when it is taken that she came to the throne in 1550 at an age of 18. She was a powerful queen of whom any people can be proud.

Though she was married to the son of Krishnadevarasa of Haduvalli, nothing much is heard of her husband later and it is not clear whether she had any children. Pietro Della Valle who visited the region in 1623 has a story to narrate about her. He says that the queen fell in love with somebody of base blood. The consort "ignoble as his blood", instead of "corresponding with gratitude" thought of rebelling against the queen and taking the kingdom for himself. He sought the help of Keladi. The Keladi army took the queen and the rebel prisoners. Della Valle also informs us that the queen died in prison. As the queen was above 70 at the time of Keladi's take-over, her consort, if any, might have been of her days of youth, whose relations with her might have strained as she grew old. (One source speaks of one more queen, Lakshmidēvi as the last ruler in the line. But no other source supports this statement).

The Bilgi Odeyas

The Bilgi rulers started their career as feudatories of Vijayanagara and their rule came to an end with the advent of the British. *Bilagiya Arasugala Vamshavali*, a poem in *champu* style, *Bilagiya Arasugala Charitre* one manuscript and over 30 inscriptions are the main sources for outlining the history of the dynasty. Originally ruling from Aisuru (also called as Aishvaryapura) in Siddapur taluk, the first known princes of the family are Andanna (c 1475) and his son Parshwa. They were ruling over parts of Siddapur and Sagar taluks. The first known prince of some consequence was Mundanna, son of Parshwa. Mundanna was succeeded by his son Bhairava and he in

turn by his son Abhinava Bhairava. After these princes, Mundanna's brother Narasimha came to the throne and he was a contemporary of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara and an inscription of 1530 speaks of the visit of Vadi Vidyananda, celebrated Kannada poet and Jaina scholar to his court. Though one of the sources claim that Prince Narasimha had married a daughter of Krishnadevaraya, this statement is baseless. He was succeeded by Ghante Odeya who transferred his capital from Aisuru to Bilgi (also called Svetapura) around 1490 A.D. He built a fort at Bilgi and conquered the forts of Bedkani, Kunuje and Kondli. His brother, Mundanna II ruled with him jointly. Narasimha II, son of Ghante Odeya succeeded his father. Narasimha II was succeeded by his son Veerappa whose son was Rangaraja or Narasimha III (mentioned in two records of 1570 and 1573). Veerappa is mentioned in a record of 1546. This Narasimha's mother Virambika built the Virupaksha temple at Bilgi in 1570. Narasimha III had warred against Gersoppa Chennabairadevi in 1573. He also started the construction of the Ratnatraya basti at Bilgi, as per the advice of Bhattakalanka, the great Jaina scholar. He appears to have clashed with Bijapur Sultan and paid him tribute. He was succeeded by his son, Ghante Odeya II (in about 1580) as per the Bilgi record of 1591 and he is described as a feudatory of Vijayanagara Emperor Venkata II, ruling from Chandragiri. Keladi Venkatappa had subdued Bilgi and on his death, Bilgi ruler had revolted. (The claim that a Keladi princess was married to him appears baseless). But Ghante Odeya II had married Sonda princess, Veerammaji, perhaps the daughter of Arasappa Nayaka II.

Ghante Odeya II was succeeded in around 1600 by his cousin Tammappa's son Ghantendra III. This Tammappa was the son of Devappa and grandson of Timmappa who was the brother of Narasimha II. This Timmappa (Timmayya) is mentioned in one inscription from the Itgi Rameshwara. These three princes had not actually ruled, Ghantendra III had a sister Ghante Ammaji married to Keladi prince, Bhadrappa. He was the son of Sadashivanayaka (brother-in-law of Keladi Virabhadra) whose claim to the Keladi throne had been espoused by Bilgi and Sonda jointly with no effect. Ghantendra's queen, Jayamba later built the Vighneshwara or Siddi Vinayaka Temple at Siddapur in 1651 in the days of her son, the next ruler Ghante Odeya IV or Mauna (the Silent) Ghante who might have ascended the throne in c 1630. Some time around 1600 or a little later, the Bilgi chiefs appear to have changed their religion and they became Veerashaivas. A record of 1643 speaks of a grant of Ghante

Odeya IV to a Veerashaiva Matha of Siddapur. Ghante Odeya IV died issueless and his queen Chennamma adopted one Shivappa from Kyadage. Three records of his are found, of 1665 and 1667. When Shivappa died issueless, his queen Shantamma adopted one Shivappa from Jambur. This Shivappa II also died soon; one of his records is of 1674. His adopted mother again adopted one Somashekhara from the Jambur family and his records are of 1678 and 1685. His son Somashekhara II is described more as a scholar in Samskrita and also a poet and his two records are of 1710 and 1716. He appears to have faced the attack of Peshwa Bajirao I (1726). His son Veerabhadra renovated the temple of Aisuru. Veerabhadra was succeeded by his son Basavendra who succeeded his father in the cyclic year Angirasa (1752). The *Vamshavali* eulogises his rule and speaks of his warding off a Muslim invasion. But he had to actually face the invasion of Haider (1764) to which he must have reconciled himself. He was succeeded by Somashekhara III, as testified by two records of 1769. It appears that this prince was lying low till the time Haider and Tipu ruled over the territory as their subordinate and then revolted against the British soon after their taking over the region in 1799. He appears to have been killed in September 1800 and his two queens and a son (adopted?) were granted pensions. Bilgi was subsequently made a taluk in the new district.

The Bilgi rulers patronised religion and art by buliding many temples and *bastis* in Siddapur taluq like those at Bilgi, Siddapur, Bhuvanagiri and renovating the temples at Itgi, Aisuru, etc. Gauda Saraswat Brahmanas from Goa were invited by them to Bilgi and were provided with land and other facilities with a view to encourage trade and scholarship.

The Nayakas of Sonda

From around 1400 to 1764, the Nayakas of Sonda (in Sirsi Taluk) ruled over major parts of Uttara Kannada. They wielded power over the territories in the district between the Sharavati and the Kali below the ghats and the whole region above ghats which included the Sirsi, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa taluks. They also wielded power over parts of Sorab and Sagar taluk in the present Shimoga district, and certain regions in present Goa. According to Marathi Bakhair, the earliest ruler of the family is stated to be one Venkatapatiraya who was a nephew of Sadashivaraya (1542-1570) of Vijayanagara. But a *mahasati* stone from Sonda dated 1431 speaks of the death of Arasappa Nayaka, son of Sankanna Nayaka of Sovade (this appears to be the

earlier name of Sode or Sonda) having died together with his nine wives. As Arasappa died in 1431, it can be surmised that his father Sankanna must be ruling around 1400. There appears to have been no relationship between Vijayanagara rulers and the Sonda family, except Vijayanagara being its overlords. The relationship between Venktapati (who is mentioned in the Marathi Bakhair) and this Arasappa is not clear and the Bakhair speaks of Ramachandra, Vajra Vader and Devaraja as the successors of Venkatapati Nayaka. Arasappa Nayaka II who is mentioned in the five epigraphs (between 1583 and 1598) is described as the son of Devaraja (Buchanan gives his date wrongly as between 1556-98). His records call him as a feudatory of Venkatapati of Vijayanagara (1586-1614). He had been a disciple of Vadiraja Swamy of the Sode Matha (1480-1600) and his record of 1593 speaks of his grant to the Trivikrama Temple in the Matha at Sode (Sonda). He also made a grant to the Madhwa Abbur Matha (Bangalore dt) in 1595. He clashed with Keladi Sankanna Nayaka in 1583 over some territory in Sorab taluk. The Keladi sources state that he had joined hands with Bijapur commander Salabat Khan in this campaign.

He was succeeded by Ramachandra Nayaka, who ruled for a short period (1602-1613). The date assigned by Buchanan to Ramachandra Nayaka appears to be wrong, and his rule must have ended before 1611. His successor was Raghunatha Nayaka. He made a grant (Devakoda village in Shimoga dt) to a religious centre (*matha?*) at Kashi (Varanasi). Raghunatha Nayaka embraced Veerashaiva faith. He was a great devotee of Madhukeshwara of Banavasi. He donated the beautiful stone couch to the temple of Madhukeshwara (in 1627-28). He was forced into submission by Keladi Veerabhadra and later on the death of Veerabhadra, he, by joining hands with the ruler of Bilgi, revolted against Keladi and freed himself from the hold of Keladi. Raghunatha's successor (in 1638-39 according to Buchanan) Madhulinga Nayaka had to pay tribute to Bijapur on the one hand and face the wrath of Keladi Shivappa Nayaka, his powerful neighbour on the other. Madhulinga Nayaka was forced to accept vassalage of Bijapur. In 1663 Sharaja Khan, Bijapur commander reached Sonda with his army. The Marathas also started making inroads into his territory. Shivaji raided Gokarn, Ankola and Karwar in 1665. His successor and son Ramachandra III (Savai Ramachandra) ruled for a short period between 1665 to 1675 and three of his inscriptions are available. One record speaks of his mastery over Kubatur Sime in Shimoga district. Shivaji raided Swadi territory

again in 1673 and he reached Shiveshwar and Ankola, and the territory to the North of Gangavali came under his control. The Sonda prince must have been forced to owe allegiance to Shivaji, though temporarily. He was succeeded by his son Sadashiva II in around 1665 and though Buchanan states that 1698 as his last year, four later inscriptions (of 1702, 1712-13, 1714-15 and 1718-19) make mention of his rule. He had to fight against Keladi Chennammaji who tried to capture Mirjan. She claims to have ousted the Sonda chief from his capital and later restored him his territory. Fryer who visited the region in 1675 says that though the Sonda prince is a tributary of Bijapur, Shivaji also had a share in this tribute 'now and then'. The prince maintained 12,000 soliders and 3,000 horses according to Fryer. He, in those days, had under him territory yielding a revenue of 10,00,000 sterling, and his territory was famous for pepper, "the best and the dearest in the world", according to Fryer. The Sonda prince shifted his loyalty from Bijapur to the Mughuls (1685). He appears to have even met Aurangzeb. But soon, the Marathas had an upper hand in the coastal territory and Sonda paid tribute to Rajaram, and Rajaram even raised a loan from Sonda (1694). His relations with the British at Karwar were not good and he started building a fort at Sadashivagad in 1698 (the place is named after him). Gemelli Careri, Italian traveller, who visited his kingdom in 1695 says that he was staying at Sambrani, near Haliyal which was perhaps his second capital. He also informs of Sonda being a tributary of the Mughuls. Though the Marathi Bakhair speaks of the two rulers of the name (Sadashiva), other sources do not support it. Sadashiva's last record is from Banavasi dated 1718-19 (189 of 1970-71). One of his notable achievements was the capture of Ponda which was in the hands of the Mughuls till then. Shahu Chatrapati sent an army against him and subdued him, at a time perhaps when he was trying to transfer his allegiance to Kolhapur branch of the Chatrapatis. He had an upper hand in his fight against the English in 1716 and 1717 and the factory of the English at Karwar had to be closed in 1725, perhaps in the days of his son Basavalinga. Sadashiva Nayaka was also a scholar. He wrote in Kannada, *Sadashiva Neeti* or *Panchashataka Neeti*.

It is difficult to ascertain the date of Basavalinga's accession as the Bakhair speaks of him between 1705 to 1732 whereas his father's inscriptions are existing till 1718. He may have even been a joint ruler with his father earlier. He was in friendly terms with the Portuguese. On the coast, his territory was limited to areas to the

north of Mirjan. Bajirao I plundered Sonda territory in December 1726. Sadashiva II who came to the throne in 1746 had to face continuous inroads of the Marathas just as the latter harassing Keladi and other neighbouring kingdoms. He had to pledge the Pancha Mahals (Mirjan, Ankola, Siveshwar, Kadwad and Ponda) to Gopal Rao who came to collect *chauth*, according to the testimony of Buchanan. The English were permitted to open their factory at Kadwad again in 1750, but it had to be closed in 1752. Taking advantage of the humiliation of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761, Haidar conquered their allies like Keladi, Bilgi and Sonda kingdoms. Sadashiva II entered Portuguese territory in Goa and sought their shelter. His territories in Uttara Kannada fell into the hands of Haider. The Queen of Belavadi in Belgaum district who defied Shivaji in 1677 is described as a princess of the Sonda family.

The Keladi Nayakas

Keladi Sadashiva Nayaka (1530-66) was put in charge of Mangaluru, Barkuru and Gutti rajyas by Rama Raya, the Imperial regent of Vijayanagara in the days of Emperor Sadashiva Raya. But whether Gutti included Uttara Kannada or not is not clear. But no inscriptions indicating Keladi rule over the areas in the district are seen during the days of Sadashiva Nayaka. The only inscription of Sadashiva Nayaka in the district is from Uluvar (Ankola tq) dated 1550 where he is mentioned together with Krishnadevaraya of Gersoppa, when the former made a grant to the Gokarn temple and a choultry and the record does not refer to Sadashiva Nayaka as a superior of the Gersoppa feudatory. It was only after 1565 that Keladi rulers appear to have attempted to assert their power on Uttara Kannada, taking advantage of the weakening of Vijayanagara's hold over the district. In this process they came into contact with Gersoppa, Bilgi and Sonda rulers who were their immediate neighbours. *Keladinripa Vijayam* a Kannada work by Linganna Kavi speaks of Chikka Sankanna Nayaka (1570-80) levying tribute on the queen of Gersoppa. Chikka Sankanna also claims to have defeated Arasappa Nayaka of Sonda, despite the fact that Arasappa had sought the help of Salabat Khan, the Bijapur captain. The fort Udugani in Shikaripur taluk was wrested from the Sonda chiefs by Keladi. The alliance between Bijapur and Sonda and the Bilgi families perhaps prevented Keladi rulers from making further inroads into their territories. In fact, the Bijapur army led by Mustafa Khan conquered Bankapur in 1572 and started their expansionist activity in the region.

In 1606, Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka sent his General Linganna against the queen of Gersoppa, Chennabhairavadevi and took her captive. Thus, the coastal territory from Baindur to the Tadari river which was under the queen fell into Keladi hands. Keladi came to possess the regions of Bhatkal and Honavar taluks and secured control over the rich trade of these ports. Buchanan informs us that Keladi had posted four senior officers, one each at Shirali, Chandavar, Gersoppa and Mirjan in Uttara Kannada district to look after its administration. But for long, Mirjan was under Bijapur, and later came under Keladi, only in the days of Chennammaji. After the death of Venkatappa Nayaka (1586-1629), there were revolts in his coastal possessions against his successor Veerabhadra Nayaka (1629-45). Sonda Raghunatha Nayaka, got himself freed from the clutches of Keladi. The invasion of Bijapur led by Ranadulla Khan in 1637 and the Sonda ruler aligning himself with him must have forced Veerabhadra to leave Sonda and Bilgi to themselves.

Shivappa Nayaka (1645-60) the most powerful and celebrated among the Keladi rulers and the grandson of Chikkasankanna Nayaka succeeded Veerabhadra Nayaka and he was strong enough to subdue both the Bilgi and Sonda princes and levy tribute on them. The Bilgi source, *Vamshavali* also concedes Bilgi being submissive to him. Shivappa also ousted the Portuguese in 1652 from Honavar where they had a factory. He secured the help of the Dutch in this venture. His territories extended upto the Tadari river in Uttara Kannada. The Portuguese made repeated efforts to secure their footholds in Karnataka coast. They sent Vithoji, the Sonda Administrator at Ankola to mediate between them and Shivappa Nayaka. But, the effort bore no fruits. He did not permit the Portuguese to have any foothold in Uttara Kannada till his end but only permitted them to trade at his ports. Pietro Della Valle who visited Honavar in 1623 on his way to Ikkeri states that the fort on the rock in the town was under the Portuguese. Similarly Peter Mundy, who visited Honavar in 1637 says that he saw that there were 40 to 50 frigates laden with rice, with Goa as their destination.

Shivappa's successor Venkatappa II (1660-62) has made a grant to the Venkatapur Venkataramana temple in the year 1660 built earlier by one Ganapati Malle (Mallya). This is one of the only two stone inscriptions of Keladi in the district. Shivappa's son Bhadrappa (1662-64) lost some territories to Sonda kingdom which were earlier occupied by Shivappa. The Sonda prince sought the help of Bijapur and Bahlol

Khan and Shahji invaded Keladi in 1663 and levied tribute on Keladi. Venkatappa's successor, his own younger brother, Somashekhara (1664-73) was a capable ruler. The Portuguese secured his permission to establish their factory at Honavar in 1671, by a treaty. But during his later years he turned insane and he died in 1675. But his wife, Chennammaji, adopted a son Basavappa, and herself administered the territory. There were revolts against her not only at Keladi capital but also by some feudatories. Prof. G. S. Sirdesai has said that she secured the help of Shivaji in subduing some of her enemies. She also conquered the port of Mirjan from Bijapur. When the Sonda ruler tried to reconquer Mirjan, she not only foiled his efforts, but wrested Banavasi from him by defeating his forces. Later, the Portuguese entered into an agreement with her (1678) by which they were given certain trade privileges and were also permitted to build churches at Mirjan, Chandavar, Honavar and Bhatkal; but they were prohibited from converting people forcibly to Christianity, adopting orphans and killing cows in the Keladi kingdom. After the death of Chennammaji in 1697, her son Basavappa became the *de facto* ruler. Basavappa foiled the efforts to capture and fortify the island near Haldipur by Kanhoji Angre, the Maratha naval commander, the island was captured by Keladi forces led by Channabasavappa, and it was fortified and named Basavarajadurga in 1699. He also established Basavarajapura Agrahara near Halidpur (at modern Agrar). Efforts of Arabs to capture Honavar in 1707 and of the Mughuls who had inherited the fortunes of Bijapur (by capturing Bijapur in 1686) to capture Mirjan were also foiled by him. Basavappa's successor Somashekhara II (1714-39) developed friendly relationship with the Sonda ruler, Sadashiva Nayaka. The British opened a factory at Honavar in 1727. Hamilton who visited the area in 1720 says that beyond (south) Mirjan, the territory belonged to Keladi ruler, and it was a better country than what was under the Sonda ruler. There was no major change in the possessions of Keladi in the district under Basavappa II (1739-54). The Portuguese records of his times have said that the Keladi ruler is very rich and "the traffic in rice with whole of Malabar and part of Muscat is the cause of great influx of money into his kingdom". Tulaji Angre plundered Honavar and Gokarn in 1750.

During the administration of Virammaji (1757-63) the Marathas tried to capture Mirjan. But her Commander Virabhadra drove them back. But with the conquest of Keladi kingdom by Haider in 1763, Uttara Kannada came under the control of the Mysore kingdom.

Though Keladi and a small patch of territory in Uttara Kannada in the beginning, by the capture of Gersoppa kingdom, the Nayakas came to control extensive areas in the district and the friendly relations Keladi could maintain with the Portuguese during the 18th century helped the growth of trade at the ports in the district. Shivappa Nayaka's revenue settlement helped the fostering of agriculture and plantations too. To man the forts built by them, the Keladi rulers brought Marathi-speaking soldier from outside. They are called Shervegars and are found even today in places like Chandavar, Mirjan, etc.

The Bijapur Rulers

Yusuf Adil Khan, one of the commanders of the Bahmani kingdom revolted against his master and founded the Adilshahi kingdom of Bijapur in 1489. The western tracts of the Bahmani kingdom including Konkan came under the control of the new kingdom. Both Barbosa and Tom Pires (1511), Portuguese travellers who visited Uttara Kannada in the days of Ismail (1510-34), successor of Yusuf, say that the territory till the Kali was under the control of Bijapur. Chitakula was an important military base of the Adilshah during the days of Barbosa's visit (1516), though Bijapur had already lost Goa. The Adilshahis could not make any inroads into Uttara Kannada till the times the Vijayanagara Empire was fully entrenched in the district. (The rulers after Ismail were Mallu 1534-35 and Ibrahim I 1535-57). After the defeat of Rakkasa Tangadi (1565), Vijayanagara's hold on these northern portions gradually weakened. Bijapur conquered Bankapur and soon appears to have levied tribute on Bilgi in the 1570s. The queen of Gersoppa, Chennabhairavadevi who was repeatedly being harassed by Keladi, concluded some sort of alliance with Bijapur in the days of Ali I (1557-80). Chennabhairadevi joined hands with Bijapur in the latter's effort to oust the Portuguese from Goa in 1570. A Bijapur army was sent to help the queen of Gersoppa against Keladi in 1596, but the army had to be withdrawn due to some revolt at Bijapur. When Venkatappa Nayaka conquered Gersoppa kingdom in 1606, Bijapur ruler Ibrahim II (1580-1626) sent an army against Keladi along the coast which marched till Chandavar. But, this was repulsed by Venkatappa's army. But, the Bijapur governor at Ponda (in Goa) secured control over territories beyond Mirjan. Buchanan points out that the Bijapur army was lead by Sherif-ul-mulk ("Sarapana Malika" of the Kannada works like *Keladinripa Vijayam*) who returned to Ponda leaving one *havildar* in charge of Mirjan

Buchanan reveals certain details with the help of some records he had consulted, from a revenue official. In the course of next 35 years, when the territories, namely, the *mahals* of Mirjan, Ankola, Kadwad and Siveshwar in Uttara Kannada were under the control of Bijapur, there had been 12 Havildars at Mirjan in succession. The British founded their factory at Kadwad (near modern Karwar) in 1638 after securing permission from Mohammad Adilshah (1626-56). When Ponda (in Goa) was captured by the Portuguese in 1643, the headquarters of the Adilshahi province was shifted to Kadwad (Uttara Kannada). Later, Ponda was recaptured and Mirjan, Kadra and Siveshwar were fortified by Bijapur. After about 1643, Mirjan had a *mahal mokasi*, as in other *mahals*, says Buchanan. The British factory records from Karwar point out that the celebrated Bijapur general, Rustum Zaman had a *jahgir* at Karwar. Names of the Bijapur governors at Karwar like Agha Murshid (1659), Ikhlas Khan (1663, appointed in that year) and Muzaffar Khan (1671-72) are mentioned in these records. Madhulinga Nayaka of Sonda was forced into submission by Bijapur army and Sonda kingdom was forced to pay tribute. During the days of Ali Adilshah II (1656-72), activities of Shivaji increased in the region and on the death of Ali II, it was a mere boy, Sikandar who succeeded him (1672-86). Bijapur's power slowly declined. The governor of Karwar revolted against Bijapur in July 1673. Mirjan was captured by Chennammaji of Keladi. Sonda ruler also shifted his loyalty from Bijapur to Shivaji or took advantage of the confusion created by Shivaji's raids. English traveller Fryer who visited the region in 1676 says that the Sonda ruler was partially loyal to Shivaji and partially to Bijapur and Shivaji shared the tribute paid by Sonda. Shivaji secured control over all Bijapur possessions in Uttara Kannada in 1675. Bijapur was not in a position to regain the lost territory and in 1686, Bijapur was conquered by the Mughuls.

Buchanan, quoting records he could see, has said that Bijapur rule in Uttara Kannada lasted for 72 years (beginning from about 1600) and that when the English came to have control over the region in 1800, the revenue settlement that prevailed at that time in Karwar, Mirjan, Ankola and Siveshwar mahals was the one implemented by Sherif-ul-Mulk, Ponda governor in about 1650. Karwar was the chief port of Bijapur to the south of Goa.

The Marathas

Shivaji who had started his career by revolting against Bijapur rule, started encroaching upon the Adilshahi dominions in Uttara

Kannada also. Coming by sea route, he made an effort to plunder Bhatkal in 1664 and proceeded to Basrur. Way back, he visited Gokarn (13-2-1665) and reached Karwar on February 22, 1665. He collected contributions from the merchants and landlords of Karwar and also some cash gift from the English factory, and left the place the next day. In 1673 Shivaji again visited Uttara Kannada between Dec. 4 to 8 perhaps to assist Keladi queen Chennamma, against whom there were revolts lead by her general Timmanna. Shivaji occupied Karwar in 1673 taking advantage of the revolt of the Bijapur Fauzdar, Mian Saheb at the place. He founded *thanas* at Karwar and Ankola. The prince of Sonda pledged loyalty to him. In May 1675, Shivaji succeeded in subduing Ponda the provincial headquarters of the Adilshahis of Bijapur. He sent Annaji Datto to Karwar in May and he marched upto Mirjan. This resulted in his securing control over Kadra, Siveshwar and Ankola mahals in Uttara Kannada, as testified by Fryer who says that Shivaji's power in the region had greatly increased when compared to 1673 when also the traveller had visited the region. Fryer also informs us that Shivaji had been aided in the conquest of the region by the *dalvi* or lieutenant of the *desai* of Karwar who was Bijapur's Governor. Fryer finds Ankola in 1676 half-burnt when Shivaji occupied it, and the remaining shops in the town were tenantless. Shivaji's territory extended till the Gangavali, according to Fryer. Keladi appears to have developed friendly relations with Shivaji as he had humbled the Sonda prince and weakened the Adilshahis. Keladi sided with Sambhaji when he warred against Mysore in 1682 at Banavar. Sambhaji depended upon the rice supplied from Karwar in 1680 when he was preparing to fight against Rajaram's party at Raigad. His efforts to fortify Anjadiv in 1682 resulted in the Portuguese occupying and fortifying it. The English entered into an agreement with Sambhaji in 1684 by which they were to trade at Karwar. Sambhaji prohibited the English from engaging in slave trade at Karwar and from converting his subjects to Christianity. But his possessions in Uttara Kannada were soon lost by him when the Mughuls advanced on Karwar in February, 1685, as testified by Karwar records of the British. The Desai of Karwar also revolted against Sambhaji in 1685. The Maratha fleet at Karwar was also seized by him. The territories till Ankola in the north were handed over to the Sonda prince by Aurangzeb in 1685. But the Marathas appear to have recovered it from the Mughuls. In 1697, Marathas plundered Sonda territory till Yellapur above the ghats. Sonda prince had to purchase peace.

They also plundered Karwar in April 1698. But these must have been exploits of some adventurous commanders. Because, Rajaram (1689-1700), Sambhaji's brother, maintained cordial relations with the Sonda prince and even borrowed money from him. Sonda Sadashiva agreed to pay 22,000 gold coins (*hon*) to Rajaram in return for the five mahals of Ankola, Kadwad, Kadra, Baad and Siveshwar in 1696. After the death of Rajaram, Hindurao Ghorpade promised on behalf of the Marathas to adhere to the contract made in 1696. Later five more mahals *viz.*, Supa, Chandrawadi, Khejarabali, Hemad-barse and Ashtagad were acquired by the Sonda prince for a further payment of 10,000 *hons*. (The promissory notes—*bhashapatra*—issued by Rajaram to the Sonda prince are also published in *Shivacharitra Sahitya Samgraha, Vol. III*). When Shahu was released by the Mughuls, the Sonda prince directly allied himself with him in 1708 and accepted his overlordship, and agreed to pay him an annual tribute of Rs. 25,000 for the Pancha Mahals (which included Ankola, Kadwad, Kadra, Baad and Siveshwar). The capture of Naviledurga, an island under the control of the Marathas (Angre) in 1699 and its fortification by Keladi Basavaraja is already mentioned. It was renamed as Basavarajadurga by improving its fortifications. The Mughul Emperor Muhammad Shah granted the Marathas the right to collect *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in the South in 1719. The very next year the Marathas raided Sonda and collected dues as testified by a British factory letter.

Bajirao I during the first southern campaign entered Uttara Kannada and stayed in the kingdom of Sonda in December 1726 to collect the dues and proceeded to Bidanur *via* Islur and Jade. He also had an encounter with Bilgi Somashekhara Nayaka II as testified by the Bilgi sources. He was in the Sonda kingdom for more than a week. Way back from Srirangapattan, he visited Sambrani in April 1727 in the Sonda kingdom. Tulaji Angre, Maratha naval captain attacked the parts of Honavar in March 1750 and he sacked Gokarn, belonging to Keladi. But later peace was made between him and Basavappa Nayaka II in 1751. In the days of Veerammaji (1757-63) Balwantrao Mehandale, Peshwa's commander attacked Mirjan in Keladi kingdom in Feb. 1758 to force Veerammaji (1757-63) pay the dues to the Marathas. When Haider invaded Keladi and also occupied Uttara Kannada in 1763, the Marathas were recovering from the shock of Panipat in 1761 and they could not come to the succour of their allies and tributaries like Keladi and Sonda.

There is a bell in the Madhukeshwara temple at Banavasi donated by Parvatibai, wife of Sadashivbhai, the Maratha General, in 1779. Ahalyabai Holkar of Indore (1720-64) built a choultry at Gokarn.

The Mughuls

Mughuls entered Uttara Kannada mainly as successors to the fortunes of Bijapur. But they had started making inroads into the district even earlier to their conquest of Bijapur in 1686. In 1685, Aurangzeb had made the prince of Sonda his tributary. Sonda continued to have dual loyalties —both to the Marathas and to the Mughuls, as it used to owe allegiance to Shivaji and the Bijapur rulers earlier. Italian visitor Careri says in 1695 that the Sonda chief was the tributary of the Mughuls. Later the collection of dues, etc., from Sonda and other neighbouring feudatories was entrusted by the Mughuls to the Nawab of Savanur. There had been much activity of the Mughuls around Ponda during the early decades of the 18th century but not much in Uttara Kannada. There was a brief period when they tried to control some territory around Karwar. Alexander Hamilton who visited Karwar in 1720 says that the Raja of Sonda was a tributary of the Mughuls. While granting the right of *chauth* to the Marathas, the Mughuls speak of 13 centres in Konkan as under them, and this included Ankola. On the whole, the Mughul activity in Uttara Kannada was of a very limited nature and was not of much consequence.

The Portuguese

The search for sea routes to India from Europe brought the Portuguese to India in 1498. Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in that year. Joao de Nova had visited Bhatkal in 1501 and negotiated with the king and the merchants about the possibility of trade. This was possible only after some unpleasant events. During his second trip in 1502 Vasco Da Gama reached Anjadiv Island and here he came across Timmayya or Timmoja, a naval officer, commissioned by Vijayanagara. Dr. B. S. Sastry says that the Vijayanagara Emperor "sent Timmayya as the head of a fleet with express orders to compell all merchant men to sail down" to the Vijayanagara ports instead of going to Goa under the Adilshahs. Vasco Da Gama considering Timmoja as a pirate, chased his ships and burnt them near Honavar. The next day, Vasco Da Gama forced the king of Bhatkal (Haduvalli) to permit him to land at the port, agree to pay regular annual tribute to the Portuguese and not to allow Turks to trade at his port. "This is the fleet of the king of Portugal my sovereign, who is lord of the Seas of

all the world and of all the coast, for which reason all the rivers and ports which have got shipping will have to obey him and pay tribute for their people who go in their fleet", Vasco da Gama is stated to have told the Bhatkal prince, as reported by Gaspar Correa in his *Three Voyages of Gama* (III, p. 311). This expresses the policy the Portuguese were going to adopt in India. When Dom Francisco d'Almeida was appointed the Viceroy of the Indian possession by the Portuguese king, he reached Honavar in October 1505, and as he was not well received, he burnt the town and a number of ships at the port. Later Timmayya (Timmoja) came to him and offered to pay tribute from the town to the Portuguese. Vijayanagara Emperor sent an embassy to Almeida in October 1505 at Cannanore and offered to provide facility to the Portuguese to trade at the ports of the empire, as testified by Portuguese historian Castanheda. It was in view of such a policy that Timmayya had met Almeida. The Portuguese fortified the Island of Anjadiv in 1505. But they demolished the fort in a year or two as it was not found safe, and they requested the Vijayanagara Emperor to permit them establish a factory at Bhatkal and fortify it. Vijayanagara was keen on securing Middle-Eastern horses for its cavalry through the Portuguese as the Arab traders supplied it only to Bijapur, Vijayanagara's rival. But Portuguese were not permitted to build a fort at Bhatkal. Almeida also appears to have met Emperor Vira Narasimha who had visited Gokarn in Feb. 1509.

Later Timmayya encouraged Albuquerque, the new Portuguese viceroy to conquer Goa from the Adilshah and even promised him help. Timmayya was originally from Goa, as Dr. Shastry has pointed out. Albuquerque with the help of Timmayya conquered Panaji on the 1st of March 1510. Timmayya accompanied him with 13 large ships. The Gersoppa ruler had also sent 2,000 men by land to help Albuquerque under the leadership of a Gersoppa prince. (Timmayya later married a Gersoppa princess). Later, the Portuguese however lost Goa in May, and they could reconquer it again on 25th November, 1510, with the help of Timmayya's captain Madhava Rao.

In the meanwhile as one usurper had held the throne of Gersoppa, the legitimate successor, Devaraya II ('Melrao') went to Goa and accepted an appointment under the Portuguese in their newly acquired territory. Later he returned to Gersoppa after visiting Vijayanagara. Two instances of Gersoppa Devarasa II invading Goa are mentioned in records, one in 1516 and another in 1522. Dr. (Rev) L. A. Rasquinha explains the second event as a sequel to instructions by Emperor

Krishnadevaraya who wanted the Gersoppa ruler to recover three *thanedaris* (Salsette, Ponda and Bardes) on the borders of Goa which the Portuguese had occupied from Bijapur. These the Portuguese were permitted to occupy after signing a treaty with Vijayanagara. But as the Portuguese did not adhere to the terms of the treaty, Vijayanagara conquered these Adilshahi territories by sending this Gersoppa prince. Thus "the Portuguese lost these territories to the emperor of Vijayanagara" says Dr. Rasquinha.

As the Portuguese efforts to secure a foothold at Bhatkal failed, Albuquerque made every effort to ruin the trade at Bhatkal by blockading the port and diverting the ships trying to reach Bhatkal to visit Goa and succeeded for some time. His successors at Goa, Lopo Soares (1516) and De Sequeira (1519) personally visited Bhatkal to teach a lesson to the people at Bhatkal for trying to defy the Portuguese will and also to collect the dues.

During the early decades of stay, the Portuguese succeeded in gradually making themselves masters of the coastal trade to the exclusion of the Arabs and the Turks and even collected a kind of tribute from all the notable ports. Thus Chitakul, Ankola, Honavar and Bhatkal paid tribute, mostly in kind, in the form of rice. Goa had to always depend upon rice supplied from this region, and at one time, the requirement was 70,000 bags per year. Together with gaining commercial monopoly, especially the trade on spices, the Portuguese were also keen on spreading Christianity.

Martin Alfonse De'Souza, the Governor attacked Bhatkal in 1542 under the pretext that the queen was sheltering pirates and that she had withheld the tribute due to the Portuguese which she had agreed to pay by a treaty of 1540. He wasted the town with fire and sword. It appears the town Muda Bhatkal grew after this destruction of the port town in 1542. (*Luslad*, the Portuguese epic poem by Portuguese poet Camoens, translated by Mickle, glorifying Portuguese activities, describes the event of destruction of Bhatkal thus: "Bhatikala inflamed by treacherous hate, Provokes the horrors of Badala's fate. Her streets in blood, her skies enwarpt in fire, Confess the storm of D'Souza's ire!"). The queen Chennadevi had to purchase peace.

In 1547, the Portuguese Viceroy Dom Jouo de Castro succeeded in signing a favourable treaty with Vijayanagara Empire. By this treaty, the Empire agreed to sell all its merchandise such as pepper,

cloth, iron and salt petre to the Portuguese factors posted at Honavar and Ankola and the Portuguese were to supply horses, copper, tin, coral, vermillion, mercury, etc., to the Empire. The next year a similar favourable treaty was signed with Chennabhairadevi of Bhatkal. But after the fall of the City of Vijayanagara in 1565 and shifting of the capital to Penukonda, the Portuguese trade at Goa highly declined. Portuguese historian Cauto in his *Decades* says, "from that time onwards, the inhabitants of Goa have been on decline".

Though Portugal lost its trade with the empire by way of sales to the Empire, the pepper and rice market on the Kannada ports were in tact and now they were more free to tackle the port towns without incurring the displeasure of the empire. They forced Chennabhairadevi to permit them to build a fort at Honavar in 1569 which was garrisoned by 400 men by the Portuguese viceroy De Atayde. They also forced Chennabhairadevi (whom they called 'the Queen of Pepper') to sell 500 khandis of pepper per year to them at a rate dictated by them. Van Linschoten, the Dutch traveller who visited the region in 1595 says that the Portuguese were so powerful on the West Coast that neither the Moors nor the Indians were allowed to travel in the sea without the Portuguese passport. He also says that pepper from Honavar was of the best quality in India and that every year seven to eight thousand quintals of pepper was exported from Honavar in Portuguese ships and that rice too was available in abundance at the place. Still the declining of the Portuguese power in the area had already started.

The effort made by Chennabhairadevi by aligning herself with the Adilshah to dislodge the Portuguese from Honavar (and also from Goa) in 1570 is already referred to. The Portuguese fleet sent from Goa drove the fleet of Bijapur and Calicut out of the Sharavati river and burnt the Honavar town after bombarding it for four days. Dom Luiz de Atayde personally led the campaign with dauntless courage, as pointed out by historian Faria Y Sousa.

But the Portuguese could not behave in a high handed way continuously nor could they have some position on the West Coast for long. Van Linschoten had seen them at the height of their powers in 1595, but their decline had already started. In 1580, Portugal came to be merged with Spain and Spanish king who started ruling over Portugal could not pay as much attention to the Eastern possessions

held by the Portuguese as he could do with regard to the Western possessions, held by the Spaniards in the New World. After the weakening of Vijayanagara's hold, Keladi came to have greater say in the affairs of the coast and a powerful ruler Venkatappa Nayaka came to the throne of Keladi (1586). He already had control over Dakshina Kannada and later he also conquered Uttara Kannada possessions of Chennabhairadevi in 1606. The slowly changing situation is indicated in the letters written by the Portuguese (Spanish) king Philip II in 1589 and 1591 to the Viceroy at Goa, Mathias de Albuquerque. The letter of 1591 says: "I understand the queen of Bhatkal is not very happy with us..... We must deal with her most diplomatically and most carefully". (quoted from *Archives Portuguez Oriental*, III, pt. I). In fact, in 1598 Chennabhairadevi even refused to pay tribute to the Portuguese.

After the conquest of Gersoppa-Haduvalli kingdom by Keladi, the Portuguese could not continue to have their monopolistic position. Venkatappa increased the price of pepper. They also incurred his displeasure by sheltering the rebel prince Banga of Dakshina Kannada, a Keladi feudatory and in a war between them and Venkatappa and Ullala Queen Abbakka (who was in alliance with Keladi), the Portuguese were worsted in Mangalore in 1618. The Portuguese officer at Honavar, Fernandes Laitaon had to face difficulties at Honavar and he himself had to proceed to Ikkeri for negotiations with Keladi in 1623 (Italian traveller Pietro Della Valle joined him in this journey). The Portuguese did not secure any concessions from Venkatappa and after his death 1629, they tried to encourage the prince on the West Coast who had revolted against the new ruler Virabhadra and they also entered into a treaty with a rival claimant, Veerappa, to the Keladi throne. But Veerappa died in 1631 and they were forced to enter into a fresh agreement with Virabhadra in 1633. But the Portuguese records complain about the Nayaka not adhering to some of the terms. By then the Portuguese had to face the competition of the Dutch and the English in the Indian waters. But the Portuguese continued to have their fort at Honavar.

Later in the days of Shivappa Nayaka, the Portuguese position became very precarious. The embassy they sent to Keladi capital in 1651 did not gain anything, and their fleet was destroyed by a storm near Gangolli in May 1652. Their fort at Kundapur ('Barcelore') was taken by Keladi the same year, and the next year they were forced to vacate Gangolli ('Cambolim') fort, and this was followed by

Shivappa sending Vithala Mallaya an envoy to Honavar to which place came Father Martinha, the Portuguese envoy. The negotiations did not bear fruit. In the meanwhile Mangalore Fort was also taken by Keladi in Aug. 1653 and Honavar fort was completely encircled by his men in Jan. 1654. As the Portuguese were involved in a neck-to-neck fight with the Dutch in Ceylon, they were forced to abandon the Honavar fort in August 1654. It was only in 1671 that the Portuguese secured permission to open their factory at Honavar after their treaty with Somashekhara Nayaka. But Queen Chennammaji permitted the Arabs to trade at Honavar and other places in 1677 and thus Portuguese were unhappy. A fresh agreement was signed in 1678 by which Portuguese were permitted to build churches in some ports, etc., and their trade privileges were reaffirmed. Still, the Arabs were permitted to trade at Keladi port by Basavappa Nayaka. Another treaty of 1705 between the two parties reaffirmed the agreement of 1678. After this, Arabs tried to conquer Honavar in 1708 by landing 2,000 men. But they were driven out by the Keladi army. But the love-hate relationship between the two parties (the Portuguese and Keladi) continued. The capture of a Portuguese ship by the Marathas at Honavar in 1711 was alleged to be with the connivance of the Keladi officer at Honavar. In 1712, the Portuguese captured one Keladi ship carrying horses. Basavappa reacted by refusing to sell rice to the Portuguese. A Portuguese fleet led by De Brito destroyed 13 ships of Basavappa at Kumta port in Jan. 1713 and proceeded southwards and damaged many forts in Dakshina Kannada. On way back from Mangalore to Goa, the Portuguese fleet damaged the towns of Kumta, Gokarn and Mirjan in Jan. 1714. The noted temple at Gokarn was burnt. The fleet caused extensive damage to the coastal towns. An agreement that followed in 1714 was favourable to the Portuguese, and the Viceroy wrote to his king that his high-handed behaviour had borne fruit. But the Portuguese could not have their fort at Honavar again, though they traded at the various ports till the end of Keladi rule.

In the north, the Portuguese allied themselves with Sonda against the Marathas (Sambhaji) in 1685. The Sonda chief permitted the Portuguese to build a church at Siveshwar in 1735, and in the struggle between the Marathas and the Portuguese, Sonda helped the latter in 1739. But in 1752, the Portuguese conquered Sadashivgad fort from the Sonda prince. They gave it up in 1754 in return for four villages at the mouth of the Kali near Baithkol. The French traveller Anquetil du Peron who visited the district in 1758 confirms that the

Portuguese held the mouth of the river. Later, when Sonda was attacked by Haider, the Sonda chief took shelter in the Portuguese territory.

When Haider descended on Uttara Kannada, the Portuguese were frightened and they conquered the fort of Supa in Uttara Kannada from the Marathas, with a view to guard their own frontiers. But Haider permitted the Portuguese to have all the commercial privileges they enjoyed in Uttara Kannada. Later when the Anglo-Mysore war began, and the English entered into an agreement with the Marathas, and the Portuguese were worried about their own position in Goa. The English had occupied Mangalore and thrown the Portuguese out of their fort there in March 1768. The Portuguese took Sadashivagad in that year, but soon retreated from there when Haider could regain Honavar occupied by the English. With the occupation of Uttara Kannada by Haider and Tipu and finally by the British, the Portuguese could not have any political activities in Uttara Kannada.

But contact with the Portuguese brought about many changes in Uttara Kannada. Christianity was introduced and churches were built in many places introducing new modes in architecture. New techniques of agriculture, animal husbandry and crafts were introduced. New breeds of fowls and pigs became popular. New flora like pineapple, papaya, cashew, sweet potato, etc., were introduced. Carpentry and smithy underwent many changes. New techniques of navigation and warfare also became popular. The monopoly that the Arabs and the Turks enjoyed on trade of the region was broken, and competitive price could be secured for the products like rice and pepper. Agriculture and crafts received a new fillip due to the trade which further increased with the entry of the Dutch, English, etc., who followed the Portuguese.

The Dutch

After the Portuguese it is the Dutch who arrived in India. It was the writings of John Huguen Van Linschoten who had visited India in 1595 which made the Dutch aware of the commercial potentialities of India, and they founded the Dutch East India Company in about 1602. The Netherlands had been enslaved by the Spanish ruler for long, and the Dutch had launched a prolonged struggle against Spain for their independence. As Portugal was being ruled by the Spanish ruler from 1580, the Dutch hated the Portuguese too as they did the Spaniards. They opposed the Portuguese in Indian waters and always treated them as their enemies.

They were very much attracted by pepper that was available on the coast of Karnataka and historian Danvers speaks of their attempt to contact the Sonda ruler soon after their arrival in India. But the Portuguese foiled their efforts. Decades later, in 1637, they sent an envoy to Bijapur and taking advantage of the enmity between Bijapur and the Portuguese, they tried to secure some privilege of trading at their ports like Karwar and Ankola, as pointed out by Dr. Nayeem. He also says that this adversely affected the Portuguese trade at Honavar and Mirjan. They also succeeded in cultivating friendly relations with the Keladi prince and started trading at some of their ports in Dakshina Kannada and also founded a factory at Basrur later. The fight between the Dutch and the Portuguese for supremacy in Ceylon helped Shivappa Nayaka to oust the Portuguese from all their factories in Karnataka including Honavar and Fryer speaks of Keladi securing Dutch help for the ouster of the Portuguese from Honavar. The Dutch also founded a factory at Vengurla (Maharashtra) and this adversely affected trade of the English factory at Karwar. Shivappa Nayaka permitted the Dutch to establish a factory at Honavar in 1658. But it is not clear whether a factory was founded. The Dutch eclipsed the trade of the Portuguese in rice and pepper during these decades in the region and the English records of the period say, "by every means fair and foul, the Dutch tried to win over the Bednore Nayaka to their side and in this they were successful" (1664).

The Dutch tried to ruin English trade at Karwar and in 1674 they even secured a piece of land on lease at Karwar. The English efforts to dislodge the Dutch from Karwar by appealing to the Bijapur ruler to withdraw permission granted to them to trade proved futile, and they continued to trade from Karwar and in 1680, the Dutch even erected a factory to the North of the Kali. Robert Lindsay, the former chief of their Balasore factory also stayed there for some months. The good relations they had with Keladi helped them to regularly trade at Bhatkal and Honavar. The Mughul devastations at Karwar in 1684-85 caused huge loss to the Dutch factory there. Dr. K. G. Vasantha Madhava says that during the second half of the eighteenth century the Dutch were "completely eclipsed because of the increasing activities of the English on the one hand and the Marathas and Haider on the other".

The Dutch broke the monopoly of the Portuguese on the overseas trade of the region and this was to the advantage of the local people. The Dutch did not show any political ambitions in this region nor evangelical zeal like the Portuguese.

The French

The French East India Company, a Government sponsored body was founded in 1664, and they started their activity from Surat in 1668. They faced severe opposition from the English and the Dutch. They had also met the Bijapur Governor at Karwar in 1668 and spoken to him of their intention to start a factory at the place. The same year they appear to have contacted some trader at Barkur called 'Naran Malla' (Narayan Mallya) in Dakshina Kannada and in 1669 founded a factory at Mirjan, then under Keladi. Their activities were described as causing loss to the trade of the English at Karwar, as they had founded a factory at Rajapur (Konkan) in 1668. Their alliance with the enemies of Keladi, the Kollattiri prince in Malabar, made them unpopular with Keladi. Later Basavappa Nayaka II negotiated with them in 1752 after a defeat in his fight against Kolattiri, and he even sent an envoy to Pondicherry for direct talks with Dupleix. The details of its outcome are not known. The French did not continue their commercial activity in Karnataka coast despite the fact that Haider and Tipu were their allies. After the close of the Seven Years War in 1763 (fought with the English in America, Europe and India), their Company declined as a political power.

The Germans

The Prussian Asiatic Company also known as the Edmen East India Company opened a factory at Nandanagadde near Karwar in 1779. Haider Ali encouraged them to start the factory. They operated there till 1789, and then subsequently wound up their activity. They did not engage themselves in any political activity.

The English

The English East India Company founded in 1600 secured a foothold at Surat in the West Coast in 1613 by securing a *firman* from the Mughuls to that effect. What Goa was to the Portuguese Surat was to the English. The English from Surat traded at Bhatkal in 1619 by purchasing pepper. Though Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka offered to sell pepper to them at Bhatkal in 1623, the English did not venture to accept the offer as Bhatkal was very near to Goa and an Anglo-Spanish war was raging in Europe at that time. But after the conclusion of the war in 1630, the English actively started trading at Goa and they founded a factory at Bhatkal in 1637. This was another English Company floated by Courten, a trader from

Cornwal (on whose site the London East India Company of 1600 had founded their factory at Karwar in 1653). Peter Mundy informs us that the Bhatkal factory was founded by Captain Wedell. Robinson, the British envoy whom Peter Mundy had accompanied, signed an agreement with the Keladi Virabhadra in 1637 by which the prince agreed to sell pepper to the English and permit the London Company to open a factory at Bhatkal. They also started their transaction from Mirjan. But they had to face opposition from the Dutch.

The Courten Company started their factory at Kadwad village near modern Karwar in 1638 after securing permission from the Adilshah. But in 1650, the Karwar (Kadwad) factory had to be closed due to the fact that the rent of the factory site was not paid for over four years and the merchants there engaged themselves in some irregular practices. Some of the factors were arrested and imprisoned by the Bijapur Governor of the place. In 1653, the factory was reopened by the London Company and trade flourished. Muslin produced at Hubli was exported on a great quantity from Karwar together with pepper, cardamom and cassia. "From 1660 onwards the English factory at Cadwad was prosperous. Of the subordinate factories (of Surat) Carwar was the most important. The finest muslin in Western India was exported from Carwar along with pepper and other materials", says M. A. Desai. Hamilton speaks of 50,000 weavers in Hubli region being supported by this trade.

But the English factory at Bhatkal had to be abandoned in 1670 due to an unfortunate incident. A bull dog of the factory at Bhatkal bit a temple bull (*basava*) and killed it. This enraged the local people and they killed all the 18 Englishmen at the place. The factory was closed.

In 1665, Shivaji on his return from Basrur came to Karwar waters. But as Sher Khan, a Bijapur commander was on visit to Karwar, Shivaji did not enter the town. The Karwar merchants sent to Shivaji a collective present of 112 sterlings. Shivaji left Karwar on 23rd February. But the Karwar factory was under constant fear of Shivaji's attack, and after his escape from Agra in 1666, the Karwar factory was closed by them in September and it was re-opened after two years.

On the death of Ali II of Bijapur (1672) his *faujdar* at Karwar, Mian Saheb revolted. This invited Shivaji to the region and, in December 1671, he captured Karwar and Ankola. But he did no harm to the factory. But by April 1674, Karwar was reconquered by

Bijapur. But Shivaji captured Karwar again on 26th April 1675. As Shivaji's general Annaji Datto burnt Karwar on the occasion and trade at the town declined though the Marathas did not harm the factory. As Shivaji entrusted the region to the Sonda prince, and as Sonda was making heavy demands by way of customs from the English, the Surat factory suggested the closure of the Karwar factory. But the Karwar factory chief was under the fear that if the factory is abandoned, Shivaji might not issue license again to restart the factory. In 1683, after Shivaji's death, the factory was expanded.

In 1684, the English signed a treaty with Sambhaji by which they were required to pay 24% duty on their imports. The very next year, Mughuls conquered Karwar and handed over the region to the Sonda prince. The Karwar factory prospered. The English started a ship-building yard too at Karwar as quality wood (teak) was available nearby. But the English could not maintain cordial relationship with the Sonda Raja. When some Maratha adventurer raided the Sonda territory including Karwar in 1690, the English did not fire at the raiders from their factory. This enraged the Sonda Raja. He thought that the English were in league with the Marathas. The Raja, Sadashiva Nayaka, not only refused to sell pepper to the English, but started building a fort on the hill (the fort came to be known as Sadashivgad) at the mouth of the Kali. The fort was sure to be a menace to the Karwar (Kadwad) factory which was at the upstream. Later, in 1705 he also built the island fort at Kurmagad near the bar of the Kali. The Sadashivgad fort was completed in 1715. The English who were unhappy over its completion, committed some high-handed actions against the Raja. A wrecked ship in Karwar waters was seized by them, to the defiance of the Raja's right over it. Raja Sadashiva Nayaka besieged the English factory at Karwar from July 1716. The English fleet that came from Bombay was forced to return. The English sought help from Goa, but it was of no avail. Finally the English were forced to make peace with the Raja in November 1717. But George Taylor, the chief of the Karwar factory whose 'indiscretion and bad faith' (in the words of Commodore Hamilton of the British Navy who had participated in the campaign) towards the Sonda Raja had caused all trouble, could not learn any lesson even after the humiliation of 1717. This angered the Sonda Raja further and invited adverse reactions towards the English factory. The factory was encircled and the factors starved. Thus the English were forced to leave the Karwar factory

for good in 1725. In 1750, when the Sonda Raja was in financial difficulties, he permitted the British to trade at Karwar. Robert Holford went to trade at Karwar, and he was there between 1750 and 1752. But as the Portuguese occupied the Sadashivgad fort in 1752, Holford was recalled to Bombay.

But the English founded a factory at Honavar in 1727 after a treaty with the Keladi ruler. This was under the jurisdiction of the Tellichery factory. They traded in pepper and sandalwood. In 1751 Basavappa Nayaka II gave the English exclusive privilege to trade at Honavar. They were seen functioning from there in 1763 too, and Haider permitted them to trade from Honavar, and Forbes who visited the coast in 1762 also speaks of the factory. He says that they were engaged in pepper and sandalwood trade, and the latter was sent to China.

Haider and Tipu

Haider Ali, who had risen to the position of *dalavayi* at the Mysore court in 1761, soon became the *karyakarta* (administrator) of Krishnaraja Odeyar II (1734-66) in Mysore. The defeat of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761 gave Haider an opportunity to expand the Mysore dominions. He secured Sira in 1762, and taking advantage of the internal dissensions in the Keladi kingdom, Haider invaded Keladi. Haider secured the help of the Chitradurga chieftains. Haider reached Bidanur, the Keladi capital, in March, 1763 and took the queen captive.

Next, Haider turned his attention towards Uttara Kannada. A detachment was deputed to Honavar and it took the coastal town and also Basavaraja Durga. The English secured a *firman* from Haider at Bidanur in May, 1763 to continue their trade at Honavar. After having secured all the Keladi territories, Haider next preyed upon Sonda and Bilgi. Fazl-ullah Khan or Haibut Jung, his commander, was sent against Sonda in December, 1763. After capturing Sonda, Fazl-ullah Khan proceeded to Sadashivgad. Sadashiva Nayak left the fort and took shelter at Siveshwar. He sent a fervent appeal to the Portuguese for help. The Portuguese sent their army to defend Ponda, Kanakon and other territories on the border. The prince was chased by Haider's army and he entered Bandode, and the Portuguese gave him shelter. When Fazl-ullah Khan tried to chase him further, the French commander in his army refused to enter the territory under the Portuguese. Haider's army also conquered the

Bilgi territory. The Bilgi prince Basavendra surrendered after resistance in 1764. Thus, the whole of Uttara Kannada was brought under Haider Ali.

The Marathas, whose allies the kingdoms of Keladi and Sonda were, were not happy over this, and they made serious efforts to conquer those territories from Haider Ali. During the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69), the English offered these territories to the Marathas and tried to secure their co-operation. At Honavar, Haider started a ship-building yard in the marine yard of the East India Company. He wanted to have a navy. But, his navy was destroyed in 1768 by the English during the First Anglo-Mysore War. Haider built good military roads in the district as he was very keen on holding the ports and take full benefit of their trade. The word "Haider Ghat" is still on the lips of the people in Uttara Kannada. He divided the district into 34 paraganas or taluks. He allowed the Bilgi Raja to continue as his tributary. He entered into a new commercial treaty with the English in 1770, and they continued to trade from Karwar and Honavar. "Haider secured a highly improved country, filled with industrious inhabitants, enjoying a greater proportion of the produce of the soil and living more comfortably than those of any province under any native power in India", says Thomas Munro, and he further comments: "The whole course of his administration was a series of experiments to discover the utmost to which the land-rent could be raised without diminishing cultivation."

During the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84), Haider died in 1782 and his son Tipu succeeded him. The British sent General Mathew from Bombay to capture Bidnur territory. Mathew reached Basavarajadurga, captured it, and passing through the Tadri river captured Mirjan. Next, he took Honavar, and from there sent detachments to capture Ankola and Sadashivgad. Later, he proceeded to Bidnur and captured it on 27th January, 1783. The resources General Mathew had at his disposal were limited. But he was provided with financial help (a sum of Rs 3,30,000, as pointed out by Scurry) and 1,000 bags of rice by the Christians on the coast. "The spectacular results of the march of General Mathews made a great impression on Christians and induced them to help him the more. The Christians were sure that the Moslem rule would be over", says Severine Silva.

But, Tipu retook Bidnur soon (April, 1783). Next, a large force

as sent to Uttara Kannada. Mirjan was taken in May. But, Honavar held out till March, 1784, when peace was declared. "The English Commissioner shall give written orders for the delivery of Onore, Carwar and Sadashivgad and forts and places adjoining there to", the Treaty of Mangalore of 1784 read. All commercial privileges of the English were also renewed.

After the conclusion of the Treaty, Tipu resorted to retaliatory action against the local Christians. From the whole province of Kanara (Uttara and Dakshina Kannada together) nearly 30,000 to 60,000 (various sources give various figures) Christians were seized and force marched to Srirangapattana (those from Uttara Kannada via Gersoppa) and were made to suffer inhuman cruelties. Many died on way, many ran away, many made to suffer for over 3-4 years. Many churches were also destroyed and of them, those of Kumta, Chandavar, Honavar and Sunkery were notable. But, soon Tipu realised his mistake. Persecution was going to tell upon his state's prosperity. Many Christians had left his realm and agriculture and crafts suffered. After staying for over four years, those held captive at Srirangapattana were permitted to return to their places. In 1789, Tipu wrote to the Goan Archbishop, asking for Catholic priests to be sent at his own cost. He also sent a special deputation to Goa.

Tipu paid great attention to overseas trade and state depots were opened by him at Karwar and Bhatkal. He maintained his own vessels and used them to take goods to the Middle-Eastern countries. Tipu did everything possible to encourage overseas trade. Trade in pepper, betelnut, cardamom and sandalwood were state monopolies under him. As some of his measures could not be implemented in this far off territory, "Tipu ordered the trade of his Kanara ports should cease". He even demolished Honavar in 1784.

During the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, the British laid siege to Srirangapattana and Tipu was killed on 4th May, 1799. Mysore came under British. General Stuart of the Bombay army was asked to take possession of Uttara Kannada in June. The Bilgi prince resisted, but was subdued in September. Tipu's men could be easily overpowered. In the same month, Munro was appointed Collector of the undivided Kannada district. The whole of Uttara Kannada was brought under the Company in October. First Munro was subjected to the authority of the Resident of Mysore, but from February 1800, the district was placed under Madras Presidency.

The new district had Mangalore as its headquarters. But, it took the British quite some time to have full control over the district by eliminating those that resisted their authority and the freebooters. Bapuji Sindhia, the Maratha commander who had participated in the Anglo-Mysore War, held the forts of Haliyal and Sambrani. His men could be thrown out by the close of September, 1799. Col. Wellesley who had participated in the campaign marched in the region in October, and stationed troops at Supa, Haliyal, Mundgod and Badangod.

The district was divided into two in 1800, with the northern half having Honavar as the headquarters. Munro was transferred as Collector to Bellary in November 1800, and to the newly created North Canara, Ravenshaw was appointed Collector. In 1817, this division was undone, and again one united Canara district was formed. This continued till 1862 when the new Uttara Kannada district was transferred to the Bombay Presidency. The Kundapur taluk, which was in the northern unit between 1800 to 1817, was retained in Dakshina Kannada in 1862. The district was called only as 'Canara' in Bombay province.

Anti-British Uprisings

There had been a few anti-British uprisings in the district as elsewhere in Karnataka and India. Of these, the first was in 1800. During the years 1800-1801, there had been a serious anti-British revolt in South India described as "South Indian Rebellion" by Dr. K. Rajayyan and this was evidenced in Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala. The notable leader of this uprising from Karnataka was Dhondji (Dhondiya) Wagh of Chennagiri. He was in league with other such rebels from Tamilnadu. He unfurled the flag of revolt from Shikaripur and his allies and supporters also were active in many areas of Karnataka. There were disturbances in Banavasi, Sonda (around Badangod village) and Ankola. Some of the insurgents coming from Mangalore and some others from Shikaripur with the help of local people captured Banavasi and took possession of the British stores where a huge quantity of pepper had been stocked, in around June 1800. Another group of rebels from Ankola not only secured control over the town but also marched till Bilgi almost during the same time. The prince of Bilgi also revolted against the British and declared his freedom. A descendant of Sonda royal family was declared to be the ruler of Sonda and all the regions surrounded by these insurgents in this part. The reinforcements that

came from the Peshwa had to take refuge in the forests of Haliyal and Sonda as the insurgents were numerous. But with escape of Dhondji towards Gadag and his final death at Kongal in September 1800, the movement soon cooled down and the British authority was restored. The Bilgi Prince was also killed in action.

At the time of the Nagar uprising of 1830-31 in Mysore State, there were also disturbances in Uttara and Dakshina Kannada, mostly led by peasants. This was due to depression in trade during the 1820s on the coast and the peasants finding it very difficult to pay revenue. First, there was trouble at Haliyal when people from Dharwad area attacked the treasury at Haliyal on January 22, 1830. This unrest was suppressed. The movement became acute in Mangalore region and its echoes were felt in the present Uttara Kannada region too. There were riotous proceedings in Sonda taluk and serious disturbances in Sirsi in April, 1831.

1857 Series

The next and major uprising in Uttara Kannada was in 1858-59, and it was an echo of the 1857-58 series of uprising all over India. Three sons of Phond Sawant (a noble from Sawantvadi in Ratnagiri district) named Nana, Baba and Hanumant escaped from Goa where they had been under parole. They had earlier participated in an anti-British rebellion in Ratnagiri district in 1844. They entered Supa taluk and made Darshani Gudda their headquarters. They started an anti-British revolt with the help of local youths called Phadnis Brothers and some Siddis. The first event was the looting of government money with the Chaukidar at Deocarpa on 12.3.1858 by Baba Sawant. The British refer to the events as *bund* (revolt). It looks that these men were either simply inspired by the 1857 uprising, or were even in touch with the leaders of the uprising from the North. In one letter found at a camp at Sonali of the Sawants in October 1858, it was alluded that the Peshwa (Nanasaheb) was likely to visit this region in the South to continue war against the English and the Portuguese of Goa were requested to co-operate with Sawant against the English. The British records further state that "There were a few Desai, who from a feeling of clan-ship, Maratha relentlessness of disposition, and it may be, a tincture of that uneasy feeling which the mutinies of North West caused to spread over India, were willing to join any chief who were willing to lead, especially with a name so well known as that of the Sawants". They burnt down the police posts and customs houses. This insurgency continued from

March 1858 to December 1859. The British army led by Capt. Schneider from Bombay reached Uttara Kannada and drew the Savant Brothers back to Goa. By a joint action, the Portuguese and the British cornered the Savants in Goa and in November 1858, they were caught. Seventy of the insurgents were transported to Timor Island by the Portuguese. But the Phadnis Brothers and one Siddi Bastian continued their resistance. Of them, Chintoba Padnis was killed in July 1859, while facing a contingent led by Lt. Giertzen and Drevar. A prize of Rs. 1,000 each was announced for those helping the arrest of one Gunabah Shenoy, one of the leaders of the insurgents and the Phadnis Brothers and Siddhi Bastian. Finally, most of the insurgents were caught, four of them were hanged, nearly 30 deported to Andamans and over 20 sent to Chingalpet jail to serve various terms after trial, by the close of 1859.

National Awakening

But people in Uttara Kannada were never happy with British rule, whether it was a peasant or a plantation owner, a merchant or a coolie. Most of the area was hilly and full of forests and people in the up-ghat area always suffered from malaria and their crops were subjected to the depredations of wild animals like elephants. To them, the Government was only an expropriator, coming only to collect the taxes and land revenue, but incapable of assuring them any protection. Even when their betelnut plantations failed to yield due to plant diseases or other reasons, tax had to be paid and all demands for concessions had fallen on deaf ears. The plantation owners living in secluded hilly tracts had no protection from armed gangs of robbers. The proposal to develop Karwar as an all-season port and to connect the port with railway to Hubli was given up in 1872 when decision to develop Marmagoa port and connect this port with Hubli-Pune line from Londa was taken. The merchant class was highly disappointed by this action.

With the laying of the railway lines in the Dharwad and Belgaum districts in 1887, the trade of the ports in the district also suffered as the flow of goods from Dharwad district to the ports like Kumta stopped. The order defining the boundaries of state-owned forests in 1868 and the Forest Act of 1878 brought misery and sufferings to the poor and the rich alike. The staff of the Forest Department behaved in a high-handed way and people were seething with discontent against this oppressive punitive measures of the Forest Dept. officials. They could neither get fodder or leaves or firewood which they would

legitimately secure from the forests. If there was a fire incident in a forest, the forest officials will pounce upon a household where there had been a death. At times, even Lingayats will be harassed despite the fact that they buried their dead and never cremated. The Salt Regulations took away the means of livelihood from many a salt pan worker on the coast and deprived the poor on the coast, a handful of salt they could collect free. The centres of salt production at Kumta, Bhatkal, Sirali and Bailur were closed by a Government order of 1878 and only Sanikatta continued as a centre of salt manufacture. This threw out of job many a salt pan worker, the Agers. The dissatisfaction of the public, especially against the Forest Act, manifested itself in the convening of the Kaanada Vanadukha Nivarini Sabhe in 1886 and again in December 1887 at Sirsi. At this meeting in 1887, it was even decided to send one Pundalik Narayan Pandit of Sirsi to the annual session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras the same year.

There was a strong elite in the district like the Havik Brahmanas, the Gauda Saraswat Brahmanas who were merchants and the other town dwelling sections like the Vaishyas. English, Marathi and Kannada newspapers were also being read with interest. *Kal* of Shivaram Paranjape *Navakal*, *Chitramaya Jagat* and Tilak's *Kesari* were some of the Marathi newspapers popular in the area. In addition, there were Kannada newspapers *Havyaka Subodha* (1895) and *Kannada Suvarte* (c 1882) being published from Bombay with good circulation in the district. They had contributed in their own way to the awakening of national spirit in the district.

The enforcement of the forest laws had become so unbearable to the people that another Vana Dukha Nivarana Sammelan was organised at Bilgi 1916, under the presidentship of Vasudevarao Kollali. A second such conference with Dodmane Narayana Hegde presiding, was organised again at Bilgi in 1917. A newspaper *Kaanada Dhureena* was started in 1918 from Kumta, especially to ventilate the grievances of the people on these forest regulations. Similarly, another trilingual newspaper *Kaanada Vritta* (Canarese News) was started from Kumta in 1916. These two newspapers played a prominent part in forming public opinion in favour of nationalism in the 1920s in the district. The *Bombay Chronicle* (English, Bombay) also championed the cause of the people of the district.

The impact of Swadeshi movement (1906-07) had been felt in the district. There are many instances of individuals giving up the use

of sugar and tea and foreign bangles. At Islur, one Kanetkar had even installed some handlooms to produce khaddar cloth. After the Hardinge Bomb Case (1911), police had even searched his house. At Karwar, Krishnarao Haldipurkar, a boy in teens, organised Bala-bandhu Samaj, an organisation of teenagers, to propagate Swadeshi in 1906-1907 and soon the Government ordered the stopping of its activities. Krishnarao had also collected contributions with a view to assist Aurobindo for his defence in the Alipur Bomb Case. These developments only indicate the stirrings in the district.

The Home Rule League

The Home Rule League organised by Tilak had its branch founded in the district in 1917. Dodmane Narayana Hegde (from Siddapur taluk) had been a student at Pune and he had been influenced by the speeches of Tilak and other national leaders. On his return to the district, he organised the District Home Rule League in 1917 and it had scores of members. In Siddapur taluk alone the League, it seems, had 50 members. Tilak's death in 1920 and Gandhiji coming to the forefront had their own impact in Uttara Kannada. When Gandhiji spoke of non-co-operation (1920-21), to the people of Uttara Kannada, the programme looked like a welcome course of action as to them the Government was an oppressive burden and peaceful non-co-operation was the only course open for undoing with it. A district political conference was organised at Karwar in 1920, with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as its president. The noted advocate from the district who had settled in Bombay had been the President of the Indian National Congress at the Lahore Session (1900). The conference discussed many problems of the district and helped strengthening of political awakening.

The developments that followed the Home Rule League had created a widespread awakening in the district, when the proposal to launch no-tax campaign in Bardoli was discussed at the Allahabad meeting of the All India Congress Working Committee in 1921, the then K.P.C.C. President, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande had said that the Uttara Kannada district was also quite ripe for launching such a campaign. The reasons he gave for the suitability of the district were as follows: (1) The people of the district were peace-loving by nature and highly perseverent in the work they would undertake. (2) The Brahmana-Non-Brahmana controversy was not so very strong in the district unlike elsewhere in Karnataka. (3) The common people had deep faith in Mahatma Gandhi. (4) The people

were highly emotional and were ready for making sacrifice. (5) Students from the district who had given up their studies (in response to the call of Non-Co-operation in 1920-21) had worked in the villages and created awakening in the people. Thus, he had argued, the situation in the district was more favourable for launching the no-tax campaign than in any other districts of Karnataka.

There was no exaggeration in what he had said. The people and especially the peasants, were highly displeased with the British rule. In fact when Marathi *Kesari* made fun of Mahatma Gandhi and his Non-Co-operation, it published an outline of the proposed programme in a lighter vein early in 1921. It looks that people from Bilgi took the write-up so seriously that they made preparations for launching the movement in the same way as laid down by *Kesari*, though in a lighter vein.

Non-Co-operation Movement

Gersoppa Ram Pai, a *keertankar* was active in the district from the days of the Home Rule League, spreading the gospel of nationalism through his *harikathas*.

Another *keertankar* who contributed much for national awakening in Uttara Kannada as elsewhere in Karnataka was Jayaramacharya Koppal. He was invited to Sirsi during the Dasara of 1921 to the Marikamba Temple, and people were crazy after him. He organised *holis* of foreign goods soon after his *keertans* wherever he went, and he was invited to almost every town in the district. The blind bard of Uttara Kannada, Tippayya Master (1856-1926) composed many nationalist songs, and of these "Gandhiye Gandhi Sarvatra Gandhi" was on lips of every body. On 8.11.1920 Mahatma Gandhi visited Haliyal and delivered a speech while he was travelling from Belgaum to Dharwad. A batch of people who included Bhavanishankar Karkal of Honavar and Kollali, Ritti and Halkar, three advocates from Sirsi, had attended the Nagpur Congress in December, 1920. Already nationalist leaders like Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Dattopant Majali, Govindrao Yalgi, Krishna Rao Mudvidkar, Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, Srinivasrao Kaujalgi and others had repeatedly toured in the district and addressed public meetings.

In December 1920, took place an event at Sirsi. Cadell, the Commissioner for the southern division of Bombay visited Canara. As usual, free labour and free service of carts to move his camp materials were procured. A cart visiting Sirsi from a nearby village

was also attempted to be harnessed. The cart driver pleaded his inability to render service due to other engagements. He was manhandled and severely beaten by the police. The matter was reported to the Congressmen in the Sirsi town. A delegation lead by Akadas Ganapati Bhat, noted social reformer went to see the Commissioner in this connection. But, the Commissioner did not receive the delegation respectfully and he insulted Akadas. This provoked a protest in the town. The citizens led by Kadave Ramakrishna Hegde organised an unprecedented hartal in the town. Cadell's behaviour was also condemned at a public meeting. This was followed by similar hartals in all places which were visited by the officer in the district. Even crossing the ferries became a problem to him. The people came to realise that they could boldly organise protests against the British.

A batch of 12 youths, most of them from the district, who had given up their studies from the colleges at Bombay and Pune in response to Gandhiji's call of non-co-operation came to the district in around March 1921. They included Shankar Gulvady and Devanna Koppikar. They ceaselessly toiled in the district to create national awakening. By then, in October 1920, Vaman Hodke had given up his studies at the Teachers' Training School at Dharwad and opened a nationalist school at Sirsi whose students were regularly conducting *prabhath pheris* in the town and the school had become a centre of nationalist activity. In the beginning of 1921, the District Congress Committee was founded with S. S. Shastry, an advocate of Honavar as the President. He later gave up his practice in response to Gandhiji's call. Timmappa Nayak, who was the head master of the Anglo-Vernacular School of Sirsi resigned his job and became the headmaster of the nationalist school of Sirsi. Both these were highly respected persons and they proved to be an asset to Congress in the district. The Khilafat movement launched by Congress attracted many Muslims to Congress. At the prayers said at the Sirsi Marikamba Temple together with "Hara Hara Mahadev", "Allaho Akbar" was another slogan raised. One Habibulla Khan, believed to be from Peshawar, who claimed to have been wounded in the Jalianwala Tragedy of 1919, visited the district in June-July 1921 and addressed public meetings in all towns of the district. He criticised the corrupt bureaucracy and condemned it in very severe terms for its slavish mentality. His mode of talk would appeal to the most common people too. He insisted on the opening of nationalist schools. His speeches attracted a large number of Muslims to the Congress

in the district. It was due to his efforts that the nationalist school at Siddapur was opened. Similar schools were also later started at Kumta and Bilgi. Most of the boys and girls that studied at these schools later became active workers in the national movement.

An event similar to the Cadell's of 1920 took place in 1921, this time in Siddapur. An Assistant Commissioner called Coimbatore who was on a visit to the district, had camped at the house of Narayana Hegde of Dodmane. He took exceptions to Narayana Hegde's participation in nationalist activities. Narayana Hegde replied that anybody opposing his activities had no place in his house and he asked the Assistant Commissioner to quit his house. There was a heated exchange of words and the Assistant Commissioner threatened Narayan Hegde of dire consequences for his behaviour. The news went round and the Assistant Commissioner could get no help from any quarters during his tour after his ouster from Narayan Hegde's place. In fact, most of the patels, nearly 80 of them, in Siddapur taluk, resigned spontaneously. The officer had to eat an humble pie. Of these many patels who resigned was Kelaginamane Nagesh Hegde whose family took a leading part in the movement during later years. The visit of Keertankar Jayaramacharya Koppal during the Dasara (1921) further helped to take matters to a pitch as he conducted *keertans* in all important towns.

The Congress workers during this period were busy engaged in conducting *prabhath pheris*, public meetings, *holis* of foreign goods, picketing of liquor shops, etc. But, the Collector of the district, Haig, an Englishman, wanted to just ignore these activities so long as they did not disturb peace. Except preventing Habibulla Khan from delivering lectures within the limits of the town in one or two places, there had been no open official opposition to the nationalist activities. Spinning and weaving, picketing of liquor shops on a very large scale and many other such programmes were going on in all taluks of the district. Sirsi, Siddapur, Bilgi, Gokarn, Kumta and Ankola were the most notable centres. But Congress propaganda had stirred every village in the district by 1921. Abdus Sammad of Sirsi, Mohiyuddin of Bhatkal, Badruddin Pirzade of Ankola, Abdul Khader Maniyar from Haliyal, etc., were some of the notable leaders of the Khilafat movement.

The local officials who were simmering with anger for their open criticism, both from the platform and in the press, were waiting for an

opportunity to strike. Chance came when Bedkani Chauda Nayak made a speech condemning the Government and spoke of "rolling of heads". He was arrested and sentenced. He was the first political prisoner from Uttara Kannada. This was followed by the conviction of Dattatreya Joshi and Narayan Marathe, two teachers of the national school at Sirsi in January 1922. Later, the headmaster of the school, Timmappa Nayak was also arrested and sentenced. Another convict was Puddi Saheb, a Muslim cultivator for continuing nationalist activities.

A batch of youngmen under the leadership of Shankar Gulvadi was deputed to Nagpur to participate in the Flag Satyagraha in 1923. But, they had to return from Hubli as by then the satyagraha had been withdrawn. In 1924, the third Karnataka State Political Conference was organised at Gokarn with the Shankaracharya of the Dwarakapith presiding. The conference was a great success. The Shankaracharya, who had already courted arrest in the Khilafat movement and who could speak fluently in Kannada, could awaken the orthodox sections in the district. The Swamiji also made a strong appeal to eradicate untouchability.

The Hindustani Seva Dal, which was founded in 1923 by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, organised a camp at Kumta in 1924. Several youths trained in this camp not only worked for the success of the Political Conference at Gokarn but also participated in the Belgaum Congress of 1924. The Seva Dal contingent from the district to Belgaum Congress was led by Krishna Narayan Nayak of Karwar. Hundreds of delegates from the district attended the Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress and returned inspired by the atmosphere of the session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Though there had been no agitations after Belgaum Congress, the Congress workers in Uttara Kannada engaged themselves in constructive activities like the production (especially spinning) and popularisation of *khadi*. Hindustani Seva Dal continued to train many young men.

Salt Satyagraha

The first major movement in Uttara Kannada was the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. The K.P.C.C. had decided to have its first main movement in the Civil Disobedience days in Karnataka at Ankola by organising Salt Satyagraha there. A camp was organised at Ankola and hundreds of volunteers including a good number from the

princely Mysore area came down to Ankola. Kaujalgi Hanamantarao and Timmappa Nayak (T. S. Nayak or Nayak Master) were appointed by the K.P.C.C. to outline the programme at Ankola. Volunteers from far and near from Mangalore, Hubli, Belgaum, etc., also came by foot to Ankola, propagating the programme in places they touched during their journey. It was planned to hold a mass procession at Ankola on 13-4-1930 and Dr. Hardikar was appointed to break Salt Laws. An old huge building housed the camp at Ankola. The government issued an order that the building must be vacated. Fourteen people stayed in this building in contravention of this order. These were arrested, and of these, Timmappa Nayak, Hanamantarao Kaujalgi and Kaka Karkhanis were convicted for a jail term of three months. The camp was shifted to another private house (marriage pandal erected at the house of Shamrao Shenvi).

On 13-4-1930, thousands of people started a peaceful procession to Pojageri, a nearby village from Ankola. As Dr. Hardikar could not reach Ankola, M. P. Nadkarni, a local leader with others, went in a huge procession, collected sea water in earthen pots at Pojageri, and prepared contraband salt at Ankola. It was auctioned at a public meeting in defiance of the rules. It was the biggest political gathering the district had ever seen. M. P. Nadkarni and Swamy Vidyananda were arrested the next day. What had been the programme on the 13th was repeated the next day and the day after. Salt Satyagraha was thus continued at Ankola for over six weeks. Scores of volunteers, many coming from princely Mysore, toiled for its success. The police only made symbolic arrests though hundreds participated in the satyagraha daily. The enthusiasm of the local people including the Nadavar peasants from the Ankola villages knew no bounds. A shandy of contraband salt was organised at Ankola on 20-4-1930, followed by a bigger such shandys on 25th and 27th April and on 3rd May. Over 600 people brought the contraband salt to the shandy for sale on this last day and over 6,000 people bought this contraband goods. The salt laws appeared to be non-existing and the police had to keep quiet in view of the peaceful mass upsurge. Salt Satyagraha was also organised in places like Karwar, Kumta and Honavar taluks and similar shandys of contraband salt were organised at Kumta. On June 1, hundreds of people led by Sridhar Balgi and others, raided Government salt pans at Sanikatta and looted the salt from the depots. Hundreds of volunteers from Karwar, Majali and other places entered Goa and brought salt from there without paying the duty to Karwar on 16-6-1930. Krishna

Narayan Nayak of Karwar and Shamrao Gaitonde of Halga were the only two persons arrested and convicted for this action.

Civil Disobedience: Other Forms

When rainy season set in, the Satyagraha was stopped and other forms of Civil Disobedience like Hullubanni Satyagraha and Forest Satyagraha were taken up. This movement was diversified and organised in more centres. As most of the leaders including Dr. Hardikar were arrested, young volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal like K.A. Venkataramaiah, S. Vasudeva Rao and Venkatesh Magadi guided the people. Hullubanni Satyagraha was non-payment of the two-anna tax for grazing the cattle in State forests. In Siddapur taluk, out of the total annual collection of about Rs. 3,500 as Hullubanni, only Rs. 250 could be collected in 1930. Forest Satyagraha was symbolic cutting of a twig from the reserved forest or cutting a fully grown sandal wood tree in contravention of the forest regulations. The anger of the people of the district against the high-handed forest officials was well ventilated by them by participating in these satyagrahas in various villages in hundreds. At Yasale, Sirsi taluk, 2,000 people participated in the forest satyagraha on 4-8-1930, and of these, only 17 were arrested. There were 21 centres (camps) in Sirsi from where Forest Satyagraha was being organised on 5-8-1930. Forest Satyagraha was organised at 18 centres of Siddapur taluk. Ankola and Kumta taluks too did not lag behind. Every where efforts were made by the Police, who were handful, to mercilessly beat the satyagrahis (who assembled in hundreds) with lathis and disperse them. But the satyagraha was peaceful and non-violent to the core. Though the Forest Satyagrahis were armed with sickles and axes, they did not lift them against the police. At times, the satyagrahis were beaten so severely that they had to be hospitalised. At Haliyal, the police not only hit the satyagrahis proceeding in a procession, but also readers in a reading room on the road side. Even the furniture in the reading room was damaged by the police. Some patels in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks resigned in protest against police excesses. The lead was given by Patel Shivarama Manjappa Hegde of Kannalli, and 26 patels followed suit in Siddapur taluk by 5-9-1930. Led by Dodnalli Timmayya Hegde, 42 patels from Sirsi taluk tendered resignation by going in procession to the Tahsildar's office on 15-8-1930, and by 11-9-1930, the number of resigning Patels rose to 62.

There was also an agitation against the production and sale of

liquor. The picketing of liquor shops and cutting down of toddy trees was started. In Kumta and Ankola taluks, the volunteers conducted a regular campaign in all villages and made the people accustomed to drinking to take an oath against the habit. The caste panchayats were requested to enforce the oaths. When the monopoly of running liquor shops was being auctioned at Karwar on the 27th of June, the town observed hartal in protest. There were no bidders at the auctioning of the shops in Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapur and Honavar taluks. Of the 13 shops in Karwar taluk, only five could have bidders. The figures for other taluks were, Kumta two out of 18, Bhatkal one out of 11, Yellapur two out of seven and Supa two out of seven. The Government lost 75% of its revenue for the year 1930-31. This was all due to the intensive propaganda and picketing by Congress everywhere. The volunteers were beaten, insulted and jailed. Congress came to be banned on the 10th of November, 1930. But the agitations did not stop.

No-Tax Campaign

More serious was the No-Tax Campaign launched in 1930-31 due to the failure of crop in the areca plantations. Due to economic depression, price of arecanut also fell from Rs 10 per maund to Rs 3. The plantation owners petitioned the Government seeking concession in land tax. A conference of the planters was also organised at Sirsi, on 31-1-1931. Similar conference was organised at Siddapur the next day. But, the pleadings of the planters fell on deaf ears. The Siddapur and Sirsi peasants decided to resort to No-Tax Campaign on economic grounds. Such a movement was also launched in the Hirekerur taluk of the Dharwad district due to the failure of crops. The peasants of Ankola also joined the No-Tax Campaign on political grounds. The No-Taxers had the shining example of Bardoli in Gujarat of 1928. Forty-two out of the 63 patels in Ankola taluk resigned their posts. Eleven secret camps were organised in Ankola taluk. D. P. Karmarkar assisted by local leader Rama Naik of Basgod organised the peasants in Ankola taluk for the No-Tax Campaign. A majority of villages in the taluk joined the movement. By the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (5-3-1931), the village Hichkad owed Rs 724 out of its total dues of Rs 863. Figures of dues for other notable villages were Rs 295 out of Rs 384 in Kanagila, Rs 1,100 out of Rs 1,564 in Hillur and Rs 1,155 out of Rs 1,512 from Achve. Most of the peasants who had paid their revenue dues had retained a part of the amount of revenue due from them unpaid,

symbolic of their sympathy with the movement. But, when the news of Gandhi-Irwin Pact came, the No-Taxers from Ankola taluk, as the most disciplined soliders of Congress, paid all their dues before 12th March, 1931. But, at the same time, they were unhappy over the withdrawal of the movement.

But, the problems of Sirsi and Siddappur taluks were different. The peasants (planters) sent individual petitions seeking remission in tax. But, the official did not pay heed to them. The two taluks had successfully launched Forest Satyagraha and many patels had also resigned. The officials were convinced that people here were anti-Government. They also felt that the agitation and the petitions were purely Congress-tutored and there was no substance in the request of the planters. Though the dates for paying the first instalment (February 5 to 15) approached, no replies were received for the petitions. On the other hand, they were advised orally by the officials that if they paid the first instalment, the question of granting remission for the second could be considered. But, as no written replies or notifications were issued, the first instalment was not paid by most of the people. Notices were issued to the planters asking for paying first instalment together with 25% fine (*chautayi*). As the Gandhi-Irwin Pact soon came, the planters decided to seek Gandhiji's guidance in the matter. In reply to the representation by planters, the government only extended the date for payment of the second instalment from 5th April to 15th May and no other concession was granted. In the meanwhile, the officials proceeded with attachment orders for dues of the first instalment, by 9-4-1931, there had been 80 attachments in Siddapur taluk, beginning with 8-3-1931 and 65 in Sirsi taluk beginning with 26-3-1931. The goods so attached were attempted to be auctioned, though not with much success. But, the planters were not deterred by such high-handed and humiliatory steps. By the negotiations held by T.S. Chikodi, the then M.L.C., and perhaps after an informal discussion Gandhiji had with Viceroy Irwin, the government yielded, and there was an agreement between W.W. Smart, the Commissioner for the Southern Division of Bombay Presidency and R.R. Diwakar, the Congress leader in-charge of the movement. By this, a notification dated 9-4-1931 was issued and it was decided to grant remission in the payment of the second instalment to planters of Sirsi and Siddapur taluk after considering their individual representations. But, the government did not stop its high-handedness. After a lull of about three weeks, efforts to collect the second instalment by attachments

and other methods started. This made the planters all the more bitter in their attitude towards the government, as can be seen in the later movement.

A report published by the K.P.C.C. in June 1931 states that 442 people were convicted and imprisoned in the district during the period from April 1930 to March 1931 (the total for British Karnataka—seven districts including Kodagu—was 1739). The district gave a good account of itself during this phase of the freedom movement.

But, more serious movement was to be witnessed during the period that followed the lull after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March to December 1931). The No-tax Campaign that was launched in the district during the years 1932-33 earned Uttara Kannada a notable place in the history of freedom movement in India.

No-Tax Again

When the Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in 1932 after Gandhiji's return from London and on his arrest, Uttara Kannada did not lag behind in its protest. All forms of Civil Disobedience like Forest Satyagraha, picketing of liquor shops and foreign goods' shops, etc., were resumed in all taluks of the district. More important than all these, was the resumption of the No-Tax Campaign. The peasants of Sirsi and Siddapur taluks, who had suffered a lot at the hands of the police and government officials at the time of attachments and forfeitures intended to collect revenue dues in 1931, joined the movement again with full enthusiasm. The campaign was launched in Ankola and Yellapur taluks also. But, No-Tax was confined only to Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka in 1932. This time, the movement was launched only for political reasons, only demanding freedom as had been done in Ankola taluk in 1931.

In the beginning, Congress engaged itself in organising Salt Satyagraha, Jungle Satyagraha, cutting of toddy trees and other forms of Civil Disobedience in all taluks beginning with the day of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Many local leaders were arrested and detained when the Government declared Congress, Hindustani Seva Dal and other organisations as illegal on 5-1-1932. Contraband salt was brought from Goa by a large number of people on 15-2-32 and police resorted to firing at Karwar and seven satyagrahis were arrested. Land Revenue collection was to begin in February and Congress workers conducted propaganda in favour of No-Tax. When the K.P.C.C. gave the green signal for No-Tax, R.R. Diwakar was

deputed to organise it in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks and D.P. Karmarkar in Ankola. These leaders travelled in these taluks despite police vigilance to arrest them. Group meetings were organised in many places they visited and every where peasants expressed their willingness to join the movement. Ten secret camps were organised in Siddapur taluk, each camp aimed at guiding and helping Satyagrahis in a group of villages. Similarly, seven camps were organised in Sirsi taluk and 10 in Ankola. Trained Seva Dal volunteers and Congress workers, some of them from outside the district like Mysore State and from other district of Bombay Karnataka, manned these camps with the help of local men. These camps were mostly in thick jungles, not easily accessible to the Government servants. Workers took shelter at these camps during day time and went out to conduct propaganda—mostly mouth to mouth—after dusk. They had to stay in areas infested with reptiles and wild animals which included even tigers and bears. At times, being chased by police, these people had to run away, take shelter in deeper forests, at time, during nights and remain in far off places without food, in biting cold or by getting drenched in rain and under the fear of wild animals. Diwakar was soon arrested and local leaders like Shankar Gulvady, Shiralgi Subraya Bhat, Dodmane Nagesh Hegde and Kannalli Shivarama Hegde continued the fight in Siddapur taluk. In Sirsi, as senior leader like Timmappa Nayak and Vaman Hodke were arrested early, Kadave Ramakrishna Hegde, Bisalkoppa Ganapati Bhat, Suganvi Krishna Bhat, etc. took the leadership. To guide these people, K.A. Venkata-ramaiah (later termed as 'Sardar' for guiding the movement successfully) reached the scene on 6-3-1932. He camped at Tadagalale in Sagar taluk, not far away from Siddapur and guided the movement till his arrest in July, 1933. In Ankola, Karmarkar, followed by Tengse and after the arrest of both these leaders in succession, V. S. Narayan Rao, guided the movement. Basagod Rama Naik was the most notable moving spirit in Ankola taluk. Many patels resigned in Ankola soon after the movement was launched. As the K.P.C.C. was under ban, a secret office of the K.P.C.C. from Bangalore provided the necessary instructions to these workers. Another office was maintained at Vasco in Goa, from where reports were sent to newspapers. Financial help too came though in trickles, from Bombay and Bangalore to meet the expenses of the camps. When the movement was in full swing, and lands and other property including foodgrains in houses were attached or forfeited by the police, relief to such families of satyagrahis was also provided through

these camps, but the relief was very meagre, at the rate of Rs four for elders and Rs two for children per month. Cyclostyled bulletins containing the news of satyagraha were regularly issued clandestinely.

If it was 283 *khatedars* who did not pay the revenue instalments due in February, 1932 in Siddapur taluk, their number rose to 592 in March 1932, and of these, 420 did not pay the revenue till the end, though the rest (of the 592) were forced to pay by attaching their properties or by force, etc. In Ankola taluk, if 400 had refused to pay the first instalment, their number rose to 734 when the second was due. After attachments and forfeitures, the number of those who did not pay till the end was nearly 400. In Sirsi, the total number of no taxers was nearly 150. In Yellapur some people under their own initiative, started the movement. But, the Congress did not have enough men to guide the movement here, as most of the leaders were under arrest, and repression was at its height. A few still stuck to their guns till the end in Yellapur.

Sufferings

For non-payment of land revenue, some peasants were arrested. To recover revenue dues, their properties were attached. Properties included vessels, livestock, furniture, jewellery, houses and lands and plantations themselves. In many places, the No-Taxers hid their properties and saw to it that the officials could not lay hands on anything. Houses were attached, locked, sealed and inmates were thrown out of the residences. This included women, some of them sick, carrying or those who had just given birth to a child. They were forcibly evacuated, at times when they were taking their food or it was being cooked. Not only people were forced out of the houses, but the pots on the oven were lifted and thrown out together with the uncooked food in them. This did not deter the peasant folk. The heroic Nadavars of Ankola region, known for their martial traits, bore all these outrageous acts silently as they were wedded to *ahimsa*. There was no physical protest. Over half-a-dozen Halakki Vokkal families who included Ramdas from Uluvare village, who were the poorest among the poor, also joined the movement, and were thrown out of their houses.

Women resorted to Civil Disobedience by trying to force open the doors of houses which had been sealed and courted arrest and followed the head of the family to jail. Other members of the family too

participated in Forest Satyagraha, picketing of liquor shops and other forms of civil disobedience and filled the jails. There are instances when whole families went to jail. Kelaginamane Nagesh Hegde (Siddapur taluk) had gone to jail with three of his brothers, and seven women from their family joined them later. The Madgaonkars of Bilgi (Siddapur taluk) contributed ten men and two women to the jail goers' list, and one of the women had taken her babe-in-arm too with her.

Livestock, so dear to the peasants, vessels, jewellery, land, plantations, etc., that were confiscated were offered for auction. Their confiscation did not deter the peasants. But, when auctioned, there were not many bidders either. The whole society stood as one man, supporting these few hundred families of No-Taxers. No body came forward to buy the goods confiscated from these freedom fighters. Buying them was considered as sinful! The Tahsildar of Ankola reported in 1932 that out of the total population 38,000 in the taluk, 15,000 people actively participated in the Congress actively and the other, 23,000 sympathised with the Congress. This he said to Leonard Matters, member of the India League Delegation who had visited Ankola in the thick of the movement (September, 1932).

When there were no bidders to confiscated property, such properties were sold at nominal price to loyalist government servants and outsiders, especially invited to buy them. Lands were thus sold to people from outside the district. But they could not cultivate them for long nor reap the standing crops. A vessel worth Rs 5 or 6 was sold for only annas eight, and property worth several thousands to a few hundreds. The idea was to break the morale of the participants in the movement. But what had happened was the reverse. A patel who bought a buffalo was greeted by a batch of lady satyagrahis who squatted in front of his house. They were on hunger strike, and sat for several days there insisting that the buffalo bought on auction should be returned to its lawful owner. Such satyagrahas were held at remote lonely villages like Hechche (in Sagar taluk), Mavinagundi, Bilgi or Tigane. The handful of ladies, at times with a suckling child in their arms, offering satyagraha in those remote places, in front of a lone house in the forest surroundings, were harassed, insulted and attacked. Dirt was thrown, abuses were heaped and ruffians were let loose on them. The police manhandled them. When arrested, another batch of ladies would take

their place. This kind of hunger strike went on for days and weeks. At Mavinagundi it was for 31 days. Thirty-seven ladies participated in batches in such satyagrahas. Some buyers of the goods belonging to the satyagrahis at last had a "change of heart". They offered to return the goods (vessels or buffalo) they had brought on auction. Then followed a procession and the confiscated property was returned to its owner. The hunger satyagraha had yielded fruit. Gauramma Venkataramiah, Subbamma Jois, Kamalamma Chandur, Kallala Kaveramma, Mahadevitai Dodmane, Sitabai Madgaonkar, Devayani Pai, etc., were some such ladies who restored to protest fasts. In Ankola, the illiterate Nadavar similarly faced all kinds of police atrocities in their repeated efforts to break the seals of houses confiscated by the Government. Manudevi of Kanagila was repeatedly beaten by the police during her ceaseless effort to enter such a house, and she was actually taken as dead by them and abandoned. She had to be hospitalised; and after being discharged, she was again active in Civil Disobedience activity.

When men and women went to jail in hundreds, shelter homes for their children (*balakashramas*) had to be opened at Shimoga and Karwar and these together took care of 63 children of the jailed at a time. The establishment of these shelter homes were an unprecedented phenomenon, as there arose such a need when all grown up members of several families went to jail. The movement was very strong in Siddapur and Ankola taluks where 420 and 400 families respectively did not pay revenue on their own till the end. According to a K.P.C.C. report of 1932, out of the total revenue dues of Rs 1,48,885 Rs 75,000 remained unpaid in 1932 in Siddapur; and the figures for Ankola were: total due Rs 91,255; unpaid Rs 24,000; In Sirsi Rs 1,54,000 were due; unpaid Rs 6,000. In Yellapur Rs 1,500 were unpaid. Nelamavu Shivarama Bhat of Kalache and Ganapati Krishna Ganvkar of Agrahara (Telangar) organised the movement in Yellapur taluk and Kalache, Baginakatta, Baraballi and Bigar were the notable centres of No-Tax in Yellapur taluk. Ananta Narayana Bhat, a Patel of Baraballi was suspended and later jailed for his participation in No-Tax.

During the years 1932-33, a total of 3,568 satyagrahis including 287 ladies came to be arrested in all the taluks of the district for having participated in various forms of Civil Disobedience, and of these 1,088 were convicted including 120 ladies. Many of these including ladies who knew no other language than Kannada, had to

spend their jail term in far off places like Hindalga near Belgaum, Yeravada near Pune, and Visapur near Ahmednagar. Of the ladies that went to jail, there were the highly conservative Havik widows with shaven heads, who in normal course, would have not taken food outside their houses, out of fear of 'polution' (*madi*). But all restrictions and taboos were forgotten under the pressure of their devotion to the national cause.

People in jail returned after completing thier terms. They had no lands, no livestock to till hired lands and no houses to live. Many houses sealed by the government, had been dilapidated due to heavy rains. Others had their interiors excavated by the police in search of buried valuables. These houseless, landless men toiled to earn their livelihood and suffered silently. Many families from Siddapur taluk took shelter outside the district, in Sagar taluk. If they had offered apologies to the state, they could have got their lands back, and everything they had lost. But, none of them apologised. None of them had lost their morale. They suffered silently for many more years.

Sardar Patel's tribute

"The brave peasants of Karnataka have vied with you in their sacrifice, in their loss of lands and property, in their privations and their suffering. They have courted attachments, confiscations, imprisonments and worse. Both men and women have shown utter disregard to sufferings and privations and they are today as ruined and resourceless as can be imagined. The tales of their bravery and their sacrifices have filled me with admiration and pride and the news of their sufferings at times unhinged me", said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to his own peasant co-workers of Bardoli who had made history by their No-Tax Campaign in 1928.

The Government made every effort to break the morale of the No-Taxers. Efforts were also made to hand over the lands to some of the tenants of the No-Taxers by persuading the tenants to pay the tax and promising them to issue *pattas* in their names. But such efforts proved futile. Some loyalists who had purchased the auctioned lands could not harvest the crops they raised in the teeth of opposition from the satyagrahis. Most of the forefeited lands remained fallow. Mahatma Gandhi who conducted 'Harijan tour' in the district by visiting Karwar on the 28th of February, 1934 and also Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi and Siddapur (the last place on March 1st)

consoled these satyagrahis. In the elections that followed to Bombay Legislative Assembly, Congress won all the three general seats in 1937 and Congress also came to have control over the District Local Board in the elections (1936).

Keshvain (Sirsi), Gopi (Gokarn) and Hallikeri (Haliyal) were the Congressmen elected to the Assembly and Shamrao Haldipurkar from Karwar became the DLB President. He was succeeded by Hari Anant Pai. As already noted, the confiscated lands were returned to No-Taxers by an Act got passed by the Congress Government in Bombay in 1938 (Act No. XXII of 1938) known as the Bombay Forefeited Lands Restoration Act.

The lands so returned had become unfit for immediate cultivation, having been left fallow. Nor the peasants had bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements to till them. Areca plantations, raised by several years of hard labour, had been reduced to nothing. Everything had to be started afresh.

Individual Satyagraha

The next major landmark in the history of freedom movement was the Individual Satyagraha in protest against the British decision to involve India in the Second World War. A committee to screen the list of persons to be selected to participate in Individual Satyagraha from the district for scrutiny by Mahatma Gandhi was appointed by the K.P.C.C. with Timmappa Nayak as the chairman. About hundred people appear to have participated in Individual Satyagraha in Uttara Kannada out of a total of 1,200 from Karnataka (seven British districts including Kodagu) during this period (1940-41). Many offering Individual Satyagraha from Dakshina Kannada, on their not being arrested in their district, entered Uttara Kannada, and were arrested and convicted here.

Quit India

Next phase was of Quit India. Uttara Kannada did not lag behind in this last phase of the movement despite the fact that the participants in the No-Tax Campaign had suffered for long due to loss of their lands.

On the evening of 9th August, 1942, Timmappa Nayak called a public meeting at Kumta and made a speech protesting against Gandhiji's arrest. He was arrested. Processions and protest meetings were organised in other centres too, like Karwar, Ankola, Bhatkal,

Kumta, Gokarn, Bilgi, Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Haliyal during the course of the whole week from 9th August. In Sirsi, Subrao Samasgikar and Gopal Desai were arrested on the 10th August after a procession. In Siddapur, beginning with 11th August, two people offered satyagraha everyday by shouting anti-War slogans and courted arrest and this went on for almost a month. As warrants were issued on many prominent leaders; most of them went underground.

The Quit India Movement took a different turn all over the country. It was planned to organise sabotage and subversion to undermine the governmental machinery without indulging in physical violence. An article written by K. G. Mashruvala and another by Kaka Kalelkar, two close associates of Mahatma Gandhi in the *Harijan* weekly held out these ideas. The K.P.C.C. appointed an action committee headed by C. J. Ambli. Diwakar and Burli Bindumadhava and other leaders occasionally visited the district, being underground.

K. G. Joshi of Dharwad was deputed to Uttara Kannada, and he with the help of Dayananda Prabhu (Shirurkar) of Ankola, organised underground work and sabotage. Undermining the war efforts of the British was also aimed at. There were four major groups in the district, engaging themselves in sabotage. One was at Siddapur, led by Nilakantha Yaji, Dr. N. G. Pai and Kannalli Shivarama Hegde. These people were in touch with K. A. Venkataramaiah who was guiding the movement from Bangalore. Shankar Gulvady was another moving spirit. In Sirsi, Gopala Kini, assisted by Raghavendra Bhat, Narayana Mense, Imamsaheb Gaudalli, etc. were engaged in sabotage. After Gopal Kini's arrest, Krishna Bhat, a polio-ridden youngman guided all activities from his house at Sirsi. In Kumta, Sridhar Balgi guided the movement and Govind Kamath, Venkataramana Udadangi, Nagesh Rayas, etc., engaged themselves continuously for nearly a year in various subversive activities in both Kumta and Honavar taluks. Gopal Hegde was bringing out bulletins from a hide-out near Kumta. The burning of Karki bridge on 15-9-1942 was a notable work of this group. They were in regular touch with Dayananda Prabhu. Dayananda Prabhu, was also in touch with the village folk like those of Hichkad, and men like Dayananda Nadkarni (Bankikodla) and Jayaramasharma Devte (Gokarn). There was also a small group at Gokarn, headed by Jayaramasharma Devate and Sadashiva Hosmane. Explosives were secured from Bombay through M. M. Rama Rao and weapons from Goa. But weapons were not used to kill or injure

anybody. Cutting of telegraph wire, damaging bridges and roads, sabotaging postal facilities, attacking government offices with explosives, and destroying war materials like wood stocked at forest depots were some of the forms of subversion. Shantabai Koppikar specially came from Bombay and helped in the traffic in explosives and secret bulletins.

The Siddapur underground group became active in September and on 9-9-1942 the main bridges on the main roads connecting Siddapur, viz., the Manmane bridge on Sagar road, the Tyagli bridge, the bridge near Nidugod on the Sirsi road and the Mavinagundi bridge were damaged and telegraph wires on all these roads were also cut. All this was done on a single night by four batches. Siddapur town was isolated from other parts of the country. Thirty-six persons later came to be arrested in this connection. In Ankola taluk, the villages around Ankola town which were active during No-Tax Campaign were active this time too. A report in *The Bombay Secret Abstract* (Bombay province) of November 1942 reads thus: "Ankola taluk in Kanara district also appear to have been considerably affected and instances of extensive damage to telegraph wires and poles are reported. Nadores of Wasarkudrige, Agsoor and Adloor villages in Ankola taluk and Congress workers of Shiroor, Belse and Hichkad are said to be responsible for these activities. They seem determined to cause as much damage as possible to Government property. Their activities are likely to extend in other directions as well and it is possible that quite a number of Police Patels of Nadore community will resign". In fact the main reason for such a report was some of the notable sabotage activities undertaken by these people, which included burning of sawn timber worth Rs 28,000 (as per Government report) from the Government timber depot at Gangavali on October 1st (1942), burning of a wooden bridge in the Ankola-Kumta road on November 7th, burning of the village *daftar* of Belse, robbing the postal runner of his letter bag near Gokarn, burning of the travellers' bungalow at Tadri, etc. These activities made these villages the subject of Government's wrath and the police, with the help of the reserve police, surrounded these villages like Hichkad, Kanagil, etc., any number of times, and tortured men and women to secure the arrest of the freedom fighters who were underground. The beating and excesses by the police did not deter patriots from the area. On the 14th of November, the Government forest depot at Hattikeri near Aversa was burnt, causing damage of Rs 13,000. On the 29th

of November, nearly 300 youths from Vandige, Surve, Bhasgod, Shetgeri, Maskeri, Kanagila, Hichkad, Kamgi, Sagadgeri, Uluware, Jug, Belse, Shirur, etc., lead by Dayananda Prabhu and K.G. Joshi overpowered the four armed constables on guard at Uluware, snatched their guns, and burnt the *jungal* or device used to cross the Gangavali at the Uluware ferry. Beeranna Naik of Hichkad demonstrated extraordinary courage in snatching the gun from the police. This event brought another round of police excesses on the villages surrounding Uluware and warrants were issued on 18 notable leaders from this area. But, subversive activities were continued in the area including the cutting of telegraph lines. Punitive fine of Rs 30,000 was levied for the Gangavali firewood depot burning, and most of it was collected from Gokarn. The police demonstrated such high-handedness that one woman from Gokarn died of terror.

The workers from Siddapur were equally active. The post office at Siddapur and the rest houses of Manmane and Harsikatta were set on fire. Telegraph wires were cut more than once around Siddapur. As police repression increased, the leaders, Neelakantha Yaji, Devu Nayak and Shivaram Hegde took shelter at Tadgalale in Sagar taluk. Yaji had resigned his job in the District Board at Karwar and the Police Patel of Itgi in Siddapur taluk had similarly resigned in October 1942. Ordinary forms of civil disobedience like processions, hartals, public meetings, etc. were conducted in all notable towns, especially on the 9th of every month and there were demonstrations to protest against Gandhiji's arrest on 9th August. Eight persons led by Ganapati Krishna Ganvkar (Agrahara) were arrested at Yellapur on 15-9-1942 for conducting a procession, and later sentenced for six months jail term and a fine of Rs 50 each. The batch of workers from Kumta continued to cut telegraph wires in Kumta and Honavar taluks till July, 1943. Collective punitive fines were levied on Kumta and Honavar towns and villages like Hegde, Handigona and Idgunji. The Kumta workers also snatched the parcel bag from a postal runner on 15-3-1943. So numerous were the cases of cutting telegraph wires in December that the *Bombay Secret Abstract* in December, 1942 says that "In Kanara District the police have effected a number of arrests, but Ankola and parts of Kumta taluk still continue to give trouble".

The Bhavikeri school was set on fire on 9th December (1942); the school buildings at Halgeri and Kudakeri were burnt on 9th January (1943); the *grama-chavadi* of Islur was burnt on 16th of January; the forest naka at Gundbala was burnt on 18th January; twelve persons,

perhaps from Belgaum district, raided the house of one gun licensee at Mangalwada in Haliyal taluk and snatched his gun on 24th of January; a bomb dropped in the post box at Sirsi exploded and caused damage to the post office building on 26th January (1943); the police outpost at Manmane was burnt on 28th January.

These incidents give an idea of the intensity of the movement in the district. This type of activity continued in full swing despite many arrests till August 1943. At Mangalwada in Haliyal taluk 42 persons were arrested on the 29th of March, 1943. In Sirsi, Sitaram Devki, Narayan Mense, etc., were arrested for burning the *grama-chavadi* and a collective punitive fine of Rs 5,000 was imposed on the town. Guns were snatched from the police in Siddapur police station in June 1943. The movement continued in full swing despite police repression and arrest and harassment of scores of people, either participants in the movement or innocent. One Pirnekar was tortured by plugging a wooden peg into his anus by the police at the Madangeri rest house. This instance gives an idea of police excesses. As per the *Secret Abstract*, following notable events of July, 1943 can be seen: July 7: Cutting of telegraph wires on the Ankola-Yellapur road near Navgadde and on the Sirsi-Haveri road. July 8: Cutting of telephone wire in Kumta and telegraph wire near Venktapur. July 11: Cutting of telephone wires between Balkur and Idgunji, and similar activity between Sirsi and Hanagal; on July 13: between Gunavanti and Idgunji on 14: Haveri and Sirsi on 24 and between Hegde and Kumta on 26. On July 29, the *Gramachavadi* of Narebail was attacked and village records and furniture burnt. On the 30th, a postal runner was relieved of the mail bag at Sirsi.

After this, only stray events were reported in September and October 1943; the cutting of telephone wire in February on the Supa-Londa road and at Jagalbet in March 1944 are recorded. Later, Dayananda Prabhu (for whose arrest a prize had been announced) and his two colleagues Biranna Naik of Hichkad and Venkataramana Naik of Sagadageri surrendered to the police in 1944 as per Gandhiji's instructions after the latter's release. With this movement came to an end in Uttara Kannada.

Unification Movement

When India became free on 15th of August, 1947, Uttara Kannada continued in the Bombay State. But the people of Uttara Kannada had always felt that the district must be included in a proposed new

State of Kannada speaking people. They had always an impression that continuing in a composite state like Bombay where the Marathi and Gujarati speaking people dominated, the Kannada speaking areas were not receiving their due share in the developmental activities. The neglect of the proposal to develop Karwar as an all-weather port, lack of rail and even normal communication facilities in the district, etc., made them feel that only in a united Kannada-speaking state, justice can be meted out to them. The district was backward agriculturally as most of the land was hilly or was under forest. Most of the people did not have enough land to cultivate nor any other alternative means of livelihood as the district had no industries worth the name to provide jobs.

The elite in the district always felt that their solace lay in the formation of the united state of Karnataka, and district's merger in it. The district had been included by the Indian National Congress in the Karnataka province when K.P.C.C. came to be formed in December 1920. The State hosted the third Karnataka Provincial Political Conference at Gokarn in 1924. Leaders from the district like Shamrao Haldipurkar had held the post of office bearer of the K.P.C.C. more than once. The district hosted the 17th annual Kannada Sahitya Sammelana in 1931, organised at Karwar under the Presidentship of Muliya Timmappayya. The district also hosted the 36th annual Kannada Sahitya Sammelana organised at Kumta in 1954 presided over by V. Seetharamaiah. Resolutions in support of Unification were passed during these conference. A Special Karnataka Unification Conference was organised at Karwar in Dec. 1931, with J. A. Saldanha, M.L.C. as the President.

Local newspapers in the district like *Kaanada Vritta* had always supported the idea of Unification. Representations of the Karwar Chamber of Commerce, Bar Association and other such bodies had been sent to the States' Reorganisation Commission (1953) in support of the formation of United Karnataka and the district's inclusion in the proposed State. Dinkar Desai and P. S. Kamath played prominent part in drafting the *Memorandum for United Karnataka State* submitted by the K.P.C.C. to the States' Reorganisation Commission in 1954. When the new State of Mysore came into existence on 1st November, 1956, Uttara Kannada came to be transferred to it together with the other three districts from Bombay Province, viz., Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum.

The Agrarian Movement

The agrarian movement that was organised in the district to press the principle "land to the tiller" is also a notable development. It was started in the 1940s by the efforts of Dinkar Desai of Ankola, renowned writer and member of the Servants of India Society and an avowed Socialist. The peasants' organisation was called Raita Koota. So strong was the movement that Dinkar Desai was externed from the district (not permitted to enter it) by the Bombay Government for five years (from 1940) and Sheshagiri Pikle and Dayananda Nadkarni took leadership. In the general elections of 1952, the Socialists contested all assembly seats in the district and one of them won, and the Socialist party polled 41% of the total votes as against 47% of the Indian National Congress. A Kannada weekly, *Janasevaka* was also started by Desai in 1955. The movement became so intense in the 1950s, that the Socialists were voted to power in the Ankola Taluk Board in 1959. The movement not only demanded protection of tenancy rights and measures against arbitrary eviction of tenants but also for fixation of rent (*geni*) by law and enhancement of wages of agricultural labour. It agitated over the methods of implementing the levy system and for the release of cultivable forest lands for agriculture also. As a result, one lakh acres of forest land was released and earmarked for agricultural use in the late 1960s. The leaders of the movement also took to constructive activities like spread of education, and Dinkar Desai and Sheshagiri Pikle took initiative in the establishment of the Canara Welfare Trust in 1953 (see Chapters XV and XVIII). The agrarian agitation had strengthened the Socialist movement to such an extent in 1967 that the Praja-Socialist Party (the P.S.P. into which the Socialist Party had merged) won five out of the six seats to Mysore Legislative Assembly in the 1967 general elections and Dinkar Desai was elected to the Lok Sabha. This agrarian movement was a special phenomenon of Uttara Kannada, and an equally strong movement was evidenced only in neighbouring Shimoga district in Karnataka.

taluks and they are termed as Siddis. Of late certain settlements of the Tibetans have also come to Mundgod. The contact of coastal people had with Arab traders helped their co-mingling with the local population. There is an interesting discussion regarding the racial origin of the Navayats of Bhatkal. The various racial elements including the indigenous, the various religious traditions and regional customs, and three cultural units—patrilineal, matrilineal and totemist—have helped in evolving the culture of Uttara Kannada, which has shaped the life of the people. People of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada have many similarities in culture, tradition, and many aspects of religious and social life, since the whole of coastal tract was a single district called Kanara, before 1862.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

The Uttara Kannada district has been an inhabited tract from ancient times. But it is worth noting that it is not the same people who inhabited the district in ancient times as the various types of people seen at present. Brahma *srishti* (Upghats or Balaghat) and Parashuram *srishti* (Below ghats or Payanghat) are the names of the two divisions of the district, as mentioned in *Skanda Purana*. Chandragutti in Shimoga district, on the border of Uttara Kannada, is a centre of worship of Renuka (Guttyamma) and Parashurama. The earliest communities that settled on this Parashurama *srishti* are the inhabitants of Tuluva viz., Mahars, Koragars and Mogers. Gersoppa region has been called as Tuluva in inscriptions. The Haslars, the Mukris, the Agers, the Halakki Vokkals and Namadharis (Halepaiks) appear to be some other original settlers.

Between 300 to 200 B.C., when there was a great famine for 12 years according to tradition in Northern India, there was a wholesale emigration from the North and they included Jains and Buddhists also. They also settled along the West Coast. The Nadavars appear to be descendants of the Jains. There is a strong tradition of the Shatavahanas and later Mayura Sharman establishing many *agraharas*. The Halakki Vokkals have developed totemism with masked dances accompanied by drums and other instruments. There had been large-scale migration from Goa and Konkan of the Marathas, the Gabits, the Kunbis, the Saraswat Brahmanas, etc. Many run-away Negro slaves from that region settled down in Haliyal and Supa

Population

The population of the district according to the 1981 census was 10,72,034 out of whom 8,00,241 persons lived in the rural areas and 2,71,793 persons lived in the urban areas. Between 1971 and 1981 the total decennial rate of increase of population was 26.16 per cent, the percentage of growth for the rural and urban areas being 14.44 and 80.58 respectively. Out of the total population of 10,72,034 in 1981, 5,47,413 were males and 5,24,621 were females. The district contained 2.89 per cent of the total population of the State in an area which constituted 5.37 per cent of the State's area. It ranked 16th in respect of population and it holds the 10th place in point of area among the 19 districts of the State.

Growth of Population

In 1881 the district had a population of 4,21,932 persons. The table given hereunder shows the variations in the population during 100 years from 1881 to 1981.*

Year	Population	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4
1881	4,21,932		
1891	4,46,453	+ 24,521	+ 5.80
1901	4,54,490	+ 8,037	+ 1.8
1911	4,30,548	- 23,942	- 5.27
1921	4,01,727	- 28,821	- 6.69

1	2	3	4
1931	4,17,835	+ 16,108	+ 4.01
1941	4,41,157	+ 23,322	+ 5.58
1951	5,17,780	+ 76,623	+17.37
1961	6,89,549	+1,71,769	+33.17
1971	8,49,105	+1,59,556	+23.14
1981	10,72,034	+2,22,929	+26.25

Source : 1) *Census of India*, 1971, Mysore General Population Tables.

2) *Census of India*, Paper 1 and 2, 1981, Karnataka Provisional Totals.

From the above, it is seen that in a period of 100 years from 1881 to 1981, the population of the district rose by 6,50,102 persons which meant an overall increase of 154.07 per cent, despite of setbacks in two decades. The percentage variations of the population have disclosed some interesting facts. Between 1881-1891 and 1891-1901, there was slow growth of population (+ 5.8 and +1.8% respectively) in the district. Between 1901-1911 and 1911-1921 there were negative rates due to famine and influenza epidemic of 1919. But there was more rapid rise of population after 1921. Till about the 1940's malaria depressed the population. With the eradication of the malaria, the population has grown steadily from 1951. There was a continuous increase of population, 17.37%, 33.17%, 23.14% and 26.25% during the decades 1941-51, 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively. Control of several other diseases, better health and medical facilities, improved nutrition and standard of living, expansion of industries and communications, development of agriculture, trade and commerce are the reasons for the large increases of population of the district during recent decades.

Drift in Population

The traders of Karwar, Sirsi and Kumta were either going or sending their agents to Bombay and Hubli. The Navayats, for example, are for long engaged in trade in far off places, leaving their families behind. A few educated persons were in Government employments outside the district. Some sent their sons to Bombay for education and employment. Many left the district permanently to Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum, Pune, Bombay or Bangalore when their children secured jobs in those places and settled there permanently, as

in the case of the Saraswats. Within the district, there was much movement of trade between the uplands and the coast, and of labour between the coast and the uplands. Traders, who attended fairs or weekly markets returned to their homes within a week. Those who went to the larger markets were absent from a week to a month. The demand for field labour in upland parts of the district was chiefly supplied in Yellapur from Goa, Karwar, Ankola, and Kumta and in Sirsi and Siddapur from Honavar and Dakshina Kannada district. For a month or two during summer, the demand for labour in mining, road making, pond-digging, well-sinking, and in forests, also brought considerable number of workmen from Dharwad and Belgaum areas. The Yellapur saw mills gave employment to a few persons.

The number of persons found in the district according to the place of birth, as in 1881 were as follows

Born in the district	3,72,805
Not born in the district	49,035
Dharwad	17,232
Madras	7,172
Belgaum	6,700
Goa, Daman and Diu	6,582
Mysore	4,125
Southern Maratha States	4,125
Ratnagiri	1,185
Kaladgi (Bijapur)	801
Sholapur	267
Satara	189
Poona	146
Ahmednagar	44
Bombay	117
Gujarat	179
Other parts of India and outside India	770

Source : *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XV, Part I, Kanara, Bombay, 1883.

The 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 live in towns engaging themselves in various kind of urban business. The notion that town life is dependable and easy going as compared with uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent, for drift in population. Some times, 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 arecanut gardens, mines and development works. Many households from Kerala, Orissa, Andhra, Maharashtra and other States are working in sugar industries at Sirsi and Honavar, Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company, Electro Metallurgical Works, and West Coast Paper Mills at Dandeli. Tibetans are rehabilitated at Tatti-halla of Mundgod taluk. The number of immigrant persons found in the district as the time of Census enumeration in 1971 were as follows

	Rural	Urban	Unclassifiable
1	2	3	4
A. Born in India	6,99,057	1,45,318	405
I. Within the State of enumeration	6,85,062	1,35,743	60
a) Born in the place of enumeration	4,35,977	83,978	—
b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	1,88,420	30,395	—
c) Born in other districts of the State	60,665	21,370	20
II. Born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration	13,995	9,575	345
a) States :			
Andhra Pradesh	2,320	735	20
Bihar	35	25	—
Gujarat	145	180	—
Haryana	5	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	10	60	70
Jammu & Kashmir	5	—	—
Kerala	1,515	1,675	85
Madhya Pradesh	15	100	—

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	5,275	3,170	—
Nagaland	5	—	—
Orissa	5	15	—
Punjab	85	30	10
Rajasthan	400	290	—
Tamil Nadu	1,200	1,255	—
Uttara Pradesh	180	140	120
West Bengal	20	55	10
b) Union Territories :			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	5	—
Delhi	—	30	—
Goa, Daman, Diu	2,775	1,805	30
Pondicherry	—	5	—
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	3,815		
Burma	10		
Nepal	175		
Pakistan	55		
Srilanka	5		
Elsewhere	3,570		
D. Countries in Africa	20		
Kenya	20		
Unclassifiable	490		

Source : Census of India, Mysore, 1971, Part II-D, Migration Tables.

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 in Uttara Kannada district was 104 per sq km in 1981 (rural 79, urban 1,581), and this was far below the State average which was 194, per sq km (rural 140, urban 2,914). The district occupied the last place among the districts of the State in respect of density in 1981; because 81 per cent of the area of the district of Uttara Kannada is covered with forests. Only four taluks viz. Bhatkal (370), Kumta (192), Karwar (172), Honavar (171) and Haliyal (156) exceed the district average (104) in this respect. Supa taluk (27) has the lowest density, the densities of other taluks being Ankola (88), Mundgod (88), Badapur (99), Sirsi (102), and Yellapur (46).

Sex ratio

The proportion of females in the State as a whole has been decreased from 983 per thousand in 1901 to 963 in 1981. In Uttara Kannada district, the ratio, however fluctuated as shown in the table hereunder.

Year	No. of females per thousand males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1901	925	920	974
1911	956	942	1,054
1921	968	957	1,043
1931	952	941	1,017
1941	965	959	995
1951	967	942	1,054
1961	946	945	951
1971	957	956	959
1981	958	965	939

One of the reasons for fluctuations is seasonal immigration. Death at child births was one of the causes for the ratio being low during the decade and in the rural areas. Improved medical facilities have slightly improved the ratio. In rural areas of the district, the sex ratio has increased from 920 in 1901 to 965 in 1981 with fluctuations during 1931 and 1951. In the district as a whole, and in rural areas of the district, males outnumbered females in all these years. In urban areas, females outnumbered males in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1951 and males outnumbered in the rest of the years. Exodus of urban males seeking jobs in Bombay before States Reorganisation is one of the causes for this. In Bhatkal (1039) and Honavar (1,011) taluks, females outnumbered in 1981 (in Bhatkal town, most of the Navayat males will be away for trade). In Karwar taluk, females are equal to males in number. And in the other taluks, males outnumbered the females. Among the towns, Bhatkal (1,094) and Ankola (1,027) had the highest sex ratio in 1981 and in the other towns males outnumbered females. Ganeshgudi a newly added town in 1981 had the lowest sex ratio (734 females for 1,000 males). Most of the people in this township are employees of the Kali Hydro-Electric Project, and have recently come to the place.

The sex-wise population of several taluks of the district as in 1981 is given below.

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
1	2	4	5
Ankola	41,065	39,992	81,057
Bhatkal	47,567	49,329	96,896
Haliyal	69,171	63,381	1,32,552
Honavar	63,672	64,316	1,27,988
Karwar	62,821	62,814	1,25,635
Kumta	58,899	58,426	1,17,325
Mundgod	31,028	27,647	58,745
Siddapur	43,614	40,911	84,525
Sirsi	70,507	64,600	1,35,107
Supa	27,700	24,515	52,215
Yellapur	31,299	28,690	59,989

Age distribution

The following table reveals the distribution of population by age-group of the district as in 1971.

Age-group	Population	Percentage	State's percentage
1	2	3	4
0-14	3,64,285	42.90	42.44
15-19	82,981	9.78	9.14
20-24	67,374	7.93	8.04
25-29	59,376	7.00	7.25
30-39	1,01,403	11.94	12.09
40-49	76,512	9.02	9.05
50-59	50,298	5.92	5.88
60+	46,835	5.51	6.10
Age not stated	41	N	0.01

Source : General Report Census of India, 1971, Mysore, Part-I, A Volume I.

The proportion of young population (0-14 years) in 1971 was 42.9 per cent, while that of population (60+ years) accounted for 5.51

per cent. The proportion of working population (15-59 years) was 51.59 per cent (corresponding percentage for the state is 51.45 per cent). The population of age-groups 0-14 and 60+ are on the other hand considered as not in labour force. The dependency ratio on the working population in Uttara Kannada district was 94. It means that every 100 persons have to support 94 dependent persons who are in the age-group of 0-14 years and 60 years and above. There is a fairly large proportion of young below five years of age in the district. This confirms the fact that the dependency ratio is high in the district. The expectation of life (longevity) for Karnataka as a whole approximately holds good, for Uttara Kannada district also. It increased from 1901-11 to 1966-1970. This shows that there has been a improvement in health conditions.

Age at Marriage

According to a survey (conducted by Dr. N. Hatti, Rolf Ohlsson of Meddelande Fran Ekonomisk-historiska Institution Lunds Universitet in 1961-1979) of the 2,725 households covering a population of 19,381 (25% of rural population) comprising Brahmanas and Namadhari Naiks of Sirsi taluk, there has been considerable shift in the age of marriage not only with regard to females but also in the case of men. In 1979, the observed median age of marriage is 22.2 years for Brahmanas and 19.3 years for Namadharis, the Indian Census age at marriage of women was increased from 16.1 years (1961) to 17.3 (years 1971). Marriages are often delayed until the girls parents can accumulate the funds to meet the expenses of dowry. Among the Brahmanas, parents emphasise the importance of longer period of school or college education for girls. Hence education had a great impact on delay of marriages. There is a change in attitudes towards education among the Namadharis as well. The reduction in the proportion of intra-relative marriages may have contributed to the marriage delay.

The mean age at marriage for the state was 24.78 years for males and 17.91 years for females as in 1971. The mean age at marriage for males in urban areas of the state was 26.10 as against 19.48 years in the case of females. The corresponding figures for rural areas were 24.25 years and 17.83 years respectively.

The statement given in the next page shows the distribution of 1,000 males/females according to marital status of the district as in 1971.

	Males	Females
Total	1,000	1,000
Never married	621	510
Married	353	363
Widowed	23	4
Unspecified	N	N

The 'Never married' males are more than the females. The males in the 'married', 'widowed' and 'divorced' category are less than the females.

The following table gives the marital status-wise population in rural and urban areas of the district as in 1971.

	Males	Females	Total
Rural			
Never married	2,20,002	1,72,707	3,92,709
Married	1,26,915	1,23,750	2,50,665
Widowed	8,788	43,628	52,406
Divorced	1,220	1,331	2,551
Unspecified status	217	60	277
Urban			
Never married	49,487	39,062	88,549
Married	26,176	26,901	53,077
Widowed	1,236	7,515	8,751
Divorced	115	205	320
Unspecified	—	—	—

Source : Census of India, Mysore. Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables 1971.

Among the married, males are more than females in rural areas and females are more than males in urban areas of the district. Among unmarried, males are more both in rural and urban areas. The widowed and divorced are more among women both in rural and urban areas.

The successive statements give the distribution of total population, rural and urban by age groups, sex and marital status of the district as in 1971.

Age and Marital Status
Rural Population

Age Groups	Marital Status														
	Total Population				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
	Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	698608	357132	341476	220002	172707	126915	123750	8770	43628	1220	1331	217	60		
0-9	205908	102152	103756	102152	103756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	97028	49612	47416	49382	46495	220	981	5	45	—	—	10	10	—	—
15-19	66966	35140	31826	34388	18040	722	13499	—	217	—	60	30	10	—	—
20-24	53618	27604	26014	20450	3202	7034	22200	30	512	40	100	50	—	—	—
25-29	47864	23171	24693	6713	529	16208	23035	120	899	123	230	10	—	—	—
30-34	40738	20078	20660	2691	190	16977	18677	240	1492	170	291	—	10	—	—
35-39	41579	21561	20018	1091	90	19860	17114	450	2594	150	220	10	—	—	—
40-44	34529	18691	15738	829	80	17043	11702	629	3796	180	150	10	10	—	—
45-49	29034	16032	13002	689	80	14304	8158	809	4574	200	170	30	20	—	—
50-54	25110	13300	11810	672	80	11435	4335	1043	7335	120	60	30	—	—	—
55-59	16956	9429	7527	381	70	8065	2043	903	5394	70	20	10	—	—	—
60-64	17133	8739	8394	239	30	6846	1141	1574	7213	80	10	—	—	—	—
65-69	9936	5311	4625	169	10	3936	716	1126	3889	60	10	20	—	—	—
70+	12270	6298	5972	149	30	4265	259	1854	5673	30	10	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	39	14	25	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Census of India, 1971, Mysore, Social & Cultural Tables & Fertility Tables-Part-II.C (ii)-1977, Bangalore.

Age and Marital Status-1971
Urban Population

Age Groups	Total Population				Marital Status								
	Persons		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	150497	76814	73683	49487	39062	26176	26901	1236	7515	115	205	—	—
0-9	41771	21076	20695	21076	20695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	19578	10040	9538	10035	9423	—	110	5	5	—	—	—	—
15-19	16015	8129	7886	8029	6274	90	1577	5	10	5	25	—	—
20-24	13756	6900	6856	6091	1989	799	4782	—	60	10	25	—	—
25-29	11512	5654	5858	2573	366	3041	5382	30	95	10	15	—	—
30-34	9840	5209	4631	722	80	4452	4346	20	180	15	25	—	—
35-39	9246	4884	4362	251	55	4558	3892	55	390	20	25	—	—
40-44	7169	4003	3166	159	50	3719	2426	115	670	10	20	—	—
45-49	5880	3170	2710	100	35	2940	1955	125	695	5	25	—	—
50-54	4875	2435	2440	55	30	2245	1200	135	1195	—	15	—	—
55-59	3357	1780	1577	65	25	1544	552	156	990	15	10	—	—
60-64	3489	1647	1842	59	30	1419	405	154	1397	15	10	—	—
65-69	1489	719	770	35	—	565	157	115	608	5	10	—	—
70+	2518	1166	1352	35	10	804	117	322	1220	5	5	—	—
Age not Stated	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Census of India, 1971, Mysore, Social & Cultural Tables & Fertility Tables-Part-II.C (ii)-1977, Bangalore.

Age and Marital Status-1971
Total Population

Age Groups	Total Population						Marital Status					
	Persons		Male		Female		Never Married		Married		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	849105	433946	415159	269289	217769	153091	150651	10014	51143	1335	1536	217
0-9	247679	123228	124451	123228	124451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	116606	59652	56954	59417	55918	220	981	5	45	—	—	10
15-19	82981	43269	39712	42417	24314	812	15076	5	227	5	8	10
20-24	67374	34504	32870	26541	5191	7833	26982	30	572	50	125	50
25-29	59376	28825	30551	9286	895	19249	28417	150	994	130	245	10
30-34	50578	25287	25291	3413	270	21429	23023	260	1672	185	316	—
35-39	50825	26445	24380	1342	145	24418	21006	505	2984	170	245	10
40-44	41598	22694	18904	988	130	20762	14128	744	4466	190	170	10
45-49	34914	19202	15712	789	115	17244	10113	934	5269	205	195	30
50-54	29985	15735	14250	727	110	13680	5535	1178	8530	120	75	30
55-59	20313	11209	9104	446	95	9609	2595	1059	6384	85	30	10
60-64	20622	10386	10236	298	60	8265	1546	1728	8610	95	20	—
65-69	11425	6030	5394	204	10	4501	873	1240	4497	65	15	20
70+	14788	7464	7324	184	40	5069	376	2176	6893	35	15	—
Age not Stated	41	16	25	9	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Census of India, 1971, Mysore, Social & Cultural Tables & Fertility Table-Part-II.C (ii)-1971, Bangalore.

Workers and occupations

Of the total population of the State in 1981, 40.24 per cent are workers and 59.76 per cent are non-workers, whereas in 1971, 34.75 per cent are workers and 65.26 are non-workers. The corresponding figures for Uttara Kannada district in 1981 are 38.43 and 61.57 per cent whereas the figures for 1971 are 33.68 and 66.32 per cent. There were 2,86,624 male workers and 78,057 female workers in 1981. Among the non-workers there were 2,53,238 males and 4,06,851 females. In rural area there were 2,20,487 male workers, 67,178 female workers, and among the non-workers 1,81,026 were males and 2,89,324 were females. In urban area there were 66,137 male workers and 10,879 female workers. Among the non-workers in urban area 72,212 are males and 1,17,527 are females. Both in 1971 and 1981 the largest number of workers are in agricultural, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. The next highest number of workers is in other services (1971) and other workers (1981). The following tables give the distribution of workers in the district among the nine categories as in 1971 and 1981.

	Workers and non-workers 1971					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent- age to total workers	Number	Percent- age to total workers	Number	Percent- age to total workers
Cultivators	87,067	38.0	20,038	35.2	1,07,105	37.4
Agricultural labourers	33,905	14.8	16,090	28.3	49,995	17.5
Livestock, Forestry, etc.	34,194	14.9	6,200	10.9	40,394	14.1
Mining and Quarrying	3,228	1.4	1,567	2.7	4,795	1.7
Industries :						
a) Household	6,587	2.9	1,091	1.9	7,678	2.7
b) Non-household	14,147	6.1	2,100	3.7	16,247	5.7
Construction	4,059	1.7	980	1.7	5,039	1.7
Trade & Commerce	14,406	6.3	2,091	3.7	16,497	5.7
Transport, Storage & Communication	9,450	4.1	1,296	2.9	10,746	3.7
Other services	22,020	9.6	5,423	9.5	27,443	9.5
Total workers	2,29,063	52.78	56,876	13.7	2,85,939	33.68
Non-workers	2,04,883	47.2	3,58,283	86.3	5,63,166	66.32
Total	4,33,946	—	4,15,159	—	8,49,105	—

Source : Census of India-1971-Mysore, General Population Tables.

Workers and Non-workers 1981							
		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent- age to main workers	Number	Percent- age to main workers	Number	Percent- age to main workers
I	Cultivators	1,07,635	37.5	27,591	28.94	1,33,226	37.08
II	Agricultural Labourers	33,552	11.7	22,879	29.31	56,401	15.46
V(a)	Household Industry	9,132	3.2	1,555	1.2	10,687	2.93
	*Other workers	1,36,335	37.6	26,032	33.35	1,62,367	44.52
V	Marginal workers	7,551	—	39,713	—	47,264	—
	Total main workers	2,86,624	—	78,057	—	3,64,681	—
	Non-workers	2,53,238	—	4,06,851	—	6,60,089	—

Source : Census of India-1981-Karnataka-Paper I-Final Population Totals.

*The category wise break-up figures for this item are not available.

Urban population

Out of the total population of 10,72,034, village dwellers were 8,00,241 and 2,71,793 persons resided in towns as in 1981. The population of the towns in the district was as under in 1981.

Sl. No.	Town	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ambikanagar (SA)	4,293	3,441	7,734
2.	Ankola (M)	5,996	6,157	12,153
3.	Bhatkal (M)	12,256	13,409	25,665
4.	Dandeli (M)	25,032	22,593	47,625
5.	Ganeshgudi (M)	28,039	2,083	4,922
6.	Haliyal (M)	8,047	7,608	15,655
7.	Honavar (M)	7,629	7,495	15,124
8.	Karwar (M)	24,831	22,379	47,210
9.	Kumta (M)	11,726	11,659	23,385
10.	Mundgod (M)	5,425	4,907	10,332
11.	Siddapur (M)	5,873	5,416	11,289
12.	Sisri (M)	20,047	18,860	38,907
13.	Yellapur (M)	6,166	5,626	11,792
Total		1,40,160	1,31,633	2,71,793

M=Municipal Town. SA=Special Area.

The following statement gives the figures of rural and urban population with a sex-wise break-up for the district as in 1971 and 1981.

Sex	1971			1981		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	3,57,132	76,814	433,946	407,253	140,160	547,413
Female	3,41,476	73,684	415,159	392,988	131,633	524,621
Total	6,98,608	150,497	849,105	800,241	271,793	1,072,034

The growth rate of urban population in the district during the decade 1901-1911 was +26.42; which is high in comparison with most of the other districts of the State. No new towns were added at 1911 census and the increase of population is entirely due to the increase of the population of the existing towns of which Karwar has nearly doubled its population (9,648 to 18,159). There was a fall (-5.09) in urban population of the district during the next decade 1911-1921. Ulvi which was a town in 1911 was declassified in 1921. All the towns of the district except Kumta lost population during the period. The population of Karwar town decreased from 18,159 to 12,861 during this period. The urban growth rates during the decades 1921-31 (+10.25) and 1931-41 (+26.74) are only due to the expansion of existing towns since no new towns were added at the 1931 and 1941 censuses. The rapid increase of urban population in 1931-41 (+26.74%) is due to high population addition in some towns such as Gokarn (5,161 to 10,082) and Sirsi (7,109 to 10,451) apart from the increases in the other towns. The urban growth rate in 1941-51 was very high (64.93%), largely due to the addition of six class V towns (Chitakul, Haldipur, Majali, Manki, Mavalli and Shirali) in 1951 Census. Karwar and other towns continued to grow during the decade. In 1961, all the six class V towns added in 1951 census were deleted, and this has resulted in a negative rate or fall in Urban population of 2.18% despite the high increases of population in towns such as Sirsi (13,226 to 2,240) and Karwar (19,764 to 23,906) and the addition of a class V town Kumbarkop in the 1961 Census. The urban growth rate of 24.52% in 1961-71 can be considered as average and is attributable to the inclusion of Yellapur as a new class V town in the 1971 census and the increase in population of the existing towns. The district had the highest urban growth of 80.58% during the decade

1971-1981 among the districts of the State, the corresponding figure for the State being 50.39%. In terms of absolute figures, the urban population of the district in 1971 was 1,50,497 and this has increased to 2,71,793 in 1981. The sudden spurt in urban population is due to the classification of five places (Ankola, Ambikanagar, Ganeshgudi, Mundgod and Siddapur), as urban in 1981, in view of the fact that they satisfied the criteria of urban definition. The increase in population of the other towns is also another contributory factor.

Growing Urbanisation

The total urban area, as in 1981, was 172 sq km or roughly 1.67 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. As already stated, the urban population of the district in 1981 was 2,71,793 i.e., 25.35 per cent of the total population of the district, and the number of towns was 13. Out of the total urban population 2,71,793, a total of 1,82,792 persons were living in class III towns and 76,345 persons in Class IV towns, 7,734 persons in Class V towns and 4,922 in class VI towns. The class-wise distribution of towns and their percentages to the total urban population as in 1981 are given below

Town	Class	Percentage to the total urban population
Ambikanagar	V	2.84
Ankola	IV	4.47
Bhatkal	III	9.44
Dandeli	III	17.52
Ganeshgudi	V	1.81
Haliyal	IV	5.76
Honavar	IV	5.56
Karwar	III	17.37
Kumta	III	8.60
Mundgod	IV	3.80
Siddapur	IV	4.15
Sirsi	III	14.31
Yellapur	IV	4.34

The table given in the next page shows the growth rates of population in respect of various towns of the district during the decades 1961-1971 and 1971-1981.

Town	Growth rate in 1961-71	Popula- tion in 1971	Popula- tion in 1981	Growth rate in 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5
Ambikanagar (S.A.)	—	—**	7,734	—
Ankola	—	5,505	12,153	120.76
Bhatkal	24.30	18,732	25,665	37.01
Dandeli	218.25	25,425	47,625	87.31
Ganeshgudi (S.A.)	—	—*	4,922	—
Haliyal	17.60	12,163	15,655	28.71
Honavar	19.05	12,444	15,124	21.54
Karwar	16.16	27,770	47,210	70.00
Kumta	17.81	19,112	23,385	22.36
Mundgod	—	5,444*	10,332	89.78
Siddapur (Kondli)	—	6,078*	11,289	85.73
Sirsi	34.54	28,576	38,907	36.15
Yellapur	—	6,275	11,792	87.92

* These were villages in 1971 and classified as towns in 1981.

** The Ambikanagar Township was formed during the execution of Kali Hydro-Electric Project in March, 1971.

Towns

In 1901, there were eight towns in the district. They were, Karwar, Bhatkal, Gokarn, Honavar, Kumta, Sirsi, Haliyal, and Ulvi. In 1921, the number of towns reduced to seven, as Ulvi was declassified as a village. In 1951, the number of towns increased to 13, with an addition of six towns (Chitakul, Haldipur, Majali, Manki, Mavalli and Shirali). In 1961, the number of towns decreased to nine by declassification of five places (Haldipur, Majali, Manki, Mavalli and Shirali) and Kumbarakop was added. In 1971 Gokarn and Kumbarakop were deleted and Yellapur town was added. The number of towns became eight. In 1981, the number of towns became 13, by addition of five towns, Ambikanagar, Ankola, Siddapur, Ganeshgudi and Mundgod.

Karwar, the head-quarters of the district of Uttara Kannada, was a class V town in 1901 with a population of 6,929, and in 1961,

it became a class III town with a population of 10,453. The rate of growth of population of this town during the decades 1941-51, and 1951-61 were 24.99 and 20.96 respectively. Its population was 27,770 in 1971. It ranked second in the district, first being Sirsi, a commercial centre. In 1981, it had a population of 47,210, being second in the district, the first being Dandeli. Its main activities are services, trade and industry. Karwar has become a centre of Education with a first grade college, a polytechnic, a B.Ed. college. The caustic soda factory has added to its industrial population.

Sirsi, was a class V town in 1901 with a population of 6,125. It became a class IV town in 1941 with a population of 10,451 and a class III town (21,240) in 1961. It ranked first (28,576) in 1971 in the district. Its population increased to 38,907 in 1981, which ranked third in the district. It is the headquarters of a revenue sub-division. Its primary activities are services, trade and commerce and industry. Kamadhenu Co-operative Dairy and Fruit Processing Society Ltd., and Kadamba Sugar Industries Private Ltd., have come up in Sirsi. The town is becoming an educational centre with colleges, high schools and other institutions. Dandeli (7,989) was a Class V town in 1961 and a class III town in 1971 (25,425). Its populations raised to 47,625 in 1981 and ranks first in the district in population, mainly due to its industries.

In 1901, Bhatkal was a Class V town with a population of 6,964 and it became a Class IV town with a population of 10,718 in 1941. Its population raised to 18,732 in 1971 and 25,645 in 1981, and it became a class III town. Its main activities are trade and commerce. In 1901, Kumta was a class V town with a population of 6,711. It became a class IV town in 1921 (10,650). Its population raised continuously, and it was 19,112 in 1971 and 23,385 in 1981. It became a Class III town in 1981. Its main activities are services, trade and commerce. Honavar in 1855 had a population of 11,968. In 1872 it had a decrease in population (5,191) as the place lost its importance when Karwar became the district headquarters. In 1881, it had a population of 6,658. In 1901 its population was 6,929 and it was a class V town. In 1961 it became a class IV town with a population of 10,453. Its population raised to 12,444 in 1971 and 15,124 in 1981. Its main activities are trade, commerce, industry and services. There are tile factories, boat making units and ice candy factories here. Haliyal was a class VI town (3,282) in 1901. It became a class IV town in 1961 (10,343) its population raised to

12,163 in 1971 and 15,655 in 1981. Its main activities are trade, commerce and industry. Udaya Sugar Industry has come up here. Yellapur became a Class V town in 1971 (6,275). Its population raised to 11,792 in 1981 and became a Class IV town in 1981. Five towns namely Ankola, Mundgod and Siddapur (Class IV), Ambikannagar (Class V), and Ganeshgudi (Class V) were newly added.

Rural Population

According to 1881 Census, there were 3,64,4010 inhabitants in Uttara Kannada district in 1,102 villages. This gave an average of one village for 3.54 sq miles and 330 people to each village. Of the 1102 villages, 271 had less than 100 people, 276 had people between 100 and 200, 382 had people between 200 and 500, 111 had between 500 and 1000, 47 had between 1000 and 200, eight had people between 2000 and 3000 and six had people between 3000 and 5000. Besides the 1102 villages there were 2490 inhabited and 80 uninhabited hamlets in the district.

The number of villages having a population of less than 500 is decreasing over the past 80 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	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 500	84.95	86.71	83.00	74.52	69.34	22.19
Between 500 & 900	9.31	7.83	9.15	14.70	17.85	21.68
„ 1000 & 1999	3.57	3.48	4.20	6.60	7.72	19.19
„ 2000 & 4999	1.65	1.42	2.51	3.86	4.40	26.48
„ 5000 & 9999	0.36	0.40	0.73	0.32	0.69	7.53
„ 10000 & above	0.16	0.16	0.32	—	—	2.93

The taluk-wise distribution tables for 1971 and 1981 of inhabited villages and rural population in each taluk as also the number of villages and population group are given in the next page.

Census of 1971

Taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural Population	Population range between 500 and 999	
			No. of villages	Population
Ankola	85	67,871	21	14,584
Bhatkal	62	52,924	13	8,911
Haliyal	110	47,519	17	12,024
Honavar	96	94,093	21	14,846
Karwar	59	76,707	14	9,786
Kumta	114	81,631	24	17,441
Mundgod	78	44,464	10	6,119
Siddapur	199	73,802	36	23,674
Sirsi	224	85,654	47	32,046
Supa	137	35,762	11	7,610
Yellapur	130	38,181	17	11,818
Total	1,295	6,98,608	231	1,58,859

Census of 1981

Taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total rural population	Population range between 500-999	
			No. of villages	Population
Ankola	84	68,904	24	16,742
Bhatkal	63	71,231	9	6,730
Haliyal	111	61,538	22	16,014
Honavar	95	112,864	19	14,071
Karwar	55	78,425	13	10,028
Kumta	112	93,940	22	15,902
Mundgod	79	48,413	16	10,593
Siddapur	194	73,236	32	22,076
Sirsi	226	96,200	59	39,877
Supa	137	47,293	14	9,048
Yellapur	127	48,197	18	12,381
Total	1,283	800,241	248	1,73,462

The Rural area (10,119 sq km) is about 98.33 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. In 1981, the rural population (8,00,241) accounted for 74.6 per cent of the total population of 1,07,2034. The number of inhabited villages for every 100 square km of the area, for the district is 12. In 1981, more than one-fourth

of the rural population was found living in villages having a population of less than 900 each, accounted for 8.4 per cent of the total number of villages in the district.

Houses and Households

In 1801, there were 41,380 houses in the district (including those of Kundapur taluk). As in 1881, the total number of houses in Uttara Kannada district was 74,991, the number of occupied houses being 68,832 and the number of un-occupied houses being 6,159. This worked out to average number of houses per square mile as 19.17. The average number of inmates per occupied houses as 6.12 inmates. In 1951 there were a total of 91,689 occupied houses and 1,04,222 household in the district, with 70,154 houses* and 79,564 households in rural areas and 21,535 houses and 24,677 households in urban areas. In 1961, the total number of occupied residential houses increased to 1,26,939 with 1,02,942 houses in rural areas and 23,988 houses in urban areas. The following table shows taluk-wise distribution of houses and households as in 1971 and 1981.

Taluk	1971		1981	
	Number of houses	Number of households	Number of houses	Number of households
Ankola	11,866	12,600	13,766	14,417
Bhatkal	10,953	12,075	14,256	14,838
Haliyal	14,475	16,113	23,509	24,746
Honavar	17,755	18,759	20,708	21,665
Karwar	17,403	20,354	23,628	24,466
Kumta	15,928	17,071	19,184	19,588
Mundgod	7,333	8,229	9,726	10,113
Siddapur	10,107	11,040	13,042	13,478
Sirsi	15,899	17,468	20,950	21,745
Supa	6,050	7,393	10,537	11,567
Yellapur	6,869	7,138	9,924	10,321
Total	1,34,638	1,48,240	1,79,230	1,86,944

*A census house means a dwelling house with a separate main entrance. More than one household might be found in the same census house.

A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from road or common court yard 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).

Institutional and Houseless Population

The institutional population covers the people residing in institutions providing boarding and lodging and similar facilities, like hotels, hostels, boarding homes, *mathas*, hospitals, orphanages, rescue-homes, *ashramas*, jails, lock-ups, etc. There are many persons who have no houses to live in and their number finds a place in 1971 and 1981 enumeration. The table on p. 211 gives the number of persons who resided in such institutions and taluk-wise number of houseless persons for the years 1971 and 1981.

Disabled Population

Upto 1931, the Census collected data not only on the blind and the deaf-mutes but also on the insane and the leprosy patients. Long after the Census of 1931, the data on the disabled was again collected during the International Year of the Disabled (1981). This was with a view of meaningful programmes for the rehabilitation of the disabled. The data on crippled has been collected during 1981 census for the first time. The data was collected on the following types of disability (1) Totally blind (2) Totally crippled (3) Totally dumb.

The following statement gives the figures of deaf-mutes (dumb), blind and other infirm people in the district for some years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaf-Mutes (dumb)</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>
1881	359	320	98 (Unsound mind)	— 54 (Lepers)	831
1901	259	201		—	460
1911	344	213		—	557
1921	303	342		—	645
1931	296	143		—	439
1981	507	311	714 (crippled)		1,532

There is increase in the recorded figure of disabled population by 1981 over those of previous years. The weakening of superstitious beliefs with the advance of education has helped the recording of these disabilities. The number of medical institutions, primary health centres and general health measures in the rural areas of the district has considerably expanded. Voluntary organisations are coming forward with various kinds of programmes for the

Taluk	Institutional population				Houseless population			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ankola	524	392	853	729	20	14	136	100
Bhatkal	34	7	41	397	66	31	104	80
Haliyal	392	100	492	836	128	67	894	680
Honavar	254	122	376	356	103	37	85	63
Karwar	645	193	838	2,513	504	83	520	265
Kumta	448	138	586	460	204	59	198	92
Mundgod	1,165	267	1,432	1,528	274	218	69	58
Siddapur	342	84	426	383	457	483	501	372
Sirsi	2,008	600	2,608	783	644	514	458	324
Supa	291	77	368	492	402	256	708	530
Yellapur	291	101	392	419	274	202	299	199
Total	6,394	2,018	8,412	8,896	3,076	1,964	3,972	2,763
				10,383				6,735

rehabilitation of the disabled. Employment opportunities for the disabled in the Government departments are provided. A pension scheme for them is also introduced.

The rural and urban break-up of disabled population of the district as in 1981 is as follows: (The respective percentages are given in the brackets):

	<i>Dumb</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Crippled</i>
Rural	438 (86.4)	273 (87.8)	625 (87.3)
Urban	69 (13.6)	38 (12.2)	89 (12.7)

Incidence of disabilities is greater in rural areas than urban areas. It is due to the lack of public health and services in rural areas in addition to the general lack of nutrition, sanitation and the standards of personal hygiene and cleanliness. For a population of 10,000, there were three totally blind, seven totally crippled and five totally dumb persons. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas, were three and one, eight and three and six and three respectively.

The following statement gives the taluk-wise disabled population by type of disability as in 1981.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Blind</i>			<i>Crippled</i>			<i>Dumb</i>		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ankola	15	—	15	39	3	42	34	—	34
Bhatkal	27	2	29	37	5	42	52	3	55
Haliyal	25	13	38	52	29	81	29	19	48
Honavar	40	3	43	87	6	93	83	15	98
Karwar	50	3	53	83	14	97	56	10	66
Kumta	28	6	34	68	8	76	47	6	53
Mundgod	20	4	24	65	6	71	24	1	25
Siddapur	28	1	29	82	2	84	39	3	42
Sirsi	21	4	25	56	15	71	44	11	55
Supa	10	—	10	25	—	25	15	—	15
Yellapur	9	2	11	31	1	32	15	1	16
Total	273	38	311	625	89	714	438	69	507

Source: Census of India, Paper 2-1981, Provisional Population Totals, Bangalore.

LANGUAGES

Uttara Kannada is a unique district where a number of languages are spoken. Kannada was extant in Banavasi since ancient times as testified by epigraphs. There are Kannada suffixes like *gadde*, *halli*, *kodu*, *koppa*, *gudda*, *kere*, *kanu*, *palu*, (*halu*), *gundi*, *kani*, *kuli* and *keri*, in the names of a number of villages. A considerable sections of the people (23.38 p.c. in 1971) in the northern parts of the district including the up-ghat regions have Konkani as mother-tongue. But Konkani is understood and generally used by almost all, even by those whose mother-tongue is Kannada. An inscription of 1345 AD, at Shirali of Bhatkal taluk which records the grant of a *bidara* to the Brahmanas of the village "speaking both languages" and the languages appear to be Konkani and Kannada. Navayats of Bhatkal speak a distinct dialect of Konkani known as Navaiti which is at times written in Arabic script. The accent and style of speech of Soners of the district differ from the Konkani spoken by others. The Siddis also speak Konkani. But Kannada script was being used to write Konkani and even Marathi in this region, and also in Goa. (Marathi records in Kannada script from Goa of the 17th century are available). In the Khanapur-Haliyal belt, Hengadi, an admixture of Konkani and Marathi is also spoken. Despite the existence of the various linguistic and cultural groups like the Konkani, Marathi and Arabic, Kannada has been the predominant language in Uttara Kannada. In 1971, 56.58 per cent of the people of the district mentioned Kannada as their mother-tongue. In 1881, the corresponding percentage was higher, being 58.05%. In 1951 and 1961, the percentages were slightly lower being 54.7 and 54.19 respectively. The following statements give the distribution of population according to mother-tongues in 1881, 1951, 1961 and 1971 in the district.

1881

<i>Mother tongue</i>	<i>Number of persons speaking</i>	<i>Percentage to total population</i>
1	2	3
Kannada	2,44,895	58.1
Marathi	1,52,774	36.2
Hindustani	17,458	4.1
Telugu	4,725	1.0

1	2	3
Gujarati	703	0.2
Hindi	624	0.2
Malayalam	316	0.1
Potruguese-Konkani or Goanese	229	0.5
Tulu	215	0.5
Tamil	180	—
English	95	—
Kodava	26	—
Arabic	23	—
Chinese	17	—
Persian	7	—
Punjabi	2	—
German	1	—

Source : *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XV—Part I, Kanara, Bombay, 1883.

1951

Language	Number of persons speaking	Percentage of total population
1	2	3
Kannada	2,83,024	54.7
Konkani	1,53,737	29.7
Urdu	36,986	7.1
Marathi	36,330	7.0
Telugu	3,313	0.6
Malayalam	1,325	0.26
Tamil	940	0.18
Rajasthani	582	0.11
Tulu	508	0.10
Hindi	467	0.09
Gujarati	391	0.07
Sindhi	98	0.02
Kachchhi	43	—
Nepali	11	—
English	8	—

1	2	3
Bengali	5	—
Punjabi	5	—
Oriya	4	—
Burmese	3	—
Portuguese	3	—
Hindustani	1	—
Persian	1	—

Source : *Kanara District Census Hand Book*—Bombay 1952 (Based on the 1951 Census).

1961

Mother tongue	Number of persons speaking	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Kannada	3,73,701	54.19
Konkani	1,62,449	23.56
Marathi	72,622	10.53
Urdu	51,482	7.46
Telugu	12,251	1.77
Tamil	4,996	0.72
Malayalam	3,925	0.57
Hindi	2,756	0.39
Banjari	1,776	0.26
Gujarati	1,027	0.15
Tulu	937	0.13
Vadari	242	0.03
Marwari	200	0.03
Bahusar	194	0.03
Nawaiti	182	0.02
Punjabi	155	0.02
English	113	0.01
Sindhi	84	0.01
Kongar	70	0.01
Nepali	66	0.01
Harnshikari	59	0.01

1	2	3
Kshatriya Marathi	45	—
Arabic/Arbi	44	—
Bengali	34	—
Rajasthani	31	—
Daldi	30	—
Kachchhi	24	—
Oriya	23	—
Arva	8	—
Gorkhali	6	—
Korava	5	—
Galari Kannada	4	—
Sanskrita	2	—
Portuguese	2	—
Assamese	1	—
Kathiyawadi	1	—
Parsi	1	—
Yugoslavian	1	—

Source : District Census Hand Book, Census of India 1961 in North Kanara District.

1971

Languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India	Number of persons speaking	Percentage to total population
Kannada	4,80,436	56.58
Marathi	71,618	8.43
Urdu	66,838	7.87
Telugu	10,151	1.19
Hindi	5,605	0.66
Malayalam	5,074	0.59
Tamil	3,917	0.46
Gujarathi	586	0.07
Sindhi	140	0.02
Punjabi	131	0.02
Bengali	72	0.01
Oriya	21	—
Assamese	1	—

Languages (including mother tongue were grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India	No. of persons speaking	Percentages to total population
Konkani	1,98,585	23.38
Tibetan	4,216	0.49
Tulu	1,316	0.15
English	126	0.01
Gorkhali (Nepali)	115	0.01
Arabic	54	—
Kodava	15	—
Others	89	0.01

Source : Census of India, 1971, Mysore, Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables-1977.

DIALECTS OF KANNADA*

The Kannada language that is in use in the Uttara Kannada district is not a single homogeneous structure but it has several varieties with noticeable differences.

The Havyaka Kannada i.e., the Kannada used by Havyakas is markedly different from the standard Kannada as well as from the other varieties of the same area. This variety, especially that of the up-ghat or Malnad Havyakas is said to have retained many of the old and middle Kannada features, both of grammar and vocabulary. Many old forms like *anu/yanu* (ಅನು/ಯಾನು) 'I', *bakku* (ಬಕ್ಕು) 'may come', *solu* 'to peel off', *toti* (ತೊಟಿ) 'lip' etc., and peculiar words like *asri* (ಅಸರಿ) 'a drink', *tidu* (ತಿಡು) 'to weep', *nalgu* (ನಲ್ಗು) 'to drink at a stretch', *attrakani* (ಅತ್ರಾಕನಿ) 'difficulty', *hejjeli* (ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಲಿ) 'in the corner of', etc., are found here. *Adu bayndu/banju* (ಅದು ಬಾಯ್ಡು/ಬಾಂಜು) here means 'she (has) come' or 'it (has) come'. In this variety *navu* means 'we' but excluding the addressee and *engo/nango* means 'we' including the addressee. In the formation of verbs it retains the middle Kannada structure, to some extent. This is evidenced by forms like *hoguttnille* (Mid Kannada : *hoguttan illam*) '(he) doesn't go', *baruttnille* 'those people/things don't go', *kadiyttu* (ಕಾಡಿಯ್ತು) (Mid. Ka. *Kadidattu*) 'it has bitten', *hopale* (Old Ka. *popal*) 'to go', etc. Nasalization (popularly known as speaking from the nose) is characteristic feature of Havyaka Kannada.

* Note by Dr. K. P. Bhat.

The non-Brahmana varieties have much similarity in their grammar but they are different in their vocabulary. For example, to mean 'I go' the Bhandaris use *na hogtene*; the Nayaks use *na hogtini/hokkini* and the Nadavas, Halakkis and other coastal communities use *na hoti/hotini*. To mean 'I don't go' the respective usages are *na hogadilla (hoguvudu illa)*, *na hogakalla/hokkalla (hogalike illa)*. The words to mean 'it is (here)' in different communities are *iddu* (Havyaka), *ade* (Bhandari) and *ayti* (other communities). Some of the words peculiar to Nayakas (Namadharis) are *tava* 'place', *hama* (Skt. maha) 'very much', *baygu/baysare* 'evening', etc. The Halakki Kannada exhibits many features characteristic of it. In this variety the sound *n* (ನ), can replace *l* (ಲ), and *n* (ನ) can replace *n* (ನ) and *l* (ಲ) and *l* (ಲ) can replace each other and so the sounds *c* (ಚ) *s* (ಸ) *s* (ಶ) and *sh* (ಷ) each other from among them. For example, *barlilla* 'didn't come', *malagu* 'sleep', 'mele' 'above', can also be pronounced as *barnilla* (ಬರ್ನಿಲ್ಲ) or *barnilla* (ಬರ್ನಿಲ್ಲ). *managu* (ಮನಗು) or *managu* (ಮನಗು) and *mene* (ಮೇನೆ) or *mene* (ಮೇನೆ) respectively. Similarly *sale* 'school' and *sankata* 'agony' can be pronounced as *sale/cale*, and *sankata/cankata*, *halu* 'milk' *kalu* 'leg' could be heard as *halu* (ಹಾಲು) and *kalu* (ಕಾಲು). 'Va' is added finally to many words as in *tamma-va* 'younger brother', *nalka-va* 'four !' 'L' is added to many words that begin with *a* in literary Kannada as in *ladugi* 'girl', *latte* 'mother-in-law', *lappa* 'father', *lattu* 'to cook', etc. In many words *v* changes to *m*: eg—*navu-namu* 'we', *avalu-amlu* 'she'. Some of the words peculiar to Halakki Kannada are *seja* 'horse', *pogade* 'turban', *offjanige* 'lane', *pannanga* 'mirror', *hungu* (ಹುಂಗು) 'flower' *holamadu* (ಹೊಲಮಾಡು) 'to hunt'.

Some of the features are common to all the varieties. The variation between *s* (ಶ), *s* (ಷ) and (ಸ) sounds and *a* and *e* in many words like *genpati—ganpati*, *ganda—genda* are found in all-both Brahmana and non-Brahmana varieties. But *l* (ಲ) changing to *n* (ನ) is common to only non-Brahmana varieties. On the whole the main distinction is between Brahmana and non-Brahmana varieties and of the non-Brahmana varieties the up-ghat varieties, seem to be more distinctive compared to the coastal varieties.

The Nadavara Kannada is also a dialect of Kannada spoken by Nadavars who are agriculturists of the district. Harikantras, who are fishermen and cultivators speak Kannada with a distinct accent. There is one more dialect of Kannada spoken by the Kannada Vaishyas of the district. Kannada spoken by the Mukris and Halleer Vajantris are other dialects of Kannada.

Bilingualism

Some persons speak one or more languages in addition to their mother tongue. The total number of such persons recorded in 1951 in the district of Uttara Kannada was 4,75,690 (out of which 3,61,576 were rural; 1,14,114 were urban), the number of subsidiary languages recorded being 13. The languages other than mother tongue have been recorded. Those who have at least a working knowledge of such subsidiary languages to enable them to converse in that language with understanding are also included. The table on p. 220-222 indicates the distribution of population among major mother-tongues in the district who speak three subsidiary languages as in 1951.

Among the total number of persons who speak Kannada as mother-tongue in the district, Konkani takes the place of the first subsidiary language, Marathi coming next, and Hindi takes the last place. Among those who speak ten major mother tongues other than Kannada in the district, Kannada occupies the place of the first subsidiary language, even among those who use Gujarati, Hindi, Rajasthani, Tamil and Malayalam. This is also true among those who speak Marathi and Urdu as mother-tongue.

Kannada as official language

The State Government 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 sub-divisions, 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 sub-division 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 in noting and drafting in Kannada in the files to the extent possible. There is a district-level committee with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman to review the work of implementation of Kannada as official language. As per Government Order dated the

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue	Total speakers		Total persons speaking subsidiary languages		Subsidiary Languages		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Language	No. of speakers	
							Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kannada	2,38,789	44,235	8,737	3,842	Konkani Marathi Hindi	6,072 1,729 527	2,344 922 398
2.	Konkani	1,03,483	50,254	47,607	26,549	Kannada Marathi Hindi	44,892 2,584 55	23,824 2,626 38
3.	Urdu	17,997	18,989	9,137	7,242	Kannada Konkani Marathi	8,227 501 361	6,488 557 171
4.	Marathi	27,922	8,408	10,352	3,127	Kannada Konkani Hindi	9,535 671 82	2,644 397 66
5.	Telugu	3,049	264	2,010	194	Kannada Marathi Hindi	1,883 58 26	177 9 5
6.	Malayalam	708	617	425	517	Kannada Hindi Urdu	366 43 7	463 8 25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Tamil	843	97	494	33	Kannada Urdu Konkani	398 30 34	24 5 —
8.	Rajasthani	586	6	411	5	Kannada Urdu Bengali	393 16 —	2 2 1
9.	Tulu	203	305	158	214	Kannada Marathi Urdu	128 18 10	210 — 2
10.	Hindi	351	116	202	69	Kannada Marathi Urdu	167 14 11	49 15 1
11.	Gujarati	177	209	77	120	Kannada Marathi Hindi	44 13 16	28 52 21
12.	Sindhi	94	4	41	2	Hindi Kannada	38 3	1 1
13.	Kachchhi	2	41	2	34	Gujarati Kannada Marathi	— — —	20 10 4
14.	Nepali	4	7	2	5	Hindi Kannada Marathi	2 — —	— 2 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. English		5	3	2	1	Konkani Hindi	1	1
16. Bengali		4	1	4	1	Konkani Marathi Urdu	2 1 1	1
17. Punjabi		4	1	4	1	Hindi Urdu	3 1	1
18. Oriya		1	3	1	3	Hindi	1	1
19. Burmese		3	—	2	—	Hindi	2	—
20. Portuguese		3	—	1	—	Konkani	1	—
21. Persian		1	—	1	—	Hindi	1	—

Source : Kanara District Census Handbook, Bombay (based on the 1951 Census)
D—Social & Cultural Tables D1—Languages (ii) Lingualism.

*This figure includes other subsidiary languages also in addition to languages mentioned in the statement.

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. A post of Assistant Director, Class I was sanctioned in 1976 for the Belgaum revenue division to review the progress achieved in the use of Kannada in the day-to-day administration. 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. The State Government directed that with effect from 1st November 1979, Kannada be used in respect of all official communications.

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 was observed as Kannada official language year. Several incentives for accelerating the adoption of Kannada to be the official language have been offered.

RELIGIONS

The following figures show the distribution of population according to religions in the district as in 1881, 1961 and 1971.

1881		
Religion	Total Population	Percentage
Hindus*	3,82,997	0.79
Muslims	24,282	5.75
Christians	14,509	3.43
Jews	25	—
Parsis	17	—
Others	10	—

Source : Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol XV—Part I Kanara, Bombay, 1883.

*Jains 1,662, are included among Hindus.

Religion	1961	Percentage to total population	1971	Percentage to total population
Hindus	6,05,095	87.75	7,38,933	87.03
Muslims	53,432	7.75	70,950	8.36
Christians	28,981	4.20	32,308	3.80
Jains	1,779	0.26	2,174	0.26
Sikhs	101	0.02	466	0.50
Buddhists	157	0.02	4,274	0.05

Source : Census of India, 1971 Mysore, Part I-A, Vol. II General Report, 1975.

Hinduism comprises of several sects and faiths. The Hindu Code denotes all persons who profess Hindu religion either by birth (by Hindu parents) or by conversion. All Indians who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsees or Jews, can be termed as Hindus and Hinduism includes followers of Vedic tradition, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Verashaivas, Arya Samajists, Brahmos and the followers of animistic cults including *Bhuta* worship.

Animistic cult like the worship of Jattiga or Jatka and the village deities (Amma) were popular in the district from the earliest times of human activity. Vedic religion appears to have become popular from around 500 to 600 B.C. Shatavahanas appear to have founded some *agraharas* in the district or in this neighbourhood. Talagunda in Shimoga district was an *agrahara* and a centre of Shiva worship from Shatavahana times. Mayurasharman hailed from this place, and he later founded the Kadamba dynasty at Banavasi. The Kadambas built many temples and founded *agraharas* in places like Banavasi, Haigunda, etc., which were centres of Vedic religion. Later rulers also encouraged the Vedic religion and built temples provided with grants. Gokarn is an all-India centre of Vedic religion.

Buddhism penetrated in the times of Ashoka when he sent one missionary called Rakkhita to Banavasi. The fact that the huge Karle Chaitya (in Maharashtra) was caused to be engraved by a merchant from Banavasi testifies to the religion already striking roots in the town. A few remains described as of Buddhist Chaityas have been found at Banavasi. The grant of Chutu Nagasri to a Banavasi Vihara is well known. Statues of Buddha are found at

Haigunda, Bobruwada near Ankola and Malanji and Bidralli. The Hiregutti plates of the Bhojas and the Honavar plates of the Kekayas speak of grants made to the Buddhist *viharas*. Recently, considerable number of Tibetan Buddhists have settled in Mundgod taluk. Jogimath of Honavar and temple at Babruwada are the ancient centres of *Natha Sampradaya*.

Jainism was also a popular religion and some officers of the Kadambas were also Jains. Jainism also enjoyed the patronage of the rulers of Haduvalli, Gersoppa and Bilgi, who were Jainas, and the rulers of Sonda who were also initially Jainas. Haduvalli, Bilgi, Sonda, Bhatkal, Gersoppa, Kumta, Kaikini, etc., have Jaina remains and Jainism appears to have been more popular than Buddhism in the district, having given birth to scholars like Vadi Vidyananda and Bhattakalanka and poets like Salva, Kotishwara and Adiyappa.

The various other cults of the Hinduism can be briefly surveyed here.

Ganesha Worship

Maha Ganesha or Vighneshvara, the leader of all the *ganas* of Shiva is one of the popular deities of the Hindus. The worship of Ganesha in all *vrata sankalpas* of religious and social functions by the people is common. Even to-day, Ganesha is worshipped before the Hindus commence any special venture as he is believed to be removing all obstacles. According to their vows, people observe *sankashti* or Sankashta Ganesha Vrata on *shuddha chaturthi* of each lunar calendar month. They break the fast after *darshan* of moon in the night. There are a number of independent Mahaganapati temples in urban and rural parts of the district. In addition, a majority of temples in the district will have a shrine of Ganapati in their precincts.

Of the centres of Ganesha worship Gokarn and Idgunji are famous. Both these are two-handed statues, and are supposed to be the oldest of the kind in the district. The statue of Gokarn is of the Early Kadamba times. Mahaganapati of Idgunji in Honavar taluk is described as installed by Sage Narada. A *jatra* is held on *ratha saptami* (January or February) with performance of *Yakshagana* and other cultural activities. The Shirali Mahaganapati is the *kula-devata* of many Gauda Saraswats. There are other temples of Ganapati at Sirsi, Siddapur, Uppinapattana (near Kumta), Haldipur, Navilgar,

Mundgesar (Sirsi tq), Kharva, Lambapura, Ganeshgudi, Sunkadakatte, etc. Muda Ganapati at Karki and Katte Vinayaka at Navilgon are two notable temples attracting devotees from far and near. On *Bhadrapada chausti* Ganapati image of earth is worshipped in all Hindu houses. Sarvajanika Ganapati Utsavas (public festivals) are also celebrated in all towns with plays, *harikathas*, music, public speeches, etc.

Shiva Worship

Gokarn is considered as an important centre as Kashi and Rameshwaram for Shiva worship. Since the *kshetra* has the *atmalinga* of Lord Shiva, it is known as *Bhoo Kailasa*. Sejjeshwara Deva of Shejwad hamlet of Shirwad village of Karwar taluk, Dhareshwara of Kumta taluk, Murudeshwara of Bhatkal taluk and Shambhulinga of Gunavante of Honavar taluk are supposed to be the rest of the *Panchalingas* (five parts) of the *atmalinga*, the deity Mahabaleshwara of Gokarn in the district. Bhairaveshwara of Bhairava Kshetra or Yan, Madhukeshwara of Banavasi, Kumbheshwara of Kumta, Mahadeva of Karwar, Nandi of Shirve, Channabasaveshwara of Ulvi of Supa taluk, Iswara of Honavar are the other important centres of Shaiva worship. Ulvi is a holy place especially for the Veerashaivas as it has the *samadhi* of Channabasaveshwara. About 3 km from Hulugola on the Sirsi-Yellapur road near Shalmala river, there is a wonderful spot called Sahasralinga. There are a number of Shivalingas, Basava, Ganapati, etc., carved on stone.

The Ramalingeshwara temples are very common in Haliyal, Supa, Mundgod and Karwar taluks. At Haliyal and Tergaon, these Shiva temples are built by the Goa Kadambas. The Ramalingeshwara at Idgundi, Yellapur taluk, is one such notable temple. There is a tradition of *Nirakara* (Ishwara) worship in Supa and Karwar taluks of the district. This tradition owes its origin to Mallikarjuna of Kanakon in Goa. The deity of *Nirakara* is a fixed pillar. Mostly Konkana Marathas worship the deity. Also there are many temples of Veerabhadra and Basaveshwara, in the rural and urban parts of the district, which are also the centres of Shiva worship. There is a Veerabhadra shrine at Hungund and another at Bedasgaon atop a hill, both in Mundgod taluk.

The Kavale Linga in a cave in Haliyal taluk, situated on a hill ridge attracts a good number of devotees during Shivaratri *Utsava*. Ishwara temples are found in almost every village of the district.

Shakti Cult

The Gramadevatas which are well known as *ammās* or mothers in the district seem to belong to pre-Aryan religion. They are believed to protect the fields, villages and towns from evil spirits, and ward off plague and other contagious diseases like pox, and also fire and flood. Sri Marikamba Devi at Sirsi was installed in 1689 A.D. This temple is too outstanding among the Gramadevata temples.

Durga Devi of Sadashivgad, Binaga and Honavar, Grama Devis-Devamma-Durgamma of Yellapur, Gramadevi of Mundgod, Marki-amma of Majali, Baadamma of Baad, Vanadurga near Murur of Kumta taluk, Marikamba and Bhuvaneshwari of Bilgi, Kalamma of Siddapur, Dyamavva and Durgavva of Hungund of Mundgod taluk are the other important Shakti deities in the district. Bhumi Tai or Shanta Durga of Ankola, Kumta and other villages are agricultural deities in whose honour *bandi habba* is annually celebrated. Mahamayi temples at Ankola and Kadra village of Karwar taluks are Shakti deities. Goddess Mahalasa Narayana Devi temple is one of the oldest temple of the district. A ship shaped shrine of Goddess Kantradevi of Aversa Village of Ankola Taluk is worshipped by Kharvis who are fishermen. Shantika Parameshwari of Hegde, Agargona, Allakki Amma of Madanageri of Kumta taluk, Mahasati or Mallamma of Sodigadde, Bhatkal taluk, Shantika Parameshwari of Mogta of Ankola taluk, Kanchika Parameshwari of Bada of Kumta taluk, Dakshina Kali Devi of Adigona village are the other important rural Shakti deities of the district.

A special feature of Shakti cult in some parts of the district is the worship of *hutta* (ant hill) as Devi. The *huttas* are about 8-10 feet height. Cheenabai of Kalambuli at Castlerock, Gavala Devi at Diggi (place of origin of Kali river) in Supa taluk, Shantika Parameshwari at Santagal, Durgaparameshwari at Bastikeri in Kumta taluk are some of the important spots of Devi worship in the district. People who are unable to go to the temples light *jothi* in their houses and offer their respects to Devi. Mahamayi and Arya Durga of Ankola, Shanteri Kamakshi of Kumta and Katyayini of Aversa are the *kuladevatas* of many people that have migrated from Goa. The shrines of Shanteri are very common in Karwar and Supa taluks. They also worship Jalmi, another female deity in these areas. The Mahasati stones or shrines are very common in the district. They are

in memory of devoted wives who performed *sahagamana* with their deceased husband. They have been deified and even identified with Shakti.

Naga Pooja

Naga *pooja* or serpent worship has come from ancient times. The form of snake is believed to be a symbol of divine power of God Subhramanya. Childlessness is traced to the curse of a snake or the evil issuing from having killed a snake by some direct ancestor. Naga *pratishte* or Naga *samskara* is performed to get the curse removed. This cult which takes the form of adoration of effigies of snakes or Naga *kallu* or snake stones placed on platforms under the *Aswatha* trees (pipal) or in shrines or temples, seems to be more prevalent in this region. The earliest among them is the five-hooded Naga at Banavasi installed by the Chutu princess. There are many stories of Naga, narrated in the folk songs of the district. This indicates the existence of worship of Naga among the rural folk. The cultivators revere Naga (cobra) as it protects the crops by killing the rats. They worship snake as Kshetrapala. On Sharavana *shuddha panchami* of each year, to show reverence to Naga, people worship him. Some worship an image of Naga of stone or mud, or Naga design or image prepared from coconut grass in houses. As elsewhere in Karnataka, Naga is identified with Subhramanya or Kartikeya. There is a Subhramanya *linga* and Naga *Tirtha* in Nagashringa cave of Matha village of Kumta taluk. A number of Naga stones are installed by the devotees in and outside the cave. During Nagara Panchami day a number of devotees visit the place. There is a temple of Subhramanya at Neelakani, Sirsi whose car festival is celebrated on *champa shashti*. Also there are temples of Subhramanya of Navilgona of Honavar Taluk, at Manjaralli of Sirsi taluk and at Gokarn. A *jatra* is held at Navilagona during February of each year. It is said that Naga Deva with five hoods was installed by saint Vadiraja at a *bana* in Sonda.

Dattatreya Upasana

There is an old tradition of Dattatreya *upasana* in the district. Sri Kshetra Baad Matha, Karwar, (on the bank of Kali river) was established by Srimath Paramahansa Sri Padmanabha Tirthaswami Maharaj of Talikote in 1906. Maharaj is said to be the incarnation of Dattatreya. Maharaj has written a brief 'Gita Pancharatna' in Samskrita containing only 100 *shlokas* in five chapters for the benefit of devotees. There is a statue of Dattatreya, and *samadhi* (1910) of

Maharaj in the *matha*. There is also a *samadhi* of Sivanandaswami disciple of the Maharaj and the Sivananda Seva Mantap. There is also a branch of this *matha* called Paduka Matha at Haladakatta near Siddapur. Also there are temples of Dattatreya at Ankola, Bhatkal, Dandeli, Haliyal, Yellapur and Mallapur. The Sri Rama shrine in the Banavasi temple complex has Datta *padukas* installed by Tembe Maharaj. At Ramtirtha near Honavar, there is Dattatreya shrine where the deity was installed by Sridharaswamy.

Kula Devatas

During the religious persecution of the Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Goa, the devotees of several deities there, brought their images while migrating to some places in Uttara Kannada district. Sri Mahalasa Narayana Devi temple, Kumta is one of the oldest religious institutions, built in about 1565. Similarly at Hanumatta near Ankola is another *kuladevata* temple of Sri Lakshminarayana and Mahamaya. Sri Shanteri Kamakshi Ramanatha Lakshminarayana Devasthanam at Kumta is another *kuladevata* temple of Gowda Saraswat Brahmanas in the district. Sri Shanteri Devi, Kamakshi Devi, Sri Ramanatha, Sri Lakshminarayana are the *kuladevatas*. During the first half of sixteenth century many families came to Kumta-Bhatkal area from Lotle Village near Madagaon of Goa with their *kuladevatas*. Of the other *kuladevatas* with their devotees spread over a vast area, are the temples of Aryadurga of Ankola, the Mahaganapati Mahamaya of Shirali, the Katyayini of Aversa and the Ravalanath of Hiregutti.

There are about 38 temples of goldsmiths (Daivajnyas) in the district, and they include Sri Lakshminarayana temple at Kekkar (Kumta), Hosapattana (Honavar tq), Manki and Sunkeri (Karwar), Vithoba temples at Aversa, Belase and Nadadakona (Ankola), Shanteri Kamakshi at Sunkeri, Kamakshi at Hanakonda, Mhalasa Kamakshi at Mudgeri (all in Karwar) and Shanta Durga Temple at Murdeshwar.

There are many Brahma Kattes in the district. An idol of *vatu* or *brahmachari* installed under *Aswatha* tree is called Brahma Katte. A *vatu* (Brahma) after his death should not trouble others in the form of a ghost. Hence Brahmachari images under *Aswatha* tree are worshipped once in a year. There are devotees of Mailare cult in the district and also a temple at Chaudalli near Mundgod.

Other Deities

The heroes of pastoral origin are worshipped as Jattiga, Beerappa, Khetri, Kari Devaru and Kodi Beera, by the people belonging to the non-Brahmana castes. Goli Beerappa of Bograni, Jattiga of Kirubail of Haldipur are worshipped. These are generally blocks or pillars of stone or even a mis-shapen black stone. There are a number of stone slabs representing Jattiga (Jattiga appears to be more a spirit than a deity) in Haldipur of Honavar taluk, which are worshipped by Namadhari Naiks. Huli Devaru or Huliappa is the figures of a tiger on the stone. So also those women that practised *sati* or *sahagamana* are worshipped as Masti an abbreviation or Mahasati. A stone pillar with a female figure carved thereon or a pillar with a human hand bent to point at heaven symbolises the *masti* or *mahasati*. Flat slabs with carvings are installed as hero stones. They are found in a cluster in many places like Bedkani, Kaikini, Sadashivgad, Gunjavati, etc., near temples or in a specific sites. Many such stones have inscription on them, describing the context of the heroic death. They are also worshipped. There are many idols of these deities, and Dandelappa at Dandeli has a shrine. A *jatra* is celebrated by the Marathas and the Bedas here. It attracts a large gathering of about 50-60 thousand devotees.

The district has a number of temples of Anjaneya, almost in every village and town. In Karwar town there are five Maruti temples. Bhatkal has nine. Hanuman temple at Gundbala Village of Honavar taluk is famous for bestowing boons on devotees. The people who pray for boon take an oath to cause the performance of a *yakshagana* play as their *seve* (service) to the deity. *Yakshagana* performance are a daily feature at this temple during summer. There is a temple of Maruti at Hulekal of Sirsi taluk; this deity is said to have been installed by Vadirajaswamy. The installation of the image at the Mundgod temple is also ascribed to him. There is a shrine of Maruti with an image which is five feet tall, at Indoor of Mundgod taluk. Some of the other important temples of Anjaneya in the district are at Ankola, Gersoppa, Manki, Karwar, Chandavar, Haldipur, Malgi and Ugginakeri (Mundgod taluk). There is a Hanuman temple atop a hillock at Ulvi. There are a number of folk songs in the district, about the *utsava* of Hanumanta. The sacred trees like *aswatha*, *audumbara*, *vata*, *banni* and the *tulsi* plant are worshipped by the people in all parts of the district. *Tulasi Pooja* (*lagna*) is performed in Kartika by all the Hindus in their houses, and Harijans too are no exception.

A life size face of a buffalo is engraved on a slab in relief with huge horns. The statue, facing the sky is kept horizontally on the ground in the open fields of rural areas of Mundgod and other parts of the district. They can be seen at Malgi, Singanahalli, etc. People worship the statue as Konakallu, Bharamappa or Kona Devaru after harvest. They also pray Kona Devaru for rains and after rains they have a special worship called *majjana pooje*. There is a tradition of worshipping the unhusked coconut among the people belonging to Halakki Vokkals, Gam Vokkals, Mukris Konkani Kunbis, Bakads, Atte Kunbis, Siddis and Komarpaiks in the district.

There are a number of peculiar hollow burnt mud idols of Gods and Goddesses, Hulidevaru, earthen *kalashas*, various types of mud pots in the out-skirts of rural parts of district. This reflects the rich ancient religious and cultural traditions of the tract.

Many religious personalities have enriched the district by their saintliness, devotion, social service or scholarship. Mention has already been made of Sri Padmanabha Teertha Swamy who had stayed at Baad in Karwar.

Dattatreya Yogeendra Saraswati

Sri Dattatreya Yogeendra Saraswati Paramahansa Sadguru of Banavasi was born on 28-11-1871. His former name was Trayambaka. His parents Gundappa and Bhagirati, were the devotees of Banavasi Madhukeshwara. Trayambaka had his Vedic education and he was a devotee of Lord Dattatreya. He married Nagamma Devi, daughter of Subrahmanya Jois of Shimoga. Trayambaka was earlier the village accountant of Aralaguppe near Banavasi, and he continued his austerities, and he is believed to have had *darshan* of Lord Dattatreya during the time in 1890. It looks he saw Dattatreya all round and was moving with bare body and became subject of public ridicule. He met and sought the guidance of Saint Siddharoodha Swamy of Hubli who advised him to take to family life and continue his prayers. His *ashrama* at Banavasi became a shelter for saints and poor. Later Sahajananda Guru accepted him as the disciple. The guru blessed him with *akshaya patra*, *amruta patra* and *guru raja-danda*. After this Trayambaka became famous as Dattatreya Yogeendra Saraswati Paramahansa Sadguru and he preached to devotees of Shimoga, Chitradurga and Banavasi areas. He had *darshan* and grace of saint Yerri Tata of Challagurke in Bellary district. He attained *mahasamadhi* on Margasira *pournima*, the day of Datta *Jayanti* in 1934. His *samadhi* is at Nuliapur of Holalkere taluk of

Chitradurga District. The annual *aradhana* of Sadguru is celebrated at Banavasi by the devotees.

Bramharshi Daivaratji

Brahmarshi Daivaratji, a *yogi*, *tapasvi*, and a Vedic scholar of high ability was born in 1891 at Gokarn. Known as Ganesha, he was the son of Vighneshwara Bhat Bhadti, a Vedic scholar. His mother, Nagaveni was the daughter of learned scholar Sri Ganesha Sastry Hosmane. Daivaratji studied the Vedas and the Upanishads. He came into contact with saintly personages like Sri Ramadas Maharaja of Ujjaini, Tembe Maharaj (Vasudevananda Saraswati) and Vasishta Ganapati Muni, a direct disciple of Ramana Maharshi. He received training in *hatayoga*. He attained spiritual knowledge through *tapas*. In Gujarat, he mastered *yoga* practices and then he started the Brahmacharya Yogashrama at Gokarn. He was an ardent believer in Gayatri Mantra. He lived with great sage Ramana Maharshi at Arunachalam for some years, and *Ramana Vibhaktiyashtaka* came out of his mind in the form of poetry. *Chhando-Darshana* an outstanding work of Daivaratji is described as equal to the Rigveda in all respects. Maharshi Mahesha Yogi was inspired spiritually by him and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, former President of India, had great regard for him. Daivaratji was well-versed in techniques of sacrifices (*yajna tantra*), astrology and the *Dharma Shastras*. He paid much importance to cultivation, *goseva* and leading an austere life according to Vedic teachings. He made Gokarn and the district famous by his writings and *sadhanas*.

Nadageera Devasthanam, Bhatkal has Uma Maheshwara *linga* on the *samadhi* of Appayya Samartha, a saintly poet who lived in Bhatkal about 300 years ago. Behind the *linga*, there is an idol of Dattatreya. Saraswat Brahmanas are the devotees of the temple. The *vardhanti utsava* of Bailoor Guruswami Vimalananda, *guru* of Appayya Samartha is annually celebrated here.

The Swarnavalli Matha

Sri Swarnavalli Mahasamsthanam (*matha*) or Honnali *matha* is one of the independent *mathas*, following Adishankaracharya. The *matha* is situated at a distance of about 16 kms away from Sirsi, on the Yellapura road. This beautiful *tapovana* is in the midst of natural scenery on the bank of the Shalmala river. The *maha-samsthanam* claims to have a glorious history and a sacred tradition of about twelve hundred years. This tradition is known as Saraswati

Sampradaya. According to the Matha's tradition Adishankara with *shishya* Sri Bhaskarendra Saraswati initiated Gunanidhi to *sanyasa* and he was called Vishvavandya Saraswati. Sri Shankaracharya constructed a new *matha* at the Dashashwamedha Ghat in Varanasi. The Acharya nominated Vishvavandya Saraswati as the *guru* for the *matha*. He gifted him Narasimha Saligrama and God Chandra-mouleshwara *lingam*. Sri Vishvavandya Saraswati nominated Narayanendra Saraswati and made him his successor. Narayanendra Saraswati came to Ujjaini as per the wishes of the king there. Sri Gangadharendra Saraswati, nineteenth successor visited Gokarn and stayed in Sri *matha* constructed by his followers. Chandrasena, the king of Chandavara is said to have gifted him four villages. Afterwards the Swamiji went to Kadtoka and lived there in his own *matha*. Later, the king of Sonda, built a *matha* on the bank of the Shalmala near Sahasralinga at Sonda.

Sonda ruler Arasappa Nayaka, reconstructed the temples of Lakshminarasimha, Sharada, Ganapati and Vyasa. The *matha* attracts devotees from distant places. Lakshminarasimha, Raja Rajeshwari and Chandramouleshwari are the deities worshipped in the temple. Smarta Havyakas and Ramakshatriyas are the followers of the *matha*. There are two *Gurumurthy mandiras* in which there are a total of 13 *samadhis* of Swamis of this *parampara*. The *matha* has a *goshala*. Sri Sarvajnendra Saraswati Swamiji, the present *pithadhipati* was initiated when he was 11 years old.

The Sonda Matha

Sri Vadiraja Matha, Sonda is situated at a distance of about 20 km away from Sirsi town, near the sacred Shalmala river. The Rama Trivikrama temple was established by Vadiraja Swamy (1480-1600), a follower of Dwaita Vedanta and a great scholar. There is a tank called *Hayagreeva Samudra* near it and Dhavalaganga, a sacred *teertha* near the Matha. There are Kshetrapala and Bhootaraja shrines in the temple. The temple of Chandramouleshwara, the famous sacred spot where Vadiraja performed *tapas* is nearby. There are also temples of Veeranjaneya, Venugopala Krishna, Vadiraja's disciple Vedavidya Teertha's *vrindavana* and Naraka Vimochana Teertha, a pond. *Upasya devata* of Vadiraja is Hayagreeva. There is also a Nagabana. The *matha* contains the tomb of Vadiraja founder of the *matha* and the tenth *guru* after Madhwacharya. The *matha* received munificent grants from Arasappa Nayaka II of Sonda.

Chitrapur Matha

The Chitrapur Matha at Shirali is the *matha* of the Chitrapur araswat Brahmanas. Prior to the acknowledgement of Sri Parijnanashram I by the Chitrapur Saraswats (1708-9 A.D.), there appears to have been ten preceptors of the line established by the great and illustrious Adi Shankaracharya. These names are traced in the prayer of Swamijis of Sri Chitrapur Matha at Shirali. Shirali having already hallowed as the birth place of Hastamalaka, one of the foremost disciples of Adi Shankaracharya, was selected to be the headquarters of a *matha* which was established at Gokarn earlier. There are *samadhis* of six *gurus* at Shirali. The *matha* runs educational institutions and a home for the aged and destitutes.

Kekkar Matha

It is said that Tapo Rama, Seeta, Lakshmana and Pattabhirama, were the images worshipped by sage Agastya and his disciple Varada Muni, and these were granted to Adishankaracharya. Adi Shankara granted these deities and Chandra Mouleshwara *linga* to Sri Vidyanandacharya, a disciple of Sureshvaracharya, and established Raghottama Matha at Gokarn. Vidyanandacharya is described as the first Swamiji in this *parampara*. Ramachandra Bharati a disciple of Raghavendra Bharati, ninth Swamiji in the tradition established Ramachandrapura *matha* at Ramachandrapura, Hosnagara taluk of Shimoga district. This *matha* became the main *matha* of the Havyakas. Another disciple Raghottama Bharati established a Raghottama Matha at Kekkar of Honavar taluk. Bhanakuli Matha, Kedige Matha of Siddapur taluk, and Apsarakonda Matha of Honavar taluk dissolved with this main Matha in 1954.

Avadi Matha

About 300 years ago, Avadi Bai (formerly known as Lakshmi Bai, Life of Narayanappayya Shanbhogue), a disciple of Rama Vallabha Dasa (hailing from Devagiri-Daulatabad) lived in the hamlet Mallapura of Chandavara of Honavar taluk. Rama Vallabha Das had popularised Krishnabhakti cult of the Vallabha Sampradaya in the region. Krishna Jayanti Vrata was initiated by Avadibai on the preachings of the saint. There is the Avadi Matha in the place where Avadi Bai is said to have lived. There is a temple of Gopalakrishna with the images of Avadi Bai and Kaliyamardana which was gifted to her by Rama Vallabha Dasa. Krishna Jayanti Utsava with certain rituals is celebrated in the *matha* from Shravana (Nagara) Panchami to

Poornima. The *jatra* attracts a large number of devotees. Also there is a branch of Avadi Matha called Haridasa Matha at Shirali of Bhatkal taluk.

Ramakrishna Ashrama

Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Karwar, Sri Vivekananda Matha, Sadashivgad and Sri Sharadashrama, Nellore (Jamba) near Karwar, were established by Shrimat Swami Prabhananda Puri Maharaj in 1953, 1976 and 1973 respectively. It is said that the present abode of Sharadashrama at Jamba, was the place where Mangesha Rao Telang, a famous musician, Samskrita poet and scholar lived. Swamiji died on 27-5-1982 and a beautiful *samadhi* is built in Saradashrama in his memory. The whole building is in the shape of *Shivalinga*. The *ashrama* imparts and promotes the study of Vedanta, religion and culture as preached and practised by Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda. Daily worship, *pravachanas* on *shastras* and *puranas* are conducted in these institutions. The present monk-in-charge of the *ashrama* is Swami Ambikananda.

The district has also many followers of Raghavendraswamy of Mantralaya, Shirdi Saibaba, Swami Shivananda of Rishikesh, Ramabai of Mangalore, Aurobindo, Ramana Maharshi, Sri Satya Sai Baba, Sridharaswamiji, Sri Narahari Sadguru Peetham of Hindupura, Andhra Pradesh, Radheswami Satsanga Ashrama of Kengeri (Bangalore), Sri Sadguru Nityananda Ashrama of Sanikatta, Sirsi and Bhatkal. The Prajapita Brahma Kumaris Ishwariya Viswa Vidyalaya of Mount Abu is maintaining its branches-Adhyatmika Jnana and Rajayoga Shikshana Centres in the district. There is a Chinmaya Mission at Karwar. There is also a Bahai Centre at Karwar.

Integration Council

In these 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 existence. A district-level Integration Council was constituted by the State Government in 1976 with a view to strengthening communal harmony, to check group tensions and 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 Constitution of India. The following are the Scheduled Castes in Uttara Kannada district (figures in bracket show their numbers as in 1971). Ager (3,942), Bakad or Bant (1,082), Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohides, Rohit or Samagar (all together 5,351), Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli (1,515), Chalavadi or Channayya (5,506), Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar (173), Kakkayya or Kankayya, Dhor (125), Garoda or Garo (1), Halleer (1,894), Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar (4,234), Holaya, Holer (2,330), Mahar Taral, Dhegu Megu, (1459), Mang, Matang or Minimadig (63), Meghval or Menghvar (33), Mukri (5,418), Kotegar or Metri (1,192), and Unspecified (545). "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: Bavacha or Bamcha (14), Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave (157), Dubla including Halavia or Halpati (1), Gond or Rajgond (97), Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari (4) Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolacha or Kolgha (11) Naikda or Nayaka including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka (1,747), Patelia (1) Unspecified (143).

The total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1971 and 1981 are given in the next page.

1971				
Particulars	Male	Female	Total	Percentage to total Population
Scheduled Castes				
Rural	15,089	14,202	29,291	
Urban	2,799	2,773	5,572	
Total	17,888	16,975	34,863	4.11
Scheduled Tribes				
Rural	847	783	1,630	
Urban	274	271	545	
Total	1,121	1,054	2,175	0.26
1981				
Scheduled Castes				
Rural	31,564	30,550	62,114	
Urban	12,055	11,709	23,764	
Total	43,619	42,259	85,878	8.01
Scheduled Tribes				
Rural	4,271	4,061	8,332	
Urban	745	676	1,421	
Total	5,016	4,737	9,753	0.90

Note: Scheduled Tribes Figures (1981) would appear to include large numbers relating to certain communities with nomenclature similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions.

The taluk-wise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District as in 1971 and 1981 are given in the table in next page.

1971

Taluk	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ankola	2,356	2,288	4,644	1	—	1
Bhatkal	379	431	810	—	—	—
Haliyal	1,989	1,875	3,864	593	582	1,175
Honavar	1,749	1,697	3,446	4	—	4
Karwar	811	817	1,628	12	16	28
Kumta	2,404	2,439	4,843	—	—	—
Mundgod	1,202	1,162	2,364	23	16	39
Siddapur	1,860	1,508	3,368	122	106	228
Sirsi	3,645	3,382	7,027	110	108	218
Supa	1,110	981	2,091	162	146	308
Yellapur	383	395	778	94	80	174
Total	17,888	16,975	34,863	1,121	1,054	2,175

Source : Census of India 1971, General Population Table-Part IIA-Mysore.

1981

Taluk	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ankola	3,080	3,000	6,080	5	2	7
Bhatkal	4,784	4,788	9,572	3,058	2,901	5,959
Haliyal	5,507	5,305	10,812	778	796	1,574
Honavar	6,219	6,550	12,769	18	15	33
Karwar	2,380	2,316	4,696	38	27	65
Kumta	3,894	3,855	7,749	37	15	52
Mundgod	4,307	4,053	8,360	462	463	925
Siddapur	2,829	2,462	5,291	131	122	253
Sirsi	6,872	6,498	13,370	129	89	218
Supa	2,564	2,282	4,846	313	269	582
Yellapur	1,183	1,150	2,333	47	38	85
Total	43,619	42,259	85,878	5,016	4,737	9,753

Source : Census of India 1981, Series-9, Karnataka-Paper 2 of 1983-Final Population Totals-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

CASTES AND TRIBES

From 1941 and 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 a brief reference is made to general features and to traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some of them.

Agera: The name Agera is said to have been derived from the word *agara* or salt pan and indicates their traditional occupation. Ageras are chiefly found in Ankola and Kumta taluks. They are sturdy and dark in complexion. They are coolies or field labourers, speaking Kannada. Some of them are salt pan workers. They make palm leaf umbrellas. Their traditional household God is unhusked coconut. They worship Venkataramana of Ankola, and Hanumanta, Mahadeva and Narayana of Amdalli. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests. Tulasi marriage is their sacred and religious festival of the year. Widow marriage is not prevalent and divorce is permitted. The dead are either buried or cremated.

Ambiga: The word Ambiga is derived from the Samskrita word *ambu* which means water. They were also palanquin bearers, messengers and torch bearers. Ambigas are both sea and river faring people, fishermen and sailors. On up-ghat area they are engaged in burning lime. Some of them are husbandmen and unskilled labourers. Their mother tongue is Kannada. Their Goddess is Gangamba of Gangavali near Ankola. They invite Brahmana priests for their ceremonies and are the followers of Sringeri *matha*. They worship all village Gods and Goddesses, the object of their special worship being Jattiga. Widow marriage and polygamy are practised. They bury or cremate their dead.

Arer: The Arers are the descendant of Marathas who seemed to have come from Belgaum and Dharwad, claiming to be Kshatriya Marathas, and are speaking Marathi. Among them, Baramashes are regular Arers and Akarmashes are described as descendants of illegitimate children. They are traditional agriculturists and are mainly found in Haliyal, Yellapur, Mundgod, Supa and Karwar taluks. Their family deities are Bhavani, Khandoba (Mailaralinga), Yellamma, and Kedarlinga. They revere Amba Bhavani of Tulajpur, Vitthala of Pandharapur and Yellamma of Saundatti. They have their Gosavi *gurus*, and they celebrate Shivaji Jayanti. Brahmanas

are invited to officiate as priests in the marriages. *Seerudike* marriage is prevalent among them but not divorce. The dead are cremated.

Bandi: The Bandis are the descendants of the bondsmen whom the landlords formerly owned. They are chiefly found in coastal taluks and Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur taluks. Their ancestors were probably the prisoners of war or imported slaves. They are said to have come with the Konkani-speaking Brahmanas from Goa. Their mother tongue is Konkani. They were employed as domestic servants by Brahmanas and other high class Hindus. A few worked as carpenters and husbandmen. They are ranked with Adbatiks, next above the impure classes. Now agricultural and household labour is their main occupation. They worship Vedic Gods and spirits. They are the followers of Sringeri *matha*. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests for marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Bedar: The name Beda is said to have been derived from the word 'Vyadha' meaning a hunter and indicating their original occupation. It is claimed that they belong to Valmiki Matha. Military service has been their traditional employment. They also call themselves as Byadaru, Talavararu or Nayakaru. They are traditional husbandmen, field labourers. Some were inferior village servants. Some of them took to agriculture. Their family deities are Ramanath of Siddapur and Yellamma of Saundatti. They worship Mailara Linga (Guddada Devaru) of Ranebennur. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. It is their privilege to carry *pancha deepa* and to perform *chamaraseve* during Marikamba *jatra* and Hanuman *jayanti* celebrations. Divorce and widow marriage are not prevalent among them. They cremate the dead.

Bhandari: The Bhandari is a derivation from Mandharak in Samskrita which means a distiller. Liquor tapping and selling was the special work of the Bhandaris. They also call themselves as Madkars. Those who were from Ratnagiri and Malvan side were called Upparkars. They call themselves as Desha Bhandari in Kumta and Bhandari in other parts. They are chiefly found in Karwar, Kumta, Ankola and Honavar taluks, and said to have come from Goa and speak Konkani. It is said that they were experts in navigation during the rule of Shivaji. They were also engaged in liquor contract, timber sawing, driving bullock carts, hand pounding, etc. At present they are labourers, cultivators, carpenters, beedi shop keepers, etc., and

are backward educationally. They worship Samadevi of Nandana-gadda, Karwar. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Brahmana: The two divisions amongst the Brahmanas in the district are: Dravid or Southern Brahmanas and Gaud or Northern Brahmanas. Havyakas, Chitpavans, Deshastha Karnatakas, Karhads, Kotas, Joshis, Sakalapuris, Habbus, Andhras and Shivallis come under Southern Brahmanas. Sasashtkars, Shenvis, Kushasthalis, Bardeshkars, Kudaldeskars, Pednekars, and Kanojas come under Northern Brahmanas.

Among the Brahmanas, Havyakas are numerous in the district. They are also called Havika or Haiga (derived from Haive, the region). They are said to be descendents of certain sections of the Brahmanas brought in from North India by Raja Mayura Sharman, the founder of the Kadamba Dynasty of Banavasi. Their settlement tract is known as Haiga or Haiva, which is a part of Uttara Kannada. Some researchers argue that they actually came *via* Kerala. They are Smartas and traditional priests, astrologers and Purana readers. They are working in coconut, betelnut, pepper, cardamom and other spice gardens and paddy fields. They are specialists in raising betelnut gardens. Some of them have taken to trade. They are the most influential natives of the district. They are followers of Shankaracharya. Their chief deities are Vishnu, Shiva, Parvati, Lakshmi and village deities. Some of them are the followers of Ramachandrapura Matha of Tirthahalli and others are the followers of Swarnavalli Matha near Sonda. There are other *mathas* of the community like Gokarn Raghottama Matha at Kekkar and the smaller *mathas* were at Bhanukuli, Apsarakonda etc. Vaidika scholarly Brahmanas of Gokarn Kshetra are the priests of the Pashupatinatha temple at Kathmandu in Nepal, ascribed to Adishankaracharya. The Havyakas have their old religious writings in Tigalari script.

The Sakalapuris are what may be called a dissenting sect of Havyakas who owe allegiance to a *matha* at Sakalapuri near the boundary between Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. The Chitpavans or Konkannastas who are Marathi-speaking immigrants from Goa and Konkan are Smartas. Habbus are Kannada speaking Smartas, who are the followers of Sringeri Matha. Some of

the Deshasthas are Madhwas and others are Smartas. There are Karnataka Brahmanas who are both Vaishnavas and Smartas. Karhads are the followers of Swarnavalli *matha* of Sonda. They hail from Karhad in Maharashtra and are Marathi speaking. There are Kota Brahmanas who are traditional almanac readers, originally from Kota in Dakshina Kannada. Shivallis are the Madhwa-Vaishnavas from Udupi. The Andhras are Smartas.

It is stated that Saraswat Brahmanas originally belonged to the Punjab and in course of time, they migrated to Kashmir and also East Bihar. Some of them migrated to Goa. In Goa, they settled in its western parts comprising about 96 villages. It is from this that they came to be known as "Shannavis" (inhabitants of 96 villages), which was shortened to "Shenivs". Kushasthalis, Kudal-dehskars and Shenvis are Smartas and are followers of Sringeri Matha. A section of Saraswat Brahmanas who call themselves Sri Gauda Brahmanas are the followers of Swarnavalli Matha.

Among the Gauda Saraswat Brahmanas, there are Madhwa Vaishnavas, who are followers of the Gokarn Partagali Matha and the Kashi Matha. Also, there are Smarthas who are the followers of the Kaivalya or Kavale Matha (in Goa) of the Gaudapada tradition. Some of them take fish. Their mother tongue is Konkani. A large number of them are engaged in trade whether as big merchants or as ordinary shop keepers. Some of them are land owners. They are an educated community. Sashasthikars, Bardeshkars and Pednekars are originally from Goa. It is believed that during 17th or 18th century a section of Smarta Saraswats of Ikkeri kingdom formed Chitrapur Matha at Shirali. They are known as Chitrapur Saraswats, and they are a well educated and advanced community. All the Brahmanas have according to the *Sutras* to undergo 16 *samaskaras*. After *upanayana*, all the male member are expected to perform *sandhyavandana* thrice a day. Divorce and widow marriage are traditionally prohibited among them. The dead are cremated.

Chalavadi (Channayya): The origin of the Chalavadi caste is traced back to the name of Basaveshvara. He seems to have influenced the Chalavadis of those times to follow Shaiva faith, and some ritual importance is given to them specially at the time of Lingayat marriages. They claim common descent from Channayya a disciple of Basaveshvara and they also call themselves as Channayyas. Their traditional occupation is agricultural labour. They keep sheep, goat and poultry in small number. Only some practise fishing in

tanks and streams for domestic consumption. There are both Shaivites and Vaishnavites among them. All of them talk Kannada, but few speak Hindustani. They worship deities like Yellavva, Dyamavva and Marigevva. Besides they also worship Ishvara, Mahadeva, Basaveshvara, Maruti, Mallikarjuna, Venkataramana, Vithoba, etc. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among them. The dead are buried in the sitting posture.

Devadiga: The Devadigas or Sappaligs are chiefly found in Bhatkal, Honavar, Kumta and Karwar taluks. Devadig means God's musician, and Sappalig means noise maker. They are traditional musicians in temples with *shruti* (brass horn), *movri* (clarionet), *sammel* (double drum), *dholu* (drum), *tal* (cymbals) and *gidbidi* (small drum). Now they are cultivators, labourers, stone workers and temple workers. Their deities are village Gods, Ammas and Jattiga. They believed in soothsaying, witchcraft, and sorcery. Their chief deity is Venkataramana of Tirupati. Their mother tongue is Kannada. Some of their *balis* are Setty Bali, Gangotra Bali, Seerina Bali, Ajjara Bali, Tolara bali, etc. Durga Parameshwari is their Kuladevata. They are the followers of Sringeri Matha. *Kudike* marriage is prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Devali: The Devalis are chiefly found in Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal and Sirsi taluks. They are traditional temple attendants. While men were guardians of shrines, beaters of drums, holders of torches and horn blowers, the women were sweepers, *chauri* bearers and dancers in temples. At present they are agricultural labourers and cattle rearers. Some of them have taken up trade. Their mother tongue is Konkani. The women were formerly Devadasis. Now-a-days marriages take place among them according to Hindu tradition. They worship Nirakara, Mahadeva and Kinnara Mallikarjuna. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests for marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are not permitted among them and the dead are cremated.

Gabit: Galbat is a Urdu word meaning a big ship. Gabri was the name of a ship. Those who worked on the ship Gabri were called Gabrits (Gabit). The Gabits are said to have come from Goa and Ratnagiri of Maharashtra in the 17th Century during Shivaji's period. They are chiefly found in Karwar, Ankola and Kumta and also in Honavar taluks. Their cluster of houses are called Gabitwada at Karwar and Kumta. Gabits are traditionally bold and expert sailors with deep sea knowledge. They are also catchers of fishes and are

experts in modern sea fishery methods. Many of them own fishing boats and trading crafts. Some of them have taken up agriculture also. Their mother tongue is Malvani Konkani. Their deities are Bhavani, Rameshwara, Santeri, Kamakshi, Parvati and Ravalnath. They go to Pandharapur on pilgrimage. They have peculiar folk dance called Pugadi. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in religious ceremonies. Widow marriage is rare. Divorce is not prevalent among them. The dead are either buried or cremated.

Gam Vokkal: The Gam Vokkals are husbandmen ranking next to Halakki Vokkals and are cultivators. A few have joined services. They are chiefly found in Kumta and Honavar taluks, and are also known as Patagars. Their patron God is Venkataramana of Tirupati. Their family God is Balindra, the ancestral coconut, and they also worship Jattiga and Choudi. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They invite Brahmanas on religious days to officiate as priests. They have a tradition of caste panchayat with Kolkar and Buddhivanta as headmen. Divorce and widow marriage are not prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Ganiga: The Ganigas are said to have come from Mysore area. They were traditional oil pressers. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They also make palm-leaf umbrellas. Many of them are agricultural labourers. Some of them are petty traders. They worship Venkataramana of Tirupati. Their shrines are also at Hosakuli of Honavar taluk and Bhatkal. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests. They are followers of the Vyasaraja Matha at Hulekal. They also worship Devi and Shivamma of Jalavalli, Karki. At Kumta they have their Chitrangi Matha. Widow marriage and divorce are not prevalent among them and their dead are cremated.

Gond: The Gonds are found in Bhatkal taluk near Shirali. There is an opinion that they came here from Madhya Pradesh and Andhra. They call themselves as Bhoomi Putraru. Their main deity is Tirupati Timmappa. Their main occupation is cultivation. They speak colloquial Kannada. They have a strong caste system with Gonda as their leader. Their new year commences from Deepavali, first month being called Deepavali or Deevalli, last month being Kodi. Their marriages are held by the Gonda of their community as priest. They worship Marikamba of Sirsi, Manjuntha and local deities, Amma of Kadavinakatte and Durga Parameshwari of Alavekodi. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent among them. The dead are either cremated or buried.

Gouli: The Goulis, speaking Marathi, seem to have come from the Maharashtra plateau, as their family deity is Vithoba of Pandharpur. Krishna and Yashoda are common names among them. Their main occupation include buffalo rearing, milk selling and agriculture. They are chiefly found in Haliyal, Mundgod and Yellapur taluks. They invite Brahmanas to officiate in religious ceremonies. Their women are distinguished by their dress. They dance to the tunes of flutes and drums and sing songs in the praise of Krishna and Radha. They are educationally backward. The elder man of their community settles the disputes. Divorce and widow marriage are prevalent among them, and the dead are cremated.

Gudikara: The Gudikara or Gudigara means temple builder. They are engravers and painters. They came from Goa after the establishment of Portuguese rule. They call themselves as Chitrakars. They are good at sandalwood, ebony and ivory craftsmanship. Some of them are agriculturists. Their family deities are Nagesha, Ravalanatha, Lakshminarayana, Mahalsa, Kundodari, Shanta Durga and Kaveri Kamakshi of Goa. They claim to be Kshatriyas. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They also speak Konkani. They are Shaivas, and also worship Vishwa Karma. They invite Havyaka Brahmanas to officiate as priests in religious ceremonies. Their spiritual guru is the head of the Sringeri Matha. Widow marriage and Divorce are not prevalent among them and they cremate the dead.

Halakki Vokkalu: The word Vokkalu means agriculturist and Halakki means milk white rice. The Halakki Vokkalu people seems to be so called because they grow such type of rice, being chiefly agriculturists and agricultural labourers. They are chiefly found in the coastal taluks. They live in thatched huts. They have a strong caste organisation and speak a dialect of Kannada called Halakki Kannada. They worship Venkataramana of Tirupati, Hanumanta of Chandavar, Bete Deva and Tulsi. The leader of the community officiates as the priest. It is a totemistic community and its totems are known as *bali*. From ancient times, the members of the *bali* neither cut the totem to which they belong if it is a tree nor eat if it is a fish or an animal. Each household keeps an unhusked coconut which represents the family deity as also the spirit of the departed ancestors. *Hagarana* is a festival observed by them for a week. Their centre of spiritual guru is at Talgod of Kumta taluk. Their women can be easily distinguished by their dress and the profuse black-bead

necklaces, they wear. Their harvest dance (*suggi kunita*) is in honour of God Karidevaru, is a colourful folk dance. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among them. The dead are cremated.

Harakanta : It is said that the caste name Harakanta is from Harakarta, a maker of cocoa fibre ropes, especially for preparing fishing nets. Some say that the caste is named after Harikarta, their supposed ancestor. Their surname is Tandela, and they are Kannada-speaking fishermen. Mostly they are sea faring fishermen. Some own cargo boats. Some are sailors of boats and also palanquin bearers. Cultivation is their subsidiary occupation. They have numerous exogamous divisions of totemistic nature known as *balis*. They worship Venkataramana of Tirupati, and also Jattiga, Mahasati, Durga Parameshwari, Kodibeera (cruel hero), Balebeera (net hero) and Bele Bira (sea shore). They have special regard for Somanatha, Mariamma and Jattiga. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. They pay homage to Sringeri Matha. Their mother-tongue is Kannada. They also speak Konkani.

Hulsvar : The Hulsvars are also called Mhars or Parvars or Medars. They say that they came from Maharashtra. They are found in all parts of the district. They were gatherers of skins and horns of dead animals. They played kettle drums in festivals. They are now engaged in bamboo work. Some of their family names are Ankolekar, Kapadskar, Mirjankar and Gokarnkar. In some parts they speak Konkani with a mixture of Marathi. They have no sub-divisions. Some speak Kannada with a mixture of Konkani. They worship Tulasi and Venkataramana. Their village deity is Shantika Parameshwari. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in marriages. They were ranked with Kotegars. Their family deities are Santeramma, Maridevi, Bhumidevi, Mahadev, whose shrines are at Kumta, Honavar, Ankola and Karwar. Widow marriage is prevalent among them, and divorce is not permitted. The dead are cremated.

Kannada Vaishyas : The Kannada Vaishyas in Uttara Kannada are a small sect of people. They are mainly found in Ankola and Karwar taluks of the district. They say that their ancestors came from Goa. They are different from Arya Vaishyas of Mysore area. Some are engaged in petty business like preparation of beaten rice, its sale, etc. Many of them are agriculturists. Some are engaged

in hotel business. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They worship Mahalasa, Arya Durga, Mahalakshmi and Ramanatha. They revere Banta Deva of Amdalli of Karwar taluk. The dead are cremated. Divorce and widow marriages are not prevalent among them.

Kare Vokkal : The Kare Vokkals are found in Ankola, Yellapura, Siddapura and Sirsi taluks. The men add Gauda to their names. Their family God is Venkataramana of Tirupati. They are traditional husbandmen. Their chief objects of worship are also Jattiga, Hulideva, Karideva and village Shakti deities or *ammas*. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Komar Panth : The Komar Panths or Komar Paiks were warriors or soldiers in the armies of various kingdoms who ruled over this part of the country. Later most of them took to palm-tapping. Henja Naika was a hero among the Komara Panths, and is ascribed to the 18th century. There is *samadhi* of this hero at Kodibag, Karwar. They now mainly work as agricultural, forest and fisheries labourers and also as wood cutters, cartmen and servants. Their women are engaged in poultry keeping, milk-vending and lime pounding. Some of them are mason coolies and flower and vegetable sellers and act and perform at fairs. They worship Hulidevaru, Mahadeva, Kalabyraveshvara, Durgadevi, Marikamba and all Hindu deities and Venkataramana of Tirupati. They revere and vow to Jattiga, Masti, Brahmadevaru and Guttibeera deities. Their mother tongue is Kannada. They are non-vegetarians. Widow marriage and divorce are not prevalent among them. They bury the dead.

Konkani Kharvi : The name Kharvi seems to have come from *khar* a corruption of the Samskrita *kshar*, meaning salt. They are traditional salt water fishermen and good sailors. They also worked as domestic servants, labourers, carriers of palanquin and husbandmen. They are chiefly found in Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal taluks. The caste panchayat is prevalent among them, with *buddhivanta* as their headman. Their family deities are Kantradevi of Aversa and Baneshwara of Ankola. Their family name Kudtalkar is for those who are the devotees of Kundodari of Ankola. Those who are the devotees of Katyayini Baneshwara of Aversa are called Banavalikar. Their mother tongue is Konkani. They believe in Bhuta worship. They worship Banta Deva. They also revere Padmanabha Tirtha Matha

at Baad (Karwar) and Sringeri Matha, Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests for marriages. *Kudike* marriage is prevalent among them.

Konkan Maratha : The Konkan Marathas or Konkanas claim to be *Kshatriyas* or warriors. Their name shows that they came from the northern coast and mostly indicate Goa as their former home. They are chiefly found in Karwar, Supa and in small number in Ankola taluk. They are only Konkani speaking Marathas with surnames like Kadam, Salunke, Pawar, etc. They are traditional husbandmen, some served as messengers and labourers. They are now engaged in agriculture. Some are in military, police and miscellaneous services. Dasara is celebrated by them in Sadashivgad Durga Devi temple for two days. Brahmana priests are invited to officiate as *purohits* in marriages. They visit Pandharapur and revere Vithoba. Widow marriage is not allowed, Divorce is rare. The dead are cremated.

Konkani Vaishya : The Konkani Vaishyas have migrated from Goa and are Konkani speaking. They are chiefly found in Honavar, Bhatkal, Kumta, Sirsi and Karwar taluks and are different from Vaishyas of Mysore area. Bavkule Vanis, Bandekar Vanis, Narvekar Vanis, Pednekar Vanis are all Konkani Vaishyas, with business as traditional occupation. Vaishya Vani is a sub-caste of Konkani Vaishyas. Their subsidiary occupations are preparation and sale of *churmury*, *avalakki* and sweetmeats of pulses and molasses. Some have taken to agriculture. A few have taken up bamboo work in interior parts. They also speak Marathi and Kannada. They worship Ganapati, Maruti and Ishavara. They have their own priests for their routine worship. They invite Brahmanas for marriages and other religious ceremonies. They have their monastery called Keregadde Gurumatha at Haldipura. Widow marriage and divorce are not prevalent among them. They cremate the dead.

Kumri Maratha : The Kumri Marathas are chiefly found in Honavar, Bhatkal, Kumta, Sirsi, Ankola, Yellapur and Siddapur taluks. They say that they are the descendants of Marathas who ran away from the army of Shivaji. They were engaged in *kumri* cultivation for growing ragi. Hence Kannada speaking people called them Kumri Marathas. They live in the hilly forest areas. They undertake *kumri* cultivation, and also carpentry. They are engaged in cutting the wood, preparing bamboo material like baskets. The palm tree is like *kalpavriksha* fulfilling all their needs, they believe. They are also hunters.

They administer herbal medicines. Their mother tongue is Marathi. They worship an unhusked coconut. They do not have a permanent house or site of their own. If any member of the family dies, they shift their house permanently. They worship Devi Amma of Mahime, Gudde Sidda in the hills, and also Marikamba of Sirsi and Tirupati Timmappa. They are educationally and economically backward. They worship Satyanarayana, Naga, Jattiga and Hulideva. Brahmanas are invited to officiate at the marriages. Widow marriage is prevalent and divorce is not permitted. The dead are cremated.

Lingayat : The term Lingayat or Veerashaiva represents a faith and not a caste. The reformers like Basaveshwara brought into the Veerashaiva fold people of many castes and sub-castes. They are found mostly in up-ghat taluks of Haliyal, Sirsi, Mundgod and Siddapur. Thus Lingayats or Veerashaivas came to follow a number of diverse occupations such as agriculture, labour, trade, industry, handicraft, priesthood, and public and private services. Lingayats are said to have migrated here from old Hyderabad State during the rule of the Lingayat chiefs of Sonda. Some of them seem to have come from Dharwad and Belgaum districts to trade in spices. *Ashtavaranas* (eight fold aids to faith), *panchacharas* (five fold discipline) and *shatssthalas* (six fold stages towards union with God) form the fundamental structure of Veerashaiva faith. The first may be said to be its body, the second its breath and the third its soul. The followers of the Veerashaiva faith wear a *linga* on their bodies. This is called Ishtalinga, corresponding to the material body. The one corresponding to the subtle body is Pranalinga and that which corresponds to the causal body is Bhavalinga. These three suggest the degree of divine manifestation. Veerashaivism has certain points in common with Tamil Shaiva Siddhanta and Kashmiri Shaivism. *Kayaka*, bodily labour, is considered as sacred and compulsory for every Veerashaiva. The Lingayats have their own *gurus* known as Jangamas who belong either to Virakta or Guruvarga category. The Virakta swamis who are celibate monks live in *mathas* and guide their followers in religious and spiritual matters. There are Veerashaiva *mathas* at Gokarn, Banavasi, Siddapur, Haliyal, Mundgod and Sirsi. Chennabasaveshwara temple of Sri Kshetra Ulvi of Supa taluk attracts a large number of Veerashaiva devotees. They also visit Shaiva centres like Gokarn. Divorce and widow marriages are traditionally permitted by custom among some sections. They bury their dead in the sitting posture.

Madivala : The Madivalas or Agasas are called washermen, who

also call themselves as Parits. Some of them are agriculturists. A few of them have joined services. There are Kannada Madivalas and Konkani Madivalas called so on the basis of their mother tongue. They also call themselves as Bhoomakars. Both the sections invite Brahmanas to officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. Kannada Madivalas revere Marikamba and Renukamba of Chandragutti. Konkani Madivalas revere Shanteri Kamakshi and Ramanatha. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent among some sections. They cremate the dead. Inter-marriages among the Kannada Madivalas and the Konkani Madivalas are being held in recent years. Also there are Agasas in up-ghat area who are a different section altogether.

Maratha Kunbi: The Maratha Kunbis say that they came from Goa. They are traditional cultivators and labourers. The same old plough is still used. They are chiefly found in the isolated forest areas of Supa, Yellapur and Karwar taluks. Their deities are Jalmi, Khapri, Sayitri Devi, Kanakon Mallikarjun, Chandrasura, Bhutnath and Nimalleshwara. Their *kuladevatas* are Muleri and Siddheswara. They are very backward, innocent and illiterate, and lead a contented poor life. They lead a strong joint family. Their mother tongue is Konkani with a mixture of Marathi. They eat forest animals but not domestic animals reared by them. They worship Gowladevi (ant hill) of Mayira, Asule village near Diggi. They also worship Japaladevi of Kusavali hamlet of Dalole village. They attend the *jatra* of Ramalinga in Ramnagar. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in marriages. *Kapadachi* (*kudike* marriage) and divorce is prevalent among them. The dead are buried or cremated.

Moger: The Mogers say that their ancestors were men in the navy of Gersoppa. They appear to be migrants from Dakshina Kannada. They are found dispersed in Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal and Sirsi taluks. They took to fishing and are more enterprising than other fishermen. They are curers of fishes and sailors and also cultivators and petty businessmen. Speaking Kannada, they worship Jattiga of Kumta, Tari Beerappa of Hologadde, Masti of Bhatkal, Amma of Honavar and Jalavala Karki Amma. They also worship Padmavati of Gersoppa. They are the followers of Gokarn Partagali Matha. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in their marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are not prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Mukri: The Mukris are found chiefly in Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Siddapur taluks. They are short and dark complexioned with slightly projecting jaws. Their main occupations are cultivation, agriculture and forest labour, stone cutting and road making. They also make shell lime. They live in isolated villages. Their mother tongue is Kannada. Their chief deities are Veerabhadra at Hegde village and Hanuman at Chandavar village. The other deities of worship are Jattiga, Masti, Amma, etc. They revere Venkataramana of Tirupati. Each household worships an unhusked coconut which symbolises their family deity. Petty disputes between the members are decided by their own caste panchayats. The marriage day is fixed by Havyaka Brahmana priest. The *dhare* ceremony takes place only after the *buddhivanta* or the caste head invites the girl's parents to perform it. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among them. They generally bury the dead and at times cremate.

Nadava: The Nadavas means the people of the country or *nadu*. The Nadavar perhaps was originally a mother right community, having immigrated into Haiga from Tuluva and appear to be affiliated to the Nadavas and Bunts from Dakshina Kannada. They were famous soldiers during the rule of Vijayanagara and Bidanur kings. Hiregutti between Kumta and Ankola was a big centre of Nadavars. Their main surnames are Gaonkar and Nayaka. They are chiefly found in the taluks of Ankola and Kumta. Their traditional main occupation is agriculture. They speak a special dialect called Nadavara Kannada. They are non-vegetarians. Their deities were formerly Jain deities. There is a temple of Jaina Beera at Belekeri of Ankola taluk. Jain *purohits* are invited to officiate at *asthabandha* and deity installation rituals. Later Nadavars appear to have turned Vaishnavas. Their spiritual *guru* is Tatacharya of Govindarajapatna of Tirupati. They worship Venkataramana, Shiva, Ganesha, Brahma and village deities. These people are respected in the temple of Hanumanta at Chandavara of the district. There are two sections among them. 1) Nadavaru and 2) Uppunadavaru. They do not inter-marry. Widow marriage and polygamy are practised among them. The dead are cremated.

Namadhari: The Namadharis in the district call themselves as Halepaikas, Deevars, Kumara Kshatriyas, Halu Kshatriya and Idigas. The term Halepaikaru denotes that they were old infantry or foot soldiers as some of them were enlisted in the armies. The word

Deevaru indicate that they might have been immigrants from islands (*dweepa*). As they are the devotees of Vishnu, the totem of Vishnu, i.e., *nama* qualified the name of these people, as *Namadhari*. They are chiefly found in Ankola, Bhatkal, Honavar, Kumta, Siddapur and Sirsi taluks. Though traditional palm-tappers, they are also agriculturists and agricultural labourers. Some have taken to trade. They are mostly Vaishnavas and invite Brahmana priests to their religious ceremonies. Some of them have their own priests. Their family Gods are Venkataramana of Tirupati and his attendant Hanumanta of Chandavar. They worship Hindu Gods, Khetri and other village deities. Divorce and widow marriage are prevalent among them. They cremate their dead.

Padti: The Padtis say that their ancestors were in armies as *padatis* (foot soldiers) during the days of Shivaji and succeeding kings and they originally came from Goa. They are chiefly found in Karwar, Kumta and Yellapur taluks. Kannada Padtis were salt makers and Konkani Padtis were labourers. Some speak Konkani with a mixture of Marathi and others Konkani with a mixture of Kannada. Some of their family names are Talekar, Chinchaneekar, Nagekar, Kanakonkar, Kochrekar, Kolarkar, Govekar, Padti and Gaonkar. They worship Mallikarjuna, Nirakara, Ganapati and Betala. They invite Brahmanas to officiate as priests for marriages. They are cultivators and forest labourers and are ranked next to Gam Vokkals. They are poor and educationally backward. *Kapada bayla* or *kudike* marriage is prevalent among them and so is divorce. The dead are cremated.

Pingle: The Pingles are also called Gidbudkis or Gidbidis. A section of them call themselves Gondhalis. They say that they were formerly employed to gather information about enemy army movements during Shivaji's kingdom. They are chiefly found in Karwar, Gokarn, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa areas and speak Marathi. They are the natives of Savantwadi, Ratnagiri and Goa. Those in the up-ghat area are called Jodsalkar Pantha and those in coastal area are called Dimboolkar Pantha. They were professional beggars and soothsayers. The *gidbidi* is a small drum which is played as an accompaniment of songs which they sing as they walk from house to house. Their family Gods are Bhavani and Amba Bai. Their special deity is Vithoba of Pandharapur. There were also Gondaligaru musicians among them. Some of them are vessel sellers, cultivators, umbrella repairers and labourers. Brahmanas

officiate as priests for marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed among them and the dead are cremated.

Sherogar: The Sherogars are originally soldiers and messengers. They were also called Konkan Valegars. *Vale (vole)* in Kannada means the palm leaf on which messages were written. Their ancestors are said to have come from Goa and are described as a branch of Konkan Marathas who have Savant, Naik, Sail, etc., as their other surnames. Their mother tongue is Konkani. They were formerly soldiers mostly engaged by the Keladi rulers in their forts and are now mostly husbandmen. They are chiefly found in Honavar and Kumta taluks. They call themselves as Rama Kshatriyas, and their kinsmen in Dakshina Kannada speak Kannada. Their family Gods are Ravalnath, Nirankar, Kalabhairava and Mahamai. They are the followers of Sringeri Matha and Swarnavalli Matha. They also worship Kode Devaru (Vishnu) and village deities. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in their marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are not prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Siddi: The Siddis are the descendants of African Negroes, who were brought to India mainly by Arabs, the Portuguese and the Dutch. They are chiefly found in the forest areas of Ankola, Mundgod, Haliyal and Yellapur taluks. They live in small clusters constituting a distinct settlement of a village or independent settlement. Their occupation is agriculture and they are also engaged in harvesting honey and hunting. Some of them are forest labourers. They are superior wrestlers. They worship Nysa, Hulidevaru, Achakanyeyavaru, Hanumanta, Basavanna, Dyamavva, Yellamma, and Siddarameshwara. They worship their agricultural implements. They are the followers of Swarnavalli *matha* of Sonda. Havyaka Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. They speak Are-Marathi, a mixture of Marathi, Konkani and Kannada. Widow marriage is not prevalent among them. Divorce is permitted. They bury the dead and recently some cremate.

Siddi Muslims are Sunnis and form a separate section among Muslims. They venerate Babaghor, said to be the disciple of Prophet Mohammad. They are not allowed to have marital relationship with local Muslims. They speak also Urdu. Among them, Mulla is the head of the settlement, above the Mulla is a *kazi* who is a local Muslim.

Siddi Christians are Catholics. They do not have intimate relationship with local Christians. They worship *hiriyaru* (elders). They speak Konkani and Kannada.

Sonar : The Sonaras or Sonegars are originally from Goa. They call themselves as Daivajna Brahmanas, or Suvarnakaras. They are traditional goldsmiths and silversmiths. Some of them have taken up agriculture, horticulture and trade. Their mother-tongue is Konkani. 'Shet' is a common surname among them, but some others have Anvekar, Vernekar, Goankar, etc. They worship Hayagreeva of Sonda and belong to Madhwa *sampradaya*. Their family deities are Shanteri Kamakshi, Jambavali, Mahalasa and Kamakshi of Shiroda. They are the followers of Vadiraja Matha of Sonda. Brahmanas are invited to officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. Divorce and widow marriage are not prevalent among them. The dead are cremated.

Uppara : The term 'Uppara' denotes the original occupation, manufacture of salt. The Uppars are said to have come from Mysore as masons. There are two sections among them, Kallu Uppara and Sakkare Uppara. The former class are chiefly found in Honavar and Kumta taluks, calling themselves as Sunnagararu as they make shell lime. Once deemed as untouchables, are engaged in building houses and preparing size stones. Their mother-tongue is Kannada. Their clusters of houses (single-roomed ones) are called Sunnada Guttes. They worship Jattiga, Choudi and Masti and revere Ishvara of Hervatta of Kumta taluk. They are economically and educationally backward and are ranked with the Mukris. Widow marriage is prevalent among them. Sakkare Upparas are in Gersoppa, Murdeshwar, Shirur, etc. These people claim that they are superior to the former class. They do not inter-marry with Kallu Uppars. They are engaged as agricultural labour, road repairers, firewood cutters and in other labour. There are a number of dumbs and deafs among them. They are the followers of Veerashaiva Matha of Talaguppa of Shimoga district. Widow marriage and divorce are not prevalent among them and the dead are buried. The Upparas of Mundgod worship Saundatti Yellamma. The Swami of Hirematha of Mundgod officiates as priest in religious ceremonies among some sections.

Vaddar : The Vaddars are chiefly found in Sirsi, Yellapur, Haliyal, Mundgod and Siddapur taluks and are of Telugu origin and speak that language. They are believed to take their name from the word

oddu, the building of bund which was their occupation. There are Mannu Vaddars, Kallu Vaddars and Bandi Vaddar. They are traditional stone breakers, earth workers, diggers of wells and ponds and breakers of road metal. Some of them are cultivators and labourers. They worship Dyamavva and Venkataramana of Tirupati. They visit Yellamma of Saundatti, Mahabaleshwara of Gokarn and also Ulvi. They also revere Siddarameshwara of Sholapur. *Udike* marriage and divorce are prevalent among them. The dead are either buried or cremated.

Other Castes

The Atte Kunbis, Konkani Kunbis, Kunbis, Panchamasalis, Kot Vokkals, Hanabars, Sadars, Satarkars, Kunchgi Vokkals, Are Marathas Sudirs and Shoodra Marathas are mostly traditional husbandmen. Former war-like classes like Marathas, Rajputs and Nayars are cultivators. Bhatias, Banajigs, Lads, Gujarat Vanis, Komtis, Maratha Vanis are traditional traders. Ghadis, Guravs Patalis and Aigals are traditional temple servants. Akkasales are goldsmiths, Konkani Kasars and Kannada Kanchugaras are those engaged in traditional coppersmithy and brassmithy. Lohars and Kammaras are blacksmiths. Simpils are tailors. Kannada Kumbars and Konkani Kumbars are potters. Badigas, Acharis, Sutars, Konkani Acharis and Mesthas are carpenters. Goundis are masons and stone cutters. Patsalis are silk cord makers, Jads are handloom weavers, Gavadis are salt makers, labourers, Padmasalis are cultivators. Khatiks (Kalal) are distillers and liquor sellers. Dhangars (breeders of cows, buffaloes), Gollars (dairymen) and Kurubars (blanket weavers) are traditional shepherds. Bhois, Kabhers, Khande Kharvis, Gangemakkalu and Koils are fishermen. Marathi Vajantris, Bhandaris, Vajantris, Haller Vajantris, Koravs and Mangs are traditional musicians, drum beaters and husbandmen. Naikins or Konkani Kalavants and Kannada Kalavants are traditional courtezans and dancers. Padiars, who were formerly engaged in temple service are cultivators. Kannada Kelasis, Konkani Kelasis (or Hajams, Kshaurikas, Napithas, Nhavis or Nadigas) are barbers. Adbatiks are traditional servants who ranked below the status of Bandis. Korachas, Koramas and Lambanis are traditional carriers. Buruds or Medars are bamboo workers. Ilgars are traditional date palm tappers. Traditional beggars like Gosavis are cultivators, Jogis are agricultural labourers and Dasas continue to be beggars. Chamagars, Dhors and Madigars are traditional leather workers. Bakads of Ankola are

cultivators whereas Baakuds of Bhatkal and Halleers are forest produce gatherers and sellers. Hasalars are traditional field and garden labourers. Bhangis are traditional scavengers and cleaners. Holayas are bamboo workers. Korgars or Korars are scavengers, field labourers and bamboo workers. Kotegars or Metris who were traditional sweepers of streets, skimmers of dead animals, basket makers, buryers of strangers and are engaged now in leather work like making whips and straps; some are cultivators.

Buddhists: There were 10 Buddhists in the district in 1881. In 1971, there were 4,274 Buddhists. In all the districts of the State their proportion is less than 1%, the highest proportion being 0.05% in this district. There are remains of Buddhism, and images of Buddha have been found at Malanji and Bidralli in Sirsi taluk, at Bedasgaon in Mundgod taluk, at Babruwada near Ankola and Haigunda in Honavar taluk. Divagi was an ancient place of Buddhists which had a *vihara*. Banavasi was an ancient centre of Buddhists. The present Buddhists are Tibetan refugees, rehabilitated near Tattihalli village of Mundgod taluk. Their main occupation is agriculture. They also weave carpets. About 4000 acres of land is granted to the Tibetans by the State Government. There are 9 camps and of these two camps are of Lamas (monks). There are three groups in monks: Gomang, Sakya, Shartse. Their mother tongue is Tibetan. The principal deity is Lord Avalokasiva. Dalai Lama is described as the incarnation of this deity. They offer their daily prayers with the help of the prayer wheel. This is an important part of their religious tradition. Dalai Lama occasionally visits these settlements to bestow his blessing on his followers. In marriages and religious functions the Lama is invited to officiate as priest. The dead are cremated.

Muslims: The Muslims are industrialists, traders, cultivators and labourers. Some of them are in transport business. Navayats are a tribe of sailors, the term being derived from Nawwati (Arabic word), which means sailors, also new comers. They belong to Sunni sect. They appear to have originally settled in Bhatkal areas and were known as Bhatkalis. They are different from the Navayats of Deccan and Konkani Muslims. Their settlements are located at Valki, Herangadi, Upponi, Gersoppa, Manki, Murdeshwar and Bhatkal. They are the descendants of Muslims of Honavar seen by Ibn Battuta (1342 A.D.). They belong to Shafi sect. Their main occupation is trade and hotel business. Some of them are landlords. Their mother-tongue is a dialect of Konkani known as Navaiti.

Syed Fatulla Bagdadi, a near relative of Hazarat Imam Ali, the son-in-law of Prophet Mohamad himself, is described to have preached the religion in this region during the seventh century.

Dakhanis are southerners, from the plateau who are Sunnis and Hanfis, speaking Urdu. They are traditional messengers, husbandmen are petty dealers. Some own and work on boats. Daljis are fishermen and sailors speaking Konkani and are also called Nakudas. Dakhani Muslims of Banavasi are Bukkitagararu (makers of necklaces), Sikkaligararu (sharpeners of weapons), and Kalayigararu (tanners, polishers). Bangle sellers in the district are generally Muslims. The Dakhani Muslims in general speak Urdu whereas Muslims of Hungunda speak Kannada. Siddi Muslims are labourers and gardeners. Also there are Peerzades.

All the Muslims in general, according to Islam, pray five times a day, the prayer, being called *namaz*. In addition to usual *namaz* special *namaz* is held in mosques on every Friday and Muslims attend this prayer also. Several *uruses* are held in various places of the district. They have a *kazi*, a religious head who officiates at their religious ceremonies. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among the Muslims. They bury their dead.

Jains: According to Rice, Jains appeared in Karnataka about the same time as the Buddhists, that is in the third century, before Christ. Banavasi seems to be an abode of Jains in ancient time and the Kadambas patronised Jainism. The place has a Jain temple. Acharya Pushpadanta, a famous author of 'Mahadhavala' hailed from Banavasi in the second or third century. The rulers of Haduvalli, Bilgi and Gersoppa, etc., were Jains. Jains are traditional husbandmen and cultivators. Some of them are engaged in trade and commerce. The local Digambara Jains worship the Tirthankaras, the Yakshas and the Yakshis. There are Jains at Haduvalli, Bhatkal, Manki, Gersoppa, Mavinakatte, Aravaki, Hirebilu, Ganjigere of Bhatkal taluk, and at Haldipur and Karki. Bhattakalankadeva was the head of the Jain monastery at Bhatkal. The *samadhi* of this monk is near Sonda. There are Jain Bastis at Gersoppa, Haduvalli, Sirsi, Kumta, Murdeshwar, Sonda, Bilgi, Karki, Devimane near Gundbala, Hosmane (Siddapur), Bhatkal and Kaikini. There are remains of Jains at Angadi, Mudgeri, Bastikeri and a shrine of Padmavati at Belur of Karwar taluk. There is a Jaina Purusha temple at Chitakula, where actually now the *linga* is worshipped.

There are some Svetambara Jains, engaged in trade in places like Kumta, hailing from Gujarat and Rajasthan. Widow marriage and divorce are not traditionally permitted among the Jains. The dead are cremated.

Christians : There is a belief that a strain of European blood passes down from the Portuguese, who during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries settled along the coast for trade and other purposes. Native Christians from Goa also emigrated to this district. The bulk of the native Christians are descendants of local converts. In 1758, Anquetil du Perron found a Roman Catholic Bishop at Karwar and in 1772 Forbes mentions the Karwar Bishop and notices that Catholics of Bombay were under his jurisdiction. At that time most of the leading places along the coast seem to have had priests, churches and Christian congregations. There were 12,000 Native Catholic Christians in the district as in 1881. In 1901, the total number of native Christians was 16,126 of whom 15,116 were Roman Catholics. The chief centres of Roman Catholics were Honavar, Kumta and Karwar, and they speak Konkani. The Catholic Christians are traditional carpenters and tailors. Some are land-holders, cultivators, forest and wood labourers, fishermen and boatmen. There are oil-pressers and copper-smiths. Some are engaged in petty business. The objects of their worship are Jesus, Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Anne, St. Francis Xavier, St. Antony, St. Sebastian and St. Joseph. Each family has one of the saints as a patron. They say five prayers every day.

There are 24 important Catholic churches in the district. The earliest ones are: San Salvador Church, Honavar (1592), Holy Rosary Church, Ankola (1700), Our Lady of Remedies Church, Gundbala (1769), Immaculate Conception Church, Sunkeri (1801), and Church of St. Joseph, Sadashivgad (1824). The Immaculate Conception Church, Sunkeri is important for its oval shape and its antiquity. Widow marriage is allowed among them. Divorce is not prevalent. The dead are buried. There were 55 native Protestants in 1881 in the district. They were converted Telugu Chambhars, Tulu converts such as palm-juice drawers and domestic servants. They are now farmers and petty traders. Some of them are in services. Among the Protestant Christians in the district, there are four denominations, viz. 1) Mar Thoma, 2) Jacobite, 3) Church of South India and 4) Pentecostal. They are chiefly found in Kumta, Honavar, Ankola, Karwar, Sirsi, and Mundgod taluks and Dandeli town. Some of them

speak Malayalam. There are nine Marthoma Churches, one Jacobite Church, two Pentecostal Churches and one of Church of South India.

Sikhs : The Sikhs in the district are from Punjab. They are timber merchants. Some of them are workers in factories like Caustic Soda Factory, Binaga near Karwar. Their mother-tongue is Punjabi. There are a few families of Sikhs at Dandeli. There is a *gurudwara* at Dandeli. They celebrate the birth day of Guru Nanak on Karteeka Purnima. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among the Sikhs. The dead are cremated.

SOCIAL LIFE

The various Hindu castes and communities and the Jains etc., are governed by the Hindu Law. There are two types of succession* to ancestral property which are in vogue in the district: (1) The patrilineal system prevalent among Hindus (2) and the Mohammedan law prevalent among Sunni Muslims. Normally, the property is inherited either by the wife or the eldest son, on whom falls the burden of managing the family. This is the custom with joint families. In other cases, property is equally shared by all the sons, the youngest getting the first chance to select the share. A share is awarded for the widow of the deceased and on her death this share is again divided among all the sons. Though daughters are also entitled to share the paternal property, they still do not often claim it. In cases of persons who have no male issues either by birth or adoption, it is customary for the son-in-law to manage the property and this is ultimately inherited by his sons. Among the Muslims 1/8th of the share goes to the wife, 1/8th is awarded for the daughters and the remaining 3/4th is shared by the sons. Adoption is generally not resorted to by Muslims. The existence of mother right is traceable among several castes like Namadhari, Kelasi, Gunaga, Uppunadavaru, Achari, etc., and it was once prevalent among Jaina rulers of Gersoppa and Haduvalli and was common among the Jains and some other castes in Dakshina Kannada.

Joint family : The joint-family system is losing its importance in the present day society. The individualistic tendency of the male members of the joint family, the inability of the female member,

*Village Survey Monograph, Haldipur (1966), Census of India, 1961, Vo. XI, Mysore.

to live under the same roof, desire to be free from the control of the elders in family and financial matters, availability of salaried jobs elsewhere, etc., are some of the common reasons for the break-up of many joint-families. Thus, conditions of modern living and the pattern of present-day economy are also, to a large extent, responsible for its decline. 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 of the circumstances.

As per Village Survey Monographs, there were a total number of families of 533 in Banavasi village of Sirsi taluk, 530 families in Haldipur village of Honavar taluk as in 1961. The following statement furnishes the break-up of families of these two villages.

	Banavasi		Haldipur	
	Number of families	Percentage	Number of families	Percentage
Simple families	221	41.3%	258	48.5%
Intermediate families	112	21.2%	31	5.8%
Joint families	78	14.6%	90	17.0%
Others	122	22.91%	151	28.5%

In the case of domestic organization of the total 560* families (1974) belonging to sixteen different castes of Kadwad village of Karwar taluk, 44 are single member incomplete families, 461 elementary and 99 joint families. It is evident that the joint family is on the decline in these days for various reasons.

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 some times 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 is also small.

The total number of wills registered during a period of ten years from 1972-73 to 1982-83 in the various taluks of the district are, Haliyal, Yellapur and Supa: 256; Honavar and Bhatkal: 737:

* The Social Profiles of Kadwad, by B. G. Halbar, Dharwad.

Karwar and Ankola: 832; Kumta: 603; Sirsi, Siddapur and Mundgod: 824; Total: 3,242.

Marriage and Morals

Marriages among the Hindus are usually arranged by parents or guardians. And what are called love marriages are rare. Particulars about ancestry, social status, cultural standard, appearance, health, lineage, economic security, etc., are always carefully scrutinised, also to ensure that the couple does not fall within the prohibited degree of relationship and to see that they come from different *gotra* or *bali*. In case of several castes, religious, territorial, occupational and linguistic differences still generally prove effective bars to inter-marriages. In many cases, horoscopes are also consulted. *Sagotra* marriages are not traditionally permitted among the Brahmanas, though they have been validated by the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955. Many of the exogamous groups among the Brahmanas are generally eponymous, each group of *gotra* being supposed to consist the descendents of one or other of the ancient *rishis*. The usual marriageable age is round about 18-20 for girls and 21-25 years for boys.

Among the Hindus the universal rule is to give the daughter as *kanyadana* or as gift, to the bridegroom. Usually, the marriage rites are performed at the bride's house, or at a temple or a *matha* or a choultry. The marriage ceremonies include, among many of the castes various items, the chief of which are: the *veelyada shastra* (betel leaf ceremony) and *nischitartha* (*nischaya tambula*) when the proposal for marriage is finalised. The *devadruta* when the blessings of God and the ancestors of the couple are invoked. The *chappara* (or *elevasa*) involves the erection of the pandal. Among the Brahmanas, Vishvakarmas, and those who closely follow their customs, the important steps are: *naandi* which invokes the ancestor of the bridal couple; *kankana dharana* (tying of wrist-bands) which symbolises the couple's entry into marriage state; *Kashi yatre*, fake journey to Varanasi, when the bride's father dissuades the bridegroom from doing so by promising him his daughter in marriage; *akshata* the strewing of a few grains of reddened rice by the couple on each other's head, and also by the persons present over the couple; tying the *mangalasutra*, which turns the contract into a sacrament; *dhare*, the pouring of milk into the joined hands of the couple by relatives and friends: the *sese*, the pouring of handful of rice by couples on the bride and bridegroom; *lajahoma*, worship of sacred

fire by offering *laja* or parched rice and *saptapadi* (going round the sacred fire in seven steps) which marks the completion of the marriage; *bhuma*, the eating together by the newly married couple; the *nagavali*, the searching in the two vessels containing red-coloured water; the *kankana visarjana*, the untying of wrist bands from the hands of the couple, and finally the *gaddige* (or *simhasana*) *pooje*, the worship of the throne on which the couple are made to sit.

In marriages celebrated by the Lingayats, the *panchakalasa*, or the five sacred pots take the place of *agni*. *Guggula seve* practised by some families whose family deity is Veerabhadra has to precede every marriage. Of the five pots, four are filled with amber and some other combustible material including *guggula* (incense) and the pots are taken in a procession. This is in honour of deities, Veerabhadra and Shiva. A *jangama* usually officiates over the marriage ceremony. The other rites found in a Hindu marriage are also performed at Lingayat marriages. Among most of the castes, the most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* and *dhare*. The priest invokes divine blessings and all the people present strew grains of reddened rice on the couple. Among the generality of the castes the marriage ceremonies used to be elaborate and in all their details, they lasted usually five to seven days. Now in most cases, the marriage rituals are completed in a couple of days. It may be said that the marriage ceremonies in a "grand style", by even going in for large loans of money are not wanting. Engaging loud speaker equipment, photographers, etc., is also becoming common.

The folk songs (*mangala geethegalu*) of *sumangalis* in addition to *mantras* of the priest are prevalent in the various stages of marriages among people right from Havyaka Brahmanas to non-Brahmanas caste in the district. In most of the backward class people, there is no place for priest and *mantras* in the marriage ceremonies. But, the marriage is celebrated in the presence of Buddhivanta or the leader of the caste, through auspicious folk songs. Among Mukris and Bakads. of Ankola, marriage are performed by folk songs.

Mass Marriages: Dharmartha marriages at Bannada Matha at Sirsi are being held for the last ten years. Under the auspices of Basava Samiti, three pairs of all-religion mass marriage was celebrated at the Ganesha temple of Ganeshgudi, Supa taluk on Basava Jayanti day (1984). Under the auspices of Dr. Ambedkar Harijan Seva

Sangha, Mundgod, simple mass marriage of pairs belonging to different castes were celebrated along with Ambedkar Jayanti Celebrations with community dinner and cultural programmes since 1982. Under the auspices of Lions Club of Sirsi, simple free mass marriages of 31 pairs (Scheduled Castes: 8, Backward classes: 22, others: 1) were celebrated on 1-12-1984 at Totagarara Kalyana Mantapa, Sirsi, according to Hindu religious traditions. The clothes for the marriages were donated by the Totagar's Co-operative Society, Deevagi Industries, Mulagund Industries, Cloth Merchants' Association and Marikamba Temple, Sirsi. The finance was met by the Lions Club, Sirsi, along with the donations from the public. Among Marathas of Haliyal taluk, who are agriculturists, there is a tradition of celebrating about 24 to 70 marriages on a particular day during April-May of each year in a village, but each marriage is celebrated in their respective houses of the village on the same day.

Inter Marriages: Inter-caste marriages are rather rare in the district. We have to distinguish between inter-caste marriages and inter-sect and inter-sub-caste marriages. While the latter form of marriages are relatively more frequent, the inter-caste marriages are relatively less frequent. The State Government have recently (1974-75) announced an 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 Scheduled Caste and who, on that account are placed under hard circumstances. The financial assistance in this respect is available to all those persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs 3,000. In 1980, the Government has enhanced the financial assistance to Rs 5,000 (Rs 3,000 in the form of National Savings Certificates and the rest in cash) and increased the income limit to Rs 8,000. But certain conditions are to be fulfilled to avail this facility. The State Government has given financial assistance to only one inter-caste marriage upto 1982-83 in the district (Rs 2,000) and there were five applications in 1983-84.

Muslim Marriage: Muslim marriages are celebrated according to the Islamic rites and with observance of some local customs. Formal proposals for the marriage come from the bride-groom's father. Like the other communities in this district, Muslims also erect pandals in front of the marriage house. On the day of the marriage, the bride-groom arrives in a procession on a horse (now in car) and is welcomed by the bride's people. The *kazi* obtains the signatures of the bride, bride-groom, the bride's father and two witnesses on each side.

The proceedings are recorded. The Koran is read. Then the *kazi* reads out the *nikah* and invokes the blessings of the Prophet.

Among the Navayats, *parshid*, formal betrothal ceremony in bride's house, a similar function called *tond-gud* (sweetening the mouth), and *cholifule* (presenting blouse-piece and flowers) are held at bride-groom's house. The *nikah* ceremony takes place in the presence of the *kazi* in the bride's house or mosque. The *kazi* in the presence of two witnesses takes the consent of the bride-groom and the *wali* (father or guardian of the bride). The *kazi* recites the relevant passage from the Koran and joins the hands of bride-groom and *wali*. Band music is played, accompanied by fireworks. Soon after the *nikah* a married woman ties *karimani* round the bride's neck. Next day is a marriage day called *parnya-dis*. A dinner *neet-jevan* is held. In the evening the bride-groom goes in a procession to the mosque and then to the bride's house. The couple are seated together for dinner. The bride-groom washes his hands in milk and drops a ring in the basin from one of his fingers. The ring is then put on bride's finger. The women bless the couple. *Ghar borown* (entering bride-groom's house) function is performed at night. When the bride is welcomed and a feast is arranged. The concluding function at the bride's place is called *paunar* with a meal.

Christian marriage: The Christians celebrate marriage in the church according to Christian rites, and observe 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 bride-groom and the bride are formally asked as to whether both of them are agreeable to the union. The marriage is then solemnised. Tying of *mangalasutra* is prevalent among Protestant Christians.

Divorce: Marriage being a religious sacrament among the Hindus, divorce as such is not much in practice. It can be brought about among many castes, customarily, 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*. 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 *tera* amount, and some times, the marriage expenses incurred by the husband in case she remarried. Such cases are referred to caste *panchayats* where existed. 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 the Protestant Christians also divorce is permitted. The total number of divorces in the district during ten years from 1972-73 to 1982-83 is five.

Monogamy and Polygamy: Polygamy was prevalent among the Hindus before the passing of the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, though to a little extent, and it was confined mostly to the wealthy. Among many castes, it was usually discouraged by the levy of a fine by caste *panchayats* on the person who was guilty of it. 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. 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.

Dowry and Tera: The general practice is to give away the bride as a 'gift' (*kanyadana*) to a suitable bride-groom. Formerly there was no reference to 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. Payment of dowry has now been prohibited by legislation. However the evil practice still persists to a certain extent in the district as suits cannot be booked without proper evidence or complaint.

Among certain other castes and tribes, it was the other way about. The bridegroom's party had to pay and this payment was called *tera* or bride price. The amount was fixed by custom. This was prevalent even among the Havyaka Brahmanas. Now-a-days in many castes, only the poor takes the *tera*, and among them also the custom is dying out. Karki Venkataramana Sastry and Budi Mahabala Bhatta of Uttara Kannada, who were in Bombay were pioneers in social reforms. *Iggappa Heggade Vivaha Prahasana* (1887) by Karki Venkatarama Sastry, and *Kanya Vikraya* (1887) by Sivarama Naranappa Dhareashwar were the first two social dramas published in those days. These dramas explained the evil effects of paying the bride price.

Civil Marriages: Registration of marriages under the Special Marriages Act, 1954, is still rare in the district. It is gathered that 210 marriages were so registered under this Act during a period of ten years from 1972-73 to 1982-83 in the district. In some cases, besides registration religious ceremony is also gone through.

Widow Marriage: Traditionally, widow marriage was forbidden among Brahmanas, Vishwakarmas and Lingayats. Shama Rao Vittal Kaikini of Uttara Kannada district, who was a famous advocate of the High Court of Bombay wrote a small book in support of *Vidhaveyara Vivaha* (Widow Marriages). This was a translation of the writings of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar. '*Kannada Suvarte*' a newspaper jointly edited by Shamarao Vittal Kaikini and Karki Venkatarama Shastri Suri propagated social reforms like widow marriages and prohibition of child marriage.

Widow marriage was initiated among the Havyaka Brahmanas by one Kilara Ganesha Hegde (1883-1944) of Kedige village in Siddapur taluk. Many married men died due to malaria. The number of Havyaka widows in the thinly populated Siddapur taluk alone were about 700 in the 1920s. Ganapati Bhatta Akadas (1892-1944) started a reform movement for marriage of widows among Havyaka Brahmanas. Their house in Channapattana Bazaar, Sirsi town which was a centre of secret meetings of Independence movement, also became a social service centre to propagate widow marriages. Akadas became a widower in 1925. He married Mahakalamma (Mankalamma) a widow of Nanditale (of Sagar taluk, Shimoga district) at Manjuguni, Sirsi taluk in 1932. The couple toured the district of Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Bangalore for propaganda of widow marriages. In 1938, before the Widow Marriage Act was implemented in Mysore State, Krishna Raja Wodeyar invited the couple to propagate the idea in the old Mysore State. Akadas wrote many booklets, mostly among the Havyaka Brahmanas in support of widow marriage. About 103 widow marriages mostly among the Havyaka Brahmanas were celebrated by the leadership of Akadasa in Uttara Kannada district.

In several castes, the old custom has been that if a widow chooses remarriage or lives with a widower, her children form a *salu* or a line of their own. Widow marriage is traditionally permitted among many castes. But there is no restriction as to the number of times she may remarry. However among most of the castes, she cannot

marry any of the agnatic relations of her late husband. For widow marriage generally there is a brief ceremony. The bride bathes, puts on the new dress given to her by the new husband who ties *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 couple 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 Brahmanas, Jains, Viswakarmas, etc. The ashes are immersed in a river. Among castes, who usually bury their dead, bodies of those who die from contagious diseases are also usually cremated. On the other hand, amongst those castes, which generally cremate their dead, dead bodies of children are usually buried. The Lingayats bury their dead in the sitting posture.

Many of the castes observe *sootaka* (pollution) for ten days and perform the eleventh day ceremony, but no anniversary *shraddhas* for each individual dead persons. The latter half of Bhadrapad month (Mahalaya *paksha*) is observed as the fortnight of ancestor worship. Every family performs a general omnibus *shraddha* to propitiate all ancestors. On the Mahalaya Amavasya (also called Sarva-Pitru Amavasya) a *kalasha* is set up in the name of all the ancestors, and water libations are offered. Among the Brahmanas, the ceremonies are elaborate and they perform annual *shraddha* for each dead individual. The Lingayats do not observe *pancha-sootakas* (five pollutions).

Social evils: The ban on oceanic travel among the higher caste Hindus was broken by Barrister Narayan Chandavarkar in 1885 when he visited England. This resulted in his family (he was the nephew of Shamarao Vittal Kaikini) being subjected to *bahishkara* (1896). But this expulsion proved ineffective, and Kaikini himself wrote a booklet *Samudrayana Meemamsa* in support of oceanic travel. The *bahishkara* was finally withdrawn in 1932. Social evils like prostitution, gambling, immoral traffic in women, beggary 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. During the freedom movement, there was a strong propaganda in favour of eradication of untouchability, and in 1924, the Shankaracharya of Dwarka Peetha had given a call to end the evil at the Karnataka Political Conference held at Gokarn.

There has been a growing awareness about the need to eradicate social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes. The State Government have been taking steps to ensure adequate protection to the Scheduled Castes against any kind of discrimination. The Department of Social Welfare has appointed a worker since 1973 to tour the district to do propaganda for the removal of vestiges of untouchability. A special cell has also been created in the Police Department to give protection to the Scheduled Castes (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 the 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. 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 the removal of untouchability, and has provided for stringent punishments for offences relating to untouchability (See also Ch. XII).

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 public wells, public tanks, hotels, and other public premises boards to the effect that they are open to all including the Scheduled

Castes 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

There are two varieties of dwellings in the district. One is the coastal type, i.e., of the dispersed village and the other is the up-ghat type viz, the compound village. The houses in rural areas are built in a narrow and irregular lanes and streets giving rise to dissimilar types of houses. These dwellings generally have single entrance. A thatched screen forms a sort of door tied to one end of the entrance. This is the type of the house generally found in down-ghat areas, among the working and poor sections of the community. These houses have thatched roofs of hay called *karada* of dry leaves of sugarcane or betelnut trees. Thatched roofs with grass which will be sloping in nature are arranged so due to heavy rainfall. There will be small open space around the house for kitchen gardening and a small thatched shed for sheltering the cattle. The houses of middle class are generally Mangalore tiled, constructed with mud and brick walls. The rich have Mangalore tiled decently finished houses with plastered walls made of dressed laterite stones. Both these classes normally have adequate accommodation, a room, a hall, a kitchen, a store room, spare rooms, etc., with a small open verandah covered with wooden strips. Superior material is used and proper ventilation, designing, flooring, roofing, etc. provided in the houses of richer classes. Some rich class persons provide storeys and R.C.C. roofs for their houses.

In coastal areas, every house has a compound with coconut, mango and jack trees and flower bushes all around. Gabled roofs are common to facilitate easy flow of water. In rural areas, coconut trees, betelnut trees and banana trees are found in the premises of houses. A well is seen in each compound.

In the up-ghat areas, tiled houses or roofs covered with stone slabs and mud are constructed. R.C.C. roofs are also common. Mangalore tiles or earthen country tiles, are in use. Houses with modern amenities like sanitation, electricity, drainage, open space

round the house with scope for kitchen gardening are also found among the rich and the middle class sections of the people. The poorer sections still live in small hutments with thatched roofs.

The traditional types of houses have a verandah, a hall, a kitchen and a store room. The modern types of houses have one hall, one room, dining hall, kitchen, bedrooms, one store room and a verandah with a separate bath room and a lavatory. In some cases upstairs are also provided. The well-to-do have their houses provided with electricity circuits, mostly in towns. Gobar gas, a fuel, is also catching up.

Furniture : In most of the rural houses, furniture, in the modern sense of the term is not in existence. Mats, carpets and pillows to rest their backs are common. Besides, wooden planks provided with legs (*kalumane*) are also used for sitting. Many time people of poorer sections sit on the floor. One or two wooden stools are in use. The middle class persons have a table, one or two chairs, a steel or a wooden cot, one stool, small planks, writing desks, for their day-to-day use. The rich sections use steel furniture. Teapoy, window shelves, corner wall shelves, artistic wall cup-boards with costly wood are seen in rich families. Cane chairs are also common. Window curtains out of costly designed cloths are also in use. Umbrellas of palmyra leaves were used in the past. *Gorabu* made of palmyra leaves (particular type of rain guard) is used.

Dress : The *mundu*, *lungi* or *panche* is an apparel used by the generality of men. A shirt with or without collars is used. Some elderly people wear *dhoti* in the *katche* style. The working class wear half shirt and half pant. Many simply wrap a shorter *dhoti* (*lungi*) coloured or white round their waist. A *banian* and a shirt, half or full, or a *jubba* cover the upper part. The officials wear half or full bush shirt and pant. Terrylenes, woollen and terrycot are coming in the place of cotton clothes. A few persons belonging to older generations wear a cap or turban with a long coat. The students wear a shirt, half or full trousers or *pyjama* with a white or black cap, majority being bare headed. Many poor agriculturists of the coastal area wear a conspicuous *kaupina* and *mundasu* during the larger part of the year. The Muslims have as headwear fez cap or fur cap or a skull cap. Dakhani Muslims wear *dhoti* and turban.

Women's Dress : Women wear sari and a *choli*. The mode of wearing differs slightly from one section to another. Elderly women

wear sari in *katche* style, while, the women of younger generation wear in round fashion. In recent times, women also have taken to terrylene and terrycot sarees and *cholis*. Coloured sarees are preferred to white sarees. The educated and the women of the higher strata of the society have normally a *langa*, a *sari*, a brassiere and a blouse.

The traditional dress of the Halakki Vokkal women consists of a small length of coarse saree about five yards long and 3.5 feet wide, reaching upto the knee with one end covering the bosom. They are not accustomed to *katche* and do not wear blouse or *choli*. Instead, their neck and bosom are covered by bead necklace and other cheap ornaments. Women working in the fields in rural areas wear saree covering the knees only to facilitate easy working in carrying on field operations. Women among certain section of Brahmanas wear saree in *katche* fashion. Muslim women wear a petticoat and a saree as a lower garment and a blouse as an upper garment. The Muslim ladies, excepting a few who work in the fields, wear a *burkhra* whenever they move out of the house. A few Muslim girls wear a pyjama and a frock.

Ornaments : The passion for ornaments is universal. They are worn by males too. There were ear-rings called *vanties* of gold or silver with or without precious stones. A ring on the finger, gold or silver bracelet on the wrist, a chain round the neck and a silver girdle, chain round the waist were the ornamental outfit of males. Every household has some ornaments made of gold, silver or brass. The *tali* or *mangalasutra* (gold) which is the symbol of marital bliss (*soubhagya*) and chastity among the married women including Muslims, is in varied designs. Majority of them consisted of black beads woven either in golden wire or cotton string with a pendant in the middle of the necklace. Some of the traditional common ornaments in use among the women are *nagara hoopu* (gold), worn on the scalp, *tirupu* (gold) screwed to the braided hair, *bendole* (gold; earstud), *bugudi* (gold and pearls, ear ornament; upper lobe), *panne sara* (gold), a chain about 5 to 7 cm long, the one end of which is attached to *bugudi* and the other tucked to the hair, *lolaku* or *jumki* (gold) one end attached to the ear stud, the other hanging loose, *nattu* or *mooguti* (gold), nose screws, *gundina sara* (necklace of beads), *kasina sara*, *avalakki sara* (necklaces of gold), *gejje patti* (silver or gold waist band), *kadaga* wristlet, bangles or *patli* (gold), *kalasarapali* (silver) worn round the ankles, *kalungura* (silver) worn on the second toe and gold finger-rings. The poorer classes have some ornaments

made of silver or brass. Widows were not permitted to wear the head, ear, nose, arm and leg ornaments. But now ear rings, necklaces etc. are used by them. Some of the other ornaments are *chintaku*, a belt of gold round the neck, *bandi* a stout ring of gold round the neck, *suvarna kedagi* and *choodamani* (a gold flower for the crest).

The finer types of ornaments are gradually coming up in urban areas. In certain sections of the middle class rolled gold and gilded ornaments are in use. The working classes use ornaments made of silver, copper and brass. Young girls and ladies in urban areas use wrist watches also. *Kumkum* mark of different colours generally matching with the dress of the day, round or vertical is seen on their forehead. These are the fashions initiated from the cities like Bombay, Hubli and Bangalore. The rural women retain the older types of ornaments unlike the urban women folk. The Mukri women wear a mass of *karimani saras* round their neck. The Halakki Vokkal women wear different types of *mani saras* in bunches round their necks. On the up-ghat area the Lamani and Siddi women wear peculiar types of bangles.

Tattooing: The practice of tattooing (to have indelible marks on the parts of the body) is prevalent in some castes especially among the women in the up-ghat area. *Hachche* an indelible green mark on the parts of the body is in vogue for beauty. A needle which is made of an alloy or iron and a magnet is dipped in a green liquid which is a mixture of *kasturi* and medicinal herb with which marks or figures are made on the parts of the body. It is believed that this matter purifies the blood and prevents diseases. Namadharis follow tattooing. The symbol is used as a good omen. It is used between the eye brows. It is a symbol of moon and one dot in between the brows and just in the centre of the semi-circle being the symbol of sun. A symbol of tree is marked on the fore-arm. Some Christians adopt the method of tattooing for getting cross or the picture of the Jesus on their forearms.

Food habits

The Food habit of the people in the district is noted for the variety of dishes. There are people of poorer classes, middle classes and richer classes of society who have become cosmopolitan in their tastes. In general the people in the district take vegetarian and non-vegetarian type of food, the latter type of food being taken by the majority of population. This is more so by the people of

down-ghat area. People in the coastal area are used to taking fish in more quantity along with rice. Among Halakki Vokkals, Namadharis, Harikantas, Mukris, hand pounded boiled rice is supplemented by *ragi*. Non-vegetarians take chiefly fish. They occasionally eat domesticated animals like fowls and goats and wild animals killed in hunting such as rabbits and deer provided they are not scared to the *bali* to which the eater belongs.

Most of the working classes take three meals a day. The first meal consists of rice and gruel called *ambli* or *ganji* and is taken in the morning. Second meal which consists of gruel and a little rice and curry is taken at lunch and the dinner consists of rice and fish or vegetable curry. Side dishes are mango pickles, a *chutney* or some fried fish. The holy day dishes are *molasses* and *payasa* prepared out of jaggery and some cereals. Rice pan cakes and *idlis* are also prepared. *Rotti* and *chapati* are common in the morning.

Rice is the staple food for middle classes. They take two meals for a day. The morning breakfast consists of tea, beaten rice or puffed rice and parched rice. *Idli* or *dose* are also used occasionally. Rice, curry, generally fish curry are taken for the noon meals. Boiled rice and curry are taken for the night meals. *Payasa*, *karjikayi*, *rave unde*, *puri*, *holige*, *huggi*, *kadabu*, *shira*, *dose* and *patrode* are the special dishes of the middle classes. The rich class usually takes *idli*, *shira*, *uppittu*, *chapati*, *poori* and tea, milk or *kashaya* for their morning breakfast. Their noon meal consists of rice, dal, vegetables, fish curry and curds or butter-milk and ghee. The night meal consists of *bhakri* or *rotti* or *chapati* with little rice and *chatni* and *happalas*. Their special dishes are *kheeru*, *sabbakki kheeru*, *puri-basundi*, *balekai-bhaji*, *srikhand-puri*, *holige*, *jilebi*, *chakli*, etc. In general the special dishes are *shira*, *jilebi*, *rave unde*, *rasayanams* of mangoes, jack fruits and bananas. *Appe midi* (tender mango) *uppinakayi* (pickles) is the speciality of the district.

The preserved foods in the district are mango pickle, dry fish, jack-fruit chips, limboo pickles, papad, *sandige*, *kanchikai pickle*, curried chillies, etc. The people in the district use the fruits like bananas, chikkus, jack-fruits, papaya, pine-apple, mangoes and safflower fruits in addition to oranges, mosambi and apples, not grown in the district. Mutton is very rarely taken except in Bhatkal, where there is Muslim population. Hindus also consume mutton but only on festivals, after it is offered to deities like Marikamba. Occasionally they use mutton, whenever they are in a holiday and gayful mood.

Meals are served on plantain leaves during festivals and auspicious occasions, from brass or stainless steel pots. Earthen pots are mostly used by all except the richer and higher middle classes. Use of *patravalis* or round shaped stiched leaves of jack fruit trees are prevalent in the district. But aluminium plates have come into general use. Plates made of stainless steel are a recent introduction among many people of the district. Earthen and copper pitchers are being displaced by plastic ones in poorer sections to carry water. Brahmanas, Jains, Lingayats, etc., are traditionally vegetarians. The majority of others eat poultry, fish and meat. As elsewhere, beef is not eaten by the Hindus. The most popular drinks in the district are *panaka*, *sharbat*, buttermilk, coffee, tea and *kashaya*. The use of preserved juices, squashes, aerated water and the like is generally confined to towns.

Festivals

The Hindus have several religious holy days, occasions of festivals and feasts throughout the year in the district. While all Hindus have a few common festivals, some sections have their own exclusive ones, the Brahmanas claiming many more than the rest. Most of the Hindu festivals are socio-religious and seasonal in character. The usual festivals are Yugadi, Rama Navami, Kara Hunnime, Ashada Ekadashi, Kode Amavasye, Shravana Poornime, (Upakarma), Nagara Panchami, Gokulashtami, Ganesha Chaturthi, Navaratri, Bhoomi Hunnime, Deepavali, Tulasi *pooja*, Makara Sankranti, Mahasivaratri and Holi. Eclipses of the sun and moon, etc., are celebrated by the people in the district as in other parts of Karnataka State. *Shravani* is observed on the full moon day in the month of Shravana and is a festival on which the 'twice born' (Brahmana) change sacred thread and offer *tarpana* to the departed elders and Gods. This festival is observed by the Brahmanas, Panchalas, Vaishyas, Gudigars, Shimpis, etc.

Krishna Ashtami is observed on Shravana *bahula ashtami*. Some observe fast. To commemorate the activities of Lord Krishna in Gokula, young children try to break the curd pots hanging high in the temple square with *petla*. *Petla* consists of a hollow reed of bamboo open at both the ends in which a piston of solid bamboo is worked with the hands. A tight fitting unripe fruit called *petlakai* is inserted in the hollow reed and the piston is worked. The fruit zooms out with the considerable force and can break earthenware. Bhoomi Hunnime is celebrated on the 14th or 15th of Ashvayuja.

It is a ceremony of thanks giving to mother earth, performed on an elaborate scale by all cultivators. On the holy day a special dish *charaga* is prepared with rice, vegetables and pulses and sprinkled on the fields. Next day, *govekai kadabu* and several other delicacies are prepared and taken to the field. The paddy crop is worshipped and people return home after partaking of the food in the field.

A number of festivities including *vratas*, special *poojas*, car festivals, *vardhantis* and *aradhanas* are celebrated with religious rites during every year at the Swarnavalli Matha in Sonda of Sirsi taluk. *Vasantotsava* for nine days from Chaitra *shudha padyami* to *navami* is celebrated at the *matha* with Srichakra *pooja*, Rudrabhisheka and Vedaparayana twice a day. An *aradhana* of previous Swamijis of this *matha* is held on Ashadha *bahula panchami*, and about 6,000 devotees attend this religious holy day. *Sharannavaratri* for nine days from Ashveeja *shuddha padyami* is celebrated with great ceremony and pomp. On Vijayadashami *banni mudi utsava*, *ashtavadhan* and *darbar* are held and prizes and titles to scholars, poets, etc., are awarded. On Magha *shuddha panchami* Sri Chakra Pooja, Shata Rudrabhisheka, Mahapooja of Rajarajeswari are held. Scholars are honoured with prizes and titles. On Karteeka *poornima deepotsava* or *sibikotsava*, and *pallakki utsava* of God Narasimha are celebrated. From Phalguna *shuddha ashtami* to Phalguna *chaturthi*, a number of festivals are celebrated at the temple of Sonda Rama Trivikrama near Vadiraja Matha. *Ratnamantapotsava*, *simhotsava*, *vasantotsava*, *seshotsava*, *tarkyotsava*, *rathotsava* *kalyanotsava*, *shakatotsava*, are celebrated. On Phalguna *bahula*, *tritiya*, the *aradhana* of Vadiraja is celebrated. The *aradhana* of Vyasaraaja is celebrated at Sonda Matha and Vyasaraaja Matha of Hulekal, near Sirsi on the *chaturthi* of Phalghuna *bahula*. Shankara Jayanti for five days is celebrated at Shankara Matha, Karwar. Navaratri festival is also celebrated. Sri Kshetra Baad Matha (or Guru Matha), Karwar celebrates a number of usual Hindu festivals throughout the year in honour of Dattatreya. *Vastralankara*, *bhajan*, *purana*, *pathana*, *keertana*, *vahanotsava*, *ashtavadhana* *seve*, etc., are the important features of festivals. The *matha* attracts devotees from all sections irrespective of caste and creed. *Pallaki utsava* are held on every Thursday and Saturday except in the months of *chaturmasa*. The *pallaki utsava* is celebrated on Ramanavami, Gurudwadasi, Datta Jayanti and on Phalguna *shukla dashami*, the day of *pratishthapana* of Datta Murti. *Vahanotsava* is celebrated for eight days before

Ramanavami keertana seva is observed on every *ekadashi* in the evening. Adi Shankaracharya's *utsava* on Vaishaka *shuddha dashami*, Vyasa *poornima*, the *punyatithi* of Srīman maharaja on *Shravana shukla dashami* are also celebrated in the *matha*. Similar festivals are celebrated at Dattatreya temples at Sirsi, Siddapur, Dandeli, Nayakanakeri of Yellapur taluk in the district.

The festival of Bhangara (golden) Devi Mahamaya is a speciality of Sri Lakshminarayana Mahamayi Temple, Hanumatta, Ankola. A beautiful golden statue of Devi Mahamaya was offered by a devotee. Once in 10 or 15 years, this golden image is taken out by obtaining Devi's consent through *prasada*. People in large numbers from all parts of the country attend the festival.

On Ashvayuja *vadya panchami* of each year special celebrations are held in this temple and mass feeding on a large scale is arranged. A very interesting event takes place on this day i.e. *vades* being fried are taken out by bare hand from boiling oil in a pan by many devotees. During special services *harivana pooja* and *chowri pooja*, special musical instruments called *bandi vadya* are played. On the Magha *shuddha panchami* a special colourful service is conducted by married women carrying lighted plates with seven wicks on their heads.

There are a number of special festivals celebrated in the honour of Sri Shantika Parameshwari Devi (Sri Bhoomi Devate) at Kumta. *gadi habba* (boundary festival), to rouse all the *ganas* within the boundary to offer *charu* (boiled rice mixed with *kumkum*) to ward off evils is observed on any Tuesday other than third Tuesday in Ashadha month of *uttarayana*. *Sapta prahara bhajanaseva* is a *seva* of devotees irrespective of caste and creed, a non-stop *bhajan* for 21 hours on Bhādrapada *shuddha chaturdashi*. There will be a procession of Devi, and ablution of coloured water to the Goddess as well as to the devotees. The Goddess is decorated in a pavilion with flowers of *sevantika*, jasmine, etc. and *pushpa pooja* is a special *seva* observed in Bhādrapada, Ashvayuja and Kartika and *bhajans* are also held. The *pratishthapana* (installation) day is observed on the eighth day of first half of Phalguna with Navachandi *havana*. It concludes with *nagarotsava* in *pushpa ratha*. There is a special *utsava* of Devi on Akshaya tritiya, the third day of first half of Vaishaka. *Bandi habba* is also celebrated for eleven days from this day. The devotees have a religious tradition offering their new crops to Devi as *nava phala* or *prathama phala* in these forms. *Hosa akki upahara*, *kanikatta* and *devara kolaga*.

Bandi Habba : Bandi Habba is held to win the goodwill of Gods and deities (Ammas) who preside over crops. These Gods have no images. During the festival, the small metal water vessels called *kalashas* or *gindis* are set for them on an altar-like stone platform in the village temple which is called *kalashadevasthan*. The priests of these *kalasha* temples are Gunagas (potters). It is said that in ancient days the deities were placed in a *bandi* or cart with four wheels and the procession of deity was taking place. Hence the festival is called *bandi habba*. The remains of these *bandis* are even now seen in some temples of the district. The festival is popular in the coastal areas and specially in villages of Ankola *seeme*, Gokarn *seeme* and Chanda-*vara seeme* of the district.

Bandi Habba of Ankola is a grand festival. The presiding deity of the festival is Nada Devata or Shanta Durga or Bhoomi Tai (Mother Earth). The open area of congregation of devotees during the festival is popular as Bandi-Bazaar. The Nadavars, Agers, Bakadars, Halkai, Vokkals, Kumbars, Halepaiks and other agricultural communities celebrate the festival with great enthusiasm, generally, in May, is held for 12 days. Before the commencement of Bandi Habba Kalashadevaru goes in a procession to neighbouring villages and invites the village deities to the festival. It commences from Akshayatriya at Ankola. During the days of the festival, every day Gunaga, carries the Kalasha on his head, goes in procession accompanied by instrumental music. In the night, Kalasha is placed on the *aduva katta* (playing platform) and worshipped. Before the deity Hagarana (a folk drama) is exhibited. Imitation of sowing, seeding, watching the crops etc. is done. There is an attractive dance of persons wearing various masks. The imitative ritual of a *sati* entering into burning pyre is also performed. On the day of Bandi Habba, Kalasha Devaru is decorated with flowers. It is brought to *uyyale chappara* (swinging pandal) with honours like *chatra* (umbrella) and *chamara* (fan). Gunaga sits on one of the platforms (in the swing) puts the Kalasha on his lap and ringing the bell in one hand, starts swinging. Thousands of people assemble to witness the festival. At Kogre village of Ankola taluk, four Kalashas are swung simultaneously. The festival is held in honour of dead heroes and Mahasatis and as symbolic of God coming down from the heaven to the earth to uphold *dharma*. Kalasha Utsava is also celebrated on Makara Sankranti and on days of Jattras, Hirebeeru, Shulabeeru, Shoorabhadra, Bhadrabeeru and Bagalubeera, are the five Kalashas, Sarangabeeru, Seeme Banta, Kaleera Bhadra, Honnappa Gerarayamma and Nagadevate are the six Kalashas, which are carried on

the *dwadashi* of Pushyabahula at Hegde village for Jatra. In some cases Gadi Habba is celebrated on the Vijayadashami day.

Hora Mangalavara : Grama Devi (Kalamma and Durgamma) of Yellapur are ancient deities. A *jatra* of Devi for nine days from the fourth Wednesday in February (Phalguna) (once in three years) is held at Yellapur. Acharis are the priests of the temple. Before *jatra*, people of Yellapur town and neighbouring villages stay out of their houses between 11.00 AM to 4.00 p.m. on the first three Tuesdays and take their food outside. This tradition is locally known as Hora Mangalavara. The temple is closed on these Tuesdays. The painted deities are installed at the temple on the fourth Tuesday. Next day they are installed on *gadduge* of Devi Maidan where *jatra* is held. For nine days, the *sevas* of devotees irrespective of caste and creed are offered to the deities. On the ninth day evening, the deities are taken to their boundary (*gadi*). And in the night they are brought back to the temple which the people are prohibited from witnessing. On 20th day the deities are again installed at the temple and *pooja* commences.

Ramaleela : Ramaleela is an important cultural festival celebrated in Dandeli town on the Vijayadashmi day. The West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli, mostly owned and managed by the Marwaris of North India are celebrating the festival since 1960. The effigies of Ravana, Kumbhakarna and Indrajit of about 35, 34 and 32 ft. respectively, are installed on the Paper Mill play ground stuffed with large quantities of crackers. These effigies are burnt to symbolise destruction of the demons and victory of Rama and is preceded by colourful fire works and procession. The festival attracts a large number of people, of about 30,000 from neighbouring towns.

Yatras (pilgrimages) are undertaken to several holy places by the people of this district. Yan, Sirsi, Sahasralinga, Gokarn and Ulvi of this district, and Dharmasthala, Udupi, Kollur and Subrahmanya in Dakshina Kannada, Saundatti in Belgaum district of this State are some of the important places visited by the people. The pilgrim centres (outside the State) visited by the people are Varanasi, Tirupati, Rameshwaram, Pandharapura, Gaya, Dwaraka, Shirohi, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu and selected places in Goa.

National Festivals : The important national festivals are Republic Day on 26th January, Independence day on 15th August, and Gandhi Jayanti day on 2nd October. They are celebrated with *prabhat*

pheris, flag hoisting, lectures, and cultural programmes in all rural and urban parts of the district. In addition, the State festival, Karnataka Rajyotsava is also celebrated on November 1st.

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-charshumba and Milad-un-Nabi (Prophet Mohamad's birth day). Muharram is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of Karbala in the month called Muharram. Uruses are also held at several places of the district in honour of saints and other pious persons. Navayats at Bhatkal etc., also observe these festivals in a special manner.

Christian Festivals : The Christians observe the New year day, feast of St. Joseph, Easter Sunday (the day of Resurrection), birth day of Mary, and Christmas (the birth day of Christ), Ascension day, Thanks Giving, Harvest festival and the Church Anniversary. Besides, they celebrate also some festivals in honour of their several other saints. Chandavar is a pilgrim centre for Christians.

Jain Festivals : The Jains celebrate the festivals with austerities like fasting, praying and hearing the recitation of the *shastras*. Yugadi is celebrated to commemorate the victorious *digvijaya* of Bharata, son of Vrishabhadeva. Chaitra *shuddha trayodashi* is celebrated by them as Mahavira Jayanthi. Akshayatriya is celebrated by distributing gifts. Gauri-tritiya (Gauri according to them is the *yakshi* of 11th Tirthankara) is celebrated by them. During Dasara Jeevadayashtami is observed by propagating non-injury to animals on the *ashtami*. Mahanavami is observed by special *pooja* to Yakshi Padmavati. On Vijayadashmi, they distribute gifts to the poor. Deepavali as the date of Mahanirvana of Mahavira and Shivaratri as Jinaratri of Adinatha is observed by Jains.

Jatras

Men and women, rural and urban alike, are fond of Jatras or fairs and *uruses* which are held generally after the harvest seasons. These are mostly annual features, lasting from one to many days, and even 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. The important *jatras* of the district are given in next page.

Ankola taluk: (i) Bhoomi Devate (Shanta Durga) Bhandihabba (*jatre*) annual at Aversa and Ankola for seven days and for 11 days in about May respectively, (ii) Mahadeva *jatra* (annual) at Ankola for 2 days in about November, (iii) Dattatreya *jatra* (annual) at Belekeri for 1 day in about April, (iv) Shanta-Durga Devi *jatra* (annual) at Belekeri for 1 day in about May, (v) Katyayani Devi *jatra* (annual) at Aversa for three days in about October, (vi) Vithoba *jatra* (annual) at Aversa for one day in about November, (vii) Lakshminarayana Deva *Jatra* (annual) at Aversa for one day in about November, (viii) Hasan Shah Khadri Urus (annual) at Ankola (Shedgeri) for one day in about January.

Bhatkal taluk: 1) Hanumanta Devara *rathotsava* (annual) at Bhatkal for one day in about April, 2) Mahasati *jatra* (annual) at Haddien for 8 days in about January, 3) Mari *jatra* (annual) at Bhatkal for two days in about July, 4) Bhavani Shankara *rathotsava* at Chitrapur for three days in about April, 5) Murdeshwara *rathotsava* (annual) at Murdeshwar for three days in about January, 6) Mahaganapati *rathotsava* (annual) at Shirali for one day in about April.

Haliyal taluk: 1) Basaveshwara *jatra* (annual) at Haliyal for one day in about February/March, 2) Dandelappa *jatra* (annual) at Dandeli for three days in about October, 3) Lakshmi *jatra* once in twelve years at Gundolli for 7 days in about April/May.

Honavar taluk: 1) Maha Ganapati *jatra* (annual) at Idgunji for one day in January, 2) Lakshminarayana *jatra* (annual) at Manki for five days in about February, 3) Venkataramana *jatra* (annual) at Honavar for two days in about April, 4) Muda Ganapati *jatra* (annual) at Karki for two days in about April/May, 5) Uma Maheshwara *jatra* (annual) at Hosakuli for one day in about January/February, 6) Balakooru Kollimane Vishnumurty Devara *jatra* (annual) at Balakooru for one day in about February, 7) Shambhulingeshwara *jatra* (annual) at Gunavante in about April, 8) Vinayaka *jatra* (annual) at Kolagadde, Kharva for one day in about March.

Karwar taluk: 1) Mahamaya *jatra* (annual) at Kadra for one day in about October, 2) *Urus* of saint Kamruddin (annual) at Sadashivgad for one day in about February, 3) Durga Devi *jatra* (annual) at Sadashivgad for one day in about March/April, 4) Narasimha *jatra* (annual) at Kurmagad island and Kodibag for

two days in about January, 5) Shejjeshwar *jatra* (annual) at Shejwad, hamlet of Shirvad main village for two days in February.

Kumta taluk: 1) Mahabaleshwara *Devara jatra* (annual) at Gokarn for one day in about March, 2) Venkataramana *Devara jatra* (annual) at Kumta for one day in about February, 3) Kannika Parameshwari *jatra* (annual) at Baad for one day in about April, 4) Shantika Parameshwari *jatra* (annual) at Hegde for one day in about January, 5) Dharanatha *jatra* (annual) at Dhareshwar for one day in January (6) *Urus* (annual) of the Peer at the Dhareshwar Dargah for one day in about April (7) Devakikrishna *jatra* at Kagal for one day in about February.

Mundgod taluk: 1) Kusum Savadi *urus* (annual) at Hungund for five days in about March, 2) Rameshwara *jatra* (annual) at Bedasgaon for one day in about February, 3) Mailareshwara *jatra* (annual) at Chowdalli for five days in about March, 4) Balanti Devi *jatra* (annual) at Salgaon for 15 days in about April, 5) Marikamba *jatra* (once in 2 years) at Malgi for two days in about January/February, 6) Razaqshah Vali *urus* (annual) at Mundgod for one day in about April, 7) Basavanna Devara *jatra* (annual) at Mundgod for one day in about April.

Siddapur taluk: 1) Marikamba Devi *jatra* (once in five years), at Kondli, Bilgi, Shiralgi and Kolsirsi villages for seven days in about March, 2) Shani Deva *jatra* (annual) at Bedkani for one day in about April, 3) Rameshwara (Shiva) *jatra* (annual) at Itgi for one day in about March, 4) Gam Deva *jatra* (annual) at Bargar (Wajgod) for one day in about January, 5) Nandi *jatra* (annual) at Kondli for one day in about February, 6) Lakshminarasimha *jatra* (annual) at Nelamau (Analebailu) for one day in about April, 7) Ganapati *jatra* (annual) at Herur (Analebilu) for one day in about April, 8) Lakshminarasimha *jatra* (annual) at Tyagli for one day in about May, 9) Bhuvaneshwari Devi *jatra* (annual) at Bhuvanagiri (Muttige) for one day in about February.

Sirsi taluk: 1) Marikamba Devi *jatra* (once in two years) at Sirsi for seven days in about March, 2) Vadiraja *jatra* (annual) at Sonda for one day in about April/May, 3) Lalitamba *jatra* (annual) at Sonda for one day in about May, 4) Madhukeshwara *jatra* (annual) at Banavasi for five days in about March/April, 5) Narasimha Deva *jatra* (annual) at Baroor for one day in about December, 6) Venkataramana *jatra* (annual) at Manjuguni for one day in about April.

Supa taluk: 1) Channabasveshwara *jatra* (annual) at Ulvi for eight days in about January-February, 2) Ramalinga *jatra* (annual) at Supa for one day in about March.

Yellapur taluk: 1) Iswara *jatra* (annual) at Idgundi for one day in about February/March, 2) Shahid Waliullah *urus* at Tatvala for one day in about the month of Saffar, 3) Grama Devi *jatra* (once in three years) at Yellapur (Kalamma, Durgamma) for one day in about February/March, 4) Ramalingeshwara *jatra* (annual) at Bare Malavalli for two days on 14th and 15th of January, 5) Durgamba (Kavadamma) *jatra* (annual) at Kavadikere for eight days in about October-November.

Gallantry

The people of Uttara Kannada have a rich martial tradition. The Halepaiks were the traditional infantry of the former princes. The district has scores of herostones to commemorate the gallantry of men. The Sherogars were specially brought by the Keladi Nayakas to guard their forts. The Konkani Marathas have been regular recruits to the Army. The coastal people have joined the Navy too in good number.

The Gallantry awards were instituted by the Government of India when the country became a Republic. In the last Indo-Pakistan armed conflict (1971), several members of the Defence Service from the district distinguished themselves. Major Rama Raghoba Rane, (Retired Engineer) native of Chendia village of Karwar taluk was decorated with the title Param Vira Chakra. Lt. Colonel M.L. D'Silva of Karwar (17 Sikh Regiment-retired) was decorated with the title Military Cross. Second Lt. (Now Captain) G.R. Gaonkar serving in regiment of Artillery, native of Karwar, was decorated with the title Sena Medal.

The following beneficiaries from Uttara Kannada District are related to the Defence Service Personnel who were killed in action. They have been sanctioned grants by the State Government and other organisations.

1) Smt. Aparupi, Halgejoog Tq. Karwar, W/o Waman Agri of Pioneer Corps. (18-2-1943 -World War-II); Rs 1,000/- p.a. from D.S.W.R. 2) Smt. Rukminibai, Devabag, Tq. Karwar, W/o Tukaram Monkar of Maratha Light Infantry (21-11-1943-World War II) Rs 1,000/- p.a. from D.S.W.R. 3) Smt. Radhabai, Kalaswada Tq.

Karwar, W/o Sepoy Krishna Naik of Maratha Light Infantry (27-3-1944-World War II) Rs 1,000/- p.a. from D. S. W. R. 4) Smt. Mahananda, Hankon, Tq. Karwar, W/o Dhulba Naik of 3/5 Maratha Light Infantry (1-2-1948-War of Independence) Rs 1,000/- p. a. from D. S. W. R. and Rs 15,000/- in lieu of house & land. 5) Smt. Rukminibai, Majali Tq. Karwar, M/o Ratnakar Gurav of Madras Regiment (7-1-1962-Chinese Operation) Rs 500/- in lump sum by State Government. 6) Smt. Durgabai, Hankon Tq. Karwar M/o Shamrao Naik of Signals (19-11-1962-Chinese Operation) Rs 500/- in lump sum from the State Government. 7) Smt. Parvatibai, Alwewada Tq. Karwar, W/o Yeshwant Joshi of Madras Regiment (22-11-1962-Chinese Operation) Rs 1,000/- p.a. and Rs 15,000/- in lieu of houses and land from D.S.W.R. 8) Smt. Avadu, Kolge, Asnoti, Tq. Karwar, M/o Govind Nagekar of Regt. of Artillery (14-9-1965-Indo-Pak War) Rs 500/- in lump sum by State Government, free house and one acre of land. 9) Smt. Manoratibai, Hankon Tq. Karwar W/o Vishwanath Gangaputra of Maratha Light Infantry (19-9-1965-Indo-Pak War), Rs 500/- in lump sum grant from State Government, Rs 1,000/- p.a. from D.S.W.R. and free house & 4 guntas of land, Rs 3,000/- house repair grant. 10) Smt. Gangabai, Balani Tq. Karwar, W/o Manohar Kalgutkar of Maratha Light Infantry (22-9-1965-Indo-Pak War), Rs 500/- in lump sum grant from State Government, Rs 1,000/- p.a. from D.S.W.R. free house, 10 guntas of land and Rs 3,000/- house repair grant. 11) Smt. Radhabai, Sadashivgad Tq. Karwar, M/o Shrikant Hari Kadam of 6 Garhwals (22-9-1965-Indo-Pak War), Rs 500/- in lump sum by State Government. 12) Smt. Devaki, Devalmakki, Tq. Karwar, W/o Vasu Naik of Maratha Light Infantry (30-9-1965-Indo-Pak War) Rs 500/- in lump sum by State Government Rs 1,000/- from D.S.W.R. free house, 10 guntas of land and Rs 3,000/- house repair grant. 13) Smt. Sudhabai, Devawada, Sadashivgad, Tq. Karwar, W/o Subedar Mahabaleshwar Rane of Brigade of Guards. (14-12-1971-Indo-Pak Conflict), Rs 5,000/- cash, Rs 1,500/- from Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills, Rs 1,000 p.a. from D.S.W.R., *one sewing machine, *one transistor radio set, free house and Rs 4,000 in lieu of land. 14) Smt. Vijayabai, W/o Vishnu Naik of Brigade of Guards (14-12-1971-Indo-Pak Conflict), Rs 5,000/- in cash by the State Govt. Rs 300/- from Governor's Defence fund, Rs 1,000/- p.a. from D.S.W.R. as annual maintenance grant, *one sewing machine and *one transistor set, Free house, Rs 4,000/- in lieu of land and

* These articles are donated by the Army Wives Welfare Association.

Rs 2,500 from B.P. & S.M. Mills. 15) Sri Shankarappa C. Patil, Isloor Tq. Sirsi, F/o Channabasappa Patil of Brigade of Guards (15-12-1971-Indo-Pak Conflict), Free house and Rs 4,000/- in lieu of land

SPORTS, GAMES AND RECREATION

Sports and recreations have been common in the district from historical times. *Garadimanes* (gymnasia) existed in the district, and use of arrows and bows, swords, horse race, etc., which supported martial activities were in vogue in Banavasi, once a capital of the Kadambas. Kadamba Mrigesha Varman himself was a good sportsman and took active part in sports, horse riding, elephant riding, etc. In the temple of Khethappaiah Narayana at Bhatkal, scenes of duelling, wrestling and other games are carved. Barbosa also says that duels with swords were common at Bhatkal. Fryer testifies to have witnessed a cock fight in Karwar in 17th century. In the last quarter of 17th century, Karwar area was celebrated for hunting and sports. As described by Captain Alexander Hamilton, the chief of the English factory at Karwar was held in great esteem in the country for this sport. When he went out for hunting, many distinguished people of the vicinity accompanied him with their vessels, servants armed with fire arms, and other weapons, drums, trumpets, etc.

Traditional Games

There have been many traditional games in the district which are played by boys and girls, and the young and the old alike. Most of these games do not need much equipments. These games are mainly grouped under indoor and outdoor games. Among the indoor games, marble games (*haralata* or *kallata*) using stone marbles, *gajjuga*, *haralu* or *kavade*, are played by the children of either sex. Different varieties of marble games with minor modifications of rules and conventions are played, popular among them being *gudnata*, *saleyata* and *voorata*. *Channe mane* is another game using a small rectangular wooden board having 14 pits, seven each carved along parallel sides and dropping seeds in the pits. Among different varieties of the game of *channe mane*, *karu ata*, *katte ata* (*seenya mukya*), *tara timbata*, *moole ata*, *heggetimbata*, *arasanata*, etc. are noted. *Hulimane ata* or *hulighatta*, *kavilemane ata*, *pagade ata* are similar indoor games with certain variations in their mode of play. Several other games like *oobsu ata*, *achchu ata*, *sariya-mugila*, *devarata*, *bandi ata*, etc., are also

played using the seeds. *Chowkabhara* or *jibbi ata* is another indoor game using *kavade* or split tamarind seed. *Tabla ata* is a play unique to this district. This game, once played very extensively, is losing its popularity. The equipments consist of an intricately carved wood plank (*tablamane*) with holes in four rows, each row having 12 holes, four dices (*tablakochhu*) and 24 men (*tabla kayi*). Only two players can play *tabla ata*. The children play several other games by counting their fingers followed by uttering a jargon. After counting the fingers of all the participants, interesting questions and answers will follow. Among such games, *sadugodu*, *nona thinnuvata* (eat the fly), *hariyana*, *ande unde*, *hakbanth*, etc., are worth mentioning. Similarly, *chatko-mutko*, *godhibeesuthomme*, *appadadappada*, etc., are some of the games played by children using their legs instead of fingers singing some peculiar rhythmic songs. These games can be played both indoor and outdoor.

Many outdoor games are played by the children. *Topi ata*, *angalebingale* and *chappale ata* are some of them played sitting or standing around a circle. Several games involving a search of the players or a treasure are played by children of either sex, of whom *kannamuchche-kadegoode*, *kannekatte*, *hallakata*, *marluguppe ata*, *attaki muttaki*, etc., are more familiar ones. *Guitata*, *bette ata*, *Sollapur jibli* and *Karwar ata*, are a few games similar to *kuntebille*, commonly played in other parts of the State, though with certain minor modifications in rules. *Hakkikaal patapate*, *kenginakittata*, *galagoosata*, etc., are a few of the games involving limping. Among the outdoor games mostly played by boys *chinnikolu* is very interesting and *haney ata*, *gilli ata* *kudure ata* are some of its popular kinds. Several games using glass marbles, cashewnuts, *surage* nuts, etc., are played. *Laggori* or *kirmule* *girgirsanta*, *hodechandu*, are played using a ball. Many tag-games are prevailing in the district of whom *kopparagadige*, *rattoratto*, cat and cheese, *dore ata*, are appealing to girls. Similar tag-games with several variations are played by boys also. Some games are played by children in which imitation or mimetics forms a significant aspect. *Aane banthondane*, *anjanchebele*, etc., are a few familiar ones among many such games. Of late, several races and relay games are being played by children of both the sex and wheel-race, sack-race, potato-race, three-legged-race, races involving light hurdles are some of the noted ones. Rope-skipping and skipping-race are liked by both girls and boys. Several games of intellectual and educational value such as word-building, riddles, quiz, cross-word puzzles. Story telling, *antyakshari* mimetics, etc., are also in vogue. Among the

elder people, games of cards like *Ganjipu*, etc., dice or *pagade* were popular indoor games. Of late, card-games are also being played.

With the advent of Britishers several modern and exotic games such as cricket, football, badminton, volley ball, throw ball, basket ball, table-tennis, gymnastics, tenikoit, hockey, chess, carrom, etc., became popular in the most of the big towns in the district. Kabaddi, khokho, volley ball, ball-badminton and such games requiring smaller playgrounds have attracted the enthusiasts. Coaching facilities are provided by agencies like District Youth Services and Sports, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Clubs and Associations, etc.

Physical Education

As early as in 1887-88, infant standard had been added to the bottom of primary school course which continued upto 1947-48 and emphasis on games and singing was laid in the curriculum of this class. Physical Education had not been considered an important subject of curriculum, though games like cricket and football had made their appearance in the early part of the second decade of the present century on account of enthusiasm evinced by European officers. Mr. Clee at Karwar gave coaching to the students of the Karwar High School in cricket. In 1913-14, Mr. Wren, one of the Educational Inspectors, was placed on special duty to plan and improve the conduct of physical training in schools. In 1914-15, Wren's system of physical drill was introduced. Until 1919-20, physical education was almost a neglected aspect in the school programme, except for the introduction of one or two games like cricket, football, etc. It was during 1919-20 and onwards, some physical training activities could be observed in school programme through the introduction of scout movement in the Bombay Province. The Provincial Scout Commissioner was appointed in 1920-21. Later, with the creations of the post of a Director of Physical Education in 1924-25, physical education was given greater importance. Physical training, gymnastics (*malkhamb*, parallel bar, single bar, horse, etc.) and games were a regular feature of physical activity in schools thereafter. The Petit Gymnasium, Bombay, happened to be the centre for imparting training in gymnastics and persons trained at this centre were appointed in some schools. While recruiting teachers, preference was given to persons who had proficiency in games, other things being equal. Karwar High School had an open-air gymnasium even during the early period in addition to a good playground.

After 1923, efforts were made to promote the physique of the students at all levels of education by arranging for the participation in physical training, games, sports, scouting, etc. Medical inspection was given prominence and in 1921 one Medical Inspector was appointed to each division, but due to financial stringency, the post was later abolished. The Heads of schools maintained records of various physical measurements of their pupils. In 1924-25, a post of Director of Physical Education for Bombay Presidency was created for which Mr. F. Weber of the Y.M.C.A. was appointed and he introduced short-term courses of physical training and mass drill to train teachers. However, the post was abolished on the grounds of financial stringency. In 1937 when the popular Government came to power, a training institute was established at Kandivli, Bombay, in 1938-39 to train graduate teachers in theory and practice of physical education. The trained teachers were awarded Diploma in Physical Education. All the secondary schools had to depute at least one graduate teacher for training at the Institute. In 1939-40, a post of an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector was created for supervising the conduct of physical education in schools to conduct short-term courses, etc., and this Inspector was borne on the establishment of Education Inspector. Separate grants were extended to all recognised secondary schools and gymnasias for the encouragement of physical education. Intra-murals, mass drills, conducting physical education day at the schools throughout the State and several allied activities enriched the school life.

Post-Independence period

With the introduction of basic education, as an essential feature of the system of education in the province of Bombay after Independence, syllabus of the training institution was overhauled in 1949-50, and the syllabus included physical education also among the six main heads of the syllabus. With effect from 1-6-1948, a graduate teacher with a diploma in physical education got an advance increment and a special pay. Special grants were also sanctioned for sometime to schools for physical training, games, sports, of play-grounds, etc. Besides physical training, scouting, etc., which had already become vital part of the school programme by now, National Cadet Corps units were started. The senior divisions were started in about 1948 in colleges besides the junior divisions in high schools for boys and girls. Uttara Kannada

district was catered by the fifth Bombay Battalion, NCC Dharwad so far as senior NCC was concerned. The Junior NCC Units also had a good response from high school pupils. In 1953-54, the junior NCC was replaced by the Auxiliary Cadet Corps (ACC) in high schools.

After Reorganisation

After Reorganisation of States, a uniform system of physical education activity began to be executed in the new State. Chinese aggression in 1962, NCC was made compulsory for all students in educational institutions though this restriction was lifted in a later year. In 1964, the ACC was replaced by the Junior NCC National Fitness Corps, an integrated programme of physical education was adopted from 1966. The National Service Scheme (NSS) which was introduced in 1969-70 is functioning in many colleges of the district. The District Inspector of Physical Education attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Karwar paid attention to the physical education and sports activities of the schools in the district upto 1971 and he was later replaced by the District Superintendent of Physical Education. He is looking after the activities of both the schools and junior colleges. As in 1981-82, there were 134 Physical Education Teachers working in various schools of the district of which 24 were in Government, 109 in aided and one in unaided institutions. According to qualification, 72 of these were C.P. Eds., 48 D.P. Eds./B.P. Eds. and two M.P. Eds. At the collegiate level, each college has a Sports Committee which looks after the activities of Sports and games with the assistance of the Physical Culture Instructor.

Institutions Promoting Sports

In view of the gaining importance to sports and games both at the State and National level, many steps for its promotion in the district is observable.

Gymnasias: Many gymnasias are working in the district. The Government High School at Karwar has a well-equipped gymnasium attached to it. Many students and the public are making use of the gymnasium under the guidance of the Physical Education Teacher of the High School who is paid an allowance. The gymnasias at Sirsi and Bhatkal had a glorious past. At Sirsi, during 1930's, with the earnest efforts of Gopalappa Lokhande, V.S. Lokre, etc., a gymnasium

was started under the patronage of Sirsi Town Municipality. Around 1938, Jai Hanuman Vyayamashala was established due to sustained efforts and encouragements by Ramakanth Kamath, Nagappa Murari, Subraya Vaidya and others. Around 1969, Narasimha Sadashiv Gokarn of Kumta, a veteran gymnast, wrestler, massage artist and a disciplinarian worked as a coach in the gymnasium for some time. Since 1970, Narasimha Sadashiv Gokarn has been running an independent gymnasium at Sirsi, in his own premises at Huliappanagudda.

The other old gymnasium in the district is the Karnataka Vyayama Mandal at Bhatkal established in 1939 and was recognised in 1940 by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. Between 1940 and 1960, the gymnasts of this institution had taken part in various State and National level competitions and won many prizes. Due to the deterioration of the health of the then manager and freedom fighter S.R. Prabhu, the gymnasium became almost defunct. It was in 1981, the gymnasium was given a new life by the efforts of Dr. U. Chittaranjan, R. R. Pai, etc., and subsequently this gymnasium has opened a branch at Muttalli, a village of Bhatkal taluk.

Several gymnasias have been functioning in the district, founded in later years. Among them the Municipal Vyayamashala of Kumta (1955) deserves mention. It was started by N.S. Chitrangi, popular as Datta master, on a small scale with traditional equipments like single and parallel bars, roman rings, vaulting horse, clubs, *malkhamb*, etc. The unsparing efforts and coaching by N.S. Gokarn upto 1969 and B.V. Korgoankar thereafter who are themselves experts in the field, have made this Gymnasium a model one. Presently it is equipped with latest apparatus such as bench presses, leg press, hack machine, leg curl extensions, ball bearing weight lifting sets, dip and curling stands, etc. The gymnasium had a participating membership of 105 in December, 1983. This institution has many gymnasts and weight lifters who have participated and won laurels in State-level and Inter-State-level competitions. Among the other gymnasias in the district, the Bharath Gymnasium at Ankola started since 1977 has about 40 members and some of them have participated in District and State-level competitions. At Honavar, a gymnasium is being run since 1978 with the financial assistance of the Rotary Club and the Rotract, and a gymnasium is also actively functioning at Bangurnagar, Dandeli. Several villages in the district have

gymnasia and those at Haldipur and Vandoor of Honavar Taluk, Banavasi of Sirsi taluk, Tatwanagi, Hunswad, Nagashettykoppa and K.K. Halli (all of Haliyal taluk) and Navayath Colony in Bhatkal are recognised by the District Youth Services and Sports office.

District Youth Services and Sports Office: The District Youth Service and Sports Office was established in 1975, at Karwar and it is under the charge of District Youth Services and Sports Officers who is assisted by six Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officer and the office staff. The activities of the office confines to the organisation of Youth Clubs, Yuvathi Clubs and hobby groups. In addition to conducting youth rallies, sports and games, tournaments at taluk and district level, and sports and games competitions for Government employees, low cost tournaments, the conduct of coaching camps in games such as volley ball, kho-kho, kabaddi, etc., in different taluks are included. Every year, rural sports, women's sports, youth rallies at the taluk and district levels, Dasara Sports at the district level, mass sports and low cost tournaments are conducted by the office directly. This office has also organised the conduct of State-level tournaments for volley ball in 1979-80, wrestling in 1980-81 and throw ball in 1981-82. Financial assistance to gymnasia, educational institutions, sports clubs, etc., for purchasing sports equipments, improvement of play grounds, construction of gymnasia buildings, the conduct of tournaments, etc., in the district is extended through this office.

District Youth Services Board: The District Youth Services Board was constituted around 1975; it has replaced the already existing District Sports Council. The Board having the Deputy Commissioner as its chairman, and the youth services officer as its Secretary, receives an annual grant of Rs 5,000 from the Government for the promotion of sports, games and other allied activities in the district. A District Stadium Committee is also functioning since 1975 with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra: The Nehru Yuvak Kendra was established in Karwar in 1979 with the Youth Co-ordinator as its head having the entire district as the jurisdiction for its activities. The main aims and objectives of the Kendra are to organise the non-student rural youth of the age group 15 to 35 and to promote sports, folk arts and cultural activities among them. Folk-arts festivals, social service camps, sports and games competitions, coaching camps for games,

etc. are organised by the Youth Co-ordinator of the Kendra. The Kendra is receiving grants to the extent of Rs 40,000 per year apart from the grants from the Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India, New Delhi. The Kendra had sent participants to the National-level cultural meet-cum-exhibition held at New Delhi in November, 1981 in their traditional dress of the Halakki Vokkals and also the State Level Youth Festival held at Mysore during June, 1982. *Yuva-divige* a Kannada magazine is published by the Kendra.

Rural Sports Centres: Fourteen Rural Centres are functioning in a few villages of the district in order to promote sports and games activities for interested young men and women, mostly attached to the local high schools in the village or semi-urban places. The physical education teacher coaches and guides the enthusiastic young men and women of the locality and the surrounding area in popular sports and games such as kabaddi, kho-kho, volley ball, athletics and others, for which he is remunerated. Some times, services of the Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officer is also made available for these centres to impart specialised coaching. The District Youth Services and Sports Officer helps the Rural Sports Centres by supplying the required equipments for use in the centre. The places and the schools to which these 14 sports centres are attached since 1980-81 are, Halageri (Government High School) of Siddapur tq, Hiregutti (Secondary High School) of Kumta tq, Joida (Sreeram High School) of Supa tq, Kansur (Sri Kalika Bhavani Secondry School) of Siddapur tq, Karki (Sri Channakeshwar English School) of Honavar tq, Manchikere (SRR High School) of Yellapur tq, Mundgod (Government High School), Murkwad (Government High School) of Haliyal tq, Shetgeri (Satyagraha Smarak Vidyalaya) of Ankola tq, Shirali (Janatha Vidyalaya) of Bhatkal tq, Siddapur (S. V. High School) of Siddapur tq, Siddar (Mallikarjuna High School) of Karwar tq, Vajralli (Sarvodaya High School) of Yellapur tq and Yedalli (Vidyodaya High School) of Sirsi tq.

Sports, Games and Recreation Clubs: Many sports and recreation clubs are active in the district for promoting games and recreation activities. The common pattern of the Rotary, Lions, Junior Chambers, etc., clubs of international origin are busy in many taluk headquarters and towns of the district, encouraging sports. Besides, there are district associations for wrestling, cricket and volley ball striving to popularise the respective activity. Under the auspices of the Governments of Mysore and Maharashtra, three cricket matches

one each at Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi were held during March 1969, played in the aid of the Koyna earthquake relief fund and in the service of Small Savings. In these matches, many players of national and international fame took part. The district association in Cricket namely Uttara Kannada Jilla Cricket Association was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Sirsi in 1979-80 with P. K. Karoor as its Founder-President. This association had arranged for a coaching camp under the coach A. M. Mamsa, in 1979-80. Since its inception, the Association in conducting a district-level tournament. In this district a tennis-ball cricket tournament is being conducted for Paul Silver Cricket Trophy at Karwar.

Sixteen sports clubs in the district are registered and affiliated to the District Youth Services and Sports Office at Karwar. They are Janata Cricket Club, Bhasgod, Cricket Hobby Groups, Karwar, Anchor Sports Club, Binga, Mahasati Cricket Youth Club, Alvekodi, Rural Cricket Club, Areangadi, Central Sports Club, Honavar (all for cricket), Sports and Gymnasium Club, Mundgod and Sports Club, Yellapur (for volley ball), Badminton Association at Honavar and Shirali (both for badminton), Rural Sports and Recreational Association, Holangadde, Royal Sports Club, Honavar, Vijaya Youth Sports Club, Kalgod, Young Stars Sports and Cultural Hobby Club, Siddapur, Sports Hobby Group, Vajrahalli (all for sports in general) and Sports and Pastime Club, Sirsi (indoor games). Some of these clubs organise taluk or district level competitions, tournaments in games and sports. The Merry Makers Association, Honavar conducts cricket tournament every year. Sharavati Youth Club, Hosad conducts kabaddi tournament. Besides these sports and games associations, Youth Clubs and Yuvathi Clubs, mostly affiliated to District Youth Services and Sports Office, have several sports and games activities and organise competitions. These clubs started by the rural folk, are spread over the entire district. Scouts and guides organisations, Bharat Sevalal, National Cadet Crops, National Service Scheme, etc., are some of the other organisations stressing primary importance to physical activities in the district.

Several recreation clubs are active in the district. The two major clubs at Karwar are Mitra Samaj and the Karwar Club. Mitra Samaj is a premier cultural sports and social club, inaugurated on 5-4-1905. The idea of founding the institution was first mooted by R. R. Gangoli, a judge. The Samaj is instrumental in encouraging the sports programmes in the town and it celebrated its golden

jubilee in April, 1955. At present, this Samaj has indoor facilities for many games. Coaching in badminton and a foot ball tournament for Uday Rolling Trophy are organised by the Samaj. Another club at Karwar is Karwar Club, founded around 1904, and was popular as "Officers Club" since then. By about 1960, its nomenclature was changed to the present style. This club at present, has facilities for playing tennis, billiards, cards and a few indoor games.

Wrestling : Wrestling activities of the district are mostly concentrated in Haliyal and sparsely in Yellapur, Mundgod and Sirsi taluks and wrestling competitions in the open field are held. Sirsi also had traditional wrestling schools and many wrestlers from outside were being invited for competitions. Allauddin Saheb and Basappa Yeerabasappa Gowda (Kasabegowda) were once reputed local wrestlers. The family of Yellappa Gowli was extending patronage to the art in Sirsi. The traditional wrestling in the open field (*bayalu kusti*) was in vogue since early 1930's, being held on the day of *Ramanavami* near the temple of Rama at Haliyal under the patronage of the late Narayanagiri, a great lover of the sport. Veteran wrestlers from far and near, from States like Kolhapur, Vadodara (Baroda), Patiala, Punjab, etc., took part in them. Later, by about 1960, the *bayalu kusti* began to be held near the temple of Basavanna, Umar Shavali and Hidashama *dargahs* and also during Hanuman *jayanti*. Among those who patronised wrestling activities Ustad Halishya, Ramsingh Rajapooth and Ramanna Babashet were notable. During the 1960's and later, the wrestlers namely Jayawanth Sadappa, Ramsingh Dhusagi, Jayanth Sambrekar, Arjun Hunswad, Bhimaraya Kerawada, Hanamanth Hunsawade (Karnataka Kumar), Agnel Hanjinamani ('Negro'; Karnataka Kesari, 1983), and Juje Hanjinamani ('Negro'; Karnataka Kumar 1983) became famous. During 1970's and later, Maruti Neeralga, Kedari Nakadi, Badesab Tatwanagi, Parasaram Satnhalli, Babu Thorlekar, Parashuram Kadam, Maruthi Peeroji, Narayana Chougale and Prakash Walikar are some of the wrestlers participating in the State level and National level competitions. Haliyal taluk Amateur Wrestling Association of Haliyal established in 1978, is taking much interest in encouraging the art. It has enabled its member wrestlers to participate in several competitions like the Kengal Hanumanthaiah Memorial Wrestling, Karnataka Kesari and Karnataka Kumar, etc. A district level Association in wrestling in guiding wrestling activities.

Rural Pastimes

Besides several traditional games already mentioned, some of the modern games, like volley ball, badminton, kabaddi, kho-kho, throw ball, tennikoit, etc., are becoming popular among the youth. The folk-art Yakshagana has been very popular. As drama and cinema are gaining popularity as sources of recreation only in recent times, several professional drama troupes from other parts of the State camp in large and small towns also.

Besides Yakshagana several folk-dances are famous in the district. *Antige-pantige* prevails in certain parts of the district. *Kolata* and *suggi kunita* of the Halakki Vokkals, *karadi kunita* (bear dance), *honvina-makkala kunita*, *gumate pada* or *gumate pang*, etc., are other popular dances, mainly intended for recreation. *Bingiya Padagalu* is familiar with the Hasalars of Siddapur taluk in the rural area. The tiger-dance is performed by the people, mostly of the backward castes during the Holi festival. In this dance, the performer disguises himself like a tiger, his skin being painted to appear like a tiger. Recital of folk-songs, display of folk-arts and staging of folk-dramas are arranged on special and festive days, *jatras* and the like. Several *jatras*, car festivals, etc., provide a needed diversion and the rural folk eagerly await for them as occasions of diversion from the daily monotony. Such occasions are many in this district. Idgunji, Gunavante, Manki, Ulvi, Honavar, Murdeshwar, Dandeli, Hungund, Chowdalli, Salgaon, Banavasi, Gokarn etc., have *jatras* in the name of the presiding deity of the place for several days. Marikamba Jatra held in Sirsi, Yellapur, Siddapur and other places, attract drama and Yakshagana *melas*, acrobats, snake charmers and several other performers. Bandi Habba of Ankola, Aversa, Majali, Kumta and other places are equally important for public gathering in large number. A boat race along the river Gundbala, a tributary of the Sharavati, is usually conducted during the last week of June, on the Sinjav festive occasion (the feast of St. John the Baptist). The race presents exciting and thrilling spectacle during its course of 18 km covered in about 45 minutes and the return rowing against the fast current is highly hazardous. Nearly 10-15 boats take part in the competition. The Departments of Ports and also of Fisheries at Karwar, arrange boat race during Republic Day celebrations.

Other Recreations

Elderly and religious minded people spend their evenings attending to *satkatha kalakshepa*, *bajans*, *vachanas*, philosophical discourses and

other occasions of religious and devotional significance. Recital by orchestras, staging of dramas and other cultural programmes are arranged occasionally and during festivities such as Ganesh Chaturthi, Ramanavami, Dasara, etc. The fishermen community performs the Satyanarayana Pooja once in a year or two in order to propitiate the deity for a bumper fish catch during the coming years. The district abounds with places of historical and archaeological interest, scenic beauty, river falls, sea-beaches, etc. As the Karwar sea is known for its calm waters, sea-bathing for the grown-ups and sand-play for the children are good recreations. The tourists enjoy fishing from September onwards in the calm bay of Karwar. Privacy and solitude for sea-bathing can be also had in a small land about three km from the beach which is popularly known as Ladies' Beach, reachable through boats. Lovers of excursion will be thrilled by sailing up the Kali river especially during moon-lit nights either by boats or motor launches upto Kadra located about 30 km. Sailing up the river Sharavati till Gersoppa is also enjoyable. The traveller will be captivated by the rows of swaying palm trees, skirted by hills with picturesque little villages dotting the banks. There are many sites around Karwar worth visiting, accessible through country boats or motor launches. Devgad or Oyster-rocks, Kurmagad during the festival of the deity Narasimha in January are noted among them. Another village Guddehally where there is a peak about 1,800 feet high from the sea-level provides a marvellous panorama round about Karwar town to a distance of many miles. Several islands such as Anjideev, Kurmagad, Devgad, Basavarajadurga, Netrani, Jalikunda near the sea-shore, and many 'koorves' (small islands in the rivers) are famous as excursion spots due to their delightful scenic beauty. Many river falls in the district namely Burde Jog, Unchalli (Lushington) of Siddapur taluk, Ganesh Dabhdabhe near Sampagadde of Sirsi taluk, Magod of Yellapur taluk, Lalguli of the Kali river, etc., are superb in nature's grandeur. Public parks in Bhatkal, Honavar, Siddapur, Karwar, Haliyal and Kumta maintained by the respective Municipalities, by the West Coast Paper Mills at Dandeli and the Manganese Mines' Park, park of Ambikanagar belonging to Mysore Power Corporation Ltd., are some of the attractive resorts for the young and the old. A games sanctuary namely Dandeli *abhayaranya*, several viewing centres of birds and wild animals located near Ganeshgudi, Ramanaguli, Kulgi, Kadra, etc., and places such as Sykes Point, Kavale caves, Nagjhari Valley, Cyntheri Rocks, the old hanging bridge near Gund are noted tourists attractions. The sea-beaches of Uttara

Kannada are famous for huge gatherings during the evenings, and the more noted among them are Blue lagoon, Arga, Binaga, Aligadda, Chendia, Kodar of Karwar, Belekeri, Fani of Ankola, Gokarn, Dharieswar, Sodigadde, etc.

Eminent Sportsmen

Many enthusiasts in Sports and games activities in the district have paved the way for sports activities since early years. Narasimha Sadashiv Gokarn, a native of Kumta, now around 70 years of age is still popular for his gymnastic feats and for his strong physique. In his prime of youth, he had competed in all-India Men's Physical Excellence Competition (recognised by the Federation of International de Culture Physique) conducted in 1940 at Calcutta and was awarded the first prize. He competed with the renowned K. V. Iyer of Bangalore in the competition held at the Cama Hall in Bombay in 1953-54 and was awarded the second place in muscle control whereas the latter stood first. Similarly, another gentleman, Pokka Maneshwar Sandow of Ankola, now nearing 70 was famous for his gymnastic activities and feats of strength and he is known to have given public performances.

In recent years, the number of athletes and players in various track and field events is increasing though only a few have made an impression in the national and international level. This being a coastal district, swimming offers a great scope. Among the competitors in the State-level swimming competition held at Hubli in March 1980, the number from Uttara Kannada was the highest and out of 17 competitors from the district for the event, 16 belonged to the Harikanta caste. R.S. Ankolekar and Sharada Kodlekar took part in National level swimming competitions. The Municipal Gymnasium at Kumta, under the guidance of its coach, B.V. Korgaonkar has produced and sent a number of participants in weight lifting, best physique and *malkamb* activities, outside the State for competition. B.V. Korgaonkar stood first in weight-lifting and body beauty contest of Hubli-Dharwad Dasara competitions held in 1971-72 and also won second place in weight-lifting contest in 1972 conducted by Karnataka Weight-lifting Association. G.N. Wari- kar, D.K. Pawaskar, A.G. Prabhu, M.R. Naik, Ganapati Kamath, R.K. Shet, S.Y. Prabhu, Vishwanath Kamath, D.B. Balemane, Pradip Gurau, Vivek Balse, Sridhar Patagar, Ganapati Shetty, etc., have represented Karnataka University in Inter-University Competitions

of weight-lifting and *malkamb* held at various places like Hyderabad, Lucknow, Amritsar, New Delhi, Haryana and Jaipur during the spread of 1972-73 to 1983-84. Nisar Shaik (1976-77), Vinod Baadkar (1979), G.D. Naik (1979-80), the students of Government Arts and Science College, Karwar have represented our State in all-India Republic Day Sports held at Delhi, participating through the NCC Unit. Arati Hegde and Gayatri Kamath were participants in inter-varsity kho-kho (women) competition in 1982-83. Ravi Shankar took second place in State-level *kesargadde* running held at Mandya in 1983-84. Vidya A. Nayak of Honavar was a member of State Team which won Junior National Ball Badminton Championship in 1980. In a State-level wrestling tournament held in Karwar in April, 1981, Maruti Pireji and B. P. Therlekar (upto 52 kg). Hanumantha Gowda and Narayana Chougale (upto 57 kg) have secured first and second places respectively and Kedhari Kenchanal has secured second place in the weight group 69-74 kg. Arun Powar and Mangesh Naik in weight-lifting and Manjunath Naik in wrestling have won the medals at the State-level competitions. Uday K. Prabhu, once a student of Gokhale Centenary College, Ankola is an athlete of international fame securing silver medal in Asian Games at Bangkok in 1978. He was a member of the relay team which won the third place in Asian Athletic meet at Tokyo in 1979-80. Raghuram Venkataramana Bhat of Kumta is a promising young man in Yoga activities having participated in State-level competitions organised by Prakruti Jeevan Kendra, Bangalore in December, 1982.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION*

Though major portions of the district of Uttara Kannada are under forests, it is mainly an agricultural district as the majority of the people live on agriculture and its allied occupations. It has depended on agriculture even from ancient times as testified by inscriptions and travelogues. Pietro Della Valle, while speaking of the Kannada coast states that people here for the "most part live by sowing rice" (1623). While speaking of Kannada coast Francis Buchanan (1801) says that rice grounds were "more neatly cultivated than those in Malabar". He also states that great attention was paid to manuring the soil, and leaves of various wild trees were also used as manure and fish and bone manure are also spoken of by him. The district was also renowned for its areca plantations, raised mainly by Havik Brahmanas, who appear to be experts in raising them. Together with areca, cardamom and pepper were also raised. John Fryer (1670s) speaks of cashew trees being already raised in the area and paddy and ragi, turmeric, ginger, potato (sweet potato) being grown in the district. Linschoten (1583) mentions the coconut palms of the region of which Della Valle also speaks, as grown in abundance on the banks of the Sharavati. Linschoten also speaks of rice being packed into 'mudis' of straw called 'forden' by the Portuguese.

The plough that was in use was almost the same as it is today. So it is with regard to many other agricultural implements. Astrologers were consulted to ascertain rainfall *nakshatras* before sowing. The contact with the Portuguese and Indian Christians from Goa who migrated to Uttara Kannada and other regions very much helped to

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

popularise new techniques in various aspects of agriculture and animal husbandry. Vegetable and fruit varieties introduced by the Portuguese like sweet potato, pineapple, papaya, groundnuts, cashew, etc., came to be raised.

Even today the economy of the district revolves around agriculture and plantations, and an over whelmingly large majority of the people derive their subsistence from this sector. Agriculture is also the major source of the district's revenue and it is estimated by the planners that nearly half of the district's income is derived from this sector. The *per capita* income is quite above the State average, ranking third, next only to Chikmagalur and Kodagu districts. With the introduction of high-yielding variety seeds, expansion of irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers, pesticides and the modern agricultural implements and the implementation of special development schemes, the agricultural economy of the district is undergoing significant changes during the recent years.

Buchanan's Accounts

Dr. Francis Buchanan gives a detailed account of how crops were cultivated in the area. He entered this district through Bhatkal. The area around Bhatkal, although not level, had been formed into a better land for cultivation of paddy. Round about Shirali, there was much paddy land and good plantations of coconut. From Shirali to Bailur "the land is plain between the sea and the low hills and the soil is generally good and paddy is grown and in few parts two crops are raised". At Bailur, the paddy lands near the sea were not sandy and paddy was grown. Between Bailur and Casarkod the land, he says, was almost barren. It consisted of low hills of laterite. At Kasarkod, the soil was very poor, but it was well suited to grow coconut. At Haldipur, most of the cultivated lands were private property. The proprietors were called *mulgars*. Most of them cultivated their lands but some let it out to *genigars*. Those who kept twenty ploughs were considered wealthy, those who possessed four to six were considered moderate and large number possessed only one plough. The entire expenses of harvest and weeding amounted to 20 *muras* of rough rice and he sowed 20 *muras* on low land 2 *koragas* on hill land and had a coconut garden containing 200 trees. In the neighbourhood of Haldipur, there were three kinds of paddy land, *makhe*, *bailu*, and *karu*. The first was the higher ground giving only one crop in the year, the *bailu* gave either two crops of rice or one of rice and one of pulse. The *karu* in the rainy season was so deeply inundated that it

could not be cultivated and in the dry season it gave one crop. The crop produced in the rainy season was called *kantike* and the dry season was called *suggi*. The paddy grown on *makhe* lands was of an inferior quality to that raised on low fields. In *makhe* land sprouted seeds were used. In summer the field was ploughed five times in fifteen days. Then, it was manured with cowdung, with *nolihalige* it was smoothed, then narrowed with *halige* and the roots and weeds were pulled out by hand. Water was then allowed to run off and the sprouted seeds were sown broadcast. After a month and a half weeding was done. Then the straw was cut with grain and thrashed. The *kantike* or *bailu* crop was mostly with sprouted seed. Five ploughings were given and manured and ploughed again twice. Then, the land was smoothened with rake. Later the method of cultivation was the same as *makhe*. The *suggi* crop on *bailu* land was also sown with sprouted seeds. The land was ploughed eight times, manured and then smoothened with rake. In the month preceding the winter solstice the seed was sown and on the ninth day a little water was given and gradually it was increased. By means of *yeta* water was supplied to the fields from small reservoirs and wells.

The *karu* land was covered with water three to six feet deep in the rainy season. After the rains only the crops were grown as *bailu* land for the *suggi* crops. In some *bailu* land dry crops like sesamum, black gram and green gram were grown. Sugarcane was raised on *makhe* land but grown only once in four years. The types of sugarcane grown were *bili kabbu*, *maru kabbu* and *kari kabbu* or *patta-patty*. There was also *kumri* cultivation. Pepper, cardamom, arecanut and coconut were also grown. In Kumta, plantains, coconut, arecanut, betel leaf were grown. He has mentioned *gazni* lands in this area. On the *betta* lands no drainage was required but round the root of every palm a small bund was formed to hold water which was given once in two days. In such places, plantains were grown.

Modern Time Indicators

The Government of Karnataka through its Planning Department analysed the development that took place between 1960-61 to 1970-71 in all the districts, on the basis of certain indicators like agriculture, industry, infrastructural development. According to the classification made by the Planning Department, Uttara Kannada district has been considered as one of the agriculturally developed districts along with Shimoga, Mandya and Mysore. Table in the next page gives the

summary data relating to the selected indicators in comparison to the State.

Particulars	1961	Karnataka	1971	Karnataka
	Uttara Kannada		Uttara Kannada	
Net area sown (Percentage to total)	12	55	10	54
Double cropped area (Percentage of net area sown)	84	37	11	58
Net area sown (Percentage to cultivable land)	78	84	79	85
Average yield per hectare (in kgs) cereals	1,342	513	1,330	918
Average yield per hectare (in kgs) pulses	250	271	500	357
Average yield per hectare (in kgs) oilseeds	—	418	1,000	589

Agricultural Population

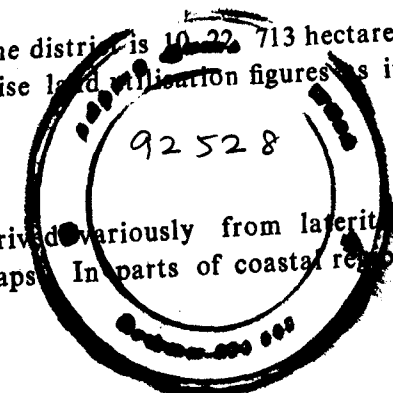
In 1971, out of a total number of 2,85,939 workers, 1,07,105 were cultivators forming 37.46 per cent, 49,995 were agricultural labourers forming 17.48 per cent and 40,394 were depending on livestock, forestry, etc., forming 14.13 per cent. Thus the population depending on agriculture and allied professions amounts to about 69 per cent of the total workers. In 1981, out of the 3,64,681 total workers 1,35,226 were cultivators forming 37.08 per cent and 56,401 were agricultural labourers forming 15.4 per cent. The taluk-wise figures of total workers and agricultural labourers, are given below: Ankola 12,758 & 3,604. Bhatkal 9,776 & 2,878. Haliyal 14,893 & 6,178. Honavar 13,985 & 6,229. Karwar 10,593 & 3,280. Kumta 17,006 & 6,089. Mundgod 11,422 & 7,400. Siddapur 12,996 & 4,775. Sirsi 14,420 & 8,918. Supa 8,102 & 1,947. And Yellapur 92,750 & 5,103.

Land Utilisation

The total geographical area of the district is 10,22,713 hectares as per Survey of India. The taluk-wise land utilisation figures as in 1982-83 are given in next pages.

Soils

The soils of the district are derived variously from laterite, granites and gneisses shales and traps. In parts of coastal region



Land Utilisation

Taluk	Total geographical area			Forest land available for cultivation			Uncultivated land (excluding fallow land & permanent pastures)
	According to professional survey	According to village papers		Land put to non-agricultural use	Barren and uncultivable land	Cultivable waste	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ankola	91,872	91,872	75,391	1,505	2,183	948	
Bhatkal	34,892	34,892	25,456	907	541	408	
Haliyal	84,745	84,745	59,847	363	2,176	1,304	
Honavar	75,480	75,480	57,632	4,347	424	956	
Karwar	73,210	73,210	55,427	382	4,497	559	
Kumta	58,331	58,331	39,687	2,913	2,249	950	
Mundgod	66,809	66,809	49,706	308	1,490	1,493	
Siddapur	85,928	85,928	68,245	842	1,336	491	
Sirsi	1,32,233	1,32,233	1,03,634	332	3,766	949	
Supa	1,89,103	1,89,103	1,75,231	3,046	966	1,376	
Yellapur	1,30,110	1,30,110	1,17,705	800	938	310	
District total	10,22,713	10,22,713	8,23,961	15,745	20,566	9,744	

Taluk	Uncultivated land (excluding fallow land & permanent pastures)			Classification of area				Current fallow
	Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Other fallow land	Net area sown	Total cropped area	Area sown more than once			
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Ankola	1,379	548	1,152	8,498	9,333	835	268	
Bhatkal	1,291	799	228	5,221	6,566	1,345	41	
Haliyal	644	658	1,358	17,913	18,671	758	482	
Honavar	1,765	1,238	468	8,360	10,250	1,890	290	
Karwar	114	377	1,062	10,060	10,630	570	732	
Kumta	2,423	—	156	9,265	10,507	1,242	688	
Mundgod	—	372	1,062	11,882	11,946	64	496	
Siddapur	3,227	9	1,044	10,538	11,425	887	196	
Sirsi	7,470	380	424	14,503	15,351	848	775	
Supa	372	709	1,754	5,238	5,489	251	411	
Yellapur	1,287	30	714	8,013	8,365	352	313	
District total	19,972	5,120	9,422	1,09,491	1,18,533	9,042	4,692	

patches of coastal alluvium are found. Two clear cut soil zones can be differentiated, based on elevation, namely the coastal taluks and the up-ghats. Soils in Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal and Siddapur are derived from laterites while some soils derived from granites also occur in Ankola and Karwar taluks. Red loamy soils derived from mixed laterites and traps are found in parts of Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod taluks. In other parts of Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa taluks the soils found are patches of black soil derived from trap rocks. There are also *gazni* lands which are saline sandy soils along the coast. The types of soils may be derived into five groups.

Laterite soils: These are reddish brown highly leached, shallow to medium deep, usually underlined with lateritic substratum, loamy in texture with concretionary materials. This type of soil is found in Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Siddapur taluks. Under irrigated conditions the crop grown are areca, plantains, paddy and sugarcane. Under rainfed conditions the crops grown are paddy, coconut, pepper, cardamum and cashew. **Red loam:** The red loams are red to brownish in colour, shallow to medium deep with good water holding capacity. These are found in Supa, Mundgod and Haliyal taluks. The crops grown are paddy, areca, plantains and sugarcane under irrigated conditions and under rainfed conditions paddy, coconuts and ginger are grown. **Red sandy loam:** The red sandy loam is brownish to pale yellow in colour with poor water holding capacity. Coarser fractions are predominant. The soil is well drained and poor in bases. This is found in Sirsi, Yellapur, parts of Karwar and Ankola taluks. Under irrigated conditions paddy, areca, plantains and sugarcane are grown and under rainfed conditions paddy and coconut are grown. **Black soils:** The black soils are black to light grey in colour, clayey in texture with lime nodules. It has a good water holding capacity and it is rich in bases. This soil is found in parts of Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod taluks. The crops grown are paddy, fruit crops and chillies under irrigated conditions and jowar, pulses and groundnuts under rainfed conditions are grown. **Saline sandy soils:** The saline sandy soils also called *gazni* soils are light yellow to brown in colour, shallow to medium deep and sandy in texture with content of soluble salt. This type of soil is found in coastal region of Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal taluks. Paddy and coconuts are grown both under irrigated and rainfed conditions.

Soil analysis has been conducted and it is found that 28% of

the soils in the district are acidic in reaction with pH ranging from five to six. The majority of soils are neutral with about four per cent on the alkaline side. The soluble salt content is high in about 13% of the soils chiefly confined to coastal areas. In the inland hill areas organic matter content is high in nearly 86% of the cases and deficient in only about six per cent of the soils and poor in available phosphorus except Bhatkal taluk where it is medium. The available potassium is medium in Honavar, Mundgod, Siddapur and Supa taluks and low in other taluks. The total soluble salts are normal in all the taluks except Karwar, where it is critical. In organic carbon it is high in all the taluks. The pH of the soils in all the taluks is acidic in nature.

Soil Survey

A survey of the waste and uncultivable lands has been conducted in 1966-67 and the lands have been classified under four categories viz. A, B, C and D. The 'A' category lands were considered suitable for intensive cultivation without special treatments as these lands are level or nearly level. 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 method. These lands may be level or nearly level. The 'C' category lands are not found suitable 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. 'D' category were not found useful for cultivation. The Department of Agriculture has recommended the following measures for bringing the various categories of lands under cultivation, clearance and contour cultivation, strip-cropping, rotation, etc., for category 'A', 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 reseed-ing for category 'D'.

Land Reclamation

Reclamation involves removal of trees, shrubs and other jungle trees and then levelling the lands and making plots for cultivation. Elevated lands are converted into bench terraces or small bunds are put for raising crops. A Land Reclamation Scheme was started in 1966-67 in the district in which farmers were provided with a subsidy for the development of such forest lands, the minimum subsidy

being Rs 50 and the maximum Rs 250 per farmer. This scheme was discontinued during the year 1974-75. In addition, demonstrations on application of lime organised and lime was supplied on subsidised rates for improvement of acidic soils. The Public Works Department undertook the development of *gazni* lands in the coastal taluks of the district. The area of these *gazni* lands as estimated is about 4,050 hectares and Ankola has about 607.5 hectares, Kumta 2,835 hectares, Honavar 648 hectares, and Bhatkal 405 hectares.

A separate sub-division known as the Kharland Sub-Division was opened in the district in 1963 and concerted efforts are being made to reclaim the affected land by the construction of bunds, provided with sluice gates. Intensified reclamation activities will bring additional area under cultivation. Many schemes have been undertaken to reclaim *gazni* lands. The *gazni* lands are peculiar to this district only in the State.

Gazni lands or *khar* lands are posing a problem in the district on the beds of rivers which are under the influence of tidal water from the sea. The sea water diminishes the soil fertility of land which eventually makes the land unfit for cultivation, resulting in the cultivation of crops being uneconomic and less paying. This problem is being seen in the coastal taluks of the district. It is estimated that in these taluks an area of about 8,553 hectares has been affected and an area of about 6,639 hectares have been protected. During the rainy season, water flowing from the ghats is laden with silt which is deposited on the way. In course of years of continuous silting, the level is raised and such lands are utilised for cultivation. The word *gazni* means swampy lands. These lands are always under water unless prevented by bunding. For purposes of cultivation, the salt water during high tide has to be kept out by putting bunds on the extreme boundary. Sticky clay that is available in the land is used for this purpose. The land enclosed requires also main drains and side drains for the exit of excess water and for washing off salt contents. Since the water in the river gets sweet on account of layer flow of water from above during rains, these openings are kept open. The influence of tidal salt water begins to be felt in October. These openings are closed and made water tight to prevent salt water from getting into the lands. These bunds though built of mud last for about 10 years with current repairs every year.

There are two types of *gazni* lands, namely, 1) *gazni* lands which

are low lying and which are more or less saline and 2) high lying *gazni* lands which are called sweet lands (*sihimannina gazni*) when the level of the former is raised by annual deposits for many years. These salt lands lose their salinity and are cultivated as other paddy lands which are away and higher up. This type of *gazni* lands is generally provided with strong bunds and the openings are protected with necessary sluice gates which automatically close at high tides and open at low tides when the water from inside tries to get out. At no time, the salt water is allowed to get into these lands.

Soil Conservation

Soil is subject to erosive forces like wind and rain. In order to conserve the soil, the Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961 was brought into force throughout Karnataka. In the district, the lands are undulating with high-slope percentage in majority of the cases. These areas are often criss-crossed by gullies and streams. Such land is not suitable for contour bunding work, and therefore, bench terracing work is taken up in the district. Soil conservation work was started in this district in 1976-77 in Yellapur taluk. This work was taken up on 25 per cent subsidy basis and the progress under terracing work in this taluk during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was 50 and 85 acres and subsidy given was Rs 6,295-25 and Rs 15,439-50 respectively. A separate sub-division of soil conservation was transferred from Molakalmuru, Chitradurga district to Sirsi of Uttara Kannada district. The soil conservation work is attended under three schemes 1) Western Ghat Development, 2) Special Component Plan and 3) National Rural Employment Programme.

Under the Western Ghat Development Programme, the following items of work are contemplated 1) Terracing, 2) Drainage, 3) Leveling, 4) Construction of farm ponds, 5) Filling up valleys, 6) By constructing of diversion channels, 7) Amalgamation of paddy fields, 8) Construction of small bhandaras, 9) Desilting of tanks and ponds and 10) Making drainage channels in alkaline soils.

The scheme was operated in 1979-80 in Sirsi, Kumta, Mundgod and Yellapur taluks only. The total expenditure incurred was Rs 4,17,149-00, benefiting 148 farmers. During 1980-81, nine taluks were selected for soil conservation work. The progress achieved, the expenditure incurred and the number of beneficiaries under different schemes for the years from 1980-81 to 1982-83 are given in the next page.

Name of the Scheme	Bench terrace (in ha)	Construction of diversion channels (in ha)	Amalga- mation (in ha)	Farm ponds (in no.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries (in no.)
1. Western Ghat Development Programme 1980-81	143.14	219.96	148.96	4	17,19,635	407
1981-82	54.16	198.56	81.58	9	13,27,939	223
1982-83	1.30	35.23	67.92	7	6,73,637	110
2. National Rural Employment Programme 1982-83	4.16	25.96	35.33	—	3,24,707	31
3. Special Component Plan 1982-83	12.44	71.59	145.99	10	10,44,085	169

Soil health

Analysis of soil samples is being attended to. The soil samples are being collected from the fields and analysed in the laboratory to test their pH level, organic carbon (nitrogen status), phosphate and potash. In special cases, electric conductivity is also tested to measure the salt concentration. Based on these tests and the cropping patterns, recommendations are made to apply lime or gypsum as amendments and supply the required quantity of major nutrients. Corrections are also suggested in the case of acid soils. The soil testing laboratory in the district was started by the Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sirsi in 1967. Later, in 1978 it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. In 1984 it was renamed as Soil Health Centre. The number of soil samples analysed during the years 1979-80 to 1983-84 is 12,600 in 1979-80, 15,000 in 1980-81, 12,000 in 1981-82, 15,500 in 1982-83 and 14,100 in 1983-84.

Cropping Pattern

The total cropped area of the district is estimated at 12 per cent of the total area as against 55 per cent of the State. The percentage of area sown more than once is about 16 per cent of the net area sown as compared to 58 per cent of the State. The most important aspect of the district's cropping pattern is the predominance of food-grains, particularly paddy. Its share in the cropped area is slightly less than 72 per cent. Uttara Kannada is the fourth largest paddy growing district in the State, the first three in order being Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Dharwad. The district accounts for about eight per cent of the total area under paddy in the State. There is some diversion of land from this crop to high value crops like sugarcane and groundnut. Next to paddy, plantation crops like arecanut, cashew, coconut, pepper and cardamom occupy an important place. The area brought under all these crops has shown an upward trend during recent years. The cultivation of arecanut is confined to the taluks of Sirsi, Siddapur, Honavar, Kumta and Yellapur. In the coastal belt, coconut is the important cash crop. However, the area under coconut and arecanut remained almost constant. With the steady increase in the price of groundnut, it has emerged as an important crop. The area under groundnut has substantially increased by 68 per cent while under sugarcane it has shown only a marginal increase of there per cent. Of late, pineapple is assuming importance particularly in the taluks of Sirsi, Ankola,

Kumta, Yellapur and Supa. According to the available information, the agricultural production in the district has shown almost an upward trend, foodgrain output having increased by 62 per cent. Cash crops like arecanut, cardamom and pepper have added to the wealth of the district. The total production from these three crops is worth about Rs 10 crores. Of the total foodgrains production, rice alone accounts for about 91 per cent. Though the district is self-sufficient in respect of paddy, it is deficit in pulses, ragi and coconut. The area and production of different crops for 1973-74, 1977-78 and 1981-82 are given in page 311.

Manures

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 added by bringing green leaves from *soppinabettas* from forests. 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. In addition, raising of green manure crops like sannhemp, kolinji and glyricidia is also taken up. Greater stress has been laid on preparation and application of organic manures. Special schemes have been implemented like production of urban compost, rural compost and night soils and also conservation of cattle urine. Farmers are educated in preparing organic manures by organising training centres, method demonstration and other propaganda measures. Demonstration plots 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 waste materials thrown in the dustbins. The local bodies are also making efforts to prepare compost in places where shandies are held. A Local Manural Resource Scheme has been put into operation in the district for the purpose. The items of work undertaken are (1) intensification of urban and rural compost production, (3) intensification of green manuring in irrigated and assured rainfall areas, (3) training village leaders in better composting, (4) conservation of night soil, (5) improved cattle sheds and manure sheds, (6) intensification of *gobar* gas plants (7) setting up of mechanical compost plants, (8) intensification of blue algae in wet lands, (9) utilisation of

(Area in hectares, production in tonnes and yield in kg per hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of the crop	1973-74		1977-78		1981-82	
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
1.	Paddy	88,948	2,26,650	2,548	90,559	2,78,950	3,080
2.	Hybrid Jowar	427	468	1,096	463	960	2,073
3.	Hybrid Maize	543	1,290	2,209	1,022	2,310	2,260
4.	Ragi	772	698	892	831	1,650	1,985
5.	Mexican Wheat	—	—	—	37	75	2,027
6.	Pulses	7,835	3,968	506	6,247	3,200	512
7.	Groundnut	4,888	4,702	961	5,861	6,370	1,086
8.	Other Oilseeds	143	169	1,181	32	40	1,250
9.	Sugarcane	2,200	1,98,000	90	2,400	1,80,000	75
				tonnes			tonnes
						2,075	93,375
							45 tonnes

sewage or sullage water and (10) award of prizes to local bodies for preparation of good quality and quantity compost. Under this scheme compost training camps, village leaders programme, 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. In recent years, night soil is being made use of, for manuring.

Fertilisers

As paddy is the most important crop of the district, fertilisers have been in greater use in recent years. Year by year, the quantity of fertilisers utilised is increasing. The common fertilisers are urea, ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonium nitrate and complex fertilisers. The total supply of fertilisers falls much short of the demand and hence, fertiliser allotment committees, both at the district and taluk levels, were formed in 1972 for distributing the fertiliser. Various co-operative societies handle the sale of fertilisers, seeds and plant protection materials. Many demonstration plots were laid out in respect of high-yielding varieties of crops by the Department of Agriculture and private firms supplying fertilisers. During 1974, a card system was introduced in the district for the supply of nitrogenous fertilisers. Foliar application of urea has gained popularity only during recent years. The use of biological fertilisers for pulse crops in particular has gained popularity in recent years. A Fertiliser Promotion Programme was taken up in the district in 1973, with the objectives of educating the farmers in the judicious use of chemical manures and local manurial resources. Under this scheme, demonstration plots were laid out on cultivators' fields (based on soil test recommendations) with a subsidy of Rs 150 per demonstration plot on paddy, hybrid jowar, hybrid maize, groundnut, sunflower, sugarcane, wheat, etc. Training programmes were also organised through the taluk development boards, youth clubs, *mahila mandals*, etc.

The table in the next page gives the percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) over previous years of fertilisers collectively, nitrogen, phosphatic and potash fertilisers individually from 1972-73 to 1981-82.

Year	Percentage increase or decrease over previous years of application			
	Fertilisers (total of N.P.K.)	Nitrogen fertilisers	Phosphorus fertilisers	Potash fertilisers
1972-73	+65.6	+80.4	+84.8	-15.4
1973-74	+44.7	+ 2.1	+110.4	+230.6
1974-75	-11.0	+21.4	-54.4	-22.3
1975-76	-37.3	-36.7	-31.0	-46.0
1976-77	+45.4	+16.9	+114.4	+94.6
1977-78	-15.6	+ 0.0	-38.8	-27.8
1978-79	+37.2	+16.8	+86.9	+59.8
1979-80	+ 9.7	+16.4	- 6.1	+11.7
1980-81	+22.1	- 5.3	+24.5	+101.4
1981-82	-12.5	+ 4.4	- 7.9	-39.4

Agricultural Research Stations

There are three Agricultural Research Stations in the District at Sirsi (two stations) and Ankola. *The Agricultural Research Stations* at Sirsi (paddy) was started in 1949-50 at Jagalbet in Supa taluk for the improvement of rice cultivation. It was shifted to Sirsi in 1955 and it was taken over by the University of Agricultural Sciences on 1-10-1965. The main objective of the station is to evolve suitable varieties of paddy for the local conditions of soil, season, rainfall etc.,. The total area of the farm is 13.25 hectares. Different research programmes on agronomy, entomology, pathology, breeding, etc., are being conducted. An all India Co-ordinated Research Project on experiments in cultivators fields are also being conducted. A village by name Karasully was also adopted under the new Twenty Point Economic Programme.

The Agricultural Research Station, Sirsi (Pepper) was started in 1961 by the Department of Horticulture to conduct research related to pepper cultivation. In 1965 the farm was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences. The main objectives of the station are evaluation of different varieties of pepper for the local conditions and to study the cultural requirements of crops such as pepper, areca, plantain and other spices. The area of the farm is 7.1 hectares. Agronomical, entomological, pathological, breeding etc., research programmes are conducted in the farm. Panniyur-1 of pepper and Mangala variety of areca have been introduced. There

are also All India Co-ordinated Research Projects on cashewnut and spices and betelvine diseases. The research station has adopted Jarakanahalli for demonstrating improved pepper cultivation. Rooted cuttings of Panniyur-1, Local Uddakere, Bilimalligesara and Karimalligesara are prepared at the farm and distributed to the farmers.

The Agricultural Research Station, Ankola was established in 1948 by the erstwhile Bombay Government at Kagal in Kumta taluk. It was transferred to Ankola in 1959 and in 1965 it was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences. The main objectives of the farm are: 1) To evolve salt tolerant high-yielding paddy varieties and 2) to evolve and prescribe suitable agronomic practices for salt land paddy cultivation. The total area of the farm is 5.68 hectares. Research Programmes on agronomy, entomology, pathology, breeding etc., are being conducted in the farm. Six varieties of paddy were released to the farmers for better yield in salt lands namely Karikagga-12, Karikagga-126, Bilikagga-146, Bilikagga-75, Arya-33 and Arya-75. New varieties like Intan, KMP-98, KMP-152, KMP-77 and IET-3626, 6639 and 6148 have been introduced. Research work on brackish water fish is also being conducted.

Seed Farms

There are two seed farms situated at Haliyal and Malgankoppa of Mundgod taluk in the district. Nucleus seeds are obtained from the Research Stations of the University of Agricultural Sciences. Improved varieties of D-6-2-2, PTB-9, M-81, M-141, M-161, A-67, A-90, A-200, T-141, SM-79 and high-yielding varieties of IR-8, IR-20, Jaya, Jagannath, Pankaja, IET-1959, Madhu, etc., of paddy are obtained and multiplied. The Seeds procured from registered seed growers are further distributed to the farmers for further multiplication and cultivation. The Seed Farm at Haliyal was started on 28-5-1958 in an area of 15.56 hectares. The area under cultivation is 9.96 hectares. The average foundation seeds produced is about 200 quintals. The Seed Farm at Malgankoppa in Mundgod taluk was commissioned on 8-3-1966. The area of the farm is 40.5 hectares and the area cultivated is 8.1 hectares and the average seed production per year is about 150 quintals.

Paddy

The staple produce of the district is rice or *bhatta* or *nellu* which on some lands is grown as a later or cold weather as well as an early or rain crop. Paddy is grown all over the district, the earliest grown

area being near Karwar; in the rest of the low land coast harvest is a little later, then comes the upland crop and last of all the eastern areas. The coast paddy lands are divided into *gazni*, *honda*, *aremakki* and *makki* lands. *Gazni* lands are along the coast, yielding one crop in the year. *Honda* lands are the good rice plots in the lower portions or valleys which are being watered by small streams and yielding every year two crops of rice or one of rice and another of pulse. The first or rain crop is called 'Kartika' because it is harvested in the month of 'Kartika' (Nov-Dec) and the second or dry season crop is called *Suggi* in Kannada and *Vaingan* in Konkani or Marathi, both words meaning harvest. *Khar* lands are the low fields along the rivers and salt water inlets which are flooded during the height of the rains so that paddy cannot be sown till the water falls. *Makki* lands are higher lands entirely depending on monsoon rains and apt to loose the crop if the later rains fail. Above the Sahyadris most rice plots lie in the valleys on the eastern flank of the Sahyadris. From then, the rice lands stretch east a little beyond the boundary of the low wood lands as far as the heavy rain reaches which supplies many small reservoirs with water enough to last till January or February. All the rice fields are in the form of terrace surrounded by small banks to pond the water when the fields are flooded. The terraces vary from 1/4 hectare to a patch of 1/20th of an hectare according to the steepness of the ground. Coconut palms are sometimes grown along the bunds of the fields, their thick matted roots forming a valuable support to the embankments.

There are three types of paddy cultivation in the district, viz., drilling in the eastern parts of Sirsi, Siddapur and in Haliyal and Mundgod taluks, broadcasting in the coastal belt where the soil is sandy and also in salt land paddy areas in the below-ghat taluks and transplanting method in the rest of the tract. In few places the direct broadcasting with germinated seeds is done. Soon after the harvest of paddy the fields are ploughed and harrowed and planks are passed for levelling. When pre-monsoon showers are received preparatory operations are completed including application of organic manures like farm-yard manure and compost. In a few places green manuring is practised and also dry and green leaves are incorporated into the soil. In taluks of Haliyal and Mundgod drill sowing is done in dry condition. Sowings commence during the second fortnight of May and continue upto June. But transplanting commences from June and continues upto middle of August. In up-ghat taluks of Haliyal, Mundgod, parts of Sirsi and Yellapur, "hodata" operation

is done. In this operation when the crop is 2 to 2½ months old, under wet condition, wooden planks are passed over the crop. This helps to injure the crop (stem region) and stimulates tillering in paddy seedlings. In up-ghat, threshing is done by passing bullocks over the paddy straw, but in coastal taluks only manual labour is used for threshing. Power tillers and tractors have also come into use in the district. Whenever ample irrigation facilities are available second summer crop is being raised. Soon after the harvest of kharif paddy, the lands are prepared and transplanting is done in the main fields. Short duration and mid-late varieties are planted.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is grown as a secondary crop in the district. It is mostly grown for preparing jaggery for home consumption. Recently sugarcane grown in Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod taluks is being sent to sugar factories. The land for planting sugarcane is well ploughed, left open to the sun for several days and then heavily manured and planting is done from December onwards and it may extend upto April or May. There are three local varieties of sugarcane planted namely *rasal* or spotted (*Deo kabbu*), *kare* or black (*Morish*) and *bili* or white. Now improved varieties like Co-419 and Co-470 are planted. The local varieties are good for jaggery preparation. Farmers apply complex fertilisers which include NPK as per accepted recommendations. The extent of area grown in the district is 2,500 hectares (1983). Of late, owing to the increase in prices the area is increasing.

Groundnut

Groundnut was grown on a small scale in the transitional belt of the district in the kharif season. But in recent years, the area is on the increase during kharif season. It is also grown on uplands and *makki* lands where water does not stagnate. It has been introduced as a second crop in paddy fallows in the coastal taluks. The area covered is about 4,000 hectares, during rabi or summer season. Groundnut is grown under residual moisture condition. The yield is about 4 to 5 quintals per acre. The varieties grown are TMV-2, Spanish Improved and recently S-206 is being tried.

Ragi

Ragi is grown both during kharif and summer seasons. During kharif the seeds are either drilled or seedlings transplanted. Usually

ragi is grown on poor soils which are less fertile. Four to five week old seedlings are planted and transplanting is done in pouring rain. Hand weeding and inter-culturing is also attended. The crop matures in three to four months.

Pulses

Pulses like horsegram and *togari* are sown during late kharif season. *Togari* is grown as a mixed and border crop along the paddy fields. In the uplands it is mixed with paddy and ragi crops. In low lying areas after the harvest of kharif paddy, blackgram, greengram, *avare* and bengal gram are grown under residual soil moisture conditions. The improved varieties of bengal gram, Annigeri-1 and Chinamung are being introduced. As a second crop the extent of area grown under pulses is about 7,500 hectares.

Developmental activities

A number of developmental schemes were introduced in the district to increase the agricultural production. The developmental efforts are broadly intended to bring more land under cultivation, to increase intensity of cropping and to diversify the cropping pattern. Major portion of the total plan outlay is devoted to agricultural development programmes like high-yielding variety programme, intensive agricultural area programme, land reclamation, plant protection measures, improved agricultural practices, etc. Besides this there is sizeable non-plan expenditure also on these activities. A brief description of the various schemes in operation in the district is given in the following pages.

Grow more food campaign: Increasing the food production was the main object of this grow more food campaign. In early years of Independence, the food production was not sufficient to feed the population. There were famines and there was impact of the Second World War. The grow more food scheme was launched in the wake of these difficulties. After the implementation of grow more food campaigns, for the all-round development, community development projects were implemented. After the commencement of the National Extension Service all other development programmes were implemented.

Japanese method of cultivation: Paddy is grown adopting different methods of sowings such as drill sowings, broadcasting, sowing behind the plough and transplanting. In Japan, paddy is grown only as a

transplanted crop. Right from seed bed preparation, selection of seeds, salt water treatment, seed treatment, use of optimum seed rate and raising of nurseries are adopted systematically and seedlings are planted in rows of optimum distance. This has been popularised in all the taluks except Mundgod and Haliyal taluks. During the kharif and summer seasons paddy is transplanted and the high-yielding varieties and improved strains are also transplanted in the district. Now this scheme of Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been discontinued. But the transplanting is done almost on the same lines.

Community Development and National Extension: For all round development Community Development Programme was started in the year 1952. The main object was to increase the agricultural production and improvement of villages and the response from the villagers was good. For expansion of area with similar comprehensive principle National Extension Service was launched. These NES Blocks were subsequently converted into Community Development Blocks. Multi-purpose activities were launched for the uplift of the rural people. Considerable improvement and achievements have been made in agriculture by the National Extension Service Agency.

High-Yielding Varieties Scheme: The high-yielding varieties scheme was introduced in the district in 1966-67, with paddy as the main crop. The varieties introduced were Thaichung Native and Thaichung-65. In later years with continuous research more varieties of outstanding performance were released. The H.Y.V. Paddy varieties grown in the district are IR-8, IR-20, Pankaja, Jagannath, MR-136, Jaya, IET-1991, Suma, Kusuma and GMR. Out of these Jaya, MR-136, and IR-20 have been found to perform well under drill sown conditions in Haliyal and Mundgod taluks. Sona and Jagannath varieties are popular for grain quality. An account of the higher level of fertilisers, short duration varieties are becoming very popular. But most of these varieties are susceptible to gall fly (*kane*). Recently a new variety has been introduced known as Vikram (GMR-2). The area under high-yielding varieties is on the increase.

In addition to paddy, hybrid jowar, hybrid maize, Mexican wheat, TMV-2 and Spanish varieties of groundnuts are also grown in the district. The percentage of area under the high-yielding varieties to gross area sown during the years from 1971-72 to 1981-82 is as follows: 6.7 in 1971-72, 9.4 in 1972-73, 12.5 in 1973-75, 14.0 in 1974-75, 23.9 in 1975-76, 26.1 in 1976-77, 33.2 in 1977-78, 45.6 in 1978-79

54.4 in 1979-80, 49.0 in 1980-81 and 50.1 in 1981-82. The following table shows the percentage of gross area under high-yielding varieties of rice, jowar, ragi, bajra and wheat in the district during the years from 1972-73 to 1981-82.

Year	Rice	Jowar	Ragi	Bajra	Wheat
1972-73	8.9	17.0	—	—	50.0
1973-74	14.1	68.2	—	—	100.0
1974-75	14.6	58.5	—	—	—
1975-76	28.2	76.7	46.7	—	—
1976-77	33.3	41.1	—	—	—
1977-78	40.2	70.3	—	—	—
1978-79	51.2	59.2	—	—	—
1979-80	61.9	62.0	41.8	—	—
1980-81	61.1	72.4	44.3	100.0	—
1981-82	63.1	76.2	45.1	—	—

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme: The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in the district in 1966-67 with an object to increase the overall production by adopting package of practices like supplying of improved seeds, fertilisers, agricultural credit and technical know-how. Much stress was laid on saturating the cultivated area with improved seeds, maximum use of organic manures and fertilisers and optimum utilisation of irrigation facilities, soil conservation and the use of improved agricultural practices. The progress made during some years from 1966-67 to 1982-83 was considerable. The area covered under this programme was 18,385 hectares in 1966-67 and it rose to 62,368 hectares in 1975-76.

Plant Protection: Plant protection measure is one of the most important operation adopted in growing high-yielding and hybrid varieties. The traditional method adopted were crude and uneconomical. Usually affected crops were uprooted and burnt. With the introduction of hybrid and high-yielding varieties, different chemicals were used to protect the crops. Farmers are advised and educated for taking up plant protection measures right from seed treatment, soil treatment, use of chemicals during pre-harvest and post-harvest stages of crops. Usually prophylactic and curative measures are

suggested for the control of pests and diseases. Formerly the Department of Agriculture used to supply plant protection chemicals at 50 per cent subsidy. Now, only 25 per cent subsidy is allowed for the chemicals used for protecting crops. Similarly plant protection equipments were supplied at 50 per cent subsidy and the subsidy portion has been reduced to 25 per cent. Plant protection equipments are available with taluk development boards, service societies and Panchayats on hire basis. In addition, these equipments are supplied at subsidised rates to the small and marginal farmers under SFDA Programmes. The Agro-Industries Corporation is supplying plant protection equipments and chemicals, Agro-Kendras, Service Societies and private dealers who have obtained licences as per the Plant Protection Act are the main agencies for stocking and supplying chemicals to the farmers. Technical assistance in handling chemicals, preparing solutions and adopting dosages are extended by the extension staff. Particularly for hybrid and high-yielding varieties plant protection is a must. Major pests found on paddy are gall fly (kane pest), case worm, stem borers, gundi bugs, leaf rollers, swarming caterpillars, grass hoppers and worms and rice hispa. Similarly the diseases noticed are blast, bacterial blight, false smut and helminthosporium. Farmers are advocated to take up plant protection measures from seed treatment to harvesting, plant protection trainings are also organised.

Field demonstration: The National Demonstration Scheme serves to carry the results of research to cultivators. Demonstration plots, one in each taluk were laid out. Multi-crop demonstrations are arranged with view to demonstrating how best the farmers can utilise the available land with available resources of labour input and capital for securing highest productivity and profits per acre per year. In order to popularise the high-yielding varieties in the district demonstration on hybrid jowar, hybrid maize and Mexican wheat and paddy were held.

Oil Seed Development Scheme: A comprehensive scheme for development of oil seeds was introduced in the district with the objective of stepping up production of oil seeds and to minimise the fluctuations in the production by adopting improved agronomic practices, use of improved seeds, demonstration and competitions. Short-duration variety of NPH-1 castor, groundnut and soyabean and C. 68405 variety of sunflower were introduced in the district under the scheme. There were half acre demonstrations in kharif and summer seasons.

Sunflower Development Scheme: A Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Sunflower was introduced in 1972-73 with the object of increasing the production of vegetable oil. The variety introduced was the high-yielding Russian variety EC. 68415 which is a short duration crop of 90 to 100 days suited to all the three seasons and best suited for the multiple-cropping system. It contains about 40 per cent oil. Demonstrations, training programmes and field days were held. Bulgarian and Australian sunflower seeds were also distributed free of cost to the farmers in order to popularise them.

Development of Pulses: There are some State and Central Schemes in operation in the district for the development of pulses. The crops covered are *togari*, bengal gram, green gram, black gram, etc. Under a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for development of pulses, plant protection chemicals have been distributed at subsidised rates at 25 per cent of the cost of chemicals limited to Rs 15 per hectare. Under a State-Sponsored Scheme assistance was provided financially. Demonstration blocks were organised in the district under the State Scheme. Under the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme ten demonstration blocks were undertaken for *togari*, bengal gram, green gram and black gram in the district.

Multiple Cropping Scheme: A multiple cropping scheme is in operation in the district since 1971. The objectives of the scheme are: 1) to accelerate intensive cropping through multiple cropping in the selected villages and to expand the activities to the entire district, 2) to develop village leadership for taking up intensive farming through multiple cropping, 3) to streamline input supplies and credit services for the farmers in the selected areas, 4) to organise storage, marketing and allied activities, 5) to develop communications and other infrastructure facilities in the area, and 6) to increase the existing cropping intensity. Demonstration on two-crop sequences were laid out at the rate of Rs 300 per demonstration per hectare of plot. About 20 per cent grants provided for these demonstrations are earmarked for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by conducting demonstrations in their fields.

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 a scheme to supervise the raising of nurseries on the farmers' fields. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 400 per 0.4 hectare of nursery raised is given to the farmers. The farmer can utilise the seedlings so raised and sell the remaining seedlings to the other farmers.

Sugarcane Development Scheme: A Sugarcane Development Scheme was taken up in the district in 1958 with the object of increasing the acre-yield through intensive cultivation and improved agricultural practices. The scheme envisages the establishment of a seed nursery, conducting of demonstrations, distribution of fertilisers and plant protection chemicals and conducting crop competitions.

Integrated Development of Western Ghats: The Integrated Development of Western Ghats Scheme is in operation in the district since 1973-74 to improve the Malnad tracts which have vast potential for development. Fertilisers are being supplied and training programmes at taluk levels and circle level programmes were conducted.

Agricultural Schools

The Agricultural School, Kumta was started in 1919 as Kumta Farm with the object of carrying out research work on the problems of the tract, to conduct trials and experiments on cultivation of crops, and agricultural practices and to introduce improved methods of agriculture. In 1947, the farm was converted into an Agricultural School with an additional objective of imparting agricultural training to the sons of farmers in the district, with prescribed courses in agriculture and allied subjects. The duration of the training was two years in the beginning and in 1966-67 it was reduced to one year. The activities of the school at present are (1) to train the sons of farmers in agricultural practices, (2) to multiply and distribute the improved and high-yielding varieties of seeds to the cultivators through development blocks and (3) to maintain poultry and dairy units for giving training to the students in mixed farming. The student strength was 25 and it was raised to 50 in 1978-79. The minimum qualification required for admission is seventh standard. The students must be from agricultural families and should be within the age group of 18 to 30 years (33 for SCs and STs) and a stipend of Rs 150 per month will be paid for 10 months. The area of the farm

attached to the school is 54.52 hectares and is divided into three sections viz., school section, field section and central nursery section. A nearby village will be selected for carrying extension services and the students with the staff members pay regular visits to the village to study the problems of farmers and try to solve them by giving guidance in different farm operations. There is also an agricultural school at Malgi (Mundgod tq.) in the district. A Farmers' Training Centre was started in 1983 under the Danida Scheme to train young farmers for ten days in all aspects of agriculture, dairying, horticulture and sericulture at Kumta.

Investigation of Rice Pest

A scheme for investigation on rice pest is in operation at Kumta since 1944. Paddy has numerous pests of which 12 pests are the most common in the district. They are gall fly, leaf roller, rice hispa, blue beetle, jassids, grass hopper, stem-borer, brown plant hopper, case worm, gundhi bug, thrips and cut worms. It is assessed that the loss due to these pests may range from 5 to 20 per cent in the district. Because of the heavy rain and also due to peculiar nature of some pests, it becomes difficult to take effective measures to control the pests. With the object to study the rice pests in general and gall fly in particular and to find out remedial measures, this scheme has been established.

Small Farmers Development Agency

The Government of India constituted the Small Farmers Development Agency and in the district, the Agency was started during 1970-71. The objectives are to help potentially viable small and marginal farmers possessing less than five acres of land. The chief function of the Agency was to identify the eligible farmers. Farmers in possession of land less than five acres and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres were considered as small farmers and farmers owning less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land were considered as marginal farmers. Agricultural labourers who possess a homestead and have more than 50 per cent of their income from agriculture only were considered as agricultural labourers. The number of small farmers identified was 11,544 and the number enrolled was 18,454, the number of marginal farmers identified were 30,976 and enrolled were 15,704 and there were 5,689 agricultural labourers identified and only 82 were enrolled. The year-wise targets and achievements are detailed in next page.

Year	Financial targets in lakhs of rupees	Amount spent in lakhs of rupees	No. of persons benefited
1970-71	7.50	6.59	1,148
1971-72	20.00	5.14	1,623
1972-73	33.00	8.01	1,928
1973-74	30.49	6.88	2,009
1974-75	20.33	7.09	7,680
1975-76	24.50	15.84	12,848
1976-77	24.00	12.53	6,655
1977-78	20.00	10.33	1,518
1978-79	29.43	13.31	1,684

The Small Farmers Development Agency was merged with District Rural Development Society in 1979.

District Rural Development Society

The District Rural Development Society of the district was registered on 31-3-1979. The objectives of the Society are a) generation of full employment through production programmes in selected areas, and b) taking up of schemes which will generate additional employment and raise the income level of the identified target group consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. It also undertakes to implement the different programmes under the Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Rural Development and any other special economic programmes that are sponsored by the Central and State Governments by making amendments to the Memoranda of Association. The functions of the society are a) to identify the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and others of the targeted group and their problems, b) to draw up model plans for investment and production activities to be undertaken by the small and marginal farmers, c) to execute these plans for the benefit of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, either directly or indirectly through the other agencies engaged in this direction in the field, like co-operative banks, commercial banks, departments of the Central and State Governments, etc., and d) to make the small farmers/marginal farmers and

families of the targeted group economically viable and for improving the lot of landless agricultural labourers by raising the output of small holding and generating employment through subsidiary occupations and also to reach the benefits of agricultural development to the economically weaker sections of the rural community. In fulfilling the declared objectives of the society, the physical and financial targets and achievements for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 are given below.

Year	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1981-82	9,524	8,366	93,00,000	81,17,284
1982-83	6,600	11,667	1,02,82,600	102,83,070
1983-84	6,600	10,117	88,07,300	90,91,414

The families of the targeted group have been granted loan for purchasing their requirements and creation of assets. On the strength of their identification based on income and land, subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent and 33½ per cent was given against the unit cost. The 11 principal banks having a network of 17 branches and co-operative institutions provide the institutional finance for the weaker sections of the targeted group. The loan component will be four times the subsidy to small farmers and thrice to all others like marginal farmers and others. Besides, Integrated Rural Development Programme, *Negilu Bhagya*, Bio-gas, Anthyodaya Programmes have also been implemented and the details of which are given below.

Negilu Bhagya : Negilu Bhagya is a scheme to help ex-tenants to have bullocks on subsidy and a mini-kit worth Rs 500. The unit cost fixed for a pair of bullocks is Rs 3,000 and a subsidy of Rs 1,000 or ⅓ of the cost whichever is less will be paid to the beneficiary. The mini-kit contains seeds, fertilisers, insecticides worth Rs 250 and implements worth Rs 250 which redresses the difficulties of the ex-tenant in the beginning. The number of families assisted is 801 with pairs of bullocks and 550 with mini-kits during 1983-84. **Bio-gas :** Construction of bio-gas plants is advocated to overcome the shortage of fuel and to protect the forest. A total of 400 bio/gobar gas plants were constructed during 1983-84 and an amount of Rs 10.72 lakhs was disbursed under subsidy. **Anthyodaya :—**Haliyal and Ankola taluks

were selected for the Anthyodaya programme and five families in each village and a total of 312 families were identified and assisted on integrated rural development pattern and the subsidy disbursed to the loan accounts of the beneficiaries was Rs 2.41 lakhs.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

On 2-10-1980, the Integrated Rural Development Programme was launched in the district. Prior to this, an allotment of Rs 2.5 lakhs per taluk (block) was provided and Mundgod taluk was selected as an intensive integrated rural development block with a budget of Rs 10 lakhs. With effect from 2-10-1980, all the blocks have been covered under this programme with a uniform budget of Rs 5 lakhs each for the first year, Rs 6 lakhs for the second year and Rs 8 lakhs for the next three years. It was targeted to assist 600 families in a year per block and to cover 3,000 families in the course of five years. There are 17,812 small farmers, 43,206 marginal farmers, 55,792 agricultural labourers and 9,995 rural artisans in the district. To achieve the desired result, cluster approach was followed with 5 to 6 villages in a cluster. Depending upon the size of the taluk, village, population of the targeted group, 5 to 10 clusters were taken for survey of the families with less than Rs 3,500 annual income from all sources, farmers with less than 5 acres of dry land, rural artisans, fishermen and the youths with aptitude to undergo training in selected vocation to have a gainful self-employment. After selection has been made, subsidies and loans were paid to the beneficiaries. The subsidy was 25 per cent to small farmers, 33½ per cent to marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and fishermen, etc. For Scheduled Tribes, the subsidy was 50 per cent and it is regulated as per the unit cost fixed by the NABARD or actual cost whichever is less. The maximum subsidy admissible was Rs 3,000 and for Scheduled Tribe family, it was Rs 5,000. The schemes that are providing assistance are as follows :

Agriculture : The schemes were mostly land based like 1) land development, 2) agricultural implements, 3) plough bullocks, 4) subsidy on fertilisers, 5) bullocks with cart, 6) cattleshed and 7) farm/social forestry. Of all these programmes, the farmers were interested to have plough bullocks and bullocks with cart. To provide social education, demonstrations were also taken up. **Horticulture :** The farmers needed help towards the cost of seedlings and their planting, fertiliser application, etc. Demonstration was also arranged. **Minor Irrigations :** Digging of wells, installation of pumpsets,

renovation of wells were the schemes taken up under this programme. **Animal Husbandry :** Most of the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers took to milch cattle to supplement their income. Cross-bred cows, piggery, poultry, sheep, etc., are the other programmes. **Sericulture :** Sericulture is a new introduction in the district. This is popular with medium farmers and above. Reeling units, cocoon centres and marketing facilities are not readily available and therefore, the small farmers and marginal farmers are reluctant to take up this scheme. **Fisheries :** The fishermen in the coastal taluks are being helped by grant of loans for their boat and net. For a group of four families, gill net boat with inboard engines and with outboard engines, a loan of Rs 35,000 and a subsidy of Rs 1,166 were arranged. It was also proposed to help them by providing with a Purse-seine boat for 25 to 30 people. The achievements under different heads for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below

Scheme	1981-82		1982-83	
	Number	Rs	Number	Rs
Agriculture	2,022	10,44,711	3,366	24,56,087
Animal Husbandry	1,933	13,83,899	4,173	28,31,067
Fisheries	1,567	33,05,692	1,042	18,98,889
Minor Irrigation	324	3,04,426	319	3,19,021
Sericulture	328	61,722	247	69,345

Extension Training Sub-Centre

The Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Sub-Centre was started at Kumta in 1955. This Centre is intended to impart training to the farmers in advance rice cultivation technique, handling and maintenance of power tiller and other agricultural machineries. The main aim of starting this centre is to educate the small farmers to aim at maximum production with minimum expenditure. Further, special stress has been laid on the type, time, method and variety to be used for getting maximum production. Special attention is also paid to popularise mechanised farming more effectively and profitably. The areas of operation are Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

Four types of trainings are imparted at the Centre : a) A complete

training by practical demonstration on the cultivation of paddy and also the cultivation of other food crops, fruits and flowers, animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping, etc. The use of the agricultural machineries is also demonstrated. The duration of the training is six days, b) The training in the use of power tillers, their dismantling and assembling will be given and in addition, training on cultivation of paddy and other food crops, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry and bee-keeping is also imparted. The duration of the training is 20 days, c) To impart training on use of machineries and power tillers to the students of the Agricultural School, Kumta and the duration is six days, and d) to train enthusiastic workers in use of agricultural machineries and management and the period of training is three days.

Agro-Industries Corporation

The Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited has its activities in the district. The Corporation serves the farming community a) by assisting the community in development of land for cultivation and development of water resources, by offering custom training services of bulldozers, rigs, tractors and RBU and Well Master Cranes, b) by assisting the farming community by supplying fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, plant protection equipment, etc., at fair prices at the nearest points through Agro-Kendras, c) by assisting the farmers and institutions in the purchase of modern agricultural equipments like tractors, power tillers, diesel and electrical and deep-well pumpsets, sprayers, sprinklers, agricultural implements, etc. There is a sub-centre at Sirsi. There are two Agro-Kendras at Sirsi and Karwar and dealers at Honavar, Banavasi and Sirsi. The revenue was Rs 35,803-50 in 1979-80, Rs 2,31,577-50 in 1980-81, Rs 2,65,890-75 in 1981-82, Rs 2,90,950-20 in 1982-83, 2,95,875-40 in 1983-84 (for first nine months). The expenditure was Rs 18,725 in 1979-80, Rs 1,20,250-25 in 1980-81, Rs 1,30,450-30 in 1981-82, Rs 1,35,720-30 in 1982-83 and Rs 1,38,730-45 in 1983-84 (for first nine months).

In the Agro-Kendra at Karwar, the sales of fertilisers and seeds during 1982-83 were 20,216 quintals and 15.50 quintals respectively and the value of sales of pesticides was Rs 10,467-40 and the expenditure incurred was Rs 10,927-62. During the year 1983-84, the fertiliser sale was 29,800 quintals and that of seeds was 31 quintals and the value of sales of pesticide was Rs 20,510-90 and the expenditure was Rs 15,626-61. In the Agro-Kendra at Sirsi, during

1982-83 the 302.555 quintals of fertilisers, 10.30 quintals of seeds, pesticides worth Rs 1,25,133-09 were sold incurring an expenditure of Rs 24,254-35. During 1983-84, 537.573 quintals of fertilisers, 0.43 quintals of seeds, pesticides worth Rs 1,19,721-34 were sold incurring an expenditure of Rs 30,085-19.

Agricultural Extension

In the year 1979, the Karnataka State adopted a more effective system of extension organisation in the form of Agricultural Extension Project with the assistance of the World Bank. With this the extension service was repatterned and an Assistant Director of Agriculture, has been placed at the taluk level who acts as the captain of the extension services. Each such officer is concerned with the introduction of all land-based production technologies in his jurisdiction. The work is carried out in units under the directions of subject-matter specialists, each unit covering two or three taluks as its area of operation. This system is expected not only to take agricultural progress to the next phase of development, but also assure the availability of new technology at the doors of small and marginal farmers. This agricultural extension service of the department is also supported by the extension service of the University of Agricultural Sciences. Further the services of research scientists and subject-matter specialists of the University have been always made available to the Government agencies and to the progressive farmers.

Demonstrations and Trials

Large demonstrations are being organised in the farmer's fields on various crops and trials are conducted. The inputs are supplied and according to recommendations all package of practices are attended and observations made. For popularising the new methods and crops 'field days' are organised where large number of farmers participate and the methods adopted are explained and crop growth is seen by all the participants.

Syndicate Agriculture Foundation

The Syndicate Agriculture Foundation, Manipal registered in 1966 under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960 (Karnataka Act 17 of 1960) has its branches in the district. The membership is open to farmers and others interested in farm and institutions engaged in activities connected with agricultural and horticultural development. The foundation is rendering assistance to farmers by

way of guidance and soil testing, supply of improved seeds, holding of demonstrations, seminars, field days, competitions, etc. Many progressive minded farmers of the district have been evincing interest in the activities of this foundation. Issues concerning latest agricultural problems are discussed in various seminars conducted by the foundation. Training classes on poultry farming, dairying and farm management are conducted for the benefit of farmers. The foundation has also arranged for free testing of soil samples of each member every year.

Farmers Forum

The Farmers Forum, Uttara Kannada, was started under the Karnataka State Farmers Forum. The main objective of the forum is augmentation of the farm produce. The forum holds conferences, exhibitions and seminars at taluk and district levels to help the farmers in their work and to promote mutual understanding and friendship among them.

Young Farmers Association

The Young Farmers Association also called Youth Club was started in the year 1957 in the district. It has organised village clubs. Through these clubs, the rural youth are trained to become good farmers and citizens. Efforts have been made to organise taluk committees of the association to regularise the programmes of the clubs. The members of clubs participate in taluk, District and State *melas*. The Association works in close co-ordination with the Agricultural Department and Extension Wing of the Development Blocks. These clubs are working on the principle concept of self-help and co-operative efforts in promoting agricultural activities. There are 477 youth clubs working in the district. They are organising regular meetings, 'Charcha Mandals', discussions, seminars, field visits, field days and training programmes, etc.

Krishika Samaj

A district branch of the State Krishika Samaj and Bharat Krishika Samaj is functioning in the district with its branches in all the taluks. The branches of the Karnataka Pradesh Krishika Samaj was started in the district. The main objectives of the Samaj are to study the problems of farmers, to help them to get protection from eventual calamities, to educate and train the agriculturists with the help of the Government Departments and other agencies,

to bring about improvements in the living standards of farmers. Meeting of the members of the Samaj are held periodically for discussing the problems of agriculture. There were 49 life members and 1,752 active members of the Samaj in the district (1984). Seminars, Krishi Melas, field days, field visits, study tours and crop competitions are conducted.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture has made considerable impact on the economy of the district even from very early times. Travellers who visited Vijayanagara speak of orchards of mango, jack fruit, plantain, etc., beside the highway leading from the West Coast to the capital city. Ibn Batuta speaks of sugarcane plantations along the West Coast. He speaks of every house in this area having a kitchen garden where vegetables were grown. Spices like cardamom and pepper too were grown in abundance especially in the *malnad* and the coastal region. The Portuguese sources say that pepper from the Kannada coast was superior to that of Malabar and they called queen Chennabhairadevi of Gersoppa as the "Queen of Pepper" as her kingdom supplied huge quantities of pepper. Ginger, turmeric and tamarind were other items grown in gardens and groves for export. Fryer (1675) also speaks of the fame of "Carwar Pepper" which he describes "as the best and the dearest in the world".

For horticultural purposes the district can be divided into three regions. The main horticultural crops in the coastal belt are coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, pepper, betelvine, banana, mango, pineapple, sapota, guava and vegetable crops. The main cash crops in this area are arecanut and coconut. In the *malnad* areas in Sirsi, Siddapur, Supa and Yellapur taluks, the main horticultural crops are arecanut, coconut, cashewnut, pepper, cardamom and fruit crops like mango, pineapple and many vegetables. In the semi-*malnad* taluks of Mundgod and Haliyal the main horticultural crops are mango, sapota, guava, banana and pineapple, all varieties of vegetables and subsidiary food crops like sweet potato, tapioca and yam. The cultivation of pineapple in the up-ghat region has assumed prominence. Cocoa and Panniyur variety of pepper have also been introduced. Spice crops like cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon have also been raised.

The area of different horticultural crops in the district during

1983-84 are as follows (area in hectares): 1) Coconut 8,684.5, 2) Arecanut 8,405.1, 3) Mango 1,961.1, 4) Banana 1,659.7, 5) Pineapple 745.6, 6) Cardamom 757.5, 7) Pepper 873.3, 8) Cocoa 144.4, 9) Cashew 6,678.3, 10) Other garden and fruit crops 2,987.3: total 32,892.0.

This area constitutes 30.13% of the total cropped area of the district. The hectarage of different horticultural crops in the district, is given hereunder.

Crop	Hectarage	Crop	Hectarage
Arecanut	8,405.1	Arona	29.7
Coconut	8,684.5	Rose apple	8.4
Cashew	6,673.3	Butter fruit	6.9
Cocoa	144.4	Ramphal	4.0
Betel leaves	550.5	Other fruits	392.3
Pepper	873.3	Gourds	207.0
Cardamom	757.5	Potato	8.0
Chillies	250.0	Tomato	217.0
Onion	196.0	Brinjal	308.0
Coriander	10.0	Cole crops	115.0
Ginger	46.5	Avare	126.0
Turmeric	52.8	Lady's finger	236.5
Garlic	6.5	Radish	191.1
Mango	1,961.1	Beetroot	8.5
Banana	1,659.7	Carrot	7.0
Lemon	228.2	Sweet Potato	420.5
Guava	177.1	Leafy Vegetables	184.5
Sapota	433.5	Capsicum	11.7
Pineapple	745.6	Tapioca	37.0
Jack	636.8	Other Vegetables	198.5
Pont	21.4	Water melon	72.0
Papaya	114.9		

Arecanut

Arecanut (*Areca catechu*) is also called betelnut which is a widely used article of consumption. The chewing of betel along with betel leaves and a little lime is a habit prevailing among all classes of

people. The cultivation is carried on mainly near the ghats in the deep narrow valleys in which are to be found perennial streams and abundance of shade and moisture. After a suitable area of the valley is selected, drainage and irrigation channels are dug. As a shade to areca, plantain suckers are planted. The areca pits are dug 2'X2'X2' at a distance of about nine feet from pit to pit and seedlings of two-and-a-half to three-years old are planted. Seednuts are usually selected from the second crop of mature trees and are put down in a well-moisture shady spot. They are left there for about one to three years, and then finally retransplanted in pits already dug for the purpose. About 400 to 500 plants are planted in an acre which has been the standard in fixing the revenue assessment from the days of old.

The annual cultivation practices comprise of digging round the bed of the trees, application of manure, covering it up with leafy twigs and then the addition of fresh earth. The leaves required for the purpose are got from the forest (*betta*) nearby. These four operations, being costly are sometimes confined to one-third of the garden a year, in view of convenience and economy. Manuring is done generally in the months of September and October when heavy showers do not usually occur. About 100 grams of nitrogen, 40 grams of phosphorus and 140 grams of potash or 650 to 800 grams of areca mixture are to be applied in addition to farmyard manure and later the trees are mulched with green leaves. The fresh earth is applied once in 6 to 8 years and the old drains are replaced by fresh ones, and are cleared every year. The plants have to be regularly sprayed against diseases, particularly against *koleroga*, the deadliest disease of the crop. In recent times there is root-grub damage to areca plantations. An areca tree begins to bear fruit about ten years after its first planting or seven years after its second planting. From its fiftieth year until its decay, which happens between the seventieth and hundredth year, the quantity of fruit greatly diminishes but the quality improves. The crop is usually plucked when fully ripe between November and March. The nuts are dried in the shade for 40 days, and dehusked. Curing is also done.

Curing: The bunches of nuts have to be harvested by skilled labourers and the bunches are to be lowered to avoid damages to the nuts. The cured nuts have a good keeping quality. The process consists of four stages 1) husking the raw nut, 2) slicing, 3) boiling and 4) drying. The husking is the removing of the outer layer of

the nut and generally this work is entrusted to women labourers. Then the nuts, sliced into two halves or more, according to the grade for which they are required, are boiled in a copper pot, water mixed with *chogaru* to make the nuts and lends for chewing and for removing portion of tannic acid present in it. The exact stage at which the boiling of the nuts is to be stopped is indicated by the loosening of the germ from the kernels for which they are tested every now and then in the course of boiling. When the nuts are sufficiently boiled to get the required colour, they are spread out on platforms for drying them properly. It takes about five or six days of good sunshine and in the absence of sufficient sunlight, fire is kindled for drying. The nuts dried in the latter way are stated to be inferior to the sun-dried nuts.

Koleroga, the most serious disease is caused by a deadliest fungus which develops on the moist surface of the nuts during the rainy season and causes the premature shedding of the nuts. The tissues begin to rot and when the attachment of the nut to the stalk withers shedding commences. The disease progresses continuously from July to October. If neglected, the disease attacks the crown of tree, causing its death. The disease is carried from year to year on the remains of the diseased materials which are the source of this disease. When the anchorage roots and feeding roots are attacked, they are sprayed by bordeaux mixture.

Cashewnut

The cashewnut tree (*Anacardium occidentale* Linn) a native of South America, was introduced in India mainly for the purpose of checking soil erosion on coastal lands and hill slopes. Cashew grows under varying soil and climatic conditions from the sandy coast, upto an elevation of 700 metres above the sea level, and in regions receiving an annual rainfall of 75 cms as well as in those with over 300 cms. Cashewnut gained commercial importance during the last 25 years on account of the increased demand for its edible kernel and shell oil in the international markets. Cashew is a highly cross-pollinated crop. Seeds for sowing should be collected from vigorous and healthy tree bearing regular and heavy crops of medium-sized nuts. Seeds produced from the current year crop register high percentage of germination. Cashew can also be propagated vegetatively by layers and grafts which is better than the crop by sowing seeds. It is necessary to manure the seedlings adequately every year. Inter-culture may be confined to shallow digging. The cashew tree begins

to bear fruit in the third year and it attains the full bearing stage by the tenth year. The trees bear good crops for nearly 20 to 25 years, after which they begin to decline. Only fully matured nuts which have a hard greyish outer shell should be harvested. The average yield from a bearing tree is estimated at five kg or even less. A well maintained plantation with optimum population of trees should yield over a tonne of nuts per acre. The cashew-apple is sweet when it is fully ripe. Its juice is rich in Vitamin C and sugar.

Coconut

The coconuts grow well in sandy soils and large plantations extend along the coast line of the district. Scattered trees are also found on the banks of the fields and in other favourable spots. Coconut trees are usually propagated from nuts which have not been plucked, but have been allowed to ripen and fall from the tree. These nuts are put down in moist, ploughed ground with their tops above the surface. They sprout in about three months and after a year or two are transplanted in three feet cube pits. The manure for these trees consists mainly of earth from the bottom of the back waters and leaves and ash. Far away from the coast coconut trees need watering in summer and other dry seasons. The trees begin to bear fruit after five to twelve years according to the nature of the soil and continue to yield till they are about sixty years old. There has been a tendency in recent years to over-crowd the coconut plantation. It is estimated that the correct number should be about 75 trees per acre.

Spices

The spice crops are cultivated on a smaller scale when compared to the food crops, but yet they constitute a sizeable share in the international trade having foreign exchange. Pepper is an important spice crop in the district. It can be grown as a mixed crop, using arecanut palms as standards. Rooted cuttings at the rate of two per palm are planted at the base of each palm about 30 to 35 cms away from the base. While planting, southern side of the palm may be avoided. As the pepper-vine grows it has to be trained to the palm. Cattle manure or compost at the rate of 8 kg per vine is to be applied before the south-west monsoon. Ammonium Sulphate, Superphosphate and Nitrate of Potash at the rate of 500 gms, one kg and 100 grams respectively per vine may be applied in the month of August or September around the vine to a depth of about 15 cms,

about 30 cms away from the base and mixed with soil by forking. Pepper-vine commences yielding from the third year. There are various development schemes for the development of this crop in the district.

Farms and Nurseries

The Department of Horticulture has opened nine farms and four nurseries at various places in the district for providing the required quality seed material for various horticultural crops. The area, the year of starting, the important crops, and the taluks in which they are located are given below.

Horticulture farm at	Name of the taluk	Year of starting	Area in Hects.	Important crops
1	2	3	4	5
Bhasgod	Ankola	1968	9.51	Mango, sapota, cashew, coconut and guava.
Hichkad	Ankola	1969	2.03	Mango, sapota, coconut & cashew.
Todur	Karwar	1978	7.29	Mango, sapota, cashew, guava, coconut, lime and pineapple.
Manki	Honavar	1977	5.77	Sapota, mango, coconut, lime and cinnamon.
Belke	Bhatkal	1976	18.23	Mango, sapota, cashew, coconut.
Hosur	Siddapur	1966	27.40	Pineapple, coconut, sapota, mango, cashew, guava, areca, pepper
Terkanahalli	Sirsi	1968-69	22.28	Sapota, guava, mango, coconut, cashewnut, pineapple.
Hitlakargadde	Yellapur	1973-74	28.35	Sapota, areca, coconut, guava, mango.
Bachaniki	Mundgod	1972-73	20.25	Coconut, sapota, mango.

1	2	3	4	5
District Horticulture Office Nursery.	Sirsi	1968-69	8.26	Mango, sapota, coconut
Assistant Horticulture Office Nursery.	Kumta	1972	0.14	Coconut, sapota
Assistant Horticulture Office Nursery.	Haliyal	1978	0.45	Coconut, sapota
Assistant Horticulture Office Nursery.	Karwar	1969-70	0.20	Coconut

Development Schemes

The fruit development scheme was started in the district in the year 1956. The soil and climatic condition of this district are best suited for the cultivation of various fruit plants like mango, guava, pine-apple, banana, jack, etc. Under this scheme every year thousands of various kinds of quality fruit plants are being supplied to the cultivators. The area covered under this scheme during 1977 season was 131.35 hectares.

The scheme for establishing progeny orchard/nursery and multiplication of pineapple suckers aims to multiply disease free suckers in progeny orchard-cum-nursery centres and supply the same to the needy cultivator at reasonable rates to extend the area under pineapple crop. The scheme was introduced in the year 1962 at Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur centres.

The vegetable development scheme which was commenced in the year 1962 envisages to increase the area under different vegetables and creating markets to provide fresh vegetables all through the year along with popularising both Indian and exotic varieties including hybrid vegetables in the district by conducting demonstration plots and also to supply quality seeds and seedlings. Every year sufficient vegetable seedlings of various kinds are being raised and distributed free of cost. Quality vegetable seeds are sold every year to increase the area and production. Besides number of demonstrations in respect of layout of vegetable gardens and plant protection measures are being laid out every year to educate the farmers. It

is also proposed to bring an area of about 1,000 acres under cultivation. The scheme for development of vegetables in river-bed, tank-bed and in paddy fields aims to utilise the available waste lands in river-beds, tank-beds, and seepage water to grow vegetables in shorter period to boost up vegetable production. It is envisaged to bring an area of about 100 acres every year under cultivation.

The subsidiary food crops development schemes was started in the year 1962 with an object to induce cultivators to take up the cultivation of subsidiary crops like sweet potato, tapioca, yam, diascoria, colocasia, potato, etc., to supplement the food production. high-yielding and hybrid varieties are also introduced every year.

The areca development scheme, was started in the year 1958 in the district aiming to raise quality seedlings and supplying to cultivators and suggesting the mixed cropping pattern in areca gardens to increase the production per acre and also to educate the areca growers to practise improved package of practices. Every year required number of seednuts are being sown in the departmental nurseries at Sirsi, Ankola and Kumta for raising seedlings to distribute among the cultivators. Besides the nursery programme demonstrations are being conducted regarding plant protection measures in the gardens for educating farmers to take up improved package of practices. It is proposed that about 5,000 seedlings will be supplied to the cultivators every year including Mangala varieties of arecanut for high yielding.

The coconut development scheme started in 1958 has the object to raise quality seedlings out of collected seednuts from mother palms with reputed characters. Every year quality seednuts are procured in coastal taluks as per the target from the marked palms to raise quality seedlings. The main variety grown in the west coast 'Tall' is known for its thick copra content and higher percentage of oil. It is planned to distribute about 25,000 seedlings every year so that new areas of 300 to 400 acres will be brought under coconut cultivation. There is a scheme for the maintenance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation Project orchard at Mundgod with an object to maintain varietal collections of coconut. In this orchard there are 180 palms of Tiptur variety, 300 of Kalachi, 89 of NCD and 80 TXD as at present.

The Cashew Development Scheme introduced in 1958, envisages

to bring more area under cashew cultivation by supplying quality seedlings to the cultivators. Suggestion of technical aspects regarding agronomical practices, plant protection measures, etc., are the other objectives. About 50,000 seedlings were distributed annually. There is a Centrally-sponsored scheme for laying out cashew manurial demonstrations to intensify the yield and to popularise the manurial practices among the cultivators. During 1981-82, 75 fertiliser demonstrations and plant protection demonstrations were laid out.

The Cardamom Development Scheme aims to raise quality seedlings and supply to the cultivators on no loss no profit basis, to increase the area under cardamom, suggestive control measures of the katte disease on cardamom and package of practices to increase the per acre production. Demonstrations of fertiliser application and plant protection measures are being taken up in the cultivators, fields. Under this scheme about 10,000 seedlings will be distributed.

The Pepper Development Scheme has been introduced in 1958 with the aim to increase the area under pepper cultivation in the district by advocating planting, recommending package of practices, suggesting plant protection measures and supply of genuine plant material. Every year rooted cuttings are produced and distributed to cultivators. Number of demonstration plots are being laid out to educate the farmers in fertiliser application, improved agronomic practices and effective plant protection measures. The important programme is to introduce the new hybrid variety Panniyur-1. It is aimed to distribute 30,000 rooted pepper cuttings every year.

The objective of the Plant Protection Scheme is to conduct plant protection demonstration on various crops, to educate the farmers to take up plant protection measures in controlling the pests and diseases of various crops thereby to increase the production of different horticultural crops. Under this scheme plant protection chemicals like fungicides, pesticides and plant protection equipments are provided at subsidised rate. It is proposed to cover every year about 5,000 acres under plant protection measures in different horticultural crops.

The scheme for training of gardeners has the main idea to impart practical training in horticulture, covering all horticultural programmes including establishment and maintenance of garden, knowledge of

several pests and diseases and their control. Under this scheme 15 students will be trained every year and a stipend of Rs 100/- will be paid for each student.

The Central sector scheme of Intergrated Development of Western Ghats introduced during 1974-75 aims at the establishment of demonstration and model multi-purpose horticultural farms having an area of 10 acres in a phased manner and development of all plantation crops including spices which are likely to be developed in the Western Ghat region for the benefit of the farmers. During 1982-83, the scheme envisaged the free supply of planting materials for development of one acre orchard such as coconut, areca, cardamom, mango and pepper for covering 230 beneficiaries in all the taluks except Haliyal and Mundgod at a cost of Rs 62,824. Plantation crops and spices are planted in Yellapur farm. Three progeny orchards are maintained at Yellapur, Honavar and Karwar at a cost of Rs 1,20,000.

The Centrally-sponsored scheme for laying out demonstration plots for improved practices in cashewnut, started in 1975-76 to conduct demonstrations in cultivators' plots on cashew and educate on proper package of practices to increase the yield per tree. Under this scheme, 270 demonstration plots were organised since 1975-76.

The scheme for development of Fruit Production (Banana) for export purpose was initiated in 1972. The objectives of the scheme are to conduct Banana Demonstration using export variety Banana (Cavendish) in farmers' fields and to cover additional area to increase production for export purpose. Under the scheme, every year three demonstration plots are organised in cultivators' fields, in addition to supplying of quantity banana suckers. The object of the scheme for organisation Panniyur-I Hybrid Pepper demonstration plot in cultivators' fields for rapid development of hybrid pepper is to conduct demonstration in farmers' fields at departmental cost, to educate the cultivators to take up hybrid pepper cultivation and thereby to increase the area under high-yielding variety. The aim of the Centrally-sponsored scheme for package of practices on coconut started in 1970 is to increase production per unit area through intensive production programme by popularising the package of practices and to enhance the per unit production through organising demonstrations.

The Coconut Refinance Scheme has the object to develop more

area under coconut with the aid of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in the district. The scheme was introduced in the year 1970. Under this scheme long term loan of Rs 4,800 per acre is advanced through Primary Land Development Banks. During the co-operative year 1983-84 a sum of Rs 21.43 lakhs for the development of coconut garden of 190 hectares has been advanced covering eleven taluks.

The scheme for adoption of prophylactic plant protection measures in cashew plantation aims to educate the farmers to take up prophylactic plant protection measures and to boost up the cashew cultivation. During 1982-83, 400 hectares were covered under the scheme. The beneficiary was provided with the cost of chemicals and the spraying charges at the rate of Rs 90 per hectare to take up two sprays at the time of flowering. The scheme for the development of pineapple was recently introduced in the district. The main aim of this scheme is to multiply the pineapple suckers in the progeny orchard-cum-nursery centres which were started in the taluks of Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur, Honavar, Ankola and Karwar to the cultivators at concession rates to extend the areas under pineapple.

There is also a scheme for starting of Multi-purpose Horticultural Farms and nurseries by providing infrastructures to the farms like irrigation pumpset, wells and sheds for potting and store. A scheme for Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables is also started in the district with the object to establish Horticultural Produce Marketing Society at Sirsi, Kumta, Bhatkal and Ankola to facilitate the elimination of middlemen who deal in selling Horticultural Produce. There is a scheme for providing general employment for Scheduled Caste and Seheduled Tribe families under sub-plan with the object to extend the benefit of horticulture services, to improve the living condition of the SC/ST people and also to impart the technical know how in the cultivation of horticultural plants, development of fruit orchard is also undertaken. There is also, a scheme to train the sons of small and marginal farmers in horticulture and the training is imparted at Siddapur. Every year the target is to train 15 candidates and a stipend of Rs 150/- per month is also provided.

Special Schemes

The Integrated Scheme for the Development of Western Ghat region is in operation in the district to resort to the ecological balance and to stabilise the income of the people in this area. During

1981-82 three horticultural farms were maintained and six farms were started for propagation of fruit plants. In addition, 54 vegetable demonstrations were laid out, 180 marginal and small farmers were supplied with chemicals free of cost, 450 beneficiaries were supplied with coconut seedlings and vegetable seeds and seedlings, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals free of cost to the janatha houses, 180 beneficiaries were supplied with tools and implements, 270 beneficiaries were supplied with clove, nutmeg and cinnamon seedlings, four each.

The National Rural Employment Programme has the objective to guarantee gainful working opportunities to the rural people. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs 62,700 was spent to maintain eight horticulture farms at Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod, Yellapur, Bhatkal, Haliyal and two farms in Ankola. Cultural operations like levelling, bunding, weeding, irrigation, drainage, channel cleaning, excavation of prevention pits, trenches, etc., were attended and 12,542 mandays were generated during the period.

An integrated scheme for the control of black-headed caterpillar has the object to arrest the spread of black-headed caterpillar on coconut which is a serious pest in the coastal belt during summer. It was envisaged to supply the chemical free of cost to control the menace to the small and marginal SC/ST growers and at 50% subsidy to others. Biological control of the pest is also undertaken by releasing parasites. For this purpose, three major and six mini laboratories have been established in the district.

The Special Component Plan is introduced with the object to extend the benefit of horticultural service to improve the living condition of the Scheduled Caste people and also to impart the technical know-how in the cultivation of horticultural crops, besides the free supply of horticultural plants, tools and implements and the development of fruits and coconut orchards.

Under the Package Programme of Banana, four demonstrations have been taken up at a cost of Rs 1,300/- each in Siddapur, Honavar, Supa and Haliyal taluks. Quality planting materials, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals have been supplied under the schemes as per the package of practices to educate the cultivators.

Marketing

There is a horticultural society in the district with a view to

procure genuine plant materials from reputed nurserymen and supply the same to the members of the society and also to others who need plant materials. In addition the society is conducting fruit and vegetable shows every year in the district.

There are five industries connected with the processing of fruits and other products of horticulture. They are (1) Kamadhenu Co-operative Fruit Processing Factory, situated on the Sirsi-Banavasi Road, 16 km away from Sirsi which was started in 1979. But it is not functioning at present. (2) The Varada Fruit Product Pvt. Ltd., is situated at Banavasi. It processes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tonnes of pineapple per day. (3) The Oriental Canneries and Fruit Processing Factory at Ankola was started in the year 1969-70 under the co-operative sector. It has a capacity of processing two to three tonnes of mango per day and operates only for two or three months in a year. (4) The Analkey Pineapple Processing unit at Mavingundi in Siddapur taluk is a small scale processing unit manufacturing pineapple squash and juice, and (5) There are six small scale coir industry units at Manki, Kumta, Belke, Ankola and Kodibag in Karwar under the co-operative sector. A regular exclusive coir shandy assembles at Honavar every Saturday.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation was an inseparable part of agriculture in ancient Karnataka and Nagavarma II, in the Kannada dictionary *Abhidana Vastukosha* speaks of two types of agricultural lands, *devamatrika* and *nadimatrika*, the former depending upon only rain water and latter on irrigation. Inscriptions also speak of irrigational tanks such as *kere*, *katte*, *kola*, *kunte*, *samudra*, *done*, *hokkarane* (*pushkarani*), etc. The Sanskrit encyclopaedia, *Manasollasa* classifies wells as *kupa* (one without an outlet), *vapi* (with one outlet), and *pushkarani* (with many outlets) and calls a reservoir created by raising a bund across a river or a stream as *tataka*. Canals are spoken of in inscriptions as *kalu*, *kaluve*, or *baykal*, sluices as *tubu*, bunds as *setu*, and *agali* and *neerottu*, devices regulating flow of water from bunds. The lifting device *yeta* (picottah) is mentioned in a *vachana* of Basaveshwara, and Ranna's *Ajitapurana* speaks of *araghatta ghatyantra* or the persian wheel. The Kannada encyclopaedia, *Lokopakara*, has a chapter, *udakargala* which speaks of the methods by which water sources can be located. It gives a list of plants, trees, creepers or other situations which indicate the water

source. The earliest irrigational work of Uttara Kannada known from records is of the days of Chutu Nagashri at Banavasi, dating back to the early centuries of the Christian era when a tank was excavated by her. Sinking of wells and tanks was considered a meritorious act. Kings, queens, royal officials and the rich built tanks and other such water storages with the same devotion with which they built temples. The tank at Gudnapur is of Kadamba times. Kadamba Ravivarman granted one *nivartana* of land for preserving a tank and excavating a granary. A levy called *neerukooli* or simply called as *katte* or *kere* or *kaluve* was also levied in certain places for the maintenance of irrigational devices. The Government and the public took equal interest in extending and maintaining the irrigational facilities.

In modern times, irrigation has also become a science and it now covers not only the scientific application of water artificially to the soil to make up the deficiency of moisture necessary for plant growth, but also the investigations, planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation of structure and channels for the conveyance of water. From the sources to the point of application and all related problems including engineering, agronomical, economic and social irrigation also includes research to stable agriculture.

In this district, in the coastal belt and the *malnad* region, where rainfall is high but confined to 3 or 4 months in the year, irrigation is necessary for growing multiple crops during the dry seasons as well as to mitigate occasional short periods of deficiencies, of rainfall at critical crop stages. It has been found that lower the rainfall in any given year, the greater are the chances of drought and famine.

In the district irrigation facility is a necessity for stepping up agricultural production. Mountainous topography of the district does not permit to implement major irrigation projects. This is the main reason for not fully utilising the available irrigational potential. Even lift irrigation is difficult due to hilly regions and unfavourable physical conditions. Even from early times the main source of irrigation were only wells, tanks and other minor resources. The Irrigation ratio for the district during 1982 is 18.8 per cent. The net irrigated area is 20,738 hectares and net sown area was 1,10,145 hectares. The percentage net area irrigated to net area sown was 21.9 in 1971-72, 20.5 in 1975-76 and 18.8 in 1981-82. The percentage of net area irrigated by canals to net area irrigated by all sources was

8.4 in 1971-72 and it was nil in 1975-76 and 1981-82. The percentage of net area irrigated by tanks to net area irrigated by all sources was 50.8 in 1971-72, 65.6 in 1975-76 and 46.6 in 1981-82. The percentage of net area irrigated by wells to net area irrigated by all sources was 13.6 in 1971-72, 14.3 in 1975-76 and 16.9 in 1981-82. The percentage of net area irrigated by other sources to total area irrigated by all sources was 27.2 in 1971-72, 20.1 in 1975-76 and 36.5 in 1981-82.

Minor Irrigation Projects

The minor irrigation works comprise (1) Construction of new tanks including percolation, (2) pick-ups or bhandaras across small streams or rivers, (3) repairs and improvements to existing tanks, (4) desilting of tanks (5) modernisation of tanks and canal systems and (6) lift irrigation schemes. Minor irrigation projects are taken up under various schemes and assistance to the extent of 50 per cent is available by the Centre for certain schemes and in certain other cases the assistance is 100 per cent.

Dharma Project: This Scheme was included in the Second Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs 67 lakhs for the plan period. Actual work was started during the year 1956-57 and the project was commissioned during the year 1967-68. The total cost of the project was Rs 132.94 lakhs. The project consists of an earthen dam across the river Dharma which is sub basin of the Varada river. The dam site is situated at Malgi village of Mundgod taluk. The main purpose of the project is irrigation. The total catchment area is 97.77 sq km and the total water spread area is 6.53 sq km; maximum height of the dam is 22 metres with a gross storage capacity of 23.25 m³. The total irrigated area is 611.52 Mcft (khariff) and 294.02 Mcft (rabi). It has got one sluice. By using the water of this project Paddy is grown in 5,872 hectares and sugarcane is grown in 102 hectares. The annual additional yield is stated to be 0.002575 million tonnes of food crops valued at Rs 7.73 lakhs. Even though the location of the Dharma project falls within the geographical limits of Uttara Kannada District the irrigational facilities are enjoyed by the farmers of Hanagal Taluk of Dharwad District. The water is harnessed near Yamagalli village of Hanagal Taluk by a storage reservoir.

Bachanki Dam Project: The project consists of an earthen dam across the Bachanki *nala* at Bachanki, 5 km north of Mundgod Town to irrigate the land released to the Tibetan refugees. The work was

started during the year 1969 and was completed during the year 1974. The cost of the project is Rs 1,31,70,940. Seven villages of Mundgod taluk namely Bachanki, Majjigeri, Kop, Kusur, Indur, Nandikatta and Hungund, were shifted to avoid submersion during rainy season. The catchment area is 5.7 sq km and maximum water spread area is 203.15 hectares. The gross capacity of the reservoir is 11.14 MM³. The maximum height of the dam above the *nala* bed is 23.3 metres. It has got 21.33 metres length spill way on the left flank and 30.23 metres length of flush escape type of waste weir on the right flank. The right-bank canal irrigates 971 hectares (of both khariff and rabi paddy) in Mundgod Taluk.

Attiveri Tank Project : The Attiveri tank project was started during the year 1984 and the work is in progress. The dam site is situated at Attiveri, 16 km from Mundgod town. The project consists of a dam across Ganjigutti nala a sub-series of Bedti river. The catchment area is 36.00 sq km with a storage capacity of 5.4695 MM³. The total water spread area is 100.97 hectares. The tank has got an atchkat of 350 hectares with a cropped area of 462 hectares. It has got two sluices at chainage of 600 metres and 880 metres respectively. The left-bank canal with a length of 3.53 km irrigates 205 hectares and the right-bank canal with a length of 2.5 km irrigates 145 hectares. The total cost of the project is Rs 18.1958 millions. When the project is completed, the Nelliharvi village of Kalghatgi taluk in Dharwad District and Agadi and Hungund village of Mundgod taluk will be benefited.

Durgadahalla Tank Project : The work was started during June 1984 at Durgadahalla in Haliyal Taluk with a total outlay of Rs 343.15 lakhs. The length of the tank is 1,005 metres with a height of 22.78 metres above the lowest bed level. The total atchkat is 740 hectares and catchment area is 32.29 sq km. When the dam is completed it can hold 5.4738 MM³ of water. It has got two sluices.

Tanks : Tanks are the major source of irrigation in the district from early days. During the year 1910-11 there were 5,409 tanks for irrigational purposes and 2,708 tanks for other purposes. During 1981-82 the net area irrigated by the tanks constituted 46.6 per cent of the net area irrigated. There were 1,011 tanks as minor irrigation sources with a total atchkat of 15,923 hectares. These tanks irrigate a net area of 9,477 hectares. A statement showing the taluk-wise abstract of minor irrigation sources in Uttara Kannada district is given on page 347 (Classification as on 1-4-1983).

Taluk	Tunk with atchkat								Other Minor Irrigation Works		Lift Irrigation Scheme		Atchkat in Hectares Total	
	4 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 200		above 200		No.	Atch.	No.	Atch.	No.	Atch.
	No.	Atch.	No.	Atch.	No.	Atch.	No.	Atch.						
Karwar	20	151	1	24	—	—	1	217	20	507	—	—	42	899
Ankola	8	90	2	54	—	—	—	—	18	421	—	—	28	565
Kumta	27	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	435	—	—	37	606
Honavar	20	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	237	6	584	34	979
Bhatkal	9	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	742	—	—	37	813
Mundgod	136	1,271	33	918	19	1,085	1	345	1	25	—	—	190	3,644
Sirsi	213	1,740	22	600	18	1,197	—	—	18	290	—	—	271	3,827
Supa	33	306	3	87	2	104	—	—	9	223	—	—	47	720
Yellapur	76	679	4	96	—	—	—	—	7	69	—	—	87	844
Siddapur	182	1,215	5	139	1	155	—	—	17	209	—	—	205	1,718
Haliyal	113	1,112	29	817	29	2,013	4	1,108	—	—	—	—	175	5,050
Total	837	6,964	99	2,735	69	4,554	6	1,670	136	3,158	6	584	1,153	19,665

Irrigation Wells: The existing ground water potential available in the district can be fully tapped by sinking large number of irrigation wells. But it is observed that there is not much enthusiasm among the farmers in *malnad* area to sink more wells though plenty of ground water is available. It is observed that not even one irrigation well existed in Supa taluk till 1973 and between 1973 and 1983 only 14 irrigation wells were sunk in Supa taluk. As in 1983, there were 12,732 irrigational wells in the district of which 3,381 wells were fitted with I P sets and 9,811 were operated by other modes of lifts like *yeta*, persian wheel, etc. But *kapile* is not in use in the district for irrigation purpose. A statement showing the number of irrigation wells in the district is given below

Name of the Taluk	No. of Wells	Wells fitted with I. P. set	Wells operated by other modes of lift	No. of irrigation bore wells
Ankola	285	170	115	—
Bhatkal	601	333	268	—
Haliyal	19	9	10	26
Honavar	4,804	1,529	3,335	14
Karwar	365	175	190	—
Kumta	6,390	920	5,470	6
Mundgod	29	22	7	4
Siddapur	58	51	7	—
Sirsi	490	132	358	—
Supa	14	3	11	—
Yellapur	77	37	40	—
Total	13,132	3,381	9,811	50

It is stated that 3,527 hectares of land has been irrigated by wells in the district and the average gross area irrigated per well is the lowest in the district, compared to the other districts of the State. It is only 0.2 hectares per well. Majority of the wells were constructed by the farmers with their own funds. About 22 per cent of the wells were constructed through the assistance of Government Land Development Banks and Corporate Banks. Well irrigation is used mostly to raise garden crops like areca in the district.

The detailed Census of irrigation wells conducted during 1968-69,

and 1971-72 showed that mechanical water lifting using electrical and diesel pumpsets are becoming popular. The percentage increase year to year in the number of irrigation pumpsets serviced from 1971-72 to 1981-82 are 18.9 in 1971-72, 12.8 in 1972-73, 8.8 in 1973-74, 6.8 in 1974-75, 5.3 in 1975-76, 5.3 in 1976-77, 5.7 in 1977-78, 7.3 in 1978-79, 7.0 in 1979-80, 9.7 in 1980-81 and 14.5 in 1981-82. The number of irrigation pumpsets serviced per 100 hectares of gross areas irrigated under wells is 70 in 1971-72 and 137 in 1981-82. The number of irrigation pumpsets serviced per 1,000 hectares of gross area sown is 18 in 1971-72, 25 in 1975-76 and 40 in 1981-82.

Lift Irrigation: There are 6 lift irrigation schemes in the district, all situated in Honavar taluk with a total atchkat of 584 hectares. The net area irrigated is 192 hectares.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is always a supporter of agriculture with its power, manure, etc., supplied by the cattle. Bullocks and he-buffaloes were used as drought animals in ploughing and for caris and asses and bullocks were used as pack animals too. Caravans of bullocks and asses carried merchandise across the ghat sections. People who did not engage in agriculture such as Brahmanas also took to animal husbandry to meet domestic needs. Pietro Della Valle (1623) speaks Brahmanas of a village near Honavar raising cows and buffaloes. The Dutch traveller Linschoten speaks of Goa and its neighbouring areas having plenty of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. He speaks of buffaloes milk being sold and also that of goats. Barbosa speaks of he-buffaloes and bullocks being used for ploughing.

In modern times, the primary objectives of the animal husbandry sector have 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 fodders. There is, in reality, no distinctive breed of cattle in Uttara Kannada. Heavy rainfall and lack of suitable local breeding bulls in sufficient numbers are the main cause for this. The cows and bulls in the district are diminutive in size with stunted growth and have no definite breed characteristics. They are known as non-descript Malnad Giddas. The majority of the cattle are dark haired. Though

small in size, they are sprightly animals with an extraordinary power of endurance with resistance to diseases. Due to the low quality of the cattle, the lactative period is 6 to 7 months and the dry period is 7 to 8 months. In rural parts, the farmers spend practically nothing towards their maintenance. They make use of them for cultivation, milk and manure. These animals have been playing an important role in the rural economy of the district. Due to very heavy rains for three months from June to August, cattle can hardly move in the open for grazing and are confined to sheds where they are fed with paddy straw, speargrass and small quantities of green grass. From September to December when the rains have receded, grass is available in plenty and therefore, the animals feed well. After this period, the luxuriant growth of grass disappears and till the onset of the monsoon the feed for cattle is generally poor which leads to deterioration of the stock. Hardly any fodder crops are grown. The hill grass *mulu* (or *karada*) is not properly utilized for ensilaging it for fodder. The heavy monsoon causes considerable erosion in the soil and hence it is necessary for the farmer to depend on his cattle for manure. That is why cattle sheds in the district are used as some form of compost pits. A thick layer of green leaves is spread on the floor of the cattle pans over which the cattle are let loose. The excreta and the leaf get thoroughly mixed up and fermented during the long monsoon months. A fresh layer of leaves is spread over the earlier heap once in two or three days. A testimony to the hardihood of the cattle is that they survive this ordeal during the rainy season. Malnutrition and indiscriminate breeding have also been responsible for the degeneration.

In recent years, the awareness to improve the conditions of cattle has set in the minds of the farmers of the district. The measures to be taken towards improvement are controlled breeding, balanced feeding and prevention of diseases. It has been accepted that cross-breeding is the only tool available to the farmers to increase the milk production in the shortest period by using superior germ plasm of exotic bulls. A section of people called Gaulis, who are migrants from Maharashtra, are found settled in considerable number in the forest tract regions, and are engaged in tending cattle and dairying, especially in Mundgod, Haliyal and Yellapur taluks.

Livestock Population

The Census of livestock is being taken every five years. The

following table gives the livestock population in the district as per the Census conducted during recent decades.

Year of Census	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
1956	2,73,648	79,110	2,513	3,293	880	3,10,191
1961	2,94,026	84,414	2,783	2,939	729	3,23,450
1966	3,45,881	96,663	3,672	5,977	802	3,44,456
1972	3,70,367	99,802	5,008	9,428	936	4,43,961
1977	3,92,959	97,227	8,060	10,781	1,044	3,38,228
1983	3,97,633	1,02,841	5,724	20,082	2,507	3,97,840

(for taluk-wise figures—1983, see General Appendices at the end).

The percentage increase or decrease in cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat and poultry is shown below (for the Census year) :

	1961 over 1956	1966 over 1951	1972 over 1966	1977 over 1972	1983 over 1977
Cattle	+ 7.45	+17.63	+ 7.08	+ 6.10	+ 1.19
Buffaloe	+ 6.70	+14.51	+ 3.25	- 2.58	+ 5.77
Sheep	+10.74	+31.94	+36.38	+60.94	-28.98
Goats	-10.75	+69.34	+57.74	+14.35	+86.27
Poultry	+ 4.27	+ 6.49	+28.89	-23.82	+17.62

The bovine population per square km in 1966 was 43, 46 in 1972 and 48 in 1977. The number of working bovines in rural areas per 100 hectares of gross area sown was 108 in 1966, 122 in 1972 and 128 in 1977. The bovine population per 1,000 human population was 575 in 1966, 540 in 1972 and 500 in 1977. The number of cows in milk per lakh of human population was 5,662 in 1966, 6,011 in 1972, and 5,397 in 1977. The number of she-buffaloes in milk per lakh of human population was 478 in 1966, 575 in 1972 and 822 in 1977. The number of goats per lakh of human population was 777 in 1966, 1,082 in 1972 and 1,100 in 1977. The number of pigs per lakh of human population was 104 in 1966, 107 in 1972 and 107 in 1977, being the lowest in the State. The number of fowls per lakh of human population was 44,697 in 1966, 50,931 in 1972 and 34,485 in 1977.

Veterinary Institutions

The district had 46 veterinary institutions in 1971-72 comprising of three Veterinary Hospitals, 10 Veterinary Dispensaries and 33 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries along with one key village scheme at Sirsi which worked out to 9,500 heads of bovines per institution. In 1980-81, there were 64 veterinary institutions comprising of three Veterinary Hospitals including one key village scheme at Sirsi with its seven sub-centres, one Veterinary Aid Centre and two Rural Dairy Centres at Bhatkal and Siddapur catering to about 9,000 heads of bovines per institution. In 1982-83 there were three Veterinary Hospitals, 20 Veterinary Dispensaries, 37 Rural Veterinary Aid Centres, one Key Village Scheme including seven sub-centres and two Rural Dairy Centres and three chilling centres functioning, catering to about 8,000 heads of bovine population per institution. In addition there are two artificial insemination main centres at Kumta and Sirsi with seven sub-centres. These institutions, apart from extending veterinary aid to the livestock also play a major role in implementing the developmental schemes.

In 1983-84 there were three Veterinary Hospitals, one each at Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi, 17 Veterinary Dispensaries at Ankola, Gokarn, Honavar, Manki, Bhatkal, Murdeshwar, Siddapur, Harshikatta, Bhairumbe, Banavasi, Vanalli, Mundgod, Yellapur, Manchikeri, Haliyal, Dandeli and Supa, 26 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Ghadsai, Harwada, Kekkara, Nagaraballi, Haldipur, Bengre, Herur, Lambapur, Adukatte, Hulekal, Bedasgaon, Salkani, Indoor, Pala, Malgi, Badangod, Kalkeri, Nandoli, Mudangi, Chavatti, Kalche, Arabail, Umachagi, Mavinmane, Murakwad and Belwatgi. Seven Veterinary Aid-Centres at Agsur, Adigon, Hiregutti, Katgal, Kyadagi, Heggara and Supa, one key village main centre at Kumta, seven key village scheme sub-centres at Ajjibal, Isloor, Nerlavalli, Hegdekatta, Hulgol, Janmane and Hulimalgi, one artificial insemination main centre at Kumta and 28 artificial insemination centres at Karwar, Ankola, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kulve, Golikatta, Katur, Chigalli, Chitgeri, Hungunda, Vajralli, Kirwatti, H. Kop, Dehalli, Idgundi, Kannigeri, Yellapur, Kawalwad, N.S. Kop, Tergaon, Madanalli, Yedegaon, Gundolli, Bhagwati, Alur, Haliyal and Jagalbet. There were two rural dairy centres at Bhatkal and Siddapur and three chilling plants at Haliyal, Kirwatti and Mundgod.

The percentage increase in the creation of veterinary institutions in the district during the years from 1971-72 to 1980-81 was 36.11

in 1971-72, 4.00 in 1973-74, 3.92 in 1975-76, 5.66 in 1980-81 and the years not mentioned, indicate that there was no change.

The following table gives the yearly average number of cases treated in the various veterinary institutions in the district.

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
A. Cases handled at the veterinary institutions :			
No. of cases handled at the veterinary institutions	75,818	74,019	68,504
Surgical operations conducted	293	300	248
No. of castrations performed	3,031	2,362	2,705
B. Cases handled on tour :			
Fresh cases handled	8,215	7,912	10,690
Surgical operations conducted	17	75	16
Castrations performed	1,557	1,236	1,598
Total	88,931	85,904	83,761

Mobile Veterinary Clinic: There is a mobile veterinary clinic in the district stationed at Karwar under the control of one Assistant Director. It is well equipped with medicines and utilised to attend fixed centres on tour routes in a week and also outbreaks and emergency cases. During 1982-83 the mobile clinic operated on 107 days, visiting 688 villages and treated 9,161 cases, castrated 126 bullocks and conducted propaganda for insemination, and treatment of sterile cattle in the backward areas is being done by paying visits every week by rotation.

Animal diseases: The common animal diseases in the district are gastro intestinal ailments like diarrhoea and dysentery, deficiency diseases like milk fever and hypocalcaemia and Endo-enteritis. Among the contagious diseases Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Anthrax are the two main diseases generally found in the district. The out-break of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia is found in the beginning and end of monsoons. There are poultry deficiency diseases such as roup, rickets, etc. The mortality of animals from various contagious diseases were 36 in 1980-81 (one from black quarter, 23 from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and 12 from Anthrax), 31 in 1982

(six from Rinderpest, two from black quarter and 23 from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia) and 54 in 1982-83 (33 from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and 21 from Anthrax). In addition there were deaths due to non-contagious diseases and the number was 32 in 1980-81 (12 from wild animals, 15 from criminal poisoning and five from natural decay and accidents), 11 deaths in 1981-82 (five from wild animals and six from natural decay and accidents), and two in 1982-83 (one from criminal poisoning and one from natural decay and accidents).

Artificial Insemination: With a view to upgrading the local nondescript cattle and buffaloes rapidly by scientific methods two main artificial insemination centres at Kumta and Sirsi were established with Jersey and Holstein bulls, Murrah and Surti buffalo bulls. There are seven artificial insemination sub-centres at Karwar, Ankola, Bhatkal, Honavar, Yellapur, Mundgod and Haliyal. The semen samples collected were put to various laboratory tests prior to insemination. In addition frozen semen supply is also undertaken. In 1982-83, 591 semen collections were made as against 597 in 1981-82. The total number of inseminations done during 1982-83 was 8,011 as against 8,643 in 1981-82, out of which 4,530 were cows and 3,481 buffaloes as against 5,155 and 3,468 in 1981-82 respectively.

Small Farmers Development Agency

It was felt that the various developments scheme operated in the district did not reach all the sections of the population. In order to help the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, the Small Farmers Development Agency was started in the district during Jan 1971 and in November 1978 it merged with the District Rural Development Society. Animal Husbandry schemes have been taken up under the Agency and identified small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were advanced loans through the financing institutions and subsidy was also given by the Agency. The following table gives the achievement of the Agency during the years from 1971-72 to 80-81.

Year	No. of milch animals given (subsidised)	No. of bullock pairs given (subsidised)	No. of Model cattlesheds (subsidised)	No. of Poultry units given
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72	539	—	—	17
1972-73	850	—	—	17

1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	1,580	—	—	—
1974-75	2,104	1,763	56	40
1975-76	706	612	39	—
1976-77	188	53	29	—
1977-78	686	830	117	—
1978-79	382	656	106	—
1979-80	362	775	100	—
1980-81	670	864	44	—

District Rural Development Society: The District Rural Development Society which was started in the year 1978 has under it animal husbandry schemes. It is also advancing loans through financial institutions and subsidy to the extent of 25% to small farmers and 33½ per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The achievement of the society under the animal husbandry sector during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are detailed below

	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81
No. of Milch Animals supplied	4,076	1,840	670
No. of Bullock pairs supplied	2,297	1,954	864
No. of Model cattle sheds	140	121	44
No. of Poultry started by the Government	3	10	—
No. of sheep rearings	47	—	—
No. of beneficiaries trained	—	—	—
No. of Jersey cows supplied	43	—	—

Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan is a programme under which cluster of villages is selected for assisting farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes with milch cattle units, buffalo units, sheep units, piggery units, goat units and poultry units. Recently rabbit raising has been introduced by the DRDS. A rabbit farm was established at Sirsi in 1984 at a cost of Rs 5,000. It had 16 male and 16 female adult rabbits at the end of June 1985. Of the 26 bunnies born ten were sold. Assistance for the construction of shelter and

providing feed of animals is also made available. The plan has been introduced in the district during 1980-81 in a phased manner. The plan envisaged a 80 per cent subsidy by the department and 20 per cent of loan from financial institutions. Later in 1982-83 this was modified to 60 per cent subsidy from the Department and a 40 per cent loan to be obtained from the various financial agencies.

During 1980-81, the programme was fully implemented in selected cluster of villages in Ankola taluk. Under the scheme of supply of milch animals, five cross-bred cows under State assistance and eight cross-bred cows under Central assistance were made available, in Ankola taluk. Under the poultry unit scheme an amount of Rs 37,600 was provided under Central assistance for the supply of poultry of 100 birds each. Under the supply of sheep units scheme an amount of Rs 28,000 for seven sheep units was sanctioned to the selected cluster of villages in Ankola taluk and later it was shifted to Haliyal taluk.

During 1982-83 the scheme was in operation in the entire district. An amount of Rs 1,63,800 was spent for the purchase of 21 cross-bred milch cows under the State and Central assistance and were distributed among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in selected cluster of villages in the district. Under the supply of milch buffalo scheme, 21 Scheduled Caste families were supplied with 21 milch buffaloes under the State and Central assistance schemes. Under the State and Central assistance schemes, 25 goat units were purchased at Rs 91,280 and were distributed to 25 Scheduled Caste families. Since goat is a hardy animal this scheme is beneficial in the district.

Dairy Development Scheme

Under the Rehabilitation of the Gowli Scheme, three rural veterinary dispensaries in Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluk were started during 1971-72 and three chilling centres were established in Haliyal, Kirwatti and Mundgod which collected milk and supplied it to the dairy at Dharwad. During 1976-77 two rural dairy centres at Bhatkal and Siddapur were commissioned and one milk chilling unit was sanctioned to the Co-operative Milk Union, Sirsi. The procurement of milk at these two rural dairy centres were 19,830 litres during 1977-78, 49,787 litres in 1978-79, 62,172 litres in 1979-80, 79,940 in 1980-81, 87,412 litres in 1981-82 and 1,22,683.5 litres in

1982-83. One more rural dairy centre has been sanctioned to Karwar during 1980-81.

Western Ghat Development Programme

The Western Ghat Development Programme started functioning in the district from October 1965 with two artificial insemination sub-centres at Kulvi and Goli in Sirsi taluk. During 1975, eight farmers were provided with a subsidy of Rs 2,500 each for growing improved varieties of fodder in their private holdings in not less than an area of two acres by each farmer. Improved varieties of fodder were Hybrid Napier, Dharwad-2 and paragrass. There were other schemes like the free supply of cross-bred bulls to the rural and interior farmers and assistance to buy cross-bred female calves which were started during 1976-77 and continued upto 1979-80.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The programme was started in different blocks of the district in different years under different series and they are Haliyal (1967-68, Series III), Mundgod and Yellapur (1969-70 series V), Siddapur (1971-72, series VII), Bhatkal (1973-74, series X), Kumta (1977-78, XIII) and Honavar (1978-79 series XIV). During 1971-72, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services provided financial assistance of Rs 35,384 to three blocks to start 10 village poultry units. During 1972-73 a sum of Rs 50,504 was allotted to three blocks to start 14 poultry units. During 1975-76, three poultry units at Shirali, Bailur and Muttalli of Bhatkal taluk were established with Central assistance and one poultry unit in Siddapur Block was established at a cost of Rs 2,000. During 1976-77, three poultry units and 27 backyard poultry units were established with Central assistance. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and children in selected families in rural areas were supplied eggs free. Now due to the stoppage of UNICEF aid, the programme has been discontinued.

Other Schemes

There are various other schemes for the development of livestock in the district which are detailed below. For the main purpose of improving the nondescript and upproductive cattle of the district, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services implemented a scheme called the Hill Cattle Development Scheme in 1963. The scrub bulls are castrated to prevent breeding by them and artificial insemination of cows is done with proven bulls semen. There is also an intensive cattle development scheme in operation

with 15 units located in Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod Taluks of the district, under the control of the Project Officer, I.C.D S. Dharwad. The units were increased to 19 in 1973-74 and are in operation even during 1982-83. There is one intergrated sample survey scheme introduced in the district, for the collection of statistical data season-wise. This scheme was sponsored by the Government of India on 50 per cent matching basis, with an object to estimate major livestock products. There are 11 Animal Husbandry Extension Officers, one in each of the development block of the district to implement the Animal Husbandry Schemes of the blocks.

Poultry Development

There is a Poultry Extension Centre at Kumta and during 1981-82 the strength of the centre was 1,940 birds as against 1,700 birds in 1982-83. The following table gives the various achievements of the Centre from 1971 to 1982-83.

Year	No. of eggs produced	No. of eggs used for hatching	No. of eggs sold for hatching purpose	No. of eggs sold for table purpose	No. of birds sold for breeding purpose	No. of birds sold for table purpose
1971-72	4,530	401	49	4,080	24	78
1975-76	1,079	—	—	1,079	814	221
1979-80	—	—	—	—	1,251	194
1980-81	—	—	—	—	1,348	16
1981-82	—	—	—	133	1,370	97
1982-83	—	—	—	—	1,294	16

There is a scheme to assist the weaker sections in poultry. During 1971-72, 10 farmers in Honavar taluk were provided with Rs 500 towards 50 per cent of the cost of birds to start poultry units.

Piggery Development

The Piggery development scheme was started in the district during 1973-74, with the following objectives. a) To supply pedigree pigs to private breeders, b) to supply pigs to weaker sections at the subsidised rates, c) to supply exotic pedigree boars to the farmers to take up cross-breeding to upgrade the local pigs with exotic boars, d) to supply clean and wholesome pork to the public, e) to train the personnel who were interested in pig rearing and also

beneficiaries selected under various programmes free of cost, and f) to provide extensive service to private pig breeders. During 1973-74, two boars and two trios were supplied in Bhatkal taluk and in 1974-75, eight boars were supplied in Haliyal taluk to the farmers.

A cattle show was conducted at Gudnapur during 1952-53. There are no recognised slaughter houses in the district. But the Assistant Directors and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to the district are rendering assistance to the municipalities where their services are required to inspect the meat.

FISHERIES

The term fisheries is applied to the profession of catching any forms of life living in the rivers and seas. The district has a coastal line of 144 km extending from Majali from north to Gorte in Bhatkal taluk to the south and the full length is endowed with rich sources of fisheries. The fishing wealth of the district is estimated to be about four lakh tonnes though the present production is about 1/10th of it. Fisheries contribute about 4.5% of the total income of the district. The coastal line of this district also called the "Mackerel coast" for mackerels are available in abundance. In addition quite a number of varieties of fish are found here (for information on types of fishes available, vide Chapter I, Fauna). Eeven fishes are found in the *gazni* lands. The district has made rapid stride, in the field of fishing during the past 25 years. At present, the production is about 40,000 tonnes, worth about Rs eight crores of which about 700 tonnes of fish valued at about Rs three crores are exported annually. In addition to the long coastal line, it has about 65 km wide contitnental shelf making available about 1,000 square km of fertile inshore area for fisheries besides the vast off-shore and deep sea areas adjoining the district. It has also vast standing water area in the form of brackish water region suitable for mariculture development near the mouths of the Kali, the Gangavali, the Aghanashini, the Sharavati and the Venktapur rivers.

The resources of fresh water is small. According to fisheries resources, there are 48 major tanks, 1,123 minor tanks and two reservoirs with waterspread area of about 8,000 hectares. The running water fishery is considerable in the waters of the above mentioned rivers.

Fishermen population : Fishing is one of the oldest professions in the district. People belonging to many communities and religions are engaged in both inland and sea fishing. The fishermen belong to the communities of Harikanta, Tandel, Kharvi, Gabits, Ambigas, Boyipagi, Mogers and Agers, Dalji's and Christians. In recent years, people belonging to Dhonikhan, Bandekar, Goud Saraswats, Mesta, Hegde and Gowdas have also taken up this profession. Out of the total population of the district, fishermen form about 5.1% with the total population of 54,763. Of these, 7,367 belong to scheduled caste, 53,263 live in coastal areas and 1,500 in inland areas. Of these, nearly 12,500 are active fishermen. These fishermen are scattered in 118 coastal villages and about 15 inland villages in the district.

Types of fishes : The major portion of fisheries of this coast is made up of sardines, the mackerel, and the other miscellaneous pelagic fishes which come into the inshore during the fishing season. Although, these shoaling fishes appear on the coast with almost clocklike regularity, there are fluctuations in their abundance, which makes fishing somewhat uncertain. Tables on p. 361-362 gives the catch statistics of the important varieties of marine fish in the district.

There are 16 centres for marine fish landing in the district. They are Arga, Bhatkal, Binaga, Chendiye, Gangavali, Karwar, Honavar, Kharvi, Keni, Kodar, Kumta, Majali, Manki, Murdeshwar, Shirali and Tadri.

The tables on pages 363-364 give the centre-wise and month-wise marine fish landing for the years from 1976-77 to 1983-84.

Development of Fisheries

The development of fisheries was taken up in the Second Five Year Plan. In recent years, the development of marine fisheries has generally progressed along the following lines: 1) Increasing the catch by improving and extending the catching of fish in the sea and for this purpose, a) introduction of mechanical powers for fishing and b) introduction of improved fishing gear and fishing craft. 2) Improving the utilisation of fish by providing facilities for preservation, processing, distribution and marketing. Ancillary to these programmes of development have been, 3) Setting up of boat building yards for construction of improved types of fishing boats, 4) Training of fishermen in the use of new types of fishing boats and fishing methods, 5) Provision of Harbour facilities and facilities

Different types of fish caught in the district from 1972-73 to 1983-84 (in tonnes)

Type	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Sharks	2,198	1,860	1,044	421	391	1,187.0	9,044.0	1,455.8	1,347.4	1,044.2	1,039.0	1,075.4
Skates	—	—	—	192	67	272.7	228.0	548.0	244.2	136.8	114.0	171.9
Rays	—	—	—	—	—	—	228.0	548.0	493.8	233.9	250.6	291.6
Oil Sardine	1,488	1,111	2,034	5,982	3,800	2,363.0	1,549.6	9,145.0	5,798.7	7,878.2	2,901.3	6,285.9
White	66	12	70	67	98	40.0	26.5	145.9	103.2	95.6	286.3	520.2
Enzovilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	4.9	267.7	900.1
Other cupids	797	254	157	216	287	171.0	590.9	357.4	1,346.8	1,196.8	1,050.7	1,465.2
Mackerels	3,461	7,422	1,099	12,768	1,869	15,151.0	6,915.6	6,098.8	4,195.4	556.2	526.6	753.8
Seers	298	330	277	329	467	567.0	691.2	877.1	722.0	855.3	1,004.4	945.0
Tuna	—	65	—	74	73	54.0	61.3	116.2	59.1	165.4	352.2	446.2
Lactarices	307	198	64	99	100	468.0	460.7	496.2	582.6	722.8	953.8	1,495.6
Silver Belly	353	105	154	27	202	93.0	214.1	773.2	660.7	536.3	620.1	1,219.3
Garros	105	—	27	229	173	135.0	137.5	86.8	95.6	18.5	12.6	15.2
Cyaniodes	—	5	702	616	624	609.0	885.5	1,781.6	1,416.7	1,548.6	1,693.3	2,665.8
Pomfrets	88	32	108	32	121	960.0	213.7	225.9	380.1	208.7	673.1	507.5
Ribbon fish	10	5	25	27	40	1,731.0	772.1	168.6	223.7	185.5	286.1	261.0

Type	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Silver bar	—	14	31	100	376	214.0	196.6	516.3	416.6	247.0	120.8	154.0
Cat fish	473	467	430	562	412	1,317.0	1,033.7	1,565.5	1,321.8	1,914.1	1,902.0	1,071.1
Red Mullet	198	122	213	390	328	183.0	192.9	353.2	449.4	200.0	301.3	332.3
Karangids	—	—	36	221	209	214.0	311.2	222.7	102.2	260.2	196.7	270.3
Flat fish	—	—	6	51	39	269.0	103.0	835.1	411.0	175.4	296.4	440.0
Scales	150	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	—	52.3	10.0
Lady fish	246	196	261	471	326	244.0	273.0	321.9	447.1	234.8	243.1	262.1
Prawns	926	1,250	1,906	2,077	2,437	5,165.0	2,263.0	2,041.8	1,802.2	1,541.0	3,455.7	2,966.9
Crabs	60	21	52	45	42	43.0	25.2	97.6	83.5	149.4	79.4	247.2
Shell fish	560	290	204	130	422	363.0	726.9	2,309.8	2,140.3	801.2	730.4	432.8
Miscellaneous	4,587	7,138	5,508	5,502	8,760	17,502.0	12,165.8	14,957.1	9,380.1	9,961.2	8,586.2	10,175.3
Total	16,370	21,165	14,408	30,618	21,592	49,291.7	30,942.4	46,147.5	34,258.2	35,872.1	27,996.1	35,381.6

Centre-wise marine fish landings in Uttara Kannada District during the years from 1976-77 to 1983-84 (in tonnes)

Fishing Centre	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Arga	425	2,067	572	811	395	297	152	157
Bhatkal	345	1,769	4,260	3,573	3,554	7,055	3,671	5,927
Binaga	504	3,128	1,096	1,119	375	396	201	255
Chendiye	3,597	5,926	2,507	1,677	463	217	257	180
Gangavali	179	397	305	449	423	310	309	430
Harwada	422	699	456	502	417	391	308	443
Honavar	6,205	6,227	4,071	10,130	5,724	6,312	3,221	6,821
Karwar	1,512	17,015	7,500	12,298	9,659	10,376	10,845	11,893
Keni	602	913	715	730	718	1,014	878	1,108
Kodar	847	962	630	1,129	419	287	336	333
Kumta	468	428	428	2,308	2,741	1,703	1,989	1,618
Majali	1,169	1,984	1,853	1,506	796	830	775	1,004
Manki	55	295	456	306	170	127	128	103
Murdeshwar	132	489	523	438	383	431	601	553
Shirali	2,236	2,025	1,605	2,297	2,763	1,643	1,979	2,781
Tadri	2,894	4,967	3,965	6,875	5,258	4,486	2,351	2,175
Dt. Total	21,592	49,291	30,942	46,148	34,258	35,857	28,001	35,381

Month-wise fish landings in Uttara Kannada District from 1976-77 to 1983-84
(Quantity in tonnes-Value in Rs in lakhs)

Month	1976-77		1979-80		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
April	895	11.58	3,206	56.08	3,601	63.68	2,110	53.22	3,063	129.19
May	786	10.17	2,623	43.45	2,175	48.02	1,760	46.59	2,145	88.02
June	277	4.88	1,346	28.72	461	11.97	583	18.30	450	15.26
July	496	6.42	1,548	46.09	838	23.75	646	26.72	521	27.27
August	876	11.34	1,554	33.59	825	20.00	584	34.30	770	55.94
September	2,490	32.22	3,137	51.08	4,893	134.00	3,177	119.48	3,629	135.46
October	3,787	49.12	4,768	46.04	4,467	83.56	3,654	89.59	4,667	142.52
November	1,957	25.33	6,249	67.13	4,688	74.75	3,071	84.14	4,404	81.24
December	2,162	27.98	6,986	73.23	4,537	89.30	3,316	108.59	3,122	80.58
January	3,484	45.10	5,940	72.20	3,679	107.35	2,948	125.37	3,861	124.46
February	2,057	26.60	4,539	53.22	2,736	67.34	3,354	133.06	5,784	141.33
March	2,025	28.80	4,252	47.95	2,975	69.81	2,798	118.91	2,965	114.37
Total	21,592	279.54	46,148	618.78	35,875	792.53	28,001	958.27	35,381	1,135.64

for landing of fish, fish handling, berthing of boats, boat repairs, transport and marketing of fish, etc., 6) Survey and location of fishing ground in new areas and evaluation of better fishing gear and craft through design and experiment and 7) Building up of a stronger and better man-power organised by the industry through socio-economic betterment of the fishermen by means of education, rehabilitation, co-operation and financial assistance.

Though the district has vast continental selve with huge fishing resources, the fishing operations could not for obvious reasons be extended to the deeper waters. With a view to exploit the untapped resources, mechanisation of fishing in the district was started in 1959 with the introduction at the first mechanised trawler in the private sector at Karwar.

In the first phase of development, the State Government allotted 135 trawlers to trained fishermen groups. In the second stage, 55 imported and indigenous engines were provided to the trained fishermen groups on loan-cum-subsidy basis. In the third stage between 1967 and 1969, 100 numbers of 30 feet mechanised boats were allotted to trained fishermen groups with 50% subsidy through the North Kanara Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation at a cost of Rs 43 lakhs under Agriculture Refinance Scheme. In the Fourth Plan, payment of subsidy on indigenous marine diesel engines and introduction of institutional finance through banks was introduced. Individual boats numbering 209 have availed the subsidy, by the end of 1982-83. There were 850 trawlers of which 190 were My boats, 100 boats of the Federation and more than 500 financed by banks. This has helped to a great extent the exploitation of prawns which is in high demand for export.

Mechanised boats for fishing, shoaling fishes like mackerel and sardines started in 1975-76 with the introduction of two Purse-seine boats. During 1983-84, there were 108 Purse-seine boats owned by Rampani fishermen and others. One Purse-seine boat has been allotted exclusively to Scheduled Caste fishermen of the Ager community in Karwar taluk. The introduction of Purse-seine boats has helped the increase in fish production of the district, besides making fish available throughout the fishing season.

Schemes have also been introduced to convert the traditional boats into mechanised boats by providing out-board and in-board engines and nets. The scheme of mechanised gill-net was introduced in

1980-81. As in 1983-84, there were 420 mechanised gill-net boats in the district. The introduction of this gill-netting has helped the increased production, quality table fishes such as seers, pomfrets and sharks. The following table gives the number of trawlers, Purse-seines and gill-nets in the district during the years from 1975-76 to 1983-84.

There were three trawlers in 1961-62, 44 in 1964-65, 141 in 1967-68, 308 in 1970-71 and 336 in 1973-74.

Year	Trawlers	Purse-seines	Gill-nets
1975-76	369	2	—
1976-77	371	12	—
1977-78	418	15	—
1978-79	484	40	—
1979-80	492	55	—
1980-81	538	64	66
1981-82	538	91	260
1982-83	652	108	410
1983-84	744	108	410

Inland Fisheries

With the preponderance of marine fisheries in the district, the inland fisheries occupy a secondary place. There are 48 major tanks, 1,123 minor tanks, two reservoirs and five major rivers which are used for fishing purposes. The table on p. 367 shows the inland fisheries resources.

These inland resources yield valuable estuarine fish and shell-fish. Usually carps are found in these sources. The other fishes found are *Labeo calbasu*, *Labeo fimbriatus*, *Barbus conirostris*, *Barbus carnaticus*, *Barbus kolus*, *Barbus mache cola*, *Barbus labecula*, *Barilius species*, *Ophiscephelus marulius*, *Ophiscephelus striatus*, *Mystus species*, *Callichrous species* and *Masta combelus armatus*.

In the estuaries, mullets, Indian whiting, etroplus and chanos may be found. In recent years, fry and fingerlings of major carps like catla, soha and mrigal have been obtained and stocked. Special mention may be made of the exotic fish *Tilapia mossambica* which is thriving and breeding profusely. The *gourami* has also come to stay. The inland fisheries serve to supply fish to the interior places where marine fish does not reach regularly. The work of inland fisheries

Table showing the inland fisheries resources in the Uttara Kannada District as in 1983-84

Name of the taluk	Large Tanks				Small Tanks				Area of reservoirs in hectares	Length of rivers (in km)
	Tanks with water throughout the year		Tanks where water is available for a short period		Tanks with water throughout the year		Tanks where water is available for a short period			
	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares		
Ankola	—	—	—	—	5	0.80	9	1.21	—	52
Bhatkal	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4.36	—	45
Haliyal	7	125.30	—	—	36	128.00	130	176.00	—	60
Honavar	2	23.93	4	50.44	2	12.16	13	73.73	—	42
Karwar	2	70.00	—	—	87	2.05	5	7.50	—	45
Kumta	—	—	2	27.14	1	5.21	24	137.82	—	51
Mundgod	8	295.80	15	237.60	9	32.12	159	308.85	1,182.00	—
Siddapur	2	32.23	—	—	90	60.25	188	31.41	—	80
Sirsi	4	114.32	1	16.80	132	177.19	114	98.68	—	83
Yellapur	1	23.00	—	—	38	125.82	60	55.89	4,443.96	45
Total	26	684.58	22	331.98	400	548.68	723	895.45	5,625.96	503

in the district is mainly exploitation of tanks and direct fish production and disposal of fishes by auction. At present, the fish seeds are brought from outside districts and supplied to Panchayats and Co-operative Societies. A fish seed production centre is being constructed at Bachaniki in Mundgod taluk.

Fishery Survey Unit

The Fishermen Training Centre at Karwar has been converted into fishery survey unit. It has conducted exploration survey of fishery resources around Karwar. This survey has helped the successful introduction of Purse-seines in the district in a short period.

Mariculture

A mariculture unit was sanctioned to this district during 1974-75 with the aim of surveying and popularising brackish water fish culture. The unit has completed the survey of all the available brackish water resources. There are about 3,240 ha of *khar* land area of brackish water found suitable for rearing of prawns and brackish water fishing. A brackish water fish farm is constructed in an area of 11 ha at Kanasgiri in Karwar taluk. The unit has also conducted prawn culture experiments in private fields to demonstrate prawn culture in order to encourage private fishing farming. In addition, two more new Central plans have been sanctioned to this district.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme was implemented in the taluks of Haliyal, Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod, Honavar and Yellapur taluks. In these taluks, demonstration of fish culture and feeding programmes were undertaken. In Honavar, light mechanised boats were supplied to fishermen at concessional rates under the scheme. The fish caught under this scheme was distributed to the feeding centres in Sirsi, Honavar and Kumta taluks.

Fishing Methods

Sea fishing has been perfected in the course of hundreds of years. The most common methods of catching fishes from the sea on this coast may be classified as,

- 1) Gill-net fishing: a) Drift gill-nets, b) Set gill-nets and c) Encircling gill-nets. 2) Seining: a) Shore seines big and small and b) Boat seines. 3) Cast-net fishing. 4) Hook and line fishing. 5) Fishing by traps and other devices.

Gill-net fishing : In the gill-nets, the fish get caught in the mesh of the net. In the attempt to free itself, the twine ships under the gill cover and the fish gets caught. These nets are rectangular in shape and a series of nets are tied end to end and made to hang in the water. The size of the mesh varies according to the type of fish to be caught. There are various kinds of drift nets used in the district. Set gill-nets are anchored and are not allowed to drift. Like drift nets, they may be operated at a surface or at the bottom. The encircling gill-nets known as *pattabale* is commonly used for catching mackerel. Two canoes are generally required for its operation, but a large number may combine.

Shore seine : The *rampani* net which is a large shore seine is widely in use along the coast. It is a long rectangular net somewhat deep 9 to 10 inches in the middle and tapering towards the ends to six metre and made up of number of pieces which may be as many as 700. The pieces in the middle have very small measures which gradually increases towards the extremities. The head of the net is floated with wooden floats and the bottom is weighted. A thick coir rope about one km long is attached at each end for hauling the net 60 to 80 people are required for its operation. This net has a great catching power and catches all kinds of fishes covering within its range. A good haul may be about 100 tonnes and one operation may fetch one lakh rupees of more. A small shore seine known as *kairampani* is operated when small hauls are near shore. The *kairampani* is often operated in seasons during the monsoon months and at places when the big *rampani* cannot be operated.

Boat seine : This is a large circular bag-net generally made of hemp, with a long wing of coir-rope netting attached on either side. The mesh varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This is locally known as *maribale*, or *ghorbale*, for catching shoaling fish like cat fish, mackerel and sardines.

Castnet fishing : The castnet (*beesu bale*) is a universally employed fishing gear in the sea as well as in the rivers and tanks. It would be difficult to find a fishing family which does not own a cast net. It is operated from the shore as well as from a craft. It has many variations differing from one another in size of the meshes, diameter of its circle and weights at the periphery. Some of the cast nets are quite large and may be as big as 40 feet in diameter.

Hook and line fishing : Suspending a baited hook at the end

of a line and enticing and catching fish, which when trying to swallow the bait get hooked is an ancient method of fishing followed by professionals as well as amateurs.

Long line fishing : A long line to which are attached 200 to 1,000 hooks baited with flesh of eel, sardine, mackerel and other selective fish are set in the sea at known fishing grounds. The fish caught by this method are chiefly cat fish, sharks, sags, shales, seer, carrangids and small jew fish.

Angling : Fishing with leaded line armed with one or more hooks just above the head is practised to a limited extent during the leisure hours of the fishermen, mainly to get their daily needs of fish. Anything with a rod and line is common in the back waters, rivers and ponds.

Trawling : Trawling consists of dragging a bag-net along the bottom of sea. The water is strained through the meshes of the moving net and the fish are caught in the key. The mouth of the net is kept open with a device which consists of two boards, one on each side which when dragged through the water tend to move apart. These boards are called the otter boards and the method of fishing is called otter trawling.

Basket traps are used to catch fish in flowing water in small irrigation ditches, inlet and outlet channels of tanks, surplus drains, etc. The plunge basket is again a type gear which is widely in use. It is used to catch morals, claris and other mud fishes in very shallow areas. The cast net, the rod and line, the basket trap and the plunge basket, require only one person to operate whereas other gears required two or more persons. The materials for fishing nets, have undergone a considerable change and synthetic materials like nylon, polyester, polypropylene, etc., are being used for fishing nets lines and cordage in addition to cotton threads. With the expansion of Purse-seining, the use of machine made bebbing has not only become necessary and acceptable but the demand for it has also been on the increase.

Fishing craft

The traditional and most common fishing craft in use on the coast is the dug-out canoe which ranges in length from four metres to eleven metres. It is made by scooping out wood and shaping from a single log of wood of suitable length and so the name is given. The large

canoes may be provided with a top strake of wooden plank to increase the depth. The canoe is propelled by ore or sail and is used in all indigenous fishing gear in the sea as well as in the estuaries and back waters. Some may be operated with an outrigger. Attempts were made at the beginning of Second Plan to motorise the canoe with inboard engines but without much success. In recent years, attempts have been made to motorise them with kerosene as fuel without board motors. The fishing craft used for the operation of the Rampani nets is larger and plank built provided without riggers. The catches made by the mechanised boats and non-mechanised boats and their value for the year 1982-83 are as follows: Mechanised boats 20,563 tonnes; non-mechanised boats 7,431 tonnes; total value Rs 9,58,28,160.

Utilisation and Curing

Until about a quarter century ago, only about 30 to 40 per cent of the fish landed on the coast used to be consumed fresh and more than 50% used to be salted and sun-dried which were the chief methods of preserving fish. The Government aimed at the development of fisheries in directing towards providing facilities for preserving and storing fish and for quick distribution. Besides supplying salt at subsidised rate at the Government fish curing yards, ice plants and cold storages all along the coast was first set up by the Government followed by the co-operatives and private sectors for which the Government provided incentives by way of subsidies has changed the pattern of utilisation of the sea fish. The present pattern of utilisation of the sea fish is that about 60 to 65 per cent is cured and sun-dried, five to eight per cent frozen, 0.5 to 1 per cent canned, three to four per cent converted to manure and three to four per cent used for miscellaneous purposes.

Sun Drying : Some fish which have small and thin body tend themselves to preservation simply by drying in the sun. Small prawn, ribbon fish, mullets, soles, silver bellies and white bait are preserved in the manner. *Salt curing :* Curing of fish with salt constitutes one of the most important methods of preserving fish on this coast and a large proportion of the catch is preserved by this means. The easy availability and storability of salt add plenty of sunlight and the difficulty and expense of providing other means of preservation at the fish landing centres makes salt curing economical and inevitable. There are fifteen fish curing yards situated in the vicinity of major fish landing centres. *Dry curing :*

Large fishes such as seer, pomfret, cat fish, jew fish, purchases, etc., are slit through the dorsal line. The vertebral column is severed from the depth of the fish, but not detached. This operation makes this fish wide flat. Cuts are then made length wise on the thick fleshy part. *Wet curing*: This method is called "Ratnagiri curing" or "Karvahi curing". Large-sized fish are split and cleared before they are treated with salt. Ordinarily one maund of salt is required for every three maunds of fish. On the first day half of the quantity of salt is rubbed on the cut surface of the fish and then stacked in quadrangular heaps up to a height of a metre. The small-sized fish are merely treated with salt and heaped up. On the second day, one half of the remaining salt is rubbed in and the fish is so restacked that the top fish comes to the bottom and *vice versa*. On the third day, the remaining salt is supplied and the fish are restacked again. The fish becomes fit for export in about a week. *Colombo curing*: The fish like mackerel and seer are pickled, the method which goes by the name of Colombo curing or *jadi* or pickling. Along with the salt an acid fruit called Korkapulli is used and this gave the fish a distinctive flavour.

International Projects and Centrally-Sponsored Projects

Under the International Project Scheme, 1,160 metres long wharf, ice plant and cold storage, auction hall, boat building yard and training centre were constructed at Karwar during the period, from 1962-72 at a total cost of Rs 25 lakhs including the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. Harbour and shore facilities are being provided at Kasarkod at a total cost of Rs 7.5 lakhs. To develop infrastructural facilities for fishing, a scheme at Tengingundi and Alvekodi of Bhatkal taluk was introduced at a cost of Rs 26.12 lakhs. Under this scheme, approach roads, modern curing and drying yards, service stations, workshops, ice plants, community building and insulated tractors have been provided.

Indo-Denmark Project

The Government of Karnataka with the assistance of the Denmark Government has started a Project at Tadri to improve Tadri fish landing centre keeping in view the social and economic upliftment of poor traditional fishermen and their families. The aim of this Project is to support mechanisation and modernisation in fishing and processing by supporting the use of new methods and technologies. The project also aims at increasing the average income of the

fishermen from about Rs 3,200 to about Rs 5,400 and also create employment in the fishery sector to about 3,500 jobs. The central place is located at Tadri and Belekeri, Keni, Gangavali, Dabbanashashi, Kagal Hini, Kumta, Mirjan and Betkuli are included for getting benefit out of this scheme. Under this scheme, 50 country boats will be mechanised and 200 gill-netters are provided with fishing accessories and 20 Purse-seine boats will be made available. It is proposed to construct a 250 metre length fishing Harbour at Tadri for the mechanised boats to halt. In addition, 155 metre length brack water for obstructing sand to enter the port, a slipway and a big hall to auction the fish will be constructed.

A 45 tonnes per day capacity ice plant, a storage to preserve 100 tonnes of ice, a freezing house to store 100 tonnes of fish processing centre will be constructed under this scheme. In addition, facilities will be provided to store 300 tonnes of freezed fish. Facilities like ice vans and refrigerated cabinets will be provided. The workshop will also be provided to repair boats. An experimental boat building centre will be started to find out the feasibility of using cement, iron, fibre glass, etc., instead of wood to construct fish boats. Tracing will also be imported in various aspects of fishing. Houses will be constructed to about 500 houseless fisheries families. According to previous estimates, the total cost would be Rs 6,38,00,000 out of which the assistance from Denmark Government would be Rs 5,32,50,000. After the completion of this project, it is expected that there will be all-round development of fishermen around Tadri.

The administrative set up will be headed by a steering committee consisting of a panel of six members appointed by the Government of Denmark and the Government of Karnataka. This committee is the highest policy decision making body. There is also an Executive Committee of six members appointed by the steering committee. The associated parties of the Project are the Co-operative Society at Tadri and the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. The project carries out a number of innovations and experiments which may gradually spread to the fisheries sector in other parts of India.

The scheme has a training programme also in the following items under this project. a) Boat building in wood, fibre glass and ferro-cement. b) Out-board and diesel mechanic. c) Fishing gear

technology. d) Operation and handling of out-board powered dug-out canoes. e) Processing and handling. f) Seamanship, navigation, first-aid running cost and g) Economic management and marketing.

Indo-Norwegian Project

The Indo-Norwegian Project in Karwar is one of the major projects taken in Karnataka for Fisheries Department. The project site is located on the western side of the Baithkol Cove on the leeward of the big hill getting into the sea and known as "Karwar Head". This scheme was taken up from first November, 1962 in accordance with the III supplementary agreement entered into between the United Nations and the Governments of Norway and India. The agreement came to an end on 31st March 1967 and was further extended upto 31st March, 1972 to complete certain schemes taken up for execution. The main programmes under the scheme are: 1) Exploratory and experimental fishing. 2) Construction of fishing harbour. 3) Establishment of Fishermen training centre. 4) Construction of ice, cold storage and freezing plant. 5) Setting up of boat building yard with workshop and servicing station. 6) Construction and supply of mechanised fishing boats. 7) Organisation and development of efficient marketing system.

Exploratory fishing: The exploratory fishing was carried out by the Exploratory Fishing Unit of the Indo-Norwegian Project with a 43' boat of the State Government and two smaller boats constructed by the project. At present, the exploratory fishing is mainly being carried out from the project headquarters at Ernakulam with bigger vessels.

Fishing harbour: With a hundred per cent grant from the Government of India under the Centrally-sponsored scheme, the construction of fishing harbour at the project site, Karwar, was taken up. After the dredging work is completed, mechanised boats and deep-sea fishing and trawlers upto about 70' can be berthed along this wharf. This harbour can be advantageously utilized as a base for deep-sea fishing vessels during all seasons of the year. Apart from the deep-sea fishing trawlers, about 150 to 200 mechanised boats of 30' to 43' can be operated. The catches landed by the mechanised and deep-sea fishing trawlers can be handled in the auction hall.

Fishermen Training Centre: The fishermen training centre under the project was opened in January 1964 to train the fisher-youths

in different aspects of mechanised fishing i.e., navigation, seamanship, operation of mechanised boats, improved method of fishing, construction of nets, first aid, etc. Refresher course for instructors of the fishermen training centres of Karwar, Honavar, Gangolli and Mangalore was conducted during May and June 1967. The Purse-seine net given under Norwegian aid to the fishermen training centre was operated with 36' M boat off Tadri port from 12th January to 12th February, 1970 for the first time on this coast successfully. This operation is being continued along the coast of this district by the Karwar training centre.

Ice cold storage and freezing plant: The ice cold storage and freezing plant has a capacity of producing 15 tonnes of ice per day, 70 tonnes of ice storage, 50 tonnes of chilled fish storage and 50 tonnes of frozen fish storage. This plant utilized by the North Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation and the Fisheries Development Corporation. They are freezing prawns and exporting to United States of America, Japan, etc. Fresh mackerels, seer fish etc., are frozen and sent to hinterland.

Boat building yard: The construction of the boat building yard was commenced from July 1966. The machineries for the workshop received under Norwegian aid were installed and put into operation in July, 1967. A servicing station is attached to the boat building yard. This yard is now under the control of the Fisheries Development Corporation.

Under the Norwegian aid, 38 marine diesel engines were received and 38 numbers of mechanised boats of 28' to 43' 6" size were constructed and supplied to the trained fishermen groups. One refrigerated van and one truck are made available for fish transport. At important fish consuming centres, the refrigerated fish holds of one to three tonnes capacity were purchased.

Deep Sea Fishing

The Government has transferred to the Fisheries Corporation, two 57' deep sea fishing trawlers of which one is being operated with Karwar as base. The total expenditure incurred on the project is about Rs 120 lakhs. The activities generated by the project had the most telling impact on the fishing community. The development of the harbour facilities under the project has made it possible for Karwar to be the base for the operation of the large fishing vessels.

Other facilities

With the introduction of mechanised fishing, facilities have been provided for landing and berthing of mechanised boats at several places on the coastal line of this district under the Crash Programme at places like Sadashivgad, Karwar, Ankola, Honavar, Belekeri, Keni, Tadri, Kagal Hini, Teningundi and Bhatkal. Auction halls have been constructed at Karwar, Keni, Tadri, Honavar, Teningundi and Bhatkal and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and Indo-Norwegian Project. Roads have been constructed for quick transport of fish to avoid perishing at different places all over the coast. Till 1983-84, 44 fishing roads with a total length of 68 km a cost of Rs 16 lakhs have been completed (see also Chapter VII for details). Insulated trucks and delivery vans have also been financed for transporting fish.

Preservation

In the beginning, the Government established fish curing yards along the coastal line, providing facilities for curing and drying of fish. There are 15 fish curing yards at Majali, Karwar, Binaga, Arga, Chendiye, Kodar, Harwada, Keni, Gangavali, Kumta, Honavar, Manki, Murdeshwar, Shirali and Bhatkal. To preserve the fish in fresh condition and for export, ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants and freezing storages were installed. The first ice plants in the private sector were put up at Chendiye and Belekeri and later all along the coast, on important landing centres. As in 1983-84, there are 17 ice plants, five cold storages, three freezing plants and three frozen storages. To encourage construction of these plants, the Government has assisted in the form of subsidy. Recently, the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation has started a large fish manure factory. In addition, there are many traditional small fish manure and oil extraction plants functioning in the district.

Marketing

The municipalities, Village Panchayats and Fisheries Co-operative Societies have been assisted by the Government under a scheme to give marketing facilities at important fish consuming centres. Under this scheme, subsidised loan has been given for construction of markets at Ankola, Haliyal, Kumta, Shirali, Amdalli, Chitakul, Hegde and Binaga. In 1983-84, the local bodies have been given financial assistance to construct a modernised fish selling stall at Karwar and fish marketing centres at Bhatkal and Kaikini. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs 2.62 lakhs have been spent.

Introduction of mechanised fishing and scheme for the ice plant processing unit and preserving unit have helped to make ready the locally available fish for export. Prawns and some varieties of fishes such as mackerels, seers and pomfrets are processed and exported from this district since 1973. The following table shows the fish catch and their value for the years from 1956-57 to 1983-84.

The table showing the fish catch and their value for the years from 1956-57 to 1983-84

Year	Quantity of fish caught in tonnes	Value in Rs
1956-57	10,050.0	—
1957-58	19,630.0	—
1958-59	24,000.0	—
1959-60	16,800.0	—
1960-61	27,200.0	1,07,50,000
1961-62	9,538.7	45,86,792
1962-63	60,230.5	21,09,343
1963-64	63,517.5	1,80,66,554
1964-65	48,749.1	1,42,09,275
1965-66	42,650.5	1,70,60,000
1966-67	45,762.5	1,75,77,684
1967-68	32,739.2	1,21,07,440
1968-69	36,563.0	1,44,87,080
1969-70	48,398.0	2,59,63,218
1970-71	60,720.0	2,35,82,280
1971-72	56,110.0	2,56,38,060
1972-73	16,370.0	78,75,397
1973-74	21,165.0	2,35,15,364
1974-75	14,408.0	1,67,91,000
1975-76	30,618.0	3,35,74,343
1976-77	21,591.8	2,61,57,262
1977-78	49,296.6	4,69,68,865
1978-79	30,942.4	3,80,89,605
1979-80	46,147.5	6,18,78,802
1980-81	34,258.2	5,49,91,125
1981-82	35,871.2	7,92,50,786
1982-83	27,996.1	9,58,28,760
1983-84	35,381.6	11,35,63,590

The percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) over the previous years in total fish catch for some years in the district from 1971-72 to 1981-82 is as follows: -7.50 in 1971-72, +300.15 in 1975-76, -62.85 in 1976-77, +128.60 in 1977-78, -37.13 in 1978-79, +48.96 in 1979-80, -25.46 in 1980-81, and +4.57 in 1981-82.

Special Programmes

Under a new scheme called "Sagara Deepa", the State Government has provided share capital to the fisheries co-operative societies and the Federation. Likewise, it is planned to provide financial aid to traditional fishermen for purchasing fishery equipment. The Government has sanctioned a special insurance scheme to the fishermen involved in accident and disasters through the local co-operative societies. A scheme has been implemented for the availment of Rs 15,000 to the distressed member or his near relatives at a low premium under this scheme and it is expected that 14,000 members of the fisheries societies will be benefited.

Pelagic Fisheries Project

An FAO/UNDP supported Pelagic Fisheries Project based at Cochin covered this district also in its survey of pelagic fisheries resources as a result of which the mackerel and oil sardines resources have been estimated and additional resources of anchovites, horse mackerel, etc., have been identified. This new knowledge is expected to help in further expansion of the fishing industry in this district.

State Assistance

Government investment in the development of fisheries in the district through the Five Year Plans has been characterised by the grant of liberal assistance for expansion of fishing, fish processing, transport and marketing apart from the money spent on infrastructure like harbour facilities, ice and cold storage facilities, training and educational institutions. The expansion of mechanised fishing was made possible in the initial years by the Government by constructing the boats and giving them on hire purchase, treating a part of the cost as subsidy and balance as loan. This enabled the fishermen to own boats without having to make initial investments and to repay the cost through their earnings through the boats. The commercial banks in the State have also assisted this industry in a big way. This has been further helped by the availability of refinance facilities from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. Rapid expansion of Purse-seining in the State in recent

years also was made possible by the banks coming forward to give loans while the Government supported with subsidies. The Government assistance has also been given in the form of grants and loans through co-operatives to enable fishermen to buy synthetic material like nylon for fishing nets.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies have been encouraged by the strengthening of their share capital through matching contribution from Government and by grants towards managerial expenses. Assistance to the fishermen co-operatives has also been available from the National Co-operative Development Corporation in the form of loans, share capital, etc., for selected schemes (see chapter VI). In certain years in the past, fishing in the coast had been so poor to cause a fish famine putting the coastal fishermen especially the *rampani* fishermen to great difficulties. In such years, the State Government has gone to their rescue by advancing famine relief loans on low interest or free of interest. Such loans were disposed in three years in the last 25 years i.e., 1961-62, 1972-73 and 1977-78.

Central Assistance

The pattern of Central assistance to fisheries development has been changing from time to time. In the earlier plans, the assistance was scheme-wise, the pattern varying from scheme. This was taken or changed to assistance to agricultural schemes under which fisheries was included. At the same time, the Central Government gave also direct assistance by way of Centrally-sponsored schemes. An important scheme financed in this manner is the provision of lending and berthing facilities for fishing vessels in minor ports. During the Second Five Year Plan, the FAO under its expanded Technical Assistance Programme provided through the Central Government, the services of experts in various fields. The pioneering work of Food and Agricultural Organisation Fishery Engineer in 1956 resulted in the discovery of prawn fishing grounds on the coast and in the introduction of trawling from small mechanised boats. This organisation carried out detailed survey reports and prepared project report for the construction of fishing harbour at Honavar.

Fisheries Corporation

The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was commissioned in 1971. Its main objectives are 1) to conduct fishing in territorial waters, 2) to manufacture, stock, sell, purchase and use ice for fishing, processing and other purposes, 3) to carry on business

of repairs and servicing of fishing boats and engines of every type and description, 4) to purchase, hire, charter or procure otherwise fishing vessels of every kind and description, 5) to construct build, acquire, equip and maintain in India and elsewhere ice plants, freezing plants, etc., for preserving, processing, storing and marketing fish and other aquatic products and other perishable foods and 6) to process oil extraction and deal in fish products. In 1984, the Corporation possessed one ice plant of 15 tonnes capacity per day, in freezing one plate freezer of capacity of 10 tonnes per day, a tunnel of 5 tonnes per day, ice storage of 30 tonnes, fresh fish storage of 50 tonnes and frozen storage of 250 tonnes. There is a fish meal plant commissioned in 1982 at Baithkol, Karwar with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day of fish meal, oil and manure. It also produces dry fish and squilla powder. An ice plant is located at Bhatkal with an ice production capacity of four tonnes per day. The ice plant at Kumta is of the capacity of two tonnes per day.

The Corporation has taken up production of ice, processing of prawns and fish for internal marketing. It has also taken up marketing of the catches of 19 Purse-seine boats from November 1984 at Karwar fishing harbour which has helped the fishermen to get better prices. It also operates a 43' Purse-seine boat and one trawler through fishermen groups who are paid 35 per cent of the value of catches as their share. It also runs two frozen fish sales units at Karwar and Dandeli and has plans to extend it to Sirsi and Bhatkal in the near future. It has also erected a 10-tonne ice plant at Alvekodi in the district for use by the Department of Fisheries. It has also provided soft loan of Rs 14,50,000 to 51 units of *rampani* groups in the district to acquire Purse-seine boats.

The Corporation had entered into an agreement with Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation for joint operation of their 6 Purse-seine boats in the Karnataka Coast. The operation started in 1981-82 and continued upto 1983-84. Out of the six boats only one boat was operated at Bhatkal in the district.

Central Research Sub-Station

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Sub-Station was started at Karwar in 1948 as the Mackerel unit of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station. In 1957 its name was changed as Central Marine Fisheries Research Unit. In 1965, it was renamed as the Central Marine Fisheries Research Sub-Station. It has as its objective

the estimation and conservation of marine fishery resources in the country. This Sub-station has in its charge the zone extending from Majali to Honavar. From the fish landing centres already located, random samples are collected every month by the survey shaft and also details of the amount of catch, the effort expended and the area exploited. Once in ten years, a complete census of village-wise data on fishing establishments, fishermen population and fishing units is undertaken. Detailed biological studies on oil-sardine, mackerel and prawns are conducted at this Sub-station on a continuing basis so that any marked departure from normal can be recognised and the casual factors traced. The laboratory studies are based on the material obtained from the landing centres and the field studies are conducted through a programme of tagging. In this programme, live fish are measured, marked with specially prepared and coded plastic tags and released at some distance away from the scene of capture. Suitable rewards are offered to those returning the recovered fish and with the information obtained from these recoveries, studies are made on growth, migration and mortality. Investigation on the hydrological features of the Karwar Bay is in progress and is mainly directed towards the analysis of the chemical composition of the sea water, the seasonal variation has made many contributions to add to the knowledge of local fish and fisheries.

There is a Marine Biology Department of Karnatak University for Training students for M.Sc. (see also Chapter XV). There are two marine fisheries training centres located at Karwar and Honavar.

Regulations: Fishing in the sea and in the estuaries has been traditionally free, there being no legislation to control it. Fisheries in territorial waters (distance of 19 km from shore) are within the purview of State Government. With the increased operations of mechanised fishing vessels, the scope for clash between the traditional non-mechanised fishing and the mechanised fishing has increased. This has been felt in recent years and delimiting the zones of operations is described as essential. Destructive methods of fishing like dynamiting and poisoning are prohibited.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies

In order to encourage co-operative spirit among the fishermen, fisheries co-operative societies have been formed in the district. As in 1983-84, there were 29 fisheries co-operative societies of which 26 societies are along the coast and three societies are in the Inland

taluks. For the benefit of these fisheries co-operative societies, a Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Federation has also been organised at the district level. Of the societies functioning on the coastal line, one fishermen co-operative society has been organised exclusively for the Scheduled Caste fishermen and a Purse-seine boat has been provided to the members of this society under the Special Component Plan. Government has implemented some schemes for the development of these societies. Of these fisheries, equipment loan plan, administration plan, share capital plan and National Co-operative Development Plan are important (see also Chapter VI).

Education and Training

To educate the fishermen, schools were opened exclusively for the children, of this community at primary, higher elementary and high school levels during the early Plan periods. These schools were transferred to the education department in 1975 (see also Chapter XV).

Training centres were started at Karwar and Honavar to train local fishermen in modern methods of fishing. These institutions so far have trained more than 1,300 fishermen. In addition, fishermen have been trained at the Central Fishery Training Institute at Madras and Cochin.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The Uttara Kannada District is richly endowed with bountiful wealth of forest produce, and mineral and marine resources. But it remained industrially backward. To accelerate the tempo of industrial development, the district has been declared as industrially backward and thus qualifying itself for a number of special concessions and incentives offered by the Central and State Governments and financial institutions. The proposed Integrated Area Development Programme for the Western Ghat Region is also expected to confer some benefits to the industrial development of the district.

The intensive efforts undertaken by the Governments to boost the industrial growth in the District, have started bearing fruits and the district is now on the threshold of industrial development. Among the agro-based industries, rice mills, *khandasari* sugar units, cashew and pineapple processing factories, marine industries like boat building, fish oil, freezing plants, salt manufacturing, etc., are important. The saw mills, ship building, plywood and match wood, paper mills, and some village and cottage industries are the forest-based industries. Ferro manganese and silicon manganese manufacture, caustic soda, limestone and cement pipes are some of the mineral-based industries in the district.

In 1981, 11,009 persons were engaged in various factories and small and cottage industries in this district as against 3,64,681 main workers as per census. The percentage of main workers to the total population was 34.02, which was less than the State average of 36.82 per cent. Iron ore, manganese ore, lime-stone, quartz and quartzized bauxite, lime shell, silica sand, ornamental and building

stones such as basic dyke rocks, granite, laterite, etc., are the important mineral resources; and teak, *matti*, *nandi*, *kindal*, *heddi*, *honne*, *daman*, *jamba*, *sissum* or rosewood and bamboo are the chief forest resources; these provide raw materials to the mineral and forest-based industries in the district. The district has adequate infrastructure in general, to develop industries. But the railway facilities in the district are very poor. Forest roads and fisheries roads are mostly fair weather roads. The natural resources with which the district is blessed, are phenomenal, with forest, marine and mineral wealth alone promising new vistas of development besides providing tremendous scope for the agro-based industries.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The district had been the home of many old-time industries. Several of them are now extinct. An important handicraft is sandalwood and rose-wood carving of the Gudigars. It is practised as a craft rather than as an industry. The workmanship on the wooden pillars and carving in the old buildings of the district is excellent. The old method of oil extraction, though still found in various parts of the district, is being gradually replaced by modern mills. Sugarcane juice is extracted to manufacture jaggery and molasses by a mill which consists of three cylinders moved by a perpetual screw. Before 1883, sandalwood-carving and metal, horn, cane, earth and stone works, oil-pressing, making of molasses and jaggery, processing of catechu, manufacture of salt, and sawing timber by steam, were found in the district. The articles made by the Gudigars like work-boxes, glove-boxes, jewellery boxes, writing boxes, work-tables, watch-stands, pen-stands, pen-holders, chess-boards and various other articles including statues were highly appreciated. Some of the articles carved by Subbanna of Honavar were sent to the 1867 exhibition in Paris and he gained a silver medal. Fancy articles like combs, snuff-boxes, handles for sticks and knives, buttons, rings, and toys of cattle, deer and bison horns were made by some carpenters and Gudigars at Kumta, Honavar, Bilgi, Siddapur, Sirsi and Sonda. Blacksmiths, coppersmiths, metal and pot makers were found in the principal towns and large villages. The excellent cane works were produced during the 19th century at Karwar by Chinese workmen, who were formerly convicts in the Karwar jail. Oil-pressing was an important industry. It was extracted chiefly from coconuts and to a small extent from castor-seed. Pottery was carried on in most towns and villages.

Besides this, small quantities of molasses was produced from palm juice by boiling it with lime. *Catechu* was had from khair tree *Acacia catechu*. Salt was manufactured at Sanikatta, Kumta, Shirali and Bailur upto 1878. In that year all minor salt works except the one at Sanikatta were closed. The total quantity of salt manufactured was 1,45,978 maunds in 1894-95 and in 1910-11, it came to 1,98,195 maunds.

Wood-based Industries: As forest predominates, there is a wide scope for development of forest-based industries in the district. Kannigeri Saw Mill was started in 1875, about five miles north of Yellapur at a cost of Rs 61,000. To encourage private enterprise, the Government stopped the jail industries since 1883. Before integration, there were three saw mills in the district. Of these one is at Dandeli (1943) owned by Government, one at Kirwatti (1942) sponsored by Government and subsequently owned by a private party, and the third is at Kumta, owned by a private party started in 1907. The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was formed in 1943-44.

Agro-based Industries: The first handloom factory registered under the Factory Act was started in 1909 at Nandangadda near Karwar. In 1929, three mechanised rice mills were started, of which two were at Sirsi and one at Haliyal. Subsequently, four additional factories were started, two at Bhatkal in 1933 and 1940, one at Gokarn in 1943, and the fourth at Yellapur in 1944. Many of these rice pounders were also engaged in *poha* making and wood cutting during the off-season. Cotton textile industry consisted mainly of handloom weaving on cottage basis. The British factory founded at Karwar, had given a fillip to this craft during the 17th century. The four handloom factories which existed during the present century were situated at Bankikodla, Honavar, Lakshmeshwar and Nandangadda. One power loom factory was started in 1949 at Nandangadda by the former handloom factory.

Mineral based industries: The development of mineral-based industries revolved around the deposits of iron ore, manganese ore and lime-stone as they are available in large quantities. One of the mine owners, who was keen on establishing a ferro-manganese plant at Dandeli was granted a license by the Government of India in 1955, for producing about 10,000 tonnes of standard ferro-manganese annually. Electro-Metallurgical Works Ltd., had been registered with an authorised capital of Rs 50 lakhs and it is said that it was the

first factory in India to run on electricity for melting ore. The foundation of the main factory was laid in 1956 and it started production in 1957.

Village Industries and Industrial Co-operatives

Prior to reorganisation of the Industrial sector from 1-7-1956, the work pertaining to the industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries were managed by the Assistant Registrar with the assistance of a District Officer for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries (I.C. and V.I.) and the industrial supervisors. Consequent upon the separation of the industrial sector from co-operative sector in 1956, the administrative control of the industrial sector in Uttara Kannada has passed to the Special Deputy Registrar, IC and VI, Belgaum. There were 72 Industrial Co-operative Societies covering as many as 20 cottage industries in the district. The Village Industries in the district prior to 1956 were, bee-keeping in the coastal taluks and Siddapur; fishing industry in coastal taluks, carpentry and wood turning at Sadashivgad, Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Dandeli; blacksmithy at Sirsi, Ankola and Kumta; coir works at Honavar, Kodibag, Chendiye and Aversa; coppersmithy at Kumta and Honavar; cane and bamboo works at Ankola, Malgi, Kumta and Nandangadda; tanning and leather works in all the taluks; handloom weaving at Nandangadda, Kodibag, Aversa, Ankola, Kumta and Honavar; wood carving at Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Siddapur; pottery at Halkar, Kajalli, Vanalli, Kekkar, Baad, Valgalli, Hervatta, Karki, Haldipur, Bengre, Mundolli, Haliyal, Kumbarkop, Chendiye and Majali; mat weaving at Valgalli, Halkar, Kadwad, Kumbarkop and Sirsi; oil pressing at Sadashivgad, Ankola, Bankikodla, Karki; limestone burning at Manki, Tadri, Nandangadda and Haldipur; and beedi rolling in all the taluks. Other important village industries in the district were button and horn works, assembling bullock carts, dyeing and printing, etc. The Industrial Co-operative Societies of the district helped the artisans by providing loans, raw materials and sending the finished goods to the various market places. Several occupations and industries such as furniture making, tailoring, printing and painting have shown a significant development, but the important rural industries are still under-developed in the district.

Mining Industries

The Uttara Kannada district is blessed with rich mineral wealth, second only to Bellary district in Karnataka. The important minerals

of the district are iron ore, lime stones, quartz, bauxite, lime-shell, silica, sand and clays. During pre-Independence days there was no organised effort to explore the mineral resources in the district. A very small portion of manganese ore produced in this district was being utilised by the Ferro Alloys Factory of Dandeli. The remaining manganese ore was exported to Japan, South Korea, Czechoslovakia and other European countries.

After Independence, the Government of India and the State Government are exploiting the available mineral resources for industrial development in the country. The share of the private enterprise is also appreciable in this field. The important mineral based industries and the mineral consumed by them in the district are Dandeli Ferro Alloys Ltd., using manganese; the West Coast Paper Mills, and units like grit factories using lime shells and stones, and the tile factories using clay of the coastal belt. The Department of Mines and Geology has been undertaking systematic geological and mineral survey with a view "to deciphering the Geology of the State and also prove its economic mineral resources". (A survey of the minerals available in the district and their mining has been dealt with in Chapter I).

Most of the present day mining operations are undertaken by a number of small producers who merely work the soil to depth of three to four feet and collect the float ore. Though there are 130 mining leases in the district, most of the deposits, as reported by the Geological Survey of India, remain to be exploited. It is learnt that the export restriction of the Government in 1960 and the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 for granting leases have restricted the mining activities in recent years. Besides these, the new smelting technology has reduced the use of Manganese in iron plants. Export of manganese is now mostly limited to Japan and South Korea. Thus demand for manganese has been considerably decreasing. Of late mining in the district is not so vigorous as it had been a decade ago.

Mysore Minerals Ltd.

The Mysore Minerals Ltd., an undertaking of the Government of Karnataka, is a lessee for exploitation of manganese ore in the District. Its project office is at Dandeli, and controls all the nine mines that are working within a radius of 50 km and extracts an average of 75 to 80 thousand tonnes of manganese ore annually and

exports it through Belekeri and Karwar ports. The Company is having earth moving machineries like dozers, deep drills, crawler shovel, terex loaders, road rollers, heavy duty dumpers and trucks. It has established a vocational training Centre to provide training for the workers and officials in the mines. Chemical Laboratory of the Bisgod mine is analysing all types of minerals that are extracted for shipment. The central workshop of mining company is equipped with lathe, welding set, etc., for the purposes of repairing and maintenance of all machineries.

Bisgod manganese mines, which are situated about 10 km towards north of Yellapur, are the biggest mechanised mines in the district. The units extraction of manganese ore has increased from 8,000 tonnes per annum in 1968-69 to 50,000 tonnes per annum in 1982-83. The following table gives the taluk-wise area under mineral concessions as in 1983-84.

Name of the taluk	Area under Mineral Concessions (in hectare)		
	Mining lease	Quarry lease	Total extent
Ankola	3.94	10.40	14.34
Bhatkal	110.99	—	110.99
Haliyal	219.55	10.40	229.96
Honavar	611.15	1.20	612.35
Karwar	1,273.85	1.20	1,275.05
Kumta	759.97	1.76	802.21
Supa	10,807.27	71.22	10,878.41
Yellapur	1,107.29	2.40	1,109.70
Total	14,894.01	98.58	15,033.01

No concessions in remaining three taluks.

Total areas covered under concessions come to 1.48% of the district's total area. Source : DSO-DMG-BLD.

North Kanara Mineral Industry Association, affiliated to the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries, New Delhi, was formed during the 1970s. Its main objectives are to represent the mining interests, to redress the difficulties experienced by the mine owners, to promote scientific knowledge for the exploitation of mineral wealth, and to

impart the various legislations passed often and on to the members. Small miners who are its members, have been dealing with the MMTC and MML through this Association for their benefits.

POWER GENERATION

The source of power for the Uttara Kannada is the Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project, located in the neighbouring Shimoga District. Power from this scheme was made available to Dandeli since 1955. Prior to this, one power generating station was established at Karwar in 1954 with fixed and working capitals of Rs 4.6 lakhs and Rs 55,000 respectively. It employed six technical and 11 other workers, and generated 67,340 units of electric power during the year 1955. The supply of power was restricted to Karwar Municipal limits and Kodibag sub-station only although the license stipulated to supply adjoining villages within a radius of eight km. Earlier to these power generating stations, one private person by name Ganesha Ramayya Hegde of Kilar of Siddapur taluk was generating electricity by his personal efforts by utilising a small water falls in 1935 and used it for domestic consumption. Similarly P.P. Kattige of Chikkadande village of Yellapur taluk was generating electricity and used it for domestic purpose in 1958.

With a view to encourage the private sector in the matter of power generation, Government have permitted the private sector participation in power generation within the framework of the national policy. They have allowed the setting up of Captive Thermal Power plants without any ceiling. In case of hydro-electric plants in private sector, they are freely permitted upto 25 MW capacity. In the range of 25 to 100 MW applications are considered case-by-case. The intending private sector should pay an appropriate royalty for use of water, lease rent and wheeling charges to the Karnataka Electricity Board. The State Government has considered the application of the Ballarpur Industries to start a unit with an installed capacity of 60 MW at Dandeli. The Centre is yet to clear the proposal.

Kali Hydro-Electric Project

The decision to construct a gravity dam at Supa across the Kali had been a bold decision. The Bombay Government which had control over the area before Reorganisation (1956), had decided that

the geological condition of the area as unsuitable for such a dam. But after a series of exhaustive and elaborate tests, the decision was taken to build the dam. A number of sheer zones in the area added to the difficulties. But when the Karnataka Power Corporation was set up in 1970, the Kali Hydro-Electric Project was cleared for execution in March, 1971 for implementation of Phase I of Stage I works and in July 1973 for execution of Phase II of Stage I works.

The Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project envisages using the power potential by constructing a series of dams, tunnels and power houses at the cost of Rs 450 crores. It is proposed to build 10 dams, of which, five are on the Kali and remaining five on its tributaries, viz., the Tattihalla, Kaneri, and Vaki; 25 km of tunnelling which includes 9.4 km long head race tunnel, three pressure shafts, six penstocks, and other water diversion tunnels, and six power houses, of which four at the foot of the dams and two at the high head are contemplated. The total installed capacity under three stages of Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project is estimated as 1,316 MW of which, 910 MW in Stage I, 278 MW in Stage II, and 128 MW in Stage III. The Stage I envisages construction of 101 mts high Supa Dam across the river Kali and a small power house at the foot of the dam of an installed capacity of 100 MW, diversion of water from Upper Kaneri to Supa Reservoir by constructing a small diversion dam across the Kali and a tunnel, construction of a dam across the Kali at Bommanahalli to form a small reservoir and divert it into the main water conductor system consisting of 9.5 km long head race tunnel, surge tank, three pressure shafts, and six penstocks to feed six generating units at Nagjhari power house which has got the installed capacity of 810 MW; further diversion of water from Tattihalla catchment to Bommanahalli pick-up, by constructing a dam across the Tattihalla and a tunnel. The Stage II is under initial stages of construction of dams and power houses near Dandeli, Kodsalli and Kadra, it will have an installed capacity of 278 MW. The Stage III consists of 128 MW installed capacity from four installation units of 32 MW each at the lower Kaneri power house.

Stage I, Phase I contemplates the construction of a pick-up Dam across the Kali river near Bommanahalli and diversion of the river water through a water conductor system to the Nagjhari power house, where six generators of 135 MW each are installed, besides other ancillary works such as roads, buildings, water supply to the colonies, etc., all the works are almost completed. The total length

of the Bommanahalli pick-up dam is about 1,000 metres, of which the concrete spill way and masonry non-overflow portion is 350 metres and the rest is earth work. The maximum flood discharge computed at the dam site was 9,622 cum per second (3,40,000 cusecs). The surplus requirement for the dam is met with, by providing seven radial type crest gates, with an emergency gate on the spill-way and a sluice gate about the dead storage level of the reservoir. The earthen dam is provided on both the flanks of the central concrete/masonry portion. The length of the left and right flanks are 530.15 metres and 168.65 metres respectively. The water conductor system consists of an approach channel of 122 metres length which leads to the intake structure of two vents of 7.925×3.29 metres with a semi-circular trash rack in front of it. The rectangular opening gradually merges into a horse-shoe tunnel in transition length of 7.62 metres. This part of the tunnel work is included in the works of intake structure.

Head Race Tunnel is a horse-shoe tunnel of about 8 mtr diameter and 9,445 metres long concrete line running upto the surge tank. It is designed for a maximum discharge of 234 cum per second (8,250 cusecs). The entire length of the head race tunnel has been tackled through five adits viz., Gutti adit, Jambga adit, Ambga adit, Nagjhari adit and Surge adit, spaced at convenient intervals. The head race tunnel finally ends at the surge tank which is of 21.34 metres diameter and 64.313 metres deep. There are three gates at the bottom of the surge shaft, from where three pressure shafts take off.

Nagjhari power house: The Nagjhari power house is located on the right bank of the Kalinadi at the confluence of the Nagjhari stream with the Kali. The site of power house is a magnificent one. The construction of power house consists of Machine hall Service/Repairbay, control room and oil room annexe, tail race galleries and outdoor switch yard. The Nagjhari first unit was successfully commissioned on December 22, 1979. It was delayed for four months because of formation of silt in the surge tank caused by flash floods in the Kali river. As in March 1984, six generators of 135 MW each were installed, and they have been commissioned.

Phase II

Phase II of the Stage I contemplates Supa dam, Supa dam power house, Upper Kaneri dam and diversion tunnel, the Tattihalla dam and diversion work. Supa dam is all power gravity dam

constructed across the river Kali about two km lower down of Supa town. The dimensions of the dam are 110 metres high and 322 mtr long with a net capacity of storing 3.98 Tm cum. The reservoir has the catchment area of 1,057 sq km and rainfall ranging from 2,500 mm to 7,500 mm, and estimated average yield of the dam is 117.6 Tm cft which corresponds to a continuous discharge of 104 cum per second (3,670 cusecs). On the right bank of the Supa dam, a dam power house with an installed capacity of 100 MW (two units of 50 MW each) is proposed to utilise available water source and to generate 455 million units of power annually.

The Kaneri, a tributary of the Kalinadi joins the Kali river near Nagjhari power house. The dam built across the Kaneri near Kumbarwada village is also a concrete gravity dam having maximum height of 26 mtr, length of 172 mtr and net capacity of storing 3.23 Tm cum. It has the catchment area of 98 sq km and receives about 7,500 mm of rain. An unlined horse-shoe shaped tunnel of 6.55 mtr diameter and 325 mtr long, diverts water of Kaneri to the Supa reservoir. It is estimated that 280 million cum of water will flow from Kaneri to Supa reservoir every year.

Tattihalla Dam and Diversion works: The Tattihalla dam across the Tattihalla stream is a storage dam having 22 Tm cum net capacity reservoir. It is 42.4 mtr high at the deepest portion and 1,225 mtr long with FRL at 466.34 mtr. It serves dual purpose of diverting the water from Tattihalla to Bommanahalli lake, and provide adequate capacity for integrated operation of several reservoirs. The diversion consists of a "Segmental type" (D-Shaped) tunnel of 4,267 mtr long, 6.4 mtr in diameter. The length of approach channel is 2,078.75 mtr and exit channel is 2,941.32 mtr long. All the works connected with the Tattihalla dam including rehabilitation, construction of approach roads and temporary buildings are under progress. The estimated cost of the Stage I is Rs 22,823.49 lakhs.

The Gangavali Hydro-Electric Project Stage I (Bedti) contemplates construction of a dam across the Bedti river near Yellapur. It comprises of one storage reservoir, water conductor system with a headrace tunnel, surge tank, pressure shafts and an underground power house. It will have an installed capacity of 210 MW. The estimated cost of the project was Rs 137 crores. Energy to the extent of 1,050 million units will be added to the system annually by this project and infrastructural works are in progress near Magod.

There has been some popular opposition to this scheme and a committee to look into the grievances of the people has been appointed. The detailed survey and investigations are being carried out for the Aghanashini Hydro-Electric Project in the district. The project envisages the utilisation of the Unchalli Falls and set up a unit with 250 MW generating capacity. Investigations are yet to complete.

Atomic Power Station

The Atomic Energy Commission of India has chalked out a fifteen-year ambitious programme to produce 10,000 MW of power. Under it, the Department of Atomic Energy has approved the installation of two units of 235 MW each at Kaiga of Uttara Kannada. Kaiga village of Yellapur taluk is about 54 km away from Karwar, situated on the banks of the Kali amidst dense forest and it is thinly populated. It is a remote village having abundant water supply from Kadra reservoir and most of the surrounding land belongs to the Government. Apart from this, the raw material, Uranium 238, is hoped to be had from nearby Arabail and Manjuguni ghats. The required Heavy Water is expected to be secured from Rajasthan. About 3,000 acres of land, of which about 500 acres privately owned are to be acquired for the purpose. The plant is expected to start functioning in around 1994. The total cost is estimated to be more than Rs 2,000 crores and it is expected to provide employment to about 5,000 persons.

Distribution of Power

The Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project is the chief source of supply of electricity to the district. The Nagjhari power house of the district adds to the total requirements with its generating capacity of 810 MW. The length of transmission lines in the district as on July, 1983 were as follows: 220 KV lines 93.00 km; 110 KV lines 279.23 km; 33 KV lines 142.00 km; 11 KV lines 1,554.367 km; and others: LT lines 2,685.170 km. The details of the sub-stations of the district were as follows: 1) Karwar 5 MV, 2) Ankola 5 MV, 3) Kumta 25 MV, 4) Honavar 1 MV, 5) Gersoppa 2 MV, 6) Mureshwar 5 MV, 7) Sirsi 6 MV, 8) Yellapur 1 MV, 9) Dandeli 40 MV, and 10) Supa 10 MV.

Out of the total number of 13 towns and 1,273 inhabited villages (1981 Census), all towns and 734 villages were electrified by the end of March 1983. The number of towns and villages electrified in the

district earlier were 4 in 1961, 39 in 1966, and 323 in 1976. The pumpsets energised were 66 in 1966 and 2,983 in 1976. The number of pumpsets energised has increased from 4,815 in 1981-82 to 5,385 in 1982-83. The domestic lightings have increased from 38,846 (houses) in 1981-82 to 45,176 in 1982-83. The total number of all-electric homes have increased from 3,510 in 1981-82 to 3,758 in 1982-83. Total industrial and commercial lightings have increased from 10,258 in 1981-82 to 19,18,10,080 in 1982-83. During 1982-83, about 50 villages, 568 irrigation pumpsets, 2,515 domestic lightings, 663 AEH, 115 industrial units and 334 commercial lightings were electrified. In all, there were as on 31st March, 1983, 737 villages and towns electrified, 5,383 irrigation pumpsets, 45,176 domestic lightings, about 3,758 AEH, 1,788 industrial units, 8,746 commercial lightings in the district. The total consumption of electricity in the district has increased from 19,38,72,474 units in 1981-82 to 19,18,10,080 in 1982-83. The number of villages and towns electrified and the number of pump sets energised respectively in the district during each year between 1980-81 and 1982-83 are: 48 and 348 in 1980-81, 36 and 446 in 1981-82, 50 and 568 in 1982-83 and 18 and 119 upto August 83. The table on p. 395 gives the taluk-wise number of electrified villages as in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Finance for Industries

Financial resources played an important role for setting up of industries. Commercial banks of the district have provided credit facilities. As on 31st March, 1979, about 106 branches of commercial banks were functioning in the district, of which 46 branches were semi-urban and 60 were rural. The advances made to the small scale industries were Rs 199.03 lakhs. The Central Co-operative Bank with 31 branches, and nine Urban Co-operative Banks have provided financial assistance to the small scale industries and rural artisans in the district. The Karnataka State Finance Corporation with the Regional Office at Hubli is also providing long term finance on liberal terms. During 1979-80, it rendered advances to 54 industrial units to the extent of Rs 95.55 lakhs. Under the District Credit Plan for the year 1980, about 250 gobar gas units were financed and amount advanced was Rs 13.10 lakhs. The amount of Rs 33.65 lakhs and Rs 91.35 lakhs have been earmarked for rural and cottage industries, and small scale industries respectively. (also see Chapter VI).

District Industries Centre

The District Industries Centre has started functioning from 21st December, 1979 at Karwar. It is headed by a General Manager who

Statement showing the taluk-wise total number of electrical installations upto 31st March, 1983 and total energy consumed in 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Uttara Kannada District

Taluk	Total no. of villages electrified	Total no. of irrigation pump-sets energised	Total domestic lightings	All electric homes	Industrial units	Commercial lightings	Total energy consumed in units	
							1981-82	1982-83
Ankola	64	550	3,619	157	116	645	36,27,716	37,80,780
Bhatkal	39	592	3,736	454	142	694	29,89,023	33,71,724
Haliyal	62	139	3,086	82	113	518	17,06,958	18,73,596
Honavar	69	1,676	4,682	299	136	830	35,45,535	35,98,576
Karwar	34	182	7,504	608	254	1,170	15,73,65,611	15,92,83,622
Kumta	95	1,087	5,820	383	175	1,183	28,55,371	29,45,726
Mundgod	35	36	2,328	76	140	416	13,57,657	15,85,404
Siddapur	103	208	2,605	140	75	497	12,27,797	12,68,488
Sirsi	163	786	6,355	806	362	1,507	51,26,474	55,00,284
Supa	30	15	3,663	655	196	848	1,21,54,538	1,28,65,372
Yellapur	53	112	1,778	98	89	438	29,14,794	20,36,508
Total	747	5,383	45,176	3,758	1,788	8,746	19,38,72,474	19,81,10,080

Source : Executive Engineer, K.E.B. (O & M), Sirsi.

has overall administrative and financial powers for the development of industries in the district. The main functions and tasks are assigned to the functional managers in the district. The three Sub-Divisional offices headed by Assistant Directors are working at Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi. The District Industries Centre has implemented the Special Component Plan and Self-Employment Scheme sponsored by the Central Government for Scheduled Caste youths and unemployed educated youths respectively. The progress shown by this industrial centre for the last three years is as follows.

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
No. of provisional registration certificates issued.	225	148	174
No. of permanent registration certificates issued.	54	74	64
Amount of State subsidy sanctioned.	—	61,000	—
No. of new unit certificates issued.	11	9	6
No. of fixed assets valuation certificates issued	—	1	1
Amount of seed money sanctioned.	—	—	99,100
Training under rural artisan programme and supply of tools and equipments, etc.	17,780	41,650	1,12,290
Establishment of raw material and marketing depots.			
a) Sandalwood	1	—	—
b) Leather	—	1	—
Loan under rural industries project, sanctioned	—	50,000	—

Being an industrially backward district, the concessions and incentives available for setting up of new industries and substantial expansion of existing industries are as follows:

1) Liberal financial assistance and 10 per cent State subsidy on capital for new industrial investment in three taluks of Karwar, Sirsi and Haliyal and notified industrial areas of other taluks. 2) Capital

subsidy of Rs 30 lakhs for pioneer industrial units have capital investment of more than three crores. 3) Price preference of 15 per cent in the Government purchase, for five years. 4) Refund of sales tax on purchase of raw materials for five years. 5) Contribution to an extent of 75 per cent towards cost of preparation of feasibility studies. 6) Exemption from Electricity Tax for five years. 7) Waive of conversion fines. 8) Full exemption from stamp duty, and reduction of registration fees, chargeable at Rs 2 per thousand on loan and credit needs. 9) Allotment of industries sheds/plots under the concessional terms, in case of technical entrepreneurs, 10) Supply of machinery on hire purchase by Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Bangalore.

Besides, these incentives and concessions of the State Government, the Central Government also provides some incentives and concessions for the development of industries in this industrially backward district: 1) Concessional finance to small scale industries, provided through commercial banks, at the rate of 12.5 per cent on term loans having repayment period of more than three years and assistance for working capital at lower rate of interest. 2) Exemption from Income Tax, on 20 per cent profit earned during the first 10 years. 3) Relaxation in establishment of banned industry. 4) Reimbursement of the entire amount of consultancy fee, of approved private consultants, by Small Industries Development Organisation. 5) Supply of machinery on hire purchase basis at 11 per cent, and 10 per cent earnest money deposit to units with total investment in plant and machinery up to Rs two lakhs, by the National Small Industries Corporation.

The Department of Industries and Commerce also provides the following concessions along with some industrial development schemes: 1) Reimbursement of interest paid, over and above 7 per cent on term loan subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000 per annum for a period of five years in case of a Small Scale Industries started by technicians. 2) Seed capital assistance to the Small Scale Industrial units.

Development Schemes

Self Employment: Upto February, 1982, there were 52 industrial units assisted by way of seed money to the extent of Rs 3.61 lakhs for establishing various types of industries in the district. Commercial banks and other financial institutions have financed to the extent of Rs 32.33 lakhs.

Bee-keeping: Under Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region, six bee-keeping centres have been established at Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi, Yellapur and Siddapur. In each centre there is one bee-keeping fieldman providing technical guidance and other assistance to bee-keepers. As on February, 1982 about 930 bee hives have been supplied to the centres for distribution at 25 per cent subsidy. About 158 candidates have been trained in bee-keeping. The Institutes at Kumta and Honavar train youths in other crafts.

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

There were seven large and medium scale industrial units in the district as on 31st March, 1983. They were: 1) West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, 2) Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Dandeli, 3) Jai Hind Saw Mills Ltd., Dandeli, 4) Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Binaga (Karwar), 5) Karnataka State Veneers Ltd., Kavanchur, 6) Dandeli Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Dandeli and 7) Green Grass Dehydration and Pellatisation, Balekoppa of Siddapur Taluk. Besides these seven industries, there were 766 small scale industrial units, about 191 units of Khadi and Village Industries, 110 handicraft units, 124 hand-loom units are functioning in the district.

Dandeli Saw Mill

In 1917, there was a saw mill unit started by the Department of Forest at Dandeli and a number of such saw mill units were opened around Dandeli by the Department. The importance of large scale saw mills was realised during the First World War, and thereafter portable saw mill units were grouped together into one large scale unit, in 1943 and called it as Jai Hind Saw Mill in 1948. On 1st April, 1975, this unit has been taken over by the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd., and named it as the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd., Saw Mill, Dandeli. This mill provides employment for 91 men and 29 women, produced 1,164 cu mtr goods and paid Rs 60,000 per month as wages during 1982-83. The mill is capable of using its own waste materials like saw dust and off-cuts to generate steam, which runs its 110 h. p. horizontal steam engine. During 1975-76, the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation added a storage shed of 90' X 30', a new saw bench with a 15 HP electric motor, seasoning kiln with 7M_a charge capacity, lathe machine, wood turnery and welding machine fitted with an electric motor. The Corporation had a plan

to convert slowly the mill from steam power to electric power. The intake capacity of the existing band saw mill is 16 to 17 cu mtr per day. It receives the special indents for supply of sawn timber and railway sleepers to the Railways, Defence Department, etc. Labour welfare measures are being taken up by providing rent free quarters. Other benefits like bonus, gratuity, E.P.F. and E.S.I. are provided as per Government Acts and Rules. The mill drew 3,397 cu mtr of timber in 1978-79 worth Rs 25.28 lakhs and revenue realised was Rs 27.46 lakhs. The figures for 1982-83 are, 1,915 cu mtr timber drawn worth Rs 25.36 lakhs and revenue realised was Rs 49.88 lakhs.

Plywood Factory

The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd., is a public limited company having its administrative office in Bombay. It started the factory at Dandeli in 1944 with the sympathetic co-operation and encouragement from the Central and State Governments. The State Government supplies the raw materials in the form of logs and wood wastes at concession rates. The quantity of timber supplied annually is about 40,900 cu mtr and logs and tops is 39,975 cu mtr. The capital investment of the company was Rs 571 lakhs of which Rs 97 lakhs from share capital, Rs 142 lakhs from reserves and Rs 332 lakhs loan from financial institutions and banks. The company provides total employment for 983 persons, of which 902 men and 81 women, as on 31st October, 1983, and are paid Rs 4.50 lakhs as wages per month. The Board of Directors, Professional Directors and Technologists are managing the company. It has spread its operation with modern veneering equipments imported from America.

In addition to the Plywood manufacturing unit of Dandeli, four other factories are working in the State at Dharwad, Talguppa, Hangarkatta and Subhramanya. The Company supplies all types of plywood required for ammunition boxes, pontoons, bridging stores, army boats, river crafts, air-craft, plywood for manufacturing gliders and repair of air-craft, fire-proof plywoods for the navy, military equipments like skid boards, sledgers, etc. In the year 1960-61, the Company installed the particle board plant of the capacity of 24 tonnes per day to use the wood wastes in the form of logs and tops, end cuts, wastes of the plywood units and saw mills. The main products of the company are commercial plywood of all types, shuttering plywood under the name of Anchor concrete shuttering plywood, marine plywood under the name of anchor marine plywood,

air-craft plywood, decorative plywood, flush doors of all types under the name of anchor flush doors okal veneered board, unveneered particle boards, viz., Anchor Nova Wood and Anchor Nova Teak, Anchor Nova Top for commercial veneer surfaces and decorative veneer surfaces, royal decorative series of different shades and texture, etc.

The company provides rent free residential houses to its employees at Dandeli. It provides medical and educational facilities to its employees and their families. The multi-purpose co-operative society of the employees meets their requirements of consumers' goods. Production in the Dandeli factory during 1980-81 was 14.08 lakh sq mt of plywood veneers (4 mm) and 3.34 lakh sq mt of particle board (19 mm). The figures for 1981-82 were 14.86 and 1.97 lakh sq mt respectively.

West Coast Paper Mills

The West Coast Paper Mills Limited belonging to the Bangur Somani Group of Industries, came into existence at Dandeli in 1955, with the availability of bamboo in abundance, water from the perennial Kali river, and railway link to transport raw materials and finished goods, with an authorised capital of Rs 5 crores. It started its work in 1958 with an initial capacity of 18,000 metric tonnes of paper per annum. The production at present is about 58,000 metric tonnes annually. Efforts are being made to attain the installed capacity of 60,000 metric tonnes per annum by meeting the raw materials from Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and additional power from the Karnataka State Electricity Board. The pulp and paper integrated plant used only those forest plants which are generally not used in any other industry, such as bamboo and the varieties of hard woods mainly obtained from local forest area and neighbouring States. During 81-82, the investment of the company stood at Rs 2,282.76 lakhs of which, Rs 500 lakhs share capital, Rs 759.57 lakhs reserves and surplus amount, Rs 781.73 lakhs loans, and Rs 241.46 lakhs fixed deposits. Its production has increased from 55,333 tonnes in 1981-82 to 57,687 tonnes in 1982-83. It has provided employment for 3,717 persons during 1982-83 of which, 3,521 men and 196 women workers, and paid about Rs 35 lakhs per month as wages.

Varieties of paper produced in this mill so far include white and coloured, bonds, cream-laid, azure-laid, white and colour printing,

offset printing, maplitho, unbleached printing, duplicating paper, white and coloured manifolds, M. G. Poster, pulp board, M. G. Manila, M. G. Ribbed Kraft, M. G. Plain Kraft, M. F. Kraft, gumtape paper, mill wrapper, and special varieties of industrial papers. The welfare aspects of the employees have been taken up to provide all amenities of a modern town viz. banks, post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, places of worship, clubs, theatre, schools and colleges, shopping centres, children's parks and gardens, swimming pool, play grounds, Rotary and Lions Clubs, Mahila Mandal, Co-operative societies, canteen, hotel, library, etc. A full-fledged 30-bed hospital is providing medical facilities to the employees and their families. A Rural Health Centre with 25 beds, and a T B Centre with 30 beds are functioning at Dandeli and specialised doctors to treat the rural people. Educational facilities are extended to the employees' children from nursery to the college level. Young promising technicians and engineers have been sent abroad to get specialisation in their profession.

Dandeli Ferro Alloys

The Dandeli Ferro Alloys Private Limited, Dandeli, was founded in 1955, under the name Electro-Metallurgical Works which was the first unit of its kind in India to use an electric submerged arc reduction process in a furnace built by ELKEM of Norway. In order to keep pace with, the increasing demand of steel industry, the management undertook expansion and diversification plans for special Ferro Alloys, by installing a new refinery furnace from BIRLEC of England for manufacture of low carbon and medium carbon ferro manganese as an import substitute project in 1962, and the capacity was further augmented in 1975 by addition of one more refining furnace. Apart from the steel industry, the company caters to the needs of mini steel plants, steel foundries, welding electrode industry, tool and alloy steel industry, etc. It is associated with mining companies to look after mining operations for manganese ore and for manufacturing electrode paste, ferro alloys powders, etc.

Manganese ore is the principal raw material for the production of Ferro Alloys. It is extracted with modern mining equipment from mines within a radius of 50 km by an associate company, Nagari Mining Company. Other major raw materials are coke, limestone, quartz, magnesite bricks and graphite electrodes, and electricity. The Company has a reduction furnace for manufacture of standard grade ferro manganese and two refining furnaces for low and medium

carbon ferro manganese. It also manufactures silico manganese, which is further processed in refining furnace to produce low and medium carbon ferro manganese. The Research and Development division of the factory has the latest equipment for chemical and physical testing including full scale trails in the field of electro metallurgy, electro processes, mineral and ore beneficiation.

The Company provides free medical treatment to all employees and their families at the Company's dispensary which has modern diagnostic aids and a full time medical officer. It runs the English medium school from nursery to junior college level at Dandeli, under the banner of the Servants of India Society. It also runs its own DFA Kannada School. Both these schools are open to the public, and education for employees children is free. Lalbhai Patel Charitable Trust assists these institutions. The Bangalore University awards the Lalbhai Patel Gold Medal to the First ranking graduate student in Metallurgy every year donated by Dandeli Ferro Alloys Ltd. The employees club has facilities for outdoor and indoor games, and also library with books and periodicals in four languages. The Company has sponsored the Lalbhai Patel Rolling Shield for the Uttara Kannada Cricket Tournament.

Dehydration and Pelletisation Project

The Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd., has started the Green Grass Dehydration and Pelletisation Project in the year 1974, to tackle the problem of fodder scarcity, at the cost of Rs 45 lakhs, at Balekoppa, about 13 km from Siddapur on the Siddapur-Sorab Road. It has developed a farm for the cultivation of various improved varieties of grass like Hybrid Napiers, Guinea grass, Para grass, green panic and leguminous fodder tree subabul, etc., to meet its raw material requirements. This industry has been providing employment opportunities for about 89 persons both in the factory and farm. During 1982-83, it has provided employment for 24 persons, of which 11 were permanent. In addition to the above, there were about 65 farm labourers (35 men and 30 women) to carry out the farm operations. It paid about Rs 2,64,000 as wages and produced 176.760 tonnes of fodder. During the previous year it was 201.527 tonnes. The product of this factory is being marketed directly by the Corporation and also through Co-operative Societies, to dairy farms, sheep breeding farms, zoos and sanctuaries of the Forest Department, etc. The labourers residing at the project have been provided with rent free sheds.

Ballarpur Industries Limited

The Ballarpur Caustic Soda and Chlorine Complex, a public limited company belonging to Ballarpur Saga with its headquarters at New Delhi, was commissioned at Binaga of Karwar taluk in 1975 with an initial cost of Rs 23 crores. The company has acquired 1,200 hectares of salt marsh in Gujarah which yields annually about 1,20,000 tonnes of salt. Additional requirements are available from Gokarn. Another plant viz., Sodium Tripolyphosphate and Phosphoric Acid, the first of its kind in India, was commissioned in 1979. Its process involves the use of sizeable quantity of hydrochloric acid and it would not only remove the constraints in the production of caustic soda but would also enable the Company to gainfully utilise the entire production of chlorine from the unit. Chlorine is used in the paper mills and rayon factories, but a major part is converted into hydrochloric acid to be utilised for the production of phosphoric acid. Phosphoric acid is converted into sodium tripolyphosphate which is used adequately for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. The product of this Company is marketed all over India.

Caustic Soda Plant comprises brine preparation and purification section, section for washing, drying and liquifaction of chlorine, hydrochloric acid plant, chlorine filling station, caustic fusion plant, mercury cells, etc. Besides these main production sectors, some utility services such as cooling towers, water chilling plant, air compressors, generator-room, workshop facilities, etc., are also there. Phosphoric acid plant has a rock phosphate grinding unit, comprising of roll-crusher tube mill, belt conveyors, bucket elevators, dust collection systems, etc. The other sections of the plant consist of dissolvers, clarifier, mixer settlers, evaporators, stripping columns, vacuum pumps, storage tanks, etc. In addition to these, some utility services such as boiler, air-compressors, cooling tower and diesel generators have been installed. Sodium tripolyphosphate and phosphoric acid plant comprises reaction vessels, intermediate tanks, a spray dryer, material handling equipment, a calcinator, a cooler, a crusher, and fluid handling equipments like pumps, fans, blowers, etc. The chief raw material for caustic soda is salt. Since it is an electrolysis process, power is another major raw material. Rock phosphate is the chief raw material for the production of phosphoric acid. It is imported from Jordan and Morocco. Phosphoric acid and caustic soda which are available in the factory are the chief raw materials for the plant of sodium, tripolyphosphate and phosphoric acid.

The company has provided free furnished accomodation, a well equipped dispensary to render free services to its employees, kindergarten school and children's park, bus facilities, co-operative society, shopping centres, etc., in general and washing facilities, safe lockers, a first-aid facility, a canteen, rest room, recreational facilities, playgrounds for sports and games, etc., in particular. During 1982-83, the Company has provided employment for 1,081 persons which include 10 women, and their monthly pay bill is about Rs 8.40 lakhs. It produced 33,714 metric tonnes of caustic soda, 7,997 metric tonnes of phosphoric acid, and 3,868 metric tonnes of STPP in the same year. The figures for 1981-82 were caustic soda 41,552, phosphoric acid 5,328 and STPP 3,886, all in metric tonnes.

Karnataka State Veneers

The Karnataka State Veneers, Limited, Kavanchur, Siddapur Taluk an autonomous corporate body of the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation and India Plywood Manufacturing Company Limited, established in 1977 with an initial investment of Rs 50 lakhs contributed by the two shareholders mentioned above in the ratio of 51 : 49. The balance requirements of funds are met through borrowings from commercial banks and self-earning finance. It is manufacturing all types of veneers, for wall panelling, furniture making, plywood and particles board, laminated wood and other products, wood wares, etc., and supply goods for internal market as well as foreign market mainly to Japan, Italy and U.S.S.R. The raw material, timber, is supplied by the Government of Karnataka either from Forest Depots or extracted from the area allotted to it and the rates for both types of supply are fixed by the Government. During 1982-83, this company produced 1846 cmt of its products as against the production capacity 3,075 cmt. In 1981-82, its production was 2,777 cmt as against the capacity of 4,200 cmt. It provided employment for 164 men and one woman, and paid Rs 67,650 as wages monthly during 1982-83. Its turnover accelerated from Rs 35 lakhs in 1978-79 to 156 lakhs in 1981-82, and its exports from Rs 17 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs 102 lakhs in 1981-82. It implemented extension of production facility by installing additional veneer slicing capacity during the year 1981-82. The company is applying two methods for veneered wood in the plant, viz, the rotary cut and the sliced.

The Company is managed by the Managing Director and is under the control of Board of Directors consisting of nominees of two share

holders, viz., the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation, and the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and seven others. The Managing Director is assisted by senior level managers. Workers and staff club is providing recreational facilities to the employees. The Company offers international customers for inspection of decorative veneers from Indian timbers like teak, rosewood, laurel, poon and others, and selection both at the company's factory at Kavanchur as well as from the company's warehouse in Bombay. For the convenience of international buyers, a large stock of veneers is kept in a warehouse near the Bombay International Airport.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The District has had a number of useful and flourishing small scale and village industries. Many of these industries declined consequent on the disintegration of economic life in villages. The existing small scale industries employ both modern as well as traditional techniques. The main problems of the small scale industries are lack of credit facilities, out-moded techniques, unsatisfactory arrangements for supply of raw materials, lack of marketing facilities, etc. The Central and the State Governments have taken several steps to render help to solve the problems of these industries. The District Industries Centre has taken up comprehensive and systematic study to assess the extent of sickness of industries among the industrial units, and efforts have been made to rehabilitate the sick industries under the nursing programme. A sub-committee for rehabilitation of sick and closed units has been constituted in the district with the General Manager of the District Industries Centre, as convener. This Committee has powers to recommend to the sick industries financial and other assistance. A small scale industrial unit which has registered its name in the Department of Industries and Commerce is given financial assistance and is helped in obtaining scarce and improved raw-materials. It is provided with identification for its products for the purpose of sales. The machineries required are supplied under hire purchase scheme by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation, and the Karnataka State Industries Corporation. The new units are given incentives such as exemption from Octroi and Sales Tax, concession in electricity charges, etc., for a certain period. The Department of Industries and Commerce has advanced loans to them.

The district had 766 registered small scale industrial units in 1983. The capital investment of these industries was Rs 459 lakhs and they employed 6,398 workers. These industries have played a useful role in the economy of the district by providing jobs to the rural and semi-urban area and also by contributing to its wealth.

The taluk-wise break-up of their number as in March 1983 is as follows. Figures given in brackets indicate the number of workers. Ankola 95 (992), Bhatkal 41 (487), Haliyal 75 (392), Honavar 96 (1,042), Karwar 155 (935), Kumta 87 (966), Mundgod 15 (90), Siddapur 17 (82), Sirsi 163 (1292), Supa 9 (45) and Yellapur 13 (75). Total 766 (6,398). The categories of industrial units as in March 1983 are as follows. The figures in brackets indicate the total number of persons employed in each category. Ceramic and glass 65 (1,972), Chemicals 84 (292), Ferrous and Non-ferrous 47 (387), Electrical appliances 15 (65), Food, beverage and tobacco 57 (277), General Engineering 97 (492), Leather and Rubber products 45 (210), Paper, pulp and allied products 12 (110), printing 62 (310), Textiles 35 (112), Wood products 85 (555), Miscellaneous 162 (1,616). Total 766 units (6,398 employees).

Manufacture of Tiles .

Manufacture of tiles is one of the important industries of the district. The main raw materials required for the industry are clay, firewood, water, kerosene oil and rice bran oil or muddy oil. The first three raw-materials are available in abundance in the district. The other raw materials are purchased out of Government quota by permits, through local dealers. Firewood is purchased directly from the Department of Forest and private sources. The raw clay brought to the factory is moulded and compounded well and fed to the de-airing pug mill to make the clay a compact mass. The slug of clay thus extracted is cut to required length, smeared with oil and conveyed to the press. The pressed raw tile is transferred from mould to wooden base and is set on the rack for natural drying under absolute shade. The green tiles are dried in drying racks for a period of one to two weeks depending on the weather conditions. The dried tiles are loaded in a kiln, burnt with firewood for a duration of about 27 hours and allowed to cool for two days. The cooled tiles are unloaded and stored according to their grade.

Before 1883, two kinds of tiles were manufactured viz., pan tiles and pot tiles. Pan tiles were made throughout the district and sold for Rs 3 to Rs 5 per thousand. Pot tiles, measuring 15"×5" and $\frac{1}{4}$ "

thickness were manufactured in Haliyal and Mundgod, and sold for Rs 4 to Rs 5 per thousand. In 1983, there were 14 factories manufacturing tiles in the district of which four factories, including a branch of the North Kanara District Co-operative Tile Factory at Kasarkod, which is working at Mirjan in Kumta taluk, are on co-operative basis, and remaining ten factories are under the control of private entrepreneurs. Employment provided in these factories varies from 35 to 200 persons. The production of tile varies from 15,000 to 48,000 and ridges from 40,000 to 1,15,000 per year. Marketing facilities for the product is spread all over Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarath States.

Fishery Industry

Fishing is an important occupation of the fisher folk. The mechanisation of fishing was introduced in 1955 by Somu Rumiya Thandel of Karwar and U. A. Havaladar of Kumta. During 1982-83, about 5,000 local boats, 500 modern trawlers, 100 Purse-seine boats and 400 local net boats were engaged in fishing. Tadri, Kagal Hini, Kasarkod, Tenginundi and Bhatkal are having the Boat Landing Yards. About 17 Ice Plants, five cold storage plants, three freezing plants and three frozen storages are helping the fishery activities.

The Karnataka Fishery Development Corporation has opened a Fish Manure Factory at Karwar. Besides this, Ismail Sidayabba and Company, Arga, B. N. S. Manure and Oil Factory, Kodi Beer Industries, Harwada and Shankar Annappa Mogera, Bhatkal are engaged in fish manure and fish oil pressing activities. The North Kanara District Marketing Federation has taken up the canning of fishes. The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., Karwar, Binaga Ice and Cold Storage, Pvt. Ltd., Binaga, Shashank Sea Foods, Kasarkod and Honavar are engaging in exports of marine fish and products. During 1982-83, there were 17 Fish Boat Building units in the district, of which nine are in Karwar taluk, seven in Honavar taluk, and one in Bhatkal taluk. In 1983 the production was 241 million tonnes of ice, 25 million tonnes of frozen fish, 440 million tonnes of frozen storage and 297.5 million tonnes of cold storage per day.

Ship Breaking Industry

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, has established the ship breaking units at Karwar, Tadri and Malpe Ports in 1984 to dismantle the old

non-profitable ships and supply scraps to steel mills. This industry provides adequate employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labourers and supplies scraps to the re-rolling mill. The Government of India has accorded approval for purchasing second-hand ships of foreign countries through Metal Scrap Trading Corporation of India for dismantling. The long coastal line, sufficient number of ports and the adequate labour potential have stimulated the entrepreneurs to set up ship breaking yards. At present Auto and General Engineering Company, New Delhi, S.S. Steels, New Delhi and Age Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Karwar, have opened their yards at Karwar Port. Karnataka Marine Salvage Company Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore, Jawandmal Dhannamal, Bombay, have their yards at Tadri port. S.S. Steels, New Delhi, of Karwar port have procured a ship of 4,572 L D T and started the dismantling work. Auto and General Engineering Company has purchased a ship of 5,940 L D T and brought to its yard, for breaking. Each of these yards is expected to provide employment for 200 persons. The first ship taken up for breaking at Karwar was in January, 1984.

Food, Beverages and Tobacco: There were 57 small scale industrial units under the category of food, beverages and tobacco industries in the district during 1983-84. The total capital investment in them was Rs 34 lakhs and the number of persons employed in them was 277. These industries are scattered throughout the district and are manufacturing oil, oil-cake, pepperments, coffee powder, bakery products, biscuits, pickles, aerated water, etc. They are also engaged in decorticating of groundnuts, fruit processing, paddy milling and hulling, roasting and crushing of cashew, banana drying, sea foods freezing, manufacturing boiled and beaten rice, beedi-rolling, etc.

Chemical Industries: There were 84 units engaged in the production of chemicals engaging 292 workers with a total of Rs 20 lakhs as capital investment in 1983. They are manufacturing paraffin wax candles, soap chips and bars, aminoplast, plastic articles, ink and gum, polythene bags, french polish, detergent washing powder, kaolin, etc.

Paper, pulp and allied products: In 1983, there were 12 units engaged in manufacture of paper, pulp and allied products in the district. The total investment of these units was Rs 15 lakhs and they employed about 110 persons. Bamboos received from the forests

of the district are chipped and cooked to form pulp. It is washed and bleached. The rag pulp made out of hosiery cuttings, tailor-cuttings and ground-waste paper are mixed with pulp and for making paper, straw-boards, toys, etc. Paper envelopes, paper bags and note books are the important items manufactured by these units.

Leather and rubber products: Units of leather and rubber production are scattered throughout the district. They are manufacturing rubber products liker-stamps and are also engaged in tyre-retreading and tyre repairing. Leather goods like footwear and suit cases are produced by them. In 1983, about 45 units having about 210 workers and Rs 25 lakhs of capital investment, were engaged in the leather and rubber products in the district.

Wood Industry: The forests of the Uttara Kannada district have helped in establishing some important industries like paper mills, saw mills, plywood manufacturing units, wood carving, boat building, manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, carts, etc. In 1983, about 85 units, having about 555 workers and Rs 45 lakhs as capital investment were engaged in wood crafts. They are scattered throughout the district and are manufacturing paper, plywood, sandal and rosewood carving, photo frame, furniture, wooden bobbins, straw board and care board, matches, household furniture and the building material like door frames, etc. The saw mills cut wood to various sizes and also do planing if required. A few small-size units are engaged in the production of carts. Many proprietors of the saw mills are dealers in timber.

General Engineering Units: The engineering industries are found mostly in and around the district and taluk headquarters. They are manufacturing RCC pipes, agricultural implements, steel furnitures, trunks, iron pots, window grills, wheel bolts, nuts, electrical goods, water tanks, knives, buckets, autorickshaw parts, etc. In addition, job works, auto repairing, battery charging, motor re-winding and repairs, radio servicing, cycle assembling and such other types of works are also undertaken. In 1983, about 97 units, providing employment for about 492 persons were engaged in engineering works in the district.

Printing Press: The printing establishments are scattered throughout the district. Most of them are power operated and employ three to four persons each. They generally undertake job works like printing of account books, bill books, exercise books, marriage

invitations, hand bills and labels, They also undertake printing and publishing of novels, and other literature, diaries, calendars and local newspapers. In 1983, about 62 units having 310 employees with a total of Rs 30 lakhs as capital investment, were engaged in printing works in the district.

Ferrous and Non-ferrous works: In 1983, about 47 units with a total of Rs 20 lakhs as capital investment employing 292 persons, were engaged in the manufacture of copper and brass utensils, copper nails, ore processing, factory spare parts, automobile parts, agricultural implements, moulding rings, domestic utensils, non-ferrous fittings and castings, machine fabrications, steel products and the like.

Ceramics and Glass Industries: In 1983, about 65 units, having 1,972 workers and with Rs 90 lakhs as capital, investment, were engaged in ceramic and glass industries in the district. These industries have been scattered throughout the district and are manufacturing glass wares, mirrors, wind screens, frames, pipes, mosaic tile frame and artistic pottery works.

Sericulture

Sericulture has been introduced in Uttara Kannada under the Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP), during the year 1979-80. The soil and climatic conditions of the district are stated to be good for cultivation of mulberry and development of sericulture. As on 31st March, 1984, there were 476 farmers in 359 villages engaged in mulberry cultivation in the district. The area under mulberry plantation was 591.35 acres (239.5 ha); of this, 560.35 acres come under the WGDP and remaining 31.00 acres come in the non-Western Ghat taluks. About 65,689 layings were brushed, about 53,113 layings were harvested and 17,952.2 kg of cocoons were procured with an average of 30.4 kg per disease-free layings (DFLs). There were three extension centres functioning at Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur in the district. Nine chauki rearing centres under the WGDP were functioning at Sirsi, Hegdekatta, Banavasi, Ankola, Kumta, Siddapur, Honavar, Yellapur and Karwar; and two centres in non-Western Ghat taluks were functioning at Haliyal and Mundgod. About 17 candidates were trained in sericulture under the WGDP, seven bio-gas plants were functioning and four plants were under progress during 1983-84. Total expenditure incurred on sericulture extension in the district as on March, 1984 was about Rs 5,25,063 and the amount of subsidy granted

was about Rs 41,311. Details of expenditure and subsidy under different plans and schemes were as follows

<i>Plans and Schemes</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs)</i>	<i>Subsidy (Rs)</i>
District Plan Scheme	6,000.00	4,000.00
Grainage Seed Commercial (Non-Plan)	24,516.85	—
Karnataka Sericulture Project Plan	38,821.45	—
Special Component Plan (State Sector)	7,007.50	6,400.00
Special Component Plan (Central Sector)	4,936.05	4,518.20
Tasar Development Programme	70,003.99	—
III Farm Plan Schemes	54,056.12	—
Western Ghat Development Programme	2,54,515.72	—
II Grainage Non-Plan	4,114.80	—
III Farm Non-Plan	22,893.47	—
Cocoon Market and Range Non-Plan	12,803.70	—
Small Farmers Development Agency	26,393.00	26,393.00
Total	5,26,062.67	41,311.20

Source: Assistant Director of Sericulture, Sirsi.

The taluk-wise area in hectares and number of villages in brackets in each taluk where mulberry is introduced are as follows: Ankola 23.1 (22), Bhatkal 0.41 (1), Honavar 17.9 (24), Karwar 8.24 (16), Kumta 19.04 (20), Siddapur 21.10 (40), Sirsi 115.02 (180), Supa 3.7 (4) and Yellapur 18.31 (37), Haliyal 0.81 (2) and Mundgod 11.75 (13). Total 339.5 ha and 359 villages.

Hotel Industry

The developmental aspects of hotel industry are related to the inter-district business activities and also tourist potential. The district is not having enough boarding, lodging and restaurants to cater to the requirements of businessmen and tourists. Only a few hotels that conform to the modern standards are found at Karwar, Sirsi, Honavar and Dandeli. In rural areas most of the restaurants are without modern facilities and hygienic standards. There is wide scope for establishing a number of hotels and small restaurants as there are innumerable spots of tourist importance. This has immense employment potential too. The Kamath Chain of hotels spread all over South India is owned by men from this district. In the rural

areas, the hotel units are very small and their equipments are obsolete. At times they are "one-man shows". The restaurants in towns have a better appearance and are equipped with better furniture and utensils. In the big restaurants the number of persons employed varies with the size of the establishment and also with the number of customers patronising it. There can be separate workers to prepare snacks, mix-beverages, suppliers and cleaners.

The total number of hotels and eating houses in the district as in March 1984, registered under the Shops and Commercial establishment Act, are 357 providing employment for 1,147 persons. The minimum wages for employment in hotels and restaurants have been fixed and revised by Government. The minimum wages for the lowest category is Rs 9.50 per day and highest is Rs 500.00 per month. Only information from following individual towns was received in this office, and the number of employees in them is given in brackets.

Ankola 29 (165), Bhatkal 38 (90), Dandeli 57 (256), Gokarn 46 (140), Haliyal 8 (62), Honavar 37 (97), Karwar 58 (379), Kumta 43 (260), Mundgod 31 (122), Siddapur 42 (125), Sirsi 73 (296), Yellapur 33 (68).

Miscellaneous industries: The total number of miscellaneous small scale industries in the district in 1983 were 162. The capital investment of them was Rs 97 lakhs. They provided employment for about 1616 workers. They are engaged in the manufacture of shell lime, agarbatti, tiles, ivory and horn articles, coconut shell powder, grass and coir ropes, chalk-crayon, beds and cushions, stone polishing, stone crushing, photography and developing, lime burning, tooth powder manufacturing, etc. About 35 units with Rs 45 lakhs as capital investment and with 112 persons working were engaged in textile units in 1983. They were manufacturing ready-made garments and handloom fabric. Besides this, they also undertake dyeing and printing, fabrication and repair works.

Industrial Estates

Industrial estates have been established in various parts of the district. They provide ready-built work space, roads and other communication facilities, water and power connections, etc. The industrial estates at Dandeli and Sirsi are functioning in the district with 7.5 hectares and 8.00 hectares of area respectively. During 1982, six industrial sheds and 11 plots (out of 27 plots) have been allotted to entrepreneurs and 10 more sheds were under construction

at Dandeli. In Sirsi eight sheds and 12 plots (out of 39 plots) have been allotted and ten sheds were under construction. The Government has acquired eight hectares of land at Manki village, Kumta taluk and 24 hectares at Binaga, Karwar taluk for the purpose. Acquisition of land is being initiated in every taluk headquarters and other important industrial centres for setting up of industrial estates in the district.

Artisan Training Institute

In order to provide training facilities to the rural artisans and to rejuvenate the rural industries, the Artisan Training Institute at Kumta and a Branch at Honavar were established in 1959. They are providing training in cane and bamboo, coir craft and blacksmithy at Kumta and coir crafts at Honavar. During the period of in-service training, a sum of Rs 40 is paid as stipend to each trainee for the first 18 months and Rs 50 for each of the remaining six months. They lay emphasis on providing training to the traditional artisans in the use of improved tools and equipments and enable them to rely on their industry. The craft-wise strength of trainees from 1978-79 to 1982-83 were, 19 girls in coir, 16 girls in cane and bamboo and four boys in blacksmithy at Kumta, 30 girls in coir at Honavar in 1978-79; 11 girls in coir, 15 girls in cane and bamboo and one boy in blacksmithy at Kumta and 27 girls at Honavar in 1979-80; 16 girls in coir, 15 girls in cane and bamboo and 10 boys in blacksmithy at Kumta and 15 girls at Honavar in 1980-81; eight girls in coir and nine girls in cane and bamboo at Kumta and 16 girls in coir at Honavar in 1981-82 and five girls in coir, 12 girls in cane and bamboo and two boys in blacksmithy at Kumta and nine girls in coir at Honavar during 1982-83. The statement below shows the total value of goods produced, raw materials consumed and finished goods of the two institutes sold from 1978-79 to 1982-83.

Year	Goods produced Rs	Raw-material consumed Rs	Finished goods sold Rs
1978-79	8,006.20	6,532.00	9,559.17
1979-80	11,040.00	8,300.00	12,536.45
1980-81	6,946.79	5,720.69	8,097.94
1981-82	6,107.40	4,492.25	5,054.82
1982-83	5,127.70	3,649.82	5,180.57

Source : Artisan Training Institute, Kumta.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Khadi and Village Industries of the district generally use locally available raw materials. The Central Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Khadi and Village Industries Board help these industries. The latter body established under the Khadi and Village Industries Act of 1966, undertakes several development programmes. It is giving assistance to many units engaged in village industries pertaining to oil, pottery, soap, hand-made paper, bee-keeping, cane and bamboo works, leather industry, carpentry and blacksmithy, village lime industry, processing of cereals and pulses, khadi industry, etc. The details of financial assistance given to such units in the district during 1982-83 to 1984-85 are as given in the table on p. 415 and table on p. 416 show the taluk-wise number of Khadi and Village Industrial units during 1983.

Statement showing the total number of registered units, value of goods produced and employment as in 1982-83

Name of the Industry	No. of Units Registered	Production value (in Rs)	Employment	
			Full-time	Part-time
Processing of cereals and pulses	19	1,21,410	19	25
Village oil industry	1	30,906	1	—
Village pottery	19	9,15,021	147	08
Non-Edible oil & Soap	4	1,09,299	19	364
Hand-made paper	1	0,35,170	12	—
Bee-keeping	6	4,62,384	48	1,130
Cane & Bamboo industry	2	15,860	01	30
Leather Industry	20	8,64,320	103	21
Carpentry & blacksmithy	7	9,01,617	50	—
Gur & khandasari	10	65,000	—	450
Village lime industry	10	1,50,000	20	12
Khadi industry	1	—	02	—
Total	100	36,70,987	422	2,040

Gobar Gas Plants

One of the activities encouraged by the Khadi and Village Industries sector is popularisation of 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

Statement showing the disbursement of loans and grants to the Khadi and Village Industries of Uttara Kannada during 1982-83 to 1984-85

Name of the Industry	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Loan Rs	Grant Rs	Loan Rs	Grant Rs	Loan Rs	Grant Rs
Processing of Cereals and Pulses	28,800	—	1,57,800	12,500	25,500	2,500
Non-Edible Oil & Soap	50,000	—	63,000	3,000	1,03,400	12,800
Pottery	5,01,450	25,550	63,700	42,700	4,22,050	89,150
Cane & Bamboo	—	—	—	—	8,800	800
Bee-Keeping	39,150	16,950	75,525	61,975	17,925	58,575
Hand-made Paper	50,000	—	—	—	—	—
Cottage Match	—	—	13,000	6,700	—	—
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	49,600	24,400	50,000	—	1,53,200	73,100
Marketing	—	—	5,000	5,000	—	—
Village Leather	47,250	5,250	6,000	—	36,500	2,500
Gur & Khandasari	—	—	67,200	8,400	—	—
Total	7,66,250	72,150	5,01,225	1,40,275	7,67,375	2,39,425

Source : Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore.

Statement showing the Taluk-wise number of Khadi and Village Industrial units that received category-wise assistance upto 31-3-1983 in the Uttara Kannada District

Name of the Industry	Taluk-wise units assisted											Hali- yal Total
	Kar- war	An- kola	Kumta	Hona- var	Bhat- kal	Sidda- pur	Sirsi pur	Yella- pur	Mund- god	Supa	Hali- yal	
Processing of cereals & pulses	05	12	08	04	06	03	—	01	—	—	02	41
Village oil industry	—	01	—	03	01	—	01	—	—	—	—	06
Fibre industry	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01
Village pottery	01	05	05	01	—	02	01	01	—	—	04	20
Non-edible oil & soap industry	—	03	03	01	—	—	02	—	—	—	—	09
Cottage match industry	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01
Hand-made paper	—	—	01	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02
Bee-keeping	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	01	—	—	—	09
Lime industry	03	01	04	01	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	10
Cane & bamboo industry	—	01	01	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	03
Leather industry	08	01	05	02	—	02	03	02	—	—	02	25
Carpentry & blacksmithy	01	—	01	02	—	01	02	01	—	—	01	11
Gur & Khandasari	01	01	—	02	07	02	—	01	—	—	—	14
Gobar gas	—	—	01	—	03	—	—	01	—	—	—	05
Other societies	01	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	01	01	—	04
Khadi industry	—	—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	01
Marketing	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01
Grand Total	21	27	31	20	19	14	10	08	03	01	09	163

Government has sanctioned 25 per cent subsidy on the estimated cost of each plant in order to encourage the rural people to have plants. Technical guidance and supervision for construction and maintenance of these plants are provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

As on 31st March 1983, there were 616 *gobar* gas units in the district, the taluk-wise break-up being as follows: Ankola 9, Bhatkal 18, Haliyal 11, Honavar 120, Karwar 13, Kumta 115, Mundgod 28, Siddapur 63, Sirsi 149, Supa (Joida) 43, Yellapur 47; total 616. About five *gobar* gas units have drawn Rs 10,250 as loan and Rs 1,200 as grant upto March 1983 from the Khadi and Village Industries Board since its inception.

Astra oven diffusion programme: Astra Ovens are designed by the Astra team of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This wood burning smokeless oven saves about 60 per per cent of firewood and also the time for cooking. The approximate cost of the oven is Rs 150 and the Government is giving Rs 50 as subsidy to each under NPDC Programme. The training for Astra Oven was imparted for a period of 12 days in all the taluks in batches of 16 each. The total number of ovens in the district at the end of March 1985 are 3,300 and their taluk-wise break-up figures are: Ankola 200, Bhatkal 300, Haliyal 200, Honavar 300, Karwar 300, Kumta 500, Mundgod 200, Siddapur 400, Sirsi 700, Supa 100 and Yellapur 100.

Apiary Industry

Apiary (bee-keeping) industry is popular in *Malnad* districts of the State. There are four varieties of bees found in Uttara Kannada district, viz., Rock-bee or *Apis dorsata*, Indian bee or *Apis indica*, little bee or *Apis flora* and Dammer bee or *Melipona*. The first variety is usually found in high forests and are very ferocious. The Indian bee is domesticated and hived. The last variety is also reared in pots by some individuals because of the high medicinal value of the honey collected by this bee. The little bee is not domesticated since its yield is very low. Bee-keeping was introduced in this district, in 1939, by the All India Village Industries Corporation. Since then this industry has developed and supplied adequate quantity of honey on orders from Bombay, Pune, Belgaum, Hubli, Dharwad and other places. Apiary is being practised in all the taluks in Uttara Kannada district. About eight co-operative societies and one registered instituon functioning in this district have received

Rs 4,17,250 as loan and Rs 10,18,500 as grant since their inception up to 31st March 1983. They provided full time employment for 48 persons and part-time employment for 1,130 persons, and produced honey worth of Rs 4,62,384 during the year 1982-83.

The number of artisans engaged in important village and cottage industries in the district are as follows: 1) Carpenters 872, 2) Blacksmiths 352, 3) Potters 358, 4) Cobblers 518, 5) Stone Carvers (Sculptors) 11, 6) Metal Workers 2, 7) Wood Carvers (Sandal) 155, 8) Painters 3, 9) Basket-makers (Cane and Bamboo) 1,023, 10) Gold and Silversmiths 685, 11) Coil Workers 111, 12) Weavers 75, 13) Dhobis 10, 14) Barbers 50, 15) Oil Extractors 3, 16) Tailors 368, 17) Florists 14, 18) Others 1,196; total 5,806 (Source: District Industries Centre, Karwar).

Gram Seva Samiti

Uttara Kannada District Gram Seva Samiti, Ankola (1944), registered under Public Trust Act and the Companies Act with a capital of Rs 32,000 was formed by donors as life members and trustees who managed it. Now the constitution has been amended, providing participation opportunities for the working artisans in the board of management. Freedom fighters from the district like Timmappa Nayak and Vaman Hodke took initiative in starting it. This is the only institution of Khadi and Village industries in the district. Even though Uttara Kannada district is non-cotton growing area, the Samiti started khadi production in Ankola Taluk in 1944 with 100 traditional *charkas* and highest achievements upto 1955 were Rs 6,000 valued yarn, Rs 12,000 valued khadi and Rs 12,000 valued sales per year. Wooden and steel frame Ambar Charkas were introduced in this centre in 1957 and 1968 respectively. Now it has expanded its Khadi and Village Industries activities in 55 villages. Khadi bedsheets produced in this centre of 155 cm width, D T designs in white khadi, matty chikkans, etc., are in great demand from the Railways. Improved implements like hank sizing, longwarps and motion looms have been introduced, and this increased the earnings of the spinners and weavers. It provides employment opportunities to the poor, including the widows and the decrepits, at their door steps.

It performs all processes of the leather industry right from collection of carcasses, curing of hides, tanning and manufacture of foot-wears since 1961 with an annual turnover of Rs 5 lakhs.

It conducts demonstrations of new processes of production with the assistance of the Central Leather Technological Institute at Madras. It supplied leather goods to Government departments, public undertakings, ammunition shops, etc. It also produces organic manures such as bone meal out of the remains of the carcasses.

The Samiti has recently started the bee-keeping industry with one model apiary of 75 bee-boxes and 200 bee-colonies in the surrounding villages. It collects honey produced in the district through bee-keepers' co-operative societies and arranges for its processing and marketing through the Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha at Bengeri, Hubli, since 25 years. About 10,000 kg of honey is annually procured and sold. To provide additional employment to bee-keepers the Samiti has taken up the production of plates, cups, etc., out of areca leaves (*hale*) as they are in great demand. The Samiti has four machines for this industry and earns Rs 40,000 annually. The waste of this industry is used for the manufacture of hand-made paper. The institution has brought out a number of publications in Kannada on khadi and village industries. In 1983-84, the Samiti's total production was worth Rs 10.66 lakhs. sales Rs 9.96 lakhs, people directly employed 450, indirectly 350. The average annual income of an artisan is Rs 6,149 and Rs 4,232 in the Baad and the Bankikodla centres respectively. The daily wage earnings of each artisan is Rs 23.40 and Rs 20.80 respectively. The lowest wage earnings of a weaver is Rs 10.40 per day and spinner is Rs 3.60 to Rs 4.50 per day. It runs a mini rice mill at Bilgi.

Other Cottage and Village Industries

Blacksmithy: The traditional carpenters themselves do the work of blacksmithy in the district. Every village carpenter caters to the needs of the village in respect of iron implements. Small *karkhanas* doing entirely blacksmithy are to be found at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Siddapur. Here they repair the sugar cane crushers and other smithy works like welding, repairs, etc. These are mostly self-owned and self-managed. These smiths take orders for preparing agricultural implements such as plough share, spade, cart and water wheels, sickle, etc. The agriculturists take the raw materials for the articles they want and get them prepared on payment of contracted wages. An agricultural family pays annually a fixed quantity of paddy to the blacksmith who prepares all implements and tools, required by the family during the year and repairs them. The blacksmiths also prepare knives, pad-locks,

sickles, etc. During 1982-83, there were seven blacksmithy and carpentry societies providing employment for 10 artisans and produced goods worth Rs 9,01,617. These societies have drawn Rs 3,37,350 as loan and Rs 76,030 as grant since their inception, to 31st March 1983.

Cane and Bamboo Industry: The workers engaged in cane and bamboo industry are mostly known as Medars. They are to be found in Nandangadda, Karwar, Ankola, Gokarn, Kumta, Honavar, Haliyal, Malgi, etc. They generally prepare bamboo mats, cane baskets, cane chairs, etc. During 1982-83, there were two Co-operative units which produced Rs 15,860 worth articles, and drew Rs 26,125 loan and Rs 10,125 grant from Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Carpentry: Carpentry is being pursued in almost all villages. The village carpenter is mostly engaged in preparing agricultural implements, household and building materials. In prominent centres like Sadashivgad, Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Sirsi, furniture and other articles are also produced. The carpenters are mostly Hindu Vishwakarmas and Christians. Of late others are also taking interest in the craft, especially in wood turning and furniture making. Boats, carts, bee-boxes, motor body building, etc., are undertaken both by individual carpenters or a group or by the *karkhanas*. Carpentry work is also done on co-operative basis, and some societies undertake both carpentry and blacksmithy work.

Another group of wood workers are Gudigars who are engaged in the production of sandal wood and rose wood images and other works of art. There are three co-operative societies of these craftsmen at Kumta, Sirsi and Honavar, and they supply raw materials of the craftsmen and arrange for marketing.

Coir Industry: Coir industry has a great potentiality for development since coconut plantations are abundant in the coastal areas and on river banks. This is the part-time work of the petty land-holders, tenants, and hereditary occupation of the sub-caste known as Bhandaris, Namadharis, Christians, etc. Coir is extracted by reeling the coconut husk. In Honavar area a few middle men have taken to the sale of coir products as business and there is a weekly coir shandy at the town. In other places concerns are managed independently as a spare time occupation. The prominent working centres are Honavar, Gangavali, Tadri, Aversa, Chendiye and

Kodibag. Women attend to the work of beating the retted husk into coir and spinning the yarn. Tools used are different in different processes. Improved types of tools used are willowing machines for clearing coir, spinning wheels for spinning yarn and rope making machines. Processes of production take place when coconut husk is retted under mud for six to twelve months, retted husks are beaten and coir is extracted. After cleaning coir on willowing machine, coir is spun into yarn either by hand or spinning wheels, making rope by hand or machine. Yarn and rope are the main products for the production of matting, foot rugs, hand bags, etc.

Copper and brasssmithy: The centres of this craft are Kumta and Honavar. The sub-castes engaged in this industry are Namadharis and Muslims. There are *karkhanas* which employ workers on piece work basis and market the produce. The owner of the *karkhana* supplies the workers raw materials like metal sheets, etc., to work at his own house. A copper smiths' co-operative society at Kumta is the biggest centre for this industry in the district.

Goldsmithy: Goldsmithy is an industry mostly carried on by the hereditary workers known as Daivajnya Brahmanas who are scattered all along the coastal line and mostly centred in Baad and Kadwad near Karwar, Aversa, Kumta and Haldipur. Other villages too have one or two families of these. Their establishments are mostly self-owned and self-managed. Aversa is famous for gilded articles, from where thousands of pairs of ear rings are being exported to Bombay, Bangalore, Hyderabad, etc. Since goldsmiths are working against orders and wages, large capital is not necessary. Some prepare ready-made ornaments and keep the same for sale. A co-operative society of this artisans has been organised at Aversa. It provides raw materials and gets article prepared and sells them to the wholesale merchants.

Lime Industry: Lime industry is carried on by Uppars. They collect oyster shells and burn them in kilns and prepare lime. It is a seasonal occupation limited to the period between November to April every year. Apart from the Uppars some persons from the Nadavar and Namadhari communities also take to this profession at Tadri, Sanikatta, Gokarn and Nandangadda. The main centres of this industry are Honavar, Kumta, Karki, Madangeri, Hegde, Haldipur, Mudgeri, Nandangadda, etc. As the industry is seasonal, the workers

take to stone cutting and masonry during the rainy season. The establishments are self-owned and self-managed by the heads of the families.

During 1982-83 about ten units of village lime industry have provided full-time employment to 20 and part-time employment to 12 produced Rs 1,50,000 worth lime. They have also drawn Rs 44,000 as loan and Rs 18,500 as grant upto March 1983 from the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Oil Pressing: Oil is pressed mainly from coconut and *undi* seed. Though the *ganas* (indigenous oil press) continue to exist, oil extraction is being gradually taken over by mechanised mills and this cottage industry is rapidly declining. Oil is extracted from the oil seeds supplied by the customers. The village *ganas* are working mostly to meet the needs of the villages. *Undi* seed is still pressed by village *ganas*. The workers engaged in this industry are mostly of the to Ganiga caste and Christians. The main centres where these persons are to be found are Sadashivgad, Ankola, Bankikodla and Karki. Individual workers are also found scattered in villages in other parts, mostly on the coastline. Some of the village oil pressers have drawn a total of Rs 57,050 loan and Rs 19,705 grant upto 31st March 1983 from the Khadi and Village Industries Board, since its inception. In Ankola taluk, the Keni Co-operative Society produced Rs 30,906 worth oil during 1982-83

Pottery: Unglazed pottery work is carried on by the hereditary workers called Kumbars throughout the district. The workers employed in this industry carry on agriculture during rainy season as the pottery work is carried on from November to May end. Prominent centres in this industry are Halkar, Kajalli, Vanalli, Kekkar, Baad, Valgalli, Karki, Haldipur Bengre, Mundolli, Haliyal, Kumbarkop, Chendiye and Majali. They prepare all types of country vessels, and bricks and tiles. Tiles and bricks are manufactured against orders received from the customers. Fancy crockeries are in great demand. Some of the co-operative societies and individual artisans in this industry so far have drawn Rs 15,40,555 loans and Rs 66,925 grant upto 31st March 1983, from the Khadi and Village Industries Board since its inception. About 19 units have provided 147 part-time employment and produced Rs 9,15,921 worth goods during the year 1982-83.

Tanning and Leather work: Tanning and leather work are

undertaken by the Chamars, who do tanning and leather working. Shoe makers purchase raw-hides from the flayers known as Bhangis, tan them personally and use them for their work. Leather is also procured from Hubli and Dharwad. The crome and other fine leather required are also procured from outside. The Dhors at Haliyal who are purely tanners are better off than the Chamars. About 20 units providing full-time employment to 103 and part-time employment to 21, and producing Rs 8,64,320 worth goods during the year 1982-83, have drawn Rs 3,13,100 as loan and Rs 59,000 as grant upto 31st March 1983 from the Khadi and Village Industries Board since its inception.

Miscellaneous: Other cottage industries in this district are processing of cereals and pulses, handloom weaving, hand-made paper, match industry, gur and *khandasari*, non-edible oil and soap, dyeing and printing, button and horn work, preparing fire works, etc. Buttons and horn works are also in demand. During 82-83 there were 18 units of processing of cereals and pulses which employed 19 full time workers and 25 part-time workers and produced Rs 1,21,410 worth goods. They have drawn an amount of Rs 10,83,875 as loan and Rs 65,221 as grant upto 31st March 1983 from the Khadi and Village Industries Board since inception. Registered artisans of non-edible oil and soap industry are four in number and they employed 19 full-time workers and 364 part-time workers during 1982-83 and produced goods worth Rs 1,09,299. They have drawn an amount of Rs 3,68,000 as loan and Rs 27,670 as grant upto 31st March 1983 from the Board. Gur and *khandasari* is another important cottage industry in this district. They are ten in number and received Rs 54,540 as loan and Rs 10,800 as grant from the Board upto 1983, and they provided part-time employment to 450 and produced goods worth Rs. 65,000 during 1982-83. Adarsha Gramodyoga Sangha, Keni, Ankola Taluk, has started production of matches. It has drawn Rs 91,000 as loan and Rs 4,200 as grant upto 31st March 1983 from the Board. Khadi sales Depot of Siddapur has drawn Rs 1,15,572 as loan and Rs 28,145 as grant from the Board upto March 1983. Registered hand-made paper units in the district are two in number and they have drawn Rs 3,50,000 as loan and Rs 10,500 as grant upto March 1983 from the Board. Other than these industries, fishing in the coastal area, beedi rolling and wood cutting throughout the district have been providing employment opportunities to many.

heavy debts from generation to generation. This sorry state of affairs called for immediate intervention of the Government with several legislative measures.

Earlier Relief Measures

Much before the introduction of Bombay Money Lenders Act 1946 to regulate the functioning of money lending, the Government used to provide financial assistance to agriculturists under the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883 and Agriculturists' Loans Act 1884 for purchase of seeds, cattle and to undertake permanent improvement measures. According to the available data, loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, amounted to Rs 13,200 for 1895-96 as against Rs 15,500 and Rs 22,950 in the preceding two years. The loans granted under 1884 Act amounted Rs 675 for 1895-96, which was further increased to Rs 17,746 by 1899-1900; during 1904-05 under the Act of 1894, the advances made to the cultivators in the district was of Rs 22,592; while the advances made under 1883 Act was of Rs 4,275. By 1920-22, the amount of relief provided to the cultivators was of Rs 17,609 as agriculturists loan and Rs 6,450 for land improvement. The rate of interest for both types of loans was 5½ per cent. However, it was one per cent less under wells and tanks scheme. *Tagai* loans were also granted to the agriculturists for sinking of wells, purchase of bullocks and for other land improvement activities. The total amount of *tagai* loans granted during 1946-47, 1947-48 and in the next year was of Rs 1.52, 2.72 and Rs 4.65 lakhs respectively. The amount of *tagai* loan granted in the district for 1973-74 was Rs 8.59 lakhs as against Rs 12.70, 3.57 and 2.17 lakhs for the preceding three years respectively. At present the practice of granting *tagai* loans is done away with since institutional finance is expected to substitute it.

Agricultural Debtors Relief Act: Even before the passing of the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946, with a view to reducing the inflated volume of indebtedness of genuine agriculturists so as to bring it reasonably within their capacity to repay, the then Government of Bombay had enacted the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act 1939. The Act, first introduced on an experimental basis confining to one or two taluks of the district, was subsequently made applicable to the whole of the district by making amendments in 1945 and 1947. However, the scope of the Act was restricted to debts not exceeding Rs 15,000.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

If agriculture and industries represent productive activities banking and financial institutions facilitate the growth of production by mobilising financial resources and granting of credit to the needy sections of the economy. At the same time, trade and commerce, provide facilities for distribution of goods and services. As in the case of other districts of the State, in the District of Uttara Kannada also, the socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers, agricultural and forest labourers, craftsmen and fishermen in general are far from satisfactory. This, among other things, is due to non-availability of adequate and cheap institutional credit and poor facilities of marketing, storage, etc.

BANKING AND FINANCE

As per old records, about 100 years ago no class had a monopoly of money lending in the district. All who had money, lent it, including even *Kalavantis* or dancing girls. People pledged their own selves or members of their own family, giving rise to bonded labour. Such pledging, though common among the lower castes, was not uncommon even among higher castes like Havyaks. The early interest usually charged was ranging between 6 to 12 per cent on good security without possession and from 3 to 6 per cent with possession. When landlords used to provide their tenants with seeds, it was to be returned soon after the harvest with 50 per cent interest (in kind) over the quantity lent. In many cases the creditors used to exploit the debtors taking undue advantage of the helplessness and ignorance of the loanees by adopting dubious ways and usurious practices. As a result of this a large number of families were oppressed under

The Bombay Money Lenders Act 1946: The Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946, brought into operation from November 1947, aimed at regulating the transactions of Money Lenders by eliminating malpractices and to make the credit facilities available to the needy borrowers both in urban and rural areas, on fair terms and at reasonable rates of interest. Some of the salient features incorporated under the Act were 1) Licensing of Money Lenders; 2) Maintenance of accounts in the prescribed forms, submission of statement of accounts of loans and annual statements; and 3) Limitations on the maximum rates of interest i.e., 9% per annum for secured loans and 12% for unsecured loans as existed in July, 1952. During 1948-49, there were 14 licensed money-lenders in the district and their total advances accounted to Rs 2.18 lakhs as against Rs 1.50 lakhs in the previous year. During the year of States Reorganisation (1956-57), there were 23 money-lenders in the district and majority of them (15) were in Sirsi taluk alone and the total amount advanced by them was Rs 8.03 lakhs comprising Rs 5.05 lakhs for traders and the rest for non-traders.

New Acts: After Reorganisation, uniform and more comprehensive legislative 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 passed and they came into effect from 1st April, 1965. Under the provisions of these Acts, money-lenders and pawn-brokers are required to obtain licenses and are expected to submit their periodical returns to the controlling authorities. The present maximum rate of interest chargeable by money-lenders is 18 per cent simple interest on secured loans, while it is 21 per cent on unsecured. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the State level and the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies at the district level function as Registrar General and Registrars of Money Lenders respectively. At present, the trade centres in the district continue to be centres of professional money-lenders and pawn-brokers in the district. More concentration of money-lenders is found in Karwar followed by Sirsi, Ankola and Siddapur. During 1977-78, there were 44 licensed Money Lenders in the district and of them, 17 were in Karwar followed by Sirsi (13), as against 34 and 37 total money lenders in the district during 1976-77 and 1975-79 respectively. During 1983-84, the total number of money lenders and pawn brokers in the district was 57 and they had advanced Rs 18.40 lakhs as against 28 money lenders and pawn brokers who had advanced Rs 4.29 lakhs during 1980-81.

Rural Indebtedness

It is difficult to collect information on the indebtedness of an individual or group, since indebtedness is generally considered as a social stigma. However during 1961 Census operation, two typical villages of the district, Haldipur from the coastal area and Banavasi from *malnad* area were selected for the purpose of village survey monographs.

Haldipur: Of the 530 households, mainly comprising of Halakki Vokkals (188 houses), Namadharis (53 houses), and Harkanthas (93 houses), and others, most of these were indebted either to institutions or individual to the extent of Rs 68,440 and the average debt per household was Rs 330, and *per capita* indebtedness for the entire village was Rs 25. The survey also showed that borrowing was more (69%) in the households with higher income group because of good credit worthiness. According to the occupation group, it was found that non-cultivating fishermen owe nearly 24.3% of the total debts and households cultivating less than three acres each owed about 52% of the total debt. Thus, it is found that the incidence of indebtedness was more among the fishermen and it was mainly due to fish famine in 1961 and 1962. Regarding the sources of loan, the survey indicated that of the total debts nearly 30% was provided by co-operatives and about 9.3% from N E S and Government (the Revenue Department) and about 7% was met by banks. The majority of the loan amount, Rs 36,514 (53%), was supplied by private affluent individuals and none of them were professional money lenders. While revealing the causes of debt, the study indicated that nearly 40.4% of the debts incurred were for normal maintenance of the households, 22% of the total debt for marriages, followed by non-productive purposes like medical and repayment of outstanding debts, funeral expenses, etc. Of the total loans, only about 9% was utilised for agricultural purposes.

Banavasi: Out of 533 households mainly comprising Brahmanas and Lingayats, 284 households were in debt to the tune of Rs 4,87,765. The large number of households (166) with higher income group i.e., Rs 101 and above per month had incurred a total debt of Rs 4,62,663, being 64% of the total debt; and only two families out of 20 on the lower income group (i.e. Rs 25 and below per month) had availed Rs 250 on debt. This tendency indicates that the percentage of indebted families generally increases in direct proportion with their income. Of the total outstanding debt, the land owning class and

the cultivators together accounted for Rs 4,35,146 or nearly 89% of the total outstanding debts of the village while the non-cultivators accounted for only Rs 52,619 or 11% of the total debt. This great disparity was mainly due to the fact that three households from cultivating class had obtained large-sized and long-run loans. The survey also revealed that 81% of the debt was incurred for productive activities like agriculture (9%), manufacturing industry (63%), commercial activities (5%), etc., and 19% was for non-productive purposes. Regarding the causes of debt, 128 households together had incurred 12.5% of the total debt to satisfy their daily wants, 115 cultivators had borrowed money (8% of the total debt) to meet the expenses for cultivation; 53 households had taken 5% of the total loans to meet marriage expenses, etc. Regarding the sources of credit, the survey indicated that if the big land holders had a recourse with banks, the smaller percentage (19%) had transactions with money lenders, charging interest ranging between nine to 18% and only about 8% of the total debt was borrowed from co-operatives; while the loans advanced by the Government, i.e., *tagai* was about 4% of the total debt. In limited cases, the interest was chargeable in kind i.e., a bag of paddy (1½ imperial maund) per year for an outstanding loan of Rs 100.

Lead Bank Scheme

Soon after the Bank Nationalisation (1969), number of steps were taken by the Reserve Bank of India for correcting the regional imbalances in respect of availability of banking services in different parts of the country. Under the scheme, the bank, so appointed as the lead bank is required to conduct impressionistic survey of the district to assess the credit gaps of various sections of the economy and to identify the growth centres. The scheme envisages increasing involvement of banks in the rural development in a planned and co-ordinated manner. The Syndicate Bank, one of the leading nationalised banks having the largest number of branches (41) in the district was entrusted with this task. Accordingly, the lead bank survey of the district was undertaken in August 1970, and an action programme for the district was also prepared in 1974.

The second round District Credit Plan for 1980-82 provided the credit requirements of Rs 26.69 crores allocating Rs 14.36 crores for agriculture, Rs 3.33 crores for small scale industries, and Rs 9.00 crores for tertiary sector to various financial institutions of the district. Due to the active co-operation extended by the financial

institutions and other agencies, the over all achievement recorded was (35.39 crores), 132.57 per cent of the allocation. The third round district credit plan for 1983-85 allocating Rs 25 lakhs among as many as 17 financial institutions including Karnataka State Finance Corporation has been prepared and launched by the bank. The main objectives of the third round District Credit Plan are removal of unemployment, rising the standard of living and to provide some of the basic needs of the people belonging to weaker sections. Recently (1984) for the first time, in the country, the Lead Bank has adopted the entire Uttara Kannada for its all-round development, and it has sponsored a Grameena Bank known as the Varada with headquarters at Kumta and during October 1984 and till April 1985 the Bank has opened branches at Idgunji, Kagal and Konar.

D R I Scheme

The Differential Rate of Interest Scheme was introduced by the Central Government in 1973 to extend financial assistance to a specified weaker section of the society. Under the scheme, loans for productive purposes are being granted at four per cent interest per year by nationalised and non-nationalised banks with the responsibilities of the lead bank and Regional Rural Banks (Grameena Banks). Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs 3,000 in 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 dry land and landless labourers are eligible for assistance under the scheme, whereas members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for loans, irrespective of their land holdings. By the end of March 1984, the total D R I advances in the district by 12 banks was accounted to Rs 140.30 lakhs comprising 13,927 accounts and major portion of this advance was made by three banks viz. Syndicate Bank (Rs 60.65 lakhs), State Bank of India (Rs 26.29 lakhs), and Canara Bank (Rs 27.59 lakhs).

Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976

The Karnataka Debt Relief Act, mainly aims to extend relief to the debtors like small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections of the Society whose annual income did not exceed Rs 4,800 (since November 15, 1979). Under the provisions of this Act, debts (including interest outstanding) are not recoverable from any movable or immovable properties belonging to the debtors of those categories. All civil suits pending before the courts and decrees obtained by the creditors

for the recovery of loans were annulled and goods pledged are to be returned and every mortgage executed by the debtor 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. By the end of March 1983, the total number of applications received seeking relief in the district was 556, involving an amount of Rs 8,24,840 and of them, 544 applications were disposed off amounting to Rs 6,64,561.

Bonded Labour

Old records attest the existence of the system of bonded labour about 100 years back (1880-82) in Sirsi-Siddapur area. Labour was pledged or mortgaged like land for loans and interest on it ranging between 12 to 25% by the men of lower classes for household work and for labour in the gardens. It is evident that in most of the cases loan was raised to meet marriage expenses. The monthly service of a man of good working capacity was generally valued at Rs 2 p m with food and clothing and at double the rate (Rs 4) without food and clothing. Money lender had no right to the services of debtor's wife and children unless an express stipulation was made in the bond. Since the civil courts were not entertaining such cases, there was no legal redress to the master in case the labourer refused to serve in spite of a written bond. It is recorded that about 20 labour bonds were brought for registration in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks in the year 1880.

Abolition of Bonded Labour: The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 was passed by the Parliament to abolish the evil system. Accordingly, all obligations of such debtors (bonded labourers) to do labour either by himself or through members of his family are deemed to have been extinguished and debts payable to the creditors together with interest outstanding are deemed to have been discharged. The Government, has started various schemes for the rehabilitation of these people. Since its inception, upto the end of March, 1983, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released in the district was eight and of them six were from Siddapur taluk and one each from Sirsi and Bhatkal and of the released, seven belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

BANKING

The beginning of the modern commercial banking activities of the district can be traced back to the closing years of the third decade of the present century. The Syndicate Bank took initiative in opening its first branch outside Dakshina Kannada at Kumta, being the first branch of the commercial bank for the district in 1929 followed by its second branch at Karwar in 1931, and then at Honavar (1933), followed by Sirsi, Ankola (1934) and Bhatkal (1936). Before the advent of modern commercial banking activities in the district, the banking requirements of the district were catered to a certain extent by the local urban co-operative banks which had started functioning by about 1912-13 and also by the branches of Bombay based co-operative bank (Shamarao Vittal Co-operative Bank). According to available sources, the local banking institution known as the Bank of Rural India Ltd., originated at Karwar in 1944 with a paid up share capital of Rs five lakhs had its branches in all taluk headquarters besides branches at Hubli and Dharwad. However, this local bank ceased to function since 1951. By 1939, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank Ltd., Kundapur (1934) had opened its branch at Karwar, but was liquidated in 1953. Similarly, the Bank of Citizens Ltd., Belgaum, had opened its branch at Karwar in 1944 and was operating here until its merger with the present Corporation Bank in 1961 and before its merger, it had branches at Ankola, Sirsi, Kumta and Haliyal in addition to Karwar. Before independence, the district had about eight branch offices of commercial banks and of them, six were of Syndicate Bank.

During 1950-1960, the other banking companies, viz., Canara Bank (1953), The Imperial Bank of India, (which later, in July 1955, became State Bank of India) had opened its branch at Karwar in February 1955. Vijaya Bank (1959) and Corporation Bank (1960), entered into the banking business of the district. In 1963, State Bank of Mysore opened its first branch at Dandeli. By the end of 1966, the Karnataka Bank Ltd., entered the district by opening its first branch at Dandeli, followed by a branch of Indian Overseas Bank at Belekeri in March 1972. Two banks from outside the State viz., Indian Bank and Bank of Maharashtra opened their branches at Sirsi and Karwar respectively in 1976. In the same year, the Vysya Bank Ltd., opened its first branch at Karwar. On the eve of Nationalisation the banking structure of the district was very narrow and sporadic with only 30 branches spread over 16 centres. Two

taluks of the district (Mundgod and Supa) had no banking facilities. By the end of 1966, the total deposits and advances of 23 branches of the district were accounted to Rs 470 and Rs 114 lakhs respectively, and C D ratio being 24%. In the above period, deposits and advances per branch office worked out to Rs 20 lakhs and Rs five lakhs respectively while the population served per branch for the district stood at 30,000. The *per capita* deposit and advances were reckoned at Rs 60 and Rs 15 respectively.

Rapid expansion

After Nationalisation, the liberal policy adopted by the R B I in respect of geographical expansion of branches with special stress to cover rural and unbanked centres, implementation of Lead Bank Scheme and other following measures, viz., increasing banking consciousness in the general public, growing credit needs of the priority sectors, improvement in the infra-structural facilities, etc., contributed to the expansion of the net-work of bank branches in the district. By the end of July, 1974, the total number of branches in the district increased to 74. The tempo of expansion was again observed during 1975-76 and in 1976-77 when branches at the rate 12 per year added. Taking into account the predominantly rural character of the district, banks opened more than 75% of their new offices in rural areas with less than 10,000 population resulting in the increase in the number of bank centres to 46 (1974) as against 16 (1969). By the end of 1975, the total deposits mobilised and advances of the branches (80) in the district was accounted to Rs 19.67 crores and Rs 7.73 crores respectively as against Rs 6.89 and Rs 1.75 crores in 1969, and C D ratio was 39% in 1975 as against 25% in 1969. On an average, per branch office deposits and advances in the district increased to Rs 25 lakhs and Rs 10 lakhs in 1975 as against Rs 20.26 lakhs and Rs 5.15 lakhs in 1969 respectively. The *per capita* deposit and advances stood at Rs 219 and Rs 86 respectively in 1975 as against Rs 81 and Rs 20 respectively in 1969. The population served per branch office was reduced to 11,000 by 1975 and in this respect the district ranked 3rd in the State, next only to Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada which was less than all Karnataka (17,000) and all-India (30,000). In 1975, the area served per branch of commercial bank in the district was 128 sq km as against 332 sq km per bank during 1969. This was better when compared to State figure of 149 sq km per branch as in June 1972. During this period (1969-1975) the share of the rural deposit which was 18% of the total

deposit on the eve of nationalisation increased to 34% as in June, 1974. During the above period, the total advances increased from Rs 1.39 crores to Rs 4 crores, and more than 50% of the total advanced was dispensed by the rural branches and that of priority and neglected sectors received major share (62%) of the total advances as in December, 1975. The total number of branches stood at 101 by the end of 1977. There was a second phase of nationalisation in 1980. Towards the end of 1983, the total number of branches in the district increased to 117 and of them 73 were rural and the rest (44) were semi-urban. Of the total branches, public sector banks commanded as many as 103 branches. Among the non-nationalised banks, Karnataka Bank Ltd., had 12 branches and Vysya Bank Ltd., had two branches.

Regarding the geographical distribution of branches as in 1983, there is imbalanced growth even within the area where similar socio-economic and geographical conditions exist. The five coastal taluks together had 67 branches, comprising 42 rural and 25 semi-urban, and even among the coastal taluks, higher concentration of branches is found in Karwar taluk (19) followed by Kumta (17) and Honavar (5). The six up-ghat taluks together possess 50 branches of which 31 are rural and 19 semi-urban and the largest of them (14) are in Haliyal taluk followed by Sirsi taluk (13). The population served per branch office in the coastal region worked out to 8,000 as against, 10,500 in the up-ghat region of the district. The distribution of bank offices even among the towns varies according to their commercial and industrial importance. By the end of 1983 the aggregate deposits of commercial banks in the district had increased to Rs 80.67 crores while the advances made were Rs 38.88 crores and of them share of the priority sector advances stood at Rs 25.36 crores, being 65% of the total advances. The per branch deposits and advances worked out to Rs 59 and Rs 28 lakhs respectively. The total number of bank employees as reported was 1,372 in December, 1983. The following table shows the banking development in the district for some years from 1966 to 1984.

Year ending December	(Amount in lakhs)			No. of Branches
	Deposits	Advances		
1	2	3		4
1966	470	114		23
1968	598	199		26

1	2	3	4
1969	689	175	34
1972	1,128	332	64
1975	1,967	773	80
1978	3,143	1,163	104
1980	4,758	2,169	105
1981	5,785	2,678	108
1982	6,903	3,176	111
1983	8,067	3,888	117
1984	9,361	4,913	121

Source: 1) R B I, Bangalore 2) Lead Bank.

The Table hereunder shows the banking statistics of the District as at the end of December, 1984

(Amount in lakhs)

Name	Total number of branches	Aggregate deposits	Advances	C D Ratio	D I R Loans	% of P.S. advances to total advances
Syndicate Bank	44	4,048.65	2,669.06	66	60.65	69
Canara Bank	15	1,237.33	475.65	38	27.59	76
Vijaya Bank	13	607.90	365.35	59	4.86	66
Corporation Bank	9	690.57	334.92	48	6.68	79
State Bank of India	11	1,374.02	309.35	23	26.29	77
State Bank of Mysore	9	414.58	226.90	55	1.14	28
Indian Bank	2	171.87	49.08	29	7.33	70
Indian Overseas Bank	2	63.21	90.98	144	2.27	83
Bank of Maharashtra	1	59.95	22.04	37	0.20	90
Central Bank of India	1	24.12	72.99	303	0.08	6
Karnataka Bank Ltd	12	544.26	225.57	41	2.52	61
Vysya Bank Ltd	2	124.63	75.99	61	0.69	67

Source: Lead Bank Cell, Karwar.

Earliest Joint Stock Co: According to 'Havyaka Subhodha', a Kannada journal of Bombay, a joint stock co., existed as early as in 1887 called "Honnenahalli Netam Anyonya Sahayaka Company" functioning at Honnenahalli or Swarnavalli near Sonda.

Finance Corporations: These monetary institutions which are local in character, by and large, termed as finance Corporations, also play a significant role in financing local trade, commerce and industry in addition to deposit accretion. The main activities of these Corporations are to advance loans, to conduct chits, and to accept deposits. They also make advances for agricultural and industrial operations, etc. They undertake money lending under the provisions of the Karnataka Money-Lenders Act, 1961. Generally, interest rates offered by these enterprises being higher, they are able to tap considerable amount of deposits from the local public. At present (1984), there is only one registered finance Corporation in the district at Sirsi known as Jayashree Finance Corporation functioning since June 1975 with a share capital of Rs 40,000. The total deposits mobilised by the Corporation during the last three years i.e., 1983, 1982 and 1981 stood at Rs 2.74, 2.00 and 3.18 lakhs as against the total advances of Rs 13.02, 10.37 and 11.69 lakhs respectively.

INSURANCE

Life Insurance Corporation of India

Prior to the nationalisation of life insurance business and establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956, many private companies like New India Co., Bombay Life Co., Canara Mutual Co. (Udupi), United Karnataka Insurance Co., and Swaraj Life Insurance Co., both from Dharwad had engaged in the life and general insurance business in the district and had substantial business. The insurance consciousness in this region is said to be one of the highest degree in the State. Until the establishment of Sirsi branch office in 1963, the area was controlled by Hubli branch office under Udupi Division. A spectacular growth in the insurance business of the district took place since 1970 when a separate divisional office was opened at Dharwad comprising of eight districts including Uttara Kannada, followed by the second branch at Kumta in 1974. Two more branches were opened at Karwar (1981), and Dandeli (1983). It is reported that the district has the lowest branch office population ratio in the Dharwad Division when compared to other districts of the Insurance Division. L I C has assisted Kalinadi Project to the extent of Rs 10 crores, apart from huge investment to the extent of Rs 21 crores in the bonds of Karnataka Power Corporation. The other investments made by the L I C in the district

include Rs 32 lakhs for the underground drainage scheme of Bhatkal Town and Rs 4 lakhs (upto the end of March 1982) for its water supply scheme. The Sirsi Municipality has availed the assistance to the tune of Rs 17.50 lakhs for implementing sewerage scheme while Karwar Town has received Rs 16.67 lakhs for its water supply apart from direct industrial aid to certain industries in the district. The Corporation also does the business in group insurance which covers thousands of employees of different tile factories, co-operatives, bank employees and other industrial workers in the district. The table given below indicates the branch-wise particulars of Life Insurance business in the district as at the end of March, 1983.

Branch	Territorial Jurisdiction	No. of policies in force	Sum assured Rs in crores	Annual premium income Rs in lakhs	No. of Agents	No. of Development officers
Sirsi	Taluks of Sirsi Siddapur, Mundgod & Yellapur	21,781	19.60	48.77	142	6
Kumta	Bhatkal, Honavar & parts of Kumta	20,319	10.85	43.76	119	4
Karwar	Karwar, Ankola & parts of Kumta	19,733	19.65	43.70	128	5
Dandeli	Haliyal & Supa	12,952	12.50	42.00	87	3
Govt. Salary Deduction Policies -		11,750	9.50	24.00	—	—
Total		86,535	72.00	201.23	476	18

Karnataka Government Insurance

The Karnataka Government Insurance Department is also engaged in insurance business in the district both in life and vehicle insurance, but business is confined only to the employees of the State Government and the vehicles of the State Government including the vehicles of undertakings managed by the State and Semi-Government organisations. Consequent on the reorganisation and decentralisation of the department in 1976 the District Insurance Office was opened in Karwar in April 1976 covering the entire district. By the end of March 1983, Government Employees covered under this insurance totalled 10,060. The annual premium income of the district during

1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 was Rs 36.23 lakhs, Rs 32.24 lakhs and Rs 28.90 lakhs respectively, while the progressive sum assured in respect of policies issued in the District Insurance Office during 1982-83, 1981-82, 1980-81 was reckoned at Rs 73.46 lakhs, Rs 68.57 lakhs Rs 39.17 lakhs respectively. The premium income in respect of vehicle insurance in the district was Rs 55,437, Rs 17,330 and Rs 11,514 during 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively. The District Insurance Office also administers Family Benefit Fund Scheme (since 1977) in the district covering the employees of Municipalities, certain Boards and also employees of the aided educational institutions in the district.

Ashakiran

Ashakiran ('Ray of Hope') is a social security oriented welfare measure extending group accident insurance exclusively for the benefit of unorganised labourers, ushered in the State from 15th September 1982. The scheme at present covered as many as 30 distinct categories of workers such as agricultural labourers, fishermen, beedi workers, toddy tappers, village carpenters, barbers, black-smiths, cart pullers, goldsmiths, construction workers, rickshaw pullers, etc. The accidents covered under the Scheme are rail or road accidents, those caused by snake-bite, attack by wild animals, electric shock, fall from tree, drowning in water, etc. The relief given under the scheme will be Rs 2,000 in case of death or loss of two limbs or two eyes, and will be Rs 1,000 for loss of one-eye or one limb. The scheme extends the benefit only to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs 6,000 of the deceased in case of death, and claimant in other cases, the claimant should be of the age between 16 and 65. Under the scheme, the annual premium rate per person is fixed at Rs 1.28 which will be paid by the State Government. By the end of March 1983, totally 10 claims were settled in the district and the amount paid was Rs 20,000.

Drive for Savings

Accretion of small deposits through the post offices was introduced in the district as early as in 1873. The National Savings Organisation arranges several special savings drives at the district and taluk levels and mobilises savings through the sale of National Savings Certificates including Social Security Certificates which are very attractive. For the first time, mobilisation of small savings through the sale of National Savings Certificates was introduced in the district during 1959. Prior to this, Treasury Savings Deposits (income-tax free)

with annual interest of 3½ per cent were very popular in the district during 1951. Besides these certificates, the other modes are savings bank account, cumulative time deposits, recurring deposits, time deposits and public provident fund (PPF) for regular wage earners and others. The total number of post offices in the district with Savings Bank facilities was 477 during 1982-83. The total amount of aggregate savings bank deposits during 1982-83 was Rs 115.06 lakhs as against Rs 645.31 lakhs and Rs 577.90 lakhs during 1981-82 and in the previous year. The collective deposits held under recurring deposit accounts during 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 stood at Rs 59.17, 55.42 and 46.16 lakhs respectively. The money so accelerated under cumulative time deposit accounts was reckoned at Rs 24.38, 9.52 and 21.66 lakhs respectively in the above years while deposits held under fixed deposit account stood at Rs 97.27 lakhs during 1982-83 as against Rs 108.28 and Rs 102.70 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. The total value of National Savings Certificates of all denominations and all series sold in the district during the last five years (1978-79 to 1982-83) amounted to Rs 340.83 lakhs while the total value of Social Security Certificates sold in the above duration was Rs 67,100 in the district. The targets fixed for the district under small savings for 1983-84 was Rs 580 lakhs as gross and Rs 270 lakhs as net while the progress achieved by the end of March 1984 was accounted to Rs 695.18 lakhs as gross and Rs 416.61 lakhs as net.

Karnataka State Lottery

There has been considerable response in this district to the Karnataka State Lottery Scheme being conducted by the Government since 1970. Twenty five per cent of the prize amounts of Rupees one lakh and above and 10 per cent of the prize amount below rupees one lakh and upto Rs 5,000 are to be invested in the form of National Savings Certificates, in addition to paying income-tax and surtax as per rules in force on all winnings exceeding Rs 1,000 at the source. The approximate number of State's lottery tickets sold in the district during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 13.64, 13.37 and 15.13 lakhs respectively while the number of sub-agents during the years was 88, 69 and 74 respectively.

Coinage and currency

In the course of history, through the centuries, many changes have taken place in the currency and coinage system with the rise and fall of the dynasties ruling over the district. There used to be great variations in contents, designs, sizes and weights, etc., in the

numismatics which were in vogue. The Chutus as well as the early Kadambas of Banavasi issued coins and their lead and punch-marked coins have been found. The Roman coins of gold and silver were also in circulation in the district. The Kadambas of Banavasi are considered as originators of the coin known as 'Padmatankas'. During the Vijayanagar rule, coins made of gold and copper were in wide circulation and the important denominations of Vijayanagar coinage included *varaha* or *gadyana* (also called *pagoda* or *pon*), *pratapa*, *kati*, *pana*, *haga*, *tara*, *jital* and *kasu*. The Gersoppa feudatories also issued their coins.

According to old records, the popular coinage of the district included *varahas* or *pagodas*. Later during the time of Haider Ali, the *varaha* was styled as *Haideri gadyana*. During the reign of Tipu Sultan, the *pana* or *hana* in currency was called *Sultanihana*. Of the copper coins, there were Tipu's *ane duddu* bearing the impress of an elephant, worth fourteen for a *hana*, the *ghatti-duddu* (*dhabu*) worth two *ane-duddu* and the *kasu* worth ½ *ane-duddu*. Though, *varaha* was no longer current, it was still in use as a measure of weighing by goldsmiths. By about 1843, the coins of the East India Co., were generally accepted as a standard medium of exchange. The Surat and Madras (silver) rupees which were in currency in the district were exchanged for ¼ of *pagoda* or *varaha*. They weighed one tola. The coins issued by the British Government were copper, nickel and silver. Copper coins included in the denominations of pie, *tara* or two pies, *mukkalu* or *duddu* (3 pies) and *ardhane* (half anna). Nickel coins were in the denominations of *ane* (anna), *chavala* (two annas), four *ane* or *pavali*. The silver coins in circulation were *dodda ane* (2 annas), *pavali* (four annas), *ardharupayi* (half rupee) and one rupee. Rupee had 16 annas, an anna 12 pies. After independence, the different currencies which were in circulation were replaced by the Government of India currency and new emblem of the Government of India appeared on the coins and notes. An amendment to the Indian Coinage Act 1906 was passed by the Parliament in August 1955 for bringing into force the decimal coinage system, coming into force from 1st April, 1957 in all parts of India.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative movement being considered as one of the important sectors of the economy is playing a significant part in the economic development of the district. The district is an advanced one in the

State in this regard. During the period of nearly eight decades (1905-1985) co-operative institutions of the district as in the case of other districts have undergone several changes with vast diversification in their activities to match the socio-economic changes that have taken place. Some of them have set an example of being model institutions. The Co-operative Societies Registration Act III of 1905 provided the way for institutionalised agricultural credit by formulating credit societies with special emphasis on rural area. The history of the movement confining to this district dates back to 1905 when the Sirsi Rural Co-operative Credit Society was founded and later reconstituted as Urban Bank in 1913. It was followed by a number of credit societies in various parts of the district.

The passing of the Co-operative Societies Act 1912 not only recognised the formation of co-operatives other than credit but also encouraged a large number of agricultural non-credit and non-agricultural credit and other co-operatives. Among the agricultural credit societies, large-sized multi-purpose society founded at Mundgod in 1911 was the first of its category followed by similar societies at Haliyal in 1912 (now Raitara Seva Sahakari Sangha, Haliyal) and at Pala (Mundgod taluk) in the next year. Among the non-agricultural credit societies, Sirsi Charmakarara Paraspura Pattina Sahakari Sangha Ltd., Sirsi was registered in 1911 (now defunct). In the meanwhile, to cater to the growing credit requirements of the urban credit co-operative banks and salary earners credit societies came into being. Among the urban banks, the one at Karwar was the first, founded in 1912. During the same year another urban co-operative bank came into being at Kumta. To cater to the needs of Totgars of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur area the Totgars' Co-operative Purchase Distributive and Credit Society Ltd. was started at Sirsi in 1913 (reconstituted as Rural Bank in 1962). Till the opening of the first branch of the commercial bank (1929) the banking requirements of the Urban areas was catered to by the Urban Co-operative Credit Banks in the district. In order to mobilise men and resources, credit societies were sponsored in the name of the individuals and communities between 1917-1920, viz., the Honavar Havyak Co-operative Society (1917), followed by Kanara Catholic Credit Society at Karwar (1918). But these were short lived. The first primary fisheries co-operative was started when the Harkantra-Kharvi Fisheries Society at Karwar was founded (1915), followed by the Majali Society (1921).

The establishment of the District Central Co-operative Bank of

Sirsi in 1920 being the Central financing agency for affiliated co-operatives in the district gave a fresh momentum to the spread of the co-operative movement. The establishment of Sirsi Totgars' Co-op. Sale Society (21-9-1922) and Kumta Arecanut Co-operative Society (30-10-1922) was very significant in providing better marketing as well as credit facilities to areca growers. By 1925 the total number of all societies was 75 as against 12 by the end of 1915. In 1925, the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act classified societies in three broad categories viz., (a) Resources Societies, (b) Consumers' Societies and (c) Produce Societies, depending upon their chief aims and objectives. In order to provide medium and long term credit requirements of the agriculturists, the first Land Mortgage Bank for the district began to function first at Karwar in 1935. Establishment of the District Co-operative Board of Supervising Union in 1937 took the responsibility of the spread of co-operative education and training. During 1940-1950, different categories of co-operatives like taluk agricultural marketing societies (general), labour societies, farming societies, women's and other co-operatives came into being, expanding the orbit of the co-operative sector. By June 1950, the total number of societies of all categories was 264 with a total membership of 44,907 and their share capital being Rs. 11.18 lakhs.

By the end of June, 1954, co-operatives had served 1,081 villages (88.4%) and the total membership was accounted to 39,300 drawn from 330 co-operatives. The vital statistics for the year 1953-54 were: Number of members 39,300; Share capital Rs 15.41 lakhs; Working capital Rs 94.87 lakhs; Reserve and other funds Rs 16.00 lakhs; Deposits Rs 54.86 lakhs; Bank loans Rs 6.92 lakhs; Government loans Rs 1.28 lakhs; Loan advanced Rs 169.54 lakhs; Loans recovered Rs 164.77 lakhs; Loans outstanding with members Rs 49.42 lakhs; and Overdues Rs 8.80 lakhs;

Another special feature of the co-operative movement of the district was that there were the special types of societies for crop protection, fencing, dam construction, and taluk development boards, etc. The main functions of the crop protection societies was to protect crops from ravages of wild animals like pigs and monkeys by taking out hunting parties and these societies received aid from the District Development Board on the basis of number of animals killed. Puttanamane Crop Protection Society of Sirsi taluk (1949) was the first to be organised and it became defunct around 1952. The fencing societies were meant for protecting the crops from stray cattle and

pigs. The society founded at Hungund (1925) in Mundgod taluk was the first of its kind. The dam construction societies (three) registered in 1952-53 helped the cultivation of paddy by putting temporary bunds. Regarding Taluk Development Board Societies, it was the desire of the Government that all Taluk (Mahal) Development Boards should be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and till their liquidation, these societies were doing the work of propaganda nature particularly for the furtherance of "Grow More Food". Co-operatives like consumers', industrial, housing, federal bodies, salt manufacturing, dairy, poultry, irrigation, fruit processing, etc.) entered into the area during 1960 and onwards.

To have on effective supervision the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was opened at Karwar in 1952 having the jurisdiction over the entire district under the control of the Divisional Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Belgaum Division. After the State Reorganisation (1956), in order to ensure more effective administration, supervision and control, the Office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was opened in 1966 at Karwar and later two more offices of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies were opened at Sirsi (1966) and Kumta (1977) covering each revenue sub-division. The total share capital invested by the Government in various Co-operatives of the district amounted to Rs 138.17 lakhs by the end of March 1983 which was further increased to Rs 145.79 lakhs in 1984. In the present set up, the district, has as many as 25 different kinds of societies broadly categorised into nine groups.

The number of Co-operative institutions of all categories and the total membership (given in brackets) for some years from 1950-51 to 1983-84 : 1950-51—290 (32,056); 1955-56—339 (44,832); 1959-60—453 (74,541); 1969-70—620 (1,31,670); 1974-75—640 (1,81,529); 1979-80—661 (3,34,873); 1980-81—671 (3,34,961); 1981-82—674 (3,34,985); 1982-83—682 (3,93,535); and 1983-84—652 (2,80,989).

The category-wise number of co-operative institutions registered in their membership (given in brackets) as at the end of June 1984 is as follow I. Agriculture Credit Societies: 1) KDCC Bank 1 (485); 2) Farmer's Service Co-operative Societies 3 (4,933); 3) Agriculture Credit Societies 163 (1,11,061); 4) Agriculture and Rural Development Bank 11 (45,450); 5) Rural Credit Bank 1 (2,844); 6) Agricultural Development and Service Societies 5 (1,139); and

7) Grain Banks and Societies 10 (1,198). II. Non-Agricultural Credit Societies: 1) Urban Banks 9 (42,696); 2) District Industrial Co-operative Banks (Branches) 5 (3,582); and 3) Employees Credit Societies 35 (13,553); i) Marketing Societies (including special for areca) 11 (29,847); and ii) Processing Societies 6 (1,429); III. Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies: 1) Tailoring Societies 3 (169); 2) Milk Dairy Farming 19 (3,368); 3) Transport Societies 3 (335); 4) Live-stock Societies 2 (123); and 5) Labour Contract and Construction Societies 57 (6,151); IV. Farming Societies: 1) Joint and Collective 24 (1,723); 2) Better Farming 2 (N A); 3) Tenant Farming 3 (N A); and 4) Lift Irrigation 4 (142); V. Housing Societies: 1) General Housing and Housing for SCs & STs 37 (2,132); VI. Consumer Co-operatives: 1) District Co-operative Wholesale Stores 2 (1,488); and 2) Primary Consumer Store 65 (32,105); VII. Industrial Co-operatives: 1) Tile Factories 4 (888); 2) Handloom Weavers 6 (107); and 3) Other than Handloom Weaving 138 (14,836); and VIII. Other Societies: 1) Fisheries Societies 29 (16,324); 2) District Fish Marketing Federation 1 (1,791); 3) District Co-operative Union one (180); and 4) Women's Societies 17 (1,521).

It is reported that by the end of June 1984, the number of societies under liquidation was 131, mostly comprising of hand pounding, supervising unions, taluk development societies, labour societies, industrial co-operatives and others. During 1983, out of 1,06,317 agricultural families of the district (including 8,443 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families) spread over in more than 1,283 villages, the number of families brought under the purview of co-operative fold was 1,03,814 comprising 34,936 small and marginal farmers, 15,405 agricultural labourers and the rest (53,473) being others. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families brought under the fold of co-operative movement was 6,676. The coverage of membership is reported at about 96 per cent in case of general population and about 79% in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total term loans made available for the purpose of agricultural development in the district during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was Rs 973.16 and Rs 1013.15 lakhs respectively which was more than the target fixed. The amount of loan sanctioned to the SC and ST members during 1983-84 and in the previous year was Rs 13.67 and 16.01 lakhs respectively. The demand, collection and balance of agricultural loans (ST, MT and LT) for 1983-84 stood at Rs 863.86, lakhs Rs 601.28 lakhs and Rs 262.58 lakhs respectively and the percentage of recovery was 73.3%. The interest concession on

pending arrears on agricultural loans availed by the farmers in the district during 1983-84 was Rs 23.06 lakhs as against the claims received for Rs 105.68 lakhs, the highest being from Sirsi Division (56.52 lakhs) followed by Kumta (Rs 19.44 lakhs).

The table given below indicates the periodical progress of the Co-operative Movement in the district for some years during 1970-71 to 1983-84.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)			
	Years			
	70-71	75-76	81-82	83-84
Number of Co-operative Societies	625	662	674	652
Membership	1,44,283	1,926.43	3,349.85	2,80,989
Share capital	259.33	473.83	607.32	770.42
Reserve and other funds	127.67	206.53	488.07	648.56
Deposits	494.00	895.69	2,468.17	1,742.99
Borrowings	713.28	1,419.57	1,844.00	1,131.58
Working capital	1,594.32	2,508.10	4,444.76	3,921.11
Loans advanced	1,723.13	2,760.40	4,411.50	2,413.53
Loans recovered	1,591.07	2,002.10	4,103.55	1,942.17
Loans outstanding	994.81	1,638.79	3,162.88	2,396.73
Loans overdue	126.26	320.18	826.81	462.67
Profit	21.06	53.50	108.78	115.89

A brief account of some of the important categories of Co-operatives including district level Co-operatives is illustrated in the following pages.

Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank

The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank said to be a monitor and the spear-head of co-operative movement in the district came into being at Sirsi in June, 1920. In 1921 the Bank had 77 members, and of them, 48 were societies and 29 individuals, and had a share capital of Rs 28,600 and had mobilised deposits to the extent of Rs 39,230, while the loan advanced was Rs 51,384. In 1956, the bank had a total membership of 429 including 225 individuals, 204 societies with a total share capital of Rs. 1.58 lakhs. In 1958, the

State Government contributed a share capital of Rs 50,000. The total membership of the organisation by the end of June 1983 was 482 and share capital was of Rs 98.78 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 36.11 lakhs. The main functions of the bank are to cater to the short term credit requirements for seasonal agricultural operations and for marketing of crops. The crop loan system was introduced by the bank in 1959. Medium-term loans are also extended to agriculturists through primaries for various purpose like land improvement, dairying, purchase of bullocks, *gobar* gas plants, sericulture, etc. The Bank also extends finance to industries and rural artisans on a small scale. By 1982-83, the volume of credit granted accounted to Rs 650.50 lakhs of which Rs 579.91 lakhs were for agriculture, Rs 45.21 as other loans, while the share of the industries and consumption was of Rs 25 lakhs and Rs 0.38 lakhs respectively. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections had received as loan Rs 16.73 lakhs during 1982-83 as against Rs 5.07 and Rs 4.38 lakhs during 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively. The total accretion of bank deposit by the end of June 1983 stood at Rs 14.34 crores at all its branches. The first branch of the bank was opened at Kumta in 1941. By the end of June, 1983, the bank had 32 branches at several places in the district in addition to three divisional offices, one for each revenue sub-division. Being the central financing agency for the district, the bank has launched several diversified loaning operations covering all important activities. Under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation's Scheme the bank started financing fisheries development and pineapple cultivation in the district as special schemes. Under I R D P, the bank has been providing loans to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the scheme is being implemented by the District Rural Development Society (DRDS), Karwar. The total finance extended by the bank under D R D S was of Rs 49.90 lakhs in 1982-83 as against Rs 10.70 lakhs in the previous year. For the promotion of agriculture in the district, bank had established Soil Testing Laboratory in 1967 at a cost of Rs 60,000. Since September 1978, the laboratory is entrusted to the Agriculture Department. Another venture of the bank is that it has sponsored three farmers service societies at Bhasgod (Ankola Taluk), Baad (Kumta taluk) and Haliyal. A portion of the profit earned by the bank is used for promoting socio-economic and educational activities in the district. This bank celebrated its golden jubilee in 1971. The total staff employed by the bank in June, 1983 was 235. The bank has been adjudged as one of

the best DCC Banks in the State for number of years for its outstanding services.

The sub-joined table indicates the periodical progress of the bank for some years between 1955 and 1984.

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)			
	As at the end of June			
	1955	1975	1980	1984
Total membership number	364	465	485	485
Total share capital	1.35	75.71	89.89	102.05
Reserve and other funds	0.85	49.98	114.17	149.95
Deposits	8.15	350.56	966.07	1,594.40
Borrowings	1.17	138.20	40.37	91.02
Working capital	11.52	614.45	1,210.50	1,997.54
Loans outstanding	6.10	510.49	754.69	1,333.90
Overdues	0.76	63.19	156.33	283.45
Net profit	0.10	10.52	11.67	9.77

Agricultural Credit Societies

The primary agricultural credit societies have a dynamic role to play not only in strengthening the edifice of the co-operative movement at the grass-root level but also to widen the orbit of the movement. Among other things, the main functional activities of these societies are to meet short and medium term credit requirements of its members, supply of agricultural implements and requisites and to undertake the distribution of essential and other controlled commodities. Deposit accretion is also being made by these organisations. The societies with storage facilities will work as agents of T A P C M S in procurement of levy. During 1951-52, the district had 158 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 14,061, the share capital being Rs 7.94 lakhs and had collected deposits to the tune of Rs 7.16 lakhs. The advances made in the year were Rs 5.95 lakhs. By 1970 the number of such societies went upto 224 with a membership of 55,151. An amalgamation or reorganisation of these societies was made in the State during 1976-77 under the provisions of Section 14-A of the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959. Consequence of it, the number of such societies was reduced.

During 1983-84, total loans advanced and recovered by these societies stood at Rs 815.89 lakhs and Rs 642.34 lakhs respectively. The deposits tapped were Rs 245.74 lakhs in 1983-84. By the end of June 1984, the total number of societies coming under this group in the district was accounted at 163 comprising service societies, Vyavasaya Service Societies, large-sized Multi-purpose Societies, three F S S and one Rural Credit Bank with a total membership of 1.11 lakhs and a share capital of Rs 197.80 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 42.16 lakhs in 1982-83. During the year 1981-82, the value of consumer goods, fertilisers and agricultural implements sold by these organisations in the district was accounted to Rs 255.11 lakhs, 84.72 lakhs and 3.43 lakhs respectively. The total produce loan advanced by these societies during 82-83 was Rs 28.47 lakhs as against Rs 37.51 in the previous year. The total number of people employed in these societies in the district was 638 in June 1980.

Hulgol Service Co-op Society: This Society was registered at Hulgol in July 1919. In 1954, it was reconstituted as a multi-purpose co-operative body and later in 1961 it was renamed as Hulgol Group Villages Service Co-operative Society and the office was shifted to Bhairumbe. Since 1960, the area of operation extended to 10 constituent villages coming under the jurisdiction of Bhairumbe Group Panchayat. The chief objectives of the society are: to cater to the credit requirements of its members, to arrange for pooling and marketing of agricultural produce, to supply improved seeds, agricultural requisites, etc. The society also provides transportation facilities for goods of the members on hire basis. Since 1950, the lending and other allied activities of the society has been expanded considerably and the society has achieved appreciable progress in all its spheres of activities. The membership of the organisation was about 20 in 1920 and it increased to 130 by 1950. By 1972-73 it rose to 380 with a share capital of Rs 1.76 lakhs. During 1982-83, the society had a membership of 614 and share capital of Rs 2.82 lakhs. The total loans advanced by the society for various purposes under different heads accounted to Rs 69.93 lakhs during 1978-79. This increased to Rs 127.21 lakhs by the end of June 1983. The total deposits tapped by the society during 1977-78 and 1975-76 stood at Rs 10.25 and 6.50 lakhs respectively which increased to Rs 26.55 lakhs by 1982-83. The organisation also manages a *poha* mill, cattle feed mixing unit and maintaining a tractor and trucks. Since 1966, the society is providing technical know-how in agriculture free of cost to its members. Dairy development activities of the society were started

in 1970 and the society purchases milk from members and arranges for artificial insemination facilities with the help of the University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad. Since 1960 the society is well managing the linking up of credit with marketing of agricultural produces by arranging for the pooling and marketing and by granting pledge loans. The total value of sale of agricultural produce like areca, pepper, cardamom and cocoa effected by the society during 1982-83 was Rs 50.16 lakhs as against Rs 43.36 and 46.11 lakhs during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively. The profit earned by the society for 1982-83 was Rs 1.03 lakhs as against Rs 61,000 in 1978-79 and Rs 20,000 during 1972-73. The society has celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1979-80. The total staff employed by the Society was 21 as in June 1983.

Farmers Service Societies

In accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, a decision was taken by the Central and the State Governments in consultation with Agricultural Credit Department of Reserve Bank of India to organise Farmers Service Co-operative Societies in the State. The special features of these organisations are to have integrated credit services facilities to all the farmers in general and small farmers and weaker sections in particular. The jurisdiction of each society may normally extend to 10 sq km covering atleast 10 villages to make available a minimum lending capacity of Rs 10 lakhs. At present, in the district there are three F S C S sponsored by the D C C Bank during 1976-77 working at Bhasgod (Ankola tq), Baad (Kumta tq.) and Haliyal. During the year 1979-80, these three societies together had a membership of 4,000 with a share capital of Rs 6.39 lakhs and had mobilised deposits of Rs 2.92 lakhs and all the three had earned profits.

The table given below indicates the progress achieved by these societies during the years 1983-84.

1	(Amount in lakhs)		
	Bhasgod	Baad	Haliyal
2	3	4	
Number of villages	14	10	16
Population covered	9.95	18.52	20.84
Number of Members	9.89	18.76	20.68
Share capital	1.06	2.09	4.68
Deposits	0.43	0.83	2.12

1	2	3	4
Reserve Fund	0.20	0.94	5.24
Borrowings	5.46	20.06	36.89
Working capital	9.14	23.92	48.93
Loans outstanding	2.10	15.37	40.05
Loans overdue	0.18	3.56	20.77
Loans advanced	2.50	11.14	26.53
Loans recovered	2.02	7.75	13.09
Profits	0.44	—	—

Source : Deputy Registrar, C S Karwar.

Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

Land development banks, earlier known as land mortgage banks are now known as Agriculture and Rural Development Banks. The North Kanara District Central Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., was incorporated at Karwar in 1935 (and later shifted to Sirsi in 1958). In order to give adequate consideration to the long term credit requirements of the coastal region in particular, the second land development bank in the district was incorporated at Kumta in 1966, named as the Coastal Line Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., exercising jurisdiction over Kumta, Ankola and Karwar taluks. In the meanwhile, during 1969 to 1973, similar banks were established for other taluks; Honavar (1966), Mundgod (1967), Yellapur and Haliyal (1969), Supa at Jagalbet (1971), Bhatkal (1972), Ankola (1972) and Karwar (1974). Regarding Siddapur taluk, (earlier under the jurisdiction of bank at Sirsi), from 1970-71 the separate functional activities of land development bank were entrusted to Sarvodaya Multi-purpose Co-operative Credit Society (1965) Siddapur. In 1969, a branch office of the Karnataka State Agricultural Rural Development Bank, Bangalore, was opened at Sirsi. These banks are considered as the most important institutional agencies in catering to the farmers' long-term investment commitments. At present, as per the norms and guidelines of NABARD, the activities of these banks have been diversified for lending which include dairy development, sheep rearing, piggery, sericulture, horticulture, installation of gobar gas plants, etc. Recently, these banks have been entrusted with the task of extending financial assistance to the tenants in connection with confirmment of occupancy rights, specially the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections.

The State Government has a financial participation in many of these banks in the form of share capital. By 1971-72, eight Land Development Banks together in the district had a membership of 6,000 with total share capital of Rs 8.48 lakhs and the total loans advanced were Rs 29.38 lakhs. By 1975-76, the eleven banks had 14,466 members and Rs 21.94 lakhs as share capital. During 1983-84 under Karnataka Development Programme, the P L D Banks of the District were given the target of sinking of 400 irrigation wells and installation of 170 I P Sets. By the end of 1983, the physical target achieved was 106 wells and 174 I P sets. All the P L D Banks in the district were eligible for unrestricted finance during 1983-84.

The table given below indicates the consolidated working results of these banks for some years during 1973-74 to 1983-84.

Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)		
	1973-74	1977-78	1983-84
Number of Banks	10	11	11
Membership	8,961	25,674	45,450
Share capital	12.93	27.53	53.30
Reserve and other funds	0.98	4.79	12.19
Deposits	0.58	2.47	4.69
Borrowings	132.48	319.41	559.67
Working capital	146.97	354.20	629.85
Loans advanced	33.47	56.41	145.43
Loans recovered	6.98	17.80	64.52
Loans outstanding	132.74	324.96	525.75
Overdues	2.17	8.78	21.72
Profits	1.00	1.60	2.78

As an illustration, the ARD Bank working at Honavar has been dealt in the following paragraphs :

A & R D Bank, Honavar: It was the first land development bank to be registered in the district after the Reorganisation of the State and the second P L D Bank in the district to be registered in 1966. Until the formation of a separate P L D Bank for Bhatkal taluk in 1972, the area of operation was confined to Honavar and Bhatkal taluks. In the year of inception (1965-66), the bank had 208 members with a share capital of Rs. 5,000.

During the 1970's 1980's the bank recorded good progress in its working results. The diverse lending activities of the bank included schemes like sinking of irrigation wells, development of coconut, sericulture, cocoa, cashewnut in addition to loans for I P sets, land reforms and general schemes. The total amount of loans granted by the bank for the above schemes during 1980-81, 1979-80 and 1978-79 were to the tune of Rs 14.47, and 9.35 lakhs respectively and the corresponding figures of such advances for 82-83 and 81-82 were reported as Rs 19.00 and 19.64 lakhs respectively. The percentage of recovery effected by the bank during 1982-83 was 87 per cent as against 91 per cent in 1974-75 and 86 per cent in 1977-78. The Bank is earning profit since 1970-71. Under a pilot project, recently launched by the bank, the needy agriculturists are provided loan services at their door-steps by the bank. It is one of those banks in the State which has been given self-financing facility by the Central Financing Agency upto Rs 10,000. During 1976, the bank constructed its own building at an estimated cost of Rs 92,564.

The table given below indicates the periodical progress of the bank for the years 1975, 1978, 1980 and 1983.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)			
	Year as on 30th June			
	1975	1978	1980	1983
Membership 'A' Class	1,528	2,473	3,378	4,045
'B' Class	702	1,728	2,473	3,403
'C' Class (Govt.)	1	1	1	1
Share capital :				
Government	1.95	3.12	3.96	6.33
Reserve & other funds	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Borrowings	0.34	0.99	1.28	2.08
Working capital	20.96	37.41	48.89	80.09
Loans advanced	23.27	41.63	54.14	88.50
Loans recovered	7.01	6.39	10.44	19.00
Loans outstanding	1.25	3.36	6.41	6.82
Overdues	21.58	36.63	45.73	79.15
Profit	0.23	0.85	0.96	1.81
	0.21	0.10	0.40	0.90

Totgars' Rural Co-operative Credit Bank: The need for the establishment of a society to assist the garden owners was strongly felt mainly due to unprecedented fall in the prices of areca and other garden crops of Sirsi-Siddapur area, during 1912-13 with eight members and a share capital of Rs 80. It was registered in 1913 as "Sirsi Totgar's Agricultural Co-operative Purchase, Distributive and Credit Society" having the jurisdiction over Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur taluks. Since 1966 the area of operation has been confined to Sirsi, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks. In August 1962, when it was reconstituted as Rural Co-operative Credit Bank particularly to cater to the credit requirements of big gardeners. The institution being agriculture oriented chiefly aims in increasing the production of areca, pepper, cardamom, etc., by means of meeting the credit and other requirements of the growers. By 1953, the membership stood at 620 and share capital at Rs 20,000. In 1962, when the credit society was reconstituted as a bank, it had a share capital of Rs 1.28 lakhs drawn by 905 members while deposits mobilised was Rs 1.71 lakhs as against advance of Rs 3.08 lakhs. By the end of June 1983, the membership of the bank was 2,736 and of them 1,312 were regular members and the rest (1,424) nominal members and the share capital stood at Rs 8.64 lakhs. The present functions of the bank include granting of short and medium term agricultural loans, personal surety loans, loans on the pledge of agricultural produces. The society has facilitated an effective and proper linking up of credit with marketing activities with the help of its sister concern, the Totgars Co-operative Sale Society. The Totgar's Welfare Fund has been created by the bank for the benefit of the members. The profit earned by the bank during 1983 was Rs 1.46 lakhs as against Rs 69,000 and 60,000 in 1980 and 1978 respectively.

Marketing Societies

In 1922, two special marketing societies, specially to facilitate the growers of garden crops viz., areca, pepper and cardamom were established one at Sirsi and another at Kumta. These co-operatives also supply agricultural inputs and are also encouraged to set up processing units of their own. On behalf of the K F C S Corporation, Bangalore, these societies procure paddy and jowar in the district as sub-agents in addition to distribution of food grains and other consumer articles. In addition to these two (Sirsi and Kumta) special marketing societies for areca, there are nine general marketing societies, one each for a taluk, which deal with garden crops. Among the general marketing societies, Siddapur being the first (1947),

followed by Haliyal and Supa (at Jagalbet) in 1956 and 1957 respectively. Mundgod and Honavar taluks got this facility by 1958 and 1959 respectively. During 1965-66 the remaining taluks of the district got these facilities. It is reported that the T A P C M S of Bhatkal is under liquidation and that of Karwar is defunct as on June 1983. The total sales turn over of these (nine) societies in the district during 1982-83 was accounted at Rs 542.17 lakhs, comprising of agricultural produce (Rs 247.31 lakhs), food grains (Rs 136.27 lakhs) consumer articles (Rs 121.46 lakhs) and fertilisers (Rs 37.13 lakhs) as against Rs 583.24 lakhs worth sales in 1981-82. The quantity of paddy procured was 2,043 and 6,802 tonnes during 1982-83 and 1981-82 respectively. The produce loan granted by these societies was Rs 36.50 lakhs and 89.50 lakhs during 82-83 and 81-82 respectively.

The table given hereunder indicates the collective position of these societies for some years from 1972-73 to 1982-83.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)		
	Years		
	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83
Number of Societies	11	11	11
Number of Members			
a) Individuals	16,933	23,154	29,847
b) Societies	289	283	464
Share capital			
a) Individual	14.69	25.59	61.77
b) Government	22.54	23.56	—
Reserve and other funds	42.13	74.47	284.39
Deposits	32.05	76.22	164.51
Borrowings	127.02	32.62	78.60
Working capital	198.10	234.65	528.27
Loans advanced	62.65	67.10	195.83
Loans recovered	70.03	108.11	221.50
Loans outstanding	64.78	57.33	293.56
Overdues	20.71	9.10	10.37
Value of Sales	315.52	877.77	127.32
Commission earned	3.94	9.93	34.03
Profit earned	2.84	13.58	55.43

Totgars Co-operative Sale Society, Sirsi: The Totgars' Co-operative Sale Society (1929) is an offshoot of the "Sirsi Totgars' Co-operative Purchase-Distributive and Credit Society" Ltd., (1923). The chief aims and objectives of the society then were to finance the members, to supply agricultural requisites and to arrange for proper marketing of garden crops with a view to ameliorate the economic conditions of *totgars* of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur taluks to which the area of operation of the society is confined. At present, the total membership of this co-operative body consists of four categories: 1) 'A' Class-agricultural co-operative institutions, 2) 'B' Class-individual cultivators, 3) 'C' Class-traders, commission agents, merchants, etc., 4) 'D' Class-State Government. Since the Society had inherited its old set-up, membership increased gradually inspite of keen competition by the local money lenders, merchants, commission agents (*dallals*) etc., during the earlier years. By 1953-54, there was a considerable increase in the membership and share capital, viz., 1,453 members and Rs 1.39 lakhs respectively. The total membership of the Society by the end of June 1983 was 8,171 comprising 4,121 'C' Class, 3,985 'B' Class and 65 'A' Class with a paid up share capital of Rs 23.71 lakhs comprising Rs 20.45 lakhs by individuals and Rs 3.26 lakhs of Societies as against the authorised capital of Rs 30 lakhs.

At present, the activities of the Society as an agent, include the sale of garden produce including the sale by pooling system, advancing production and produce loans to the members, running processing units like rice mill, etc., purchase of arecanut on behalf of Campco Ltd., Mangalore. The Society also runs a medical stores (1962-63), petrol pump (1964-65) (which was later transferred to Agricultural Service Development Co-operative Society Ltd., Sirsi,) *kirana* section and fertilisers sections (1932-33) for the benefit of its members in addition to effective linking of credit with marketing. Society opened its first branch at Siddapur in 1947 and the second branch at Yellapur in 1955. The chief marketing centres for the areca of Sirsi area are Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Haveri, Ranebennur and Raichur within the State and Bombay, Nagpur, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Ankola, Jabalpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Patna, Sholapur, Bikaner, Raigar and Raipur outside the State. The method of sales adopted by the Society is that of tender system. Whenever there are no attractive rates in the local market the society arranges for pooling of member's produce after grading. It is reported that the T S S handles about 64% of the produce arriving to Sirsi

market. In 1982-83, the garden produce handled by the Society as an agent was 90,379 quintals comprising of 88,299 quintals of areca, 1,786 quintals of pepper and 294 quintals of cardamom all together valued at Rs 10.07 crores. The commission earned by the Society for this dealing was Rs 19.80 lakhs. Since 1973, the Society has been purchasing and selling for and on behalf of Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd. (CAMPCO), Mangalore. The procurement of areca made by the Society on behalf of CAMPCO was 53,128 quintals valued at Rs 601.95 lakhs during 1982-83. The role played by the Society in establishing effective linking of credit with marketing is very significant. The total number of societies so linked as in 1982-83 to T S S was 55. The value of the produce assembled through the primaries for sale, amount credited to the District Co-operative Central Bank towards loan of primaries and rebate as an incentive given by the T S S to the primaries during 1982-83 was Rs 327.42, Rs 128.96 and Rs one lakhs respectively.

For the benefit of its members and affiliated societies, supply of all kinds of chemicals, fertilisers, insecticides, agricultural implements, improved seeds, etc., are undertaken. The business turnover of the Society under this Section was accounted to Rs 26.94, 29.50 and 27.76 lakhs during 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively. The Medical Store opened by the Society in 1962-63 also sells veterinary medicines. The total volume of deposits mobilised by the T S S during 1982-83 was Rs 113.87 lakhs. The total investments by the end of June 1983 stood at Rs 39.68 lakhs which included Rs 15.56 lakhs in building and plant and Rs 15 lakhs in the shares of CAMPCO, Mangalore. The production finance including finance for domestic needs granted by the society to its members during 1982-83 was Rs 143.30 lakhs.

TAPCMS, Siddapur: The Siddapur Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society was founded in 1947 as a multi-purpose co-operative Society with limited area of operation and objectives like financing agriculture and arranging for better marketing of money crops. The activities of the society gained momentum since 1960 when the society was reconstituted as the Taluka Co-operative Marketing Society with an enlarged area of operation covering the entire taluk. By June 1983, the society had a membership strength of 2,104, comprising 2,081 agriculturists, 23 co-operatives with a total share capital of Rs 7.92 lakhs which included Government's share capital to the extent of Rs 4.80 lakhs.

The present functional activities of the society include linking of credit with marketing; the sale of growers' produce in the capacity of an agent as well as sale by pooling; supply of necessary agricultural requisites; sale of controlled and non-controlled articles; procurement of levy paddy, etc. The total quantity of garden produce sold by the society as an agent during 1982-83 was more than 13,142 quintals (accounting about 57% of total production in the taluk) comprising 12,906 quintals of areca, 174 quintals of pepper, 62.88 quintals of cardamom together, having a sales value of Rs 141.81 lakhs and the commission earned by the society in this deal was of Rs 2.65 lakhs, as against 10,432 quintals with a sales value of Rs 128.45 lakhs and a commission of Rs 2.38 lakhs during 1981-82. The total volume of pledge loan granted by the society on the security of produce during the last three years i.e., from 1980-81 to 1982-83 was accounted to Rs 9.55, 9.30 and 7.24 lakhs respectively. The volume of total deposits of different categories held by the society was accounted to Rs 15.56 lakhs by the end of June, 1983 as against Rs 14.40 lakhs 12.98 lakhs and 12.19 lakhs in the previous three years respectively. The total value of agricultural requisites purchased by the society during 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 were accounted to Rs 12.63 lakhs, 15.50 lakhs and 16.09 lakhs while the value of sales effected in the above years was accounted to Rs 12.70 lakhs, 17.18 lakhs and 16.30 lakhs and the profit earned in this dealing was of Rs 18,000, 26,000 and 39,000 respectively. The quantum of paddy procured by the society on behalf of the K S F & C S C was 4,038, 2,283 and 2,698 quintals during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively in addition to 204 quintals of rice in 1981-82. During 1982-83, the society was able to link credit with marketing involving 20 agricultural credit societies to the extent of Rs 18 lakhs.

An independent branch of the society is functioning at Kansur since 1969 where there is a rice mill for processing of paddy installed in 1975. The total financial assistance availed by the society since its inception, from the State Government, for different purposes like share capital, loans and subsidy for rural godowns and distribution of essential commodities, etc., was accounted to Rs 7.45 lakhs by the end of June, 1983. The total investments made by the society by the end of June, 1983 stood at Rs 10.21 lakhs. The net profit earned by the society was accounted to Rs 3.22, 2.67 and 1.12 lakhs during 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively. The total staff employed by the society was 18 in 1983.

North Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Bank

In order to cater to the credit needs of industries organised in the co-operative sector as well as other industries including the artisans, the North Kanara District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karwar was established in 1963 with a share capital of Rs 58,000 and a membership of 173 which included 113 individuals and 60 co-operative institutions. By 1970, the bank opened its first branch at Sirsi (covering Sirsi, Siddapur and Mundgod taluks), and by 1972, its 2nd branch was opened at Ankola to cater to the needs of Ankola taluk and in 1974, two more new branches were opened one at Dandeli and another at Honavar. By 1973, the membership of the bank was increased to 1,021 consisting 921 individuals and the rest (100) societies, and had share capital of Rs 7.19 lakhs. On first July, 1974, the bank was reconstituted and the earlier organisational structure changed since it merged with Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore (sponsored by the Government of Karnataka) and as a result of it, all these branches including the former head office at Karwar were made to function as branches of the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore. As a result branches are able to finance to each individual industrialist to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs and upto Rs 5 lakhs in the case of partnership firms.

By the end of June, 1983, the bank had membership strength of 3,582 individuals with a share capital of Rs 8.39 lakhs. At present (1983), advances of the bank are confined only to individual industrialist with a special emphasis to small scale industries for the purpose of working capital. As many as 22 categories of cottage and small industries are eligible for financial assistance of the bank under Section 17(2) (bb) of the R B I Act. The deposits of the branches in the district stood at Rs 91.93 lakhs by the end of June, 1983. The deployment of funds made by the bank as in June 1983 was Rs 130.09 lakhs as short term loan; Rs 13.56 lakhs as medium term, while Rs 4.72 lakhs stood as long term loan, the loans under short term also included loans under D I R Scheme as against Rs 150.55 lakhs total advances in June 1982. It is observed that during 1982-83, the bank advances covered as many as 19 different categories of industries and of them industries like handicrafts received Rs 19.57 lakhs. The bank continued to earn profit since 1965-66 till its merger in 1974.

Industrial Co-operatives

The main objectives of industrial co-operatives other than those of weavers is to provide short and medium term finance to various

craftsmen. These societies also undertake supply of the required raw materials in addition to marketing of the products. In this district, there are 17 different categories of industrial co-operatives coming under this group viz., plying and tanning, leather goods, pottery, hand pounding, oil crushing, palmgur, handicrafts, general engineering, bee-keeping, coir, etc. Most of the industrial co-operatives of the district which used to receive financial assistance from the Khadi and Village Industries Board have stopped functioning since the subsidy of the scheme of the Board came to an end. In this group, only viable and potentially viable societies are functioning. Among the industrial co-operatives registered in the district, the largest number are hand pounding societies, followed by rural industrial societies, carpentry, blacksmithy, bee-keeping, plying and tanning, etc.

By the end of June 1973, there were 116 industrial co-operatives in the district excluding six handloom weavers societies. By the end of June 1983, there were 116 industrial co-operatives in the district excluding six weavers societies as against 154 societies with a membership of 5,526 a year before. Among the Weavers Societies, the first one to be registered in the district was at Nandangadda in June 1947 followed by two more similar societies, one at Hosad (Honavar taluk) and another at Honavar. It is reported that at present out of the six weavers societies, four have remained defunct. By the end of June 1982, the total membership of working societies (two) was 106 with the total working capital of Rs 1.44 lakhs.

Tile Manufacturing Societies

There are as many as 14 tile manufacturing units in the district, and of them four are in the co-operative sector and of them only three societies are functioning. The North Kanara District Co-operative Tile Manufacturing Society Ltd. Kasarkod registered in 1957 is the first factory to be developed on co-operative lines. In 1963, two more similar factories were registered, one at Agsoor (Ankola tq) known as Gangavali Co-operative Tile Factory Ltd., and another at Beleguli known as the Ankola Co-operative Tile Works Ltd. (24-9-63). The last one to be registered was Karwar Co-operative Tile Works Ltd., (1974) (under liquidation). By employing local resources these factories are progressing well since there is a good market for all the products of these factories. The table given on p. 459 indicates the periodical progress of these co-operatives for some years during the last five years.

(Amount in lakhs)			
Particulars	1977-78	1980-81	1982-83
Number of Societies	4	4	4
Membership	2,479	888	888
Share capital :			
i) Individuals	4.19	—	6.93
ii) Government	1.38	6.40	1.48
Reserve and other funds :	10.75	17.33	30.38
Deposits	9.25	29.24	51.36
Borrowings :			
i) C.F.A.	13.11	10.21	49.81
ii) Government	1.20	—	0.36
Working capital	45.71	63.18	138.48
Value of products	85.10	86.14	N.A.
Value of sales	56.70	58.42	116.34
Profit	2.39	9.75	3.11

For the purpose of illustration the working of Kasarkod tile factory has been dealt in the following paragraphs.

Kasarkod Society: The North Kanara District Co-operative Tile Manufacturing Society was jointly sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Small Industries Service Institute, Hubli in 1956 at Kasarkod near Honavar, with the main objectives of manufacturing tiles. Production was started in September 1959 with an initial capital investment and working capital being Rs 2.5 lakhs and Rs 60,000 respectively and employing 60 persons. The membership of the society was 274 with a share capital of Rs 60,580 in 1959-60. By the end of June 1983, the organisation had membership strength of 2,622 with a share capital of Rs 3.74 lakhs. At present, the production of the society covers three different units, viz., 1) Tile unit at Kasarkod with average daily production capacity of 30,000 tiles, 2) Tile unit at Mirjan (being a branch) commissioned in December 1975 with an average daily production capacity of 12,000 tiles, 3) Bricks-cum-Soorki Unit at Kasarkod. The main products that are being manufactured by the society include: 1) Roofing tiles and roofing ridges. 2) Wirecut bricks. 3) Terracotta articles and 5) Soorki powder (bye-product of broken tiles used for construction

of building as substitute for cement, These products enjoy good markets within the State, and other states like Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat. All the three factories managed by the society are labour oriented, employing nearly 500 permanent workers and about 200 seasonal workers for about three months in a year.

In 1980-82 to overcome the growing shortage of fire-wood required for the industry, the Society undertook the project of installation of continuous kiln method for the purpose of burning of tiles and the bricks, etc., with a total capital investment of Rs 53.49 lakhs with financial assistance of Rs 23 lakhs from the KSFC and other agencies. It is reported that the present capital investment of the society on fixed asset is Rs 75 lakhs net, and that of working capital investment of Rs 15 lakhs.

The total number of tiles, ridges and bricks manufactured at the Kasarkod unit during 1982-83 was 62.69 lakhs, 1.90 lakhs and 3.39 lakhs respectively while the Mirjan unit had manufactured 30.97 lakhs tiles, 58,000 ridges and 22,000 bricks in the above years. By 1982-83 the total sales effected by the society was reckoned at Rs 89.96 lakhs as against Rs 36.92 lakhs in 1975-76. The profit earned by the society for 1982-83 and a year before was Rs 2.12 and 5.96 lakhs respectively as against Rs 34,000 in 1970-71. The deposits held by the society for 1982-83 was of Rs 51.35 lakhs.

KAMCO

The [Kamadhenu Co-operative Dairy and Fruit Processing Ltd., Golikatta, near Sirsi was the first such society to be registered under this category in the district in 1963 with the main objective of marketing and processing of fruit products grown by its members and development of dairy industry. Accordingly, in 1969, the Government has allotted 908 acres of forest land to the society on lease basis for cultivation of pineapple. The plant was installed in 1970 and processing work was started. The society manufactured pineapple juice, slices, cold drinks and jam and used to market its products in Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. The total membership of the society in 1969 was 558 with a share capital of Rs 6.10 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 5.00 lakhs. By the end of June 1983, the organisation had a membership of 765 with a share capital of Rs 10.08 lakhs comprising Rs 5.50 lakhs of Government share and the rest (Rs 4.58 lakhs) being the share of individual members. Since 1978-79, the processing functioning of the society has been suspended due to

obvious reasons, including the accumulated heavy loss suffered by the society. The total loss suffered by the society during the last five years from 1978-79 to 1982-83 was reckoned at Rs 7.83 lakhs. At present, it is marketing fresh fruits supplied by its members on commission. The quantity of fruits marketed by the Society during 1982-83 was of 406 tonnes valued at Rs 5.46 lakhs as against 530 tonnes valued Rs 4.93 lakhs and 781 tonnes valued at Rs 5.06 lakhs during 1981-82.

Consumer Co-operatives

The main objectives of consumer co-operatives are to ensure the regular supply of day-to-day requirements of its members at reasonable prices. By the end of June 1973, there were, 32 such primary societies in the district with a membership of 6,642 which rose to 62 societies with a membership of 18,291 by 1977-78. By the end of June 1984, the number of such societies further rose to 65 and membership to 32,105 and it is reported that by the end of June 1984, 10 such societies were defunct and of the remaining, 42 societies have earned profit. Among the primary consumer societies, the society registered at Sirsi in February 1944 happens to be the first of its kind in the district, followed by similar society at Yellapur in 1947 and the 3rd being at Siddapur in May 1948. The consumer movement in the district is expanding year by year with the assistance of State Government, Government of India and N C D C, New Delhi under various schemes.

Central Wholesale Stores

In addition to the primaries, under the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme two central co-operative wholesale centres were established in the district, one at Karwar exercising the jurisdiction over five coastal taluks and another at Sirsi in 1955 having the jurisdiction over the entire district. By the end of June 1983, the total membership of Karwar Store was 197 comprising 179 individuals, nine primary societies, eight other co-operatives, and a Government membership with a total share capital of Rs 3.56 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 3.18 lakhs in addition to Rs 40,000 interest free loan. The store has opened one Janatha Bazar (1970) dealing in grocery, textile, stationery and medicine, etc. The total value of the purchases and sales effected by the Store was accounted to Rs 32.67 and Rs 35.14 lakhs during 1982-83 as against 31.28 and 32.66 lakhs in the previous year. The profit earned by the store during 82-83,

81-82 and 80-81 was accounted to Rs 45,000, 8,000 and 13,000 respectively.

Central Store

The membership of Central Store working at Sirsi comprises as many as six categories including the Government. By the end of June 1983, it had a total membership strength of 765 majority being individuals (669) and 66 primary societies with a total share capital of Rs 5.55 lakhs which included Government share of Rs 4.46 lakhs. During 1980-81 the store has opened two retail outlets within the town limits. The quantum of total purchases and sales effected by the store during 1982-83 was of Rs 16.39 and 17.51 lakhs as against Rs 16.04 and Rs 16.15 lakhs during 1980-81, while the profit earned by the Store during the next three years from 1980-81 was accounted to Rs 15,640, 6,465 and 2,103 respectively. On an average, monthly sales of the store during 82-83 was Rs 1.45 lakhs as against Rs 1.82 and 1.34 lakhs during 81-82 and 80-81 respectively. This Store is also working as a sub-agent of the Food Corporation of India for procurement of levy paddy in Sirsi taluk.

Urban Co-operative Banks

The district is well served by urban co-operative banks numbering nine as in June, 1983 as against seven in 1948-49. The main functions of these banks are to meet the credit requirements of urban sections, engaged in trade, commerce and other productive activities, including loans for domestic purposes. Two urban co-operative banks came into being one at Karwar and another at Kumta in 1912 followed by those at Sirsi and Ankola in 1913, and Honavar in 1919. Siddapur got the urban bank in 1929. In course of time, such banks came into being at Haliyal (1955), Gokarn (1963) and Bhatkal (1964). In many cases these present urban banks started their activities as credit societies. There was a co-operative bank called Shama Rao Vittal Bank Ltd., Bombay (1906), having branches at Karwar, Honavar and Bankikodla (1956). By the end of the June 1973, the nine banks together had mobilised deposits to the tune of Rs 2.61 crores while the loans advanced amounted to Rs 1.88 crores and they had also earned good profit. The working results of these banks showed that all the urban co-operative banks are efficiently managed and most of them are placed in 'A' Class. All the banks working in the district have been brought under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 and are covered by Deposit Insurance Scheme (1962). According to an analytical study

as revealed by the Directory of Urban Co-operative Banks in Karnataka, as in June 1981, on the basis of share capital position, out of nine banks functioning in the district, seven were placed in the group of 1 to 5 lakhs, and one bank between 5 to 10 lakhs, and the remaining one between 15 to 20 lakhs. During 1980-81, on an average, per branch deposit mobilised by the urban banks in the district stood at 83 lakhs which was the highest in the State followed by Dakshina Kannada (63.43 lakhs) and Bangalore (63.42 lakhs). By the end of 1983, the total membership of these nine banks together was 62,000 with a share capital of Rs 57.44 lakhs. Table given on p. 464 indicates periodical progress of these banks as in 1973 and 1983.

Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank: The Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank, Sirsi, is the second urban co-operative bank registered in the district in 1913 founded by the late P. N. Pandit a noted social worker. It was the first banking organisation in Sirsi town. Between 1917-1919 the bank was entrusted with the responsibility to function as a Central Co-operative Bank for the district in managing the credit requirements of primary agricultural credit societies of the district in the absence of the District Central Co-operative Bank. By 1922, the membership of the bank rose to 890, share capital to Rs 24,590, deposits to Rs 1.64 lakhs. During 1930-1940 there was a great setback in the functioning of the bank due to severe world economic depression. The generous role played by the bank during this situation as a true co-operator in restoring the properties to the debtor-members after recovery of outstanding dues enhanced the prestige of the bank. By 1982-83 the Bank had a membership strength of 5,810 with a share capital of Rs 24.19 lakhs as against 2,666 members and share capital of Rs 4.52 lakhs a decade earlier. During 1979-80, the bank granted a special loan to the extent of Rs 9.94 lakhs covering 1,185 accounts belonging to weaker section whose annual income did not exceed Rs 2,000 and got a Government grant of Rs 2,710 as risk fund. The amount so advanced under this category during the next three years i.e., 1980 to 1982 together was Rs 37.11 lakhs, comprising 3,744 accounts and availed the risk fund of Rs 18,700. This bank tops the rank in deposit mobilisation in recent years, when compared to both nationalised and non-nationalised commercial and co-operative banks of Sirsi. The Bank has opened six branches during 1980-83 and of them four are situated at Yellapur, Mundgod, Dandeli and Banavasi and the rest are at Sirsi proper. Bank has donated a good sum to promote the cause of education and

Name of the bank	1973				1983			
	Membership		Advances		Membership		Advances	
	Deposits	Profits	Deposits	Profits	Deposits	Profits	Deposits	Profits
Urban Co-operative Bank, Karwar	1,872	0.29	20.16	17.49	3,427	37.71	37.09	1.80
-do- Kumta	2,696	0.53	38.44	31.32	4,948	132.85	105.01	4.73
-do- Sirsi	2,666	1.25	84.70	57.31	5,810	320.10	268.22	10.10
-do- Ankola	873	0.25	13.70	10.49	2,006	73.78	47.61	1.52
-do- Honavar	2,172	1.05	61.09	35.85	5,426	204.07	132.01	4.08
-do- Siddapur	578	0.15	14.86	11.37	1,041	64.92	48.84	1.29
-do- Haliyal	733	0.12	9.84	1.46	1,797	40.35	52.99	2.25
-do- Gokarn	1,044	0.17	10.23	8.16	3,500	88.13	63.10	2.20
-do- Bhatkal	1,005	0.12	7.85	7.08	2,396	50.60	33.96	2.61

Source: Individual Urban Banks.

medical services both at Sirsi and outside the district out of its profits. Since 1974-75 the dividend declared by the bank is 12%. It celebrated its Platinum Jubilee in 1981.

The table given hereunder indicates the periodical progress of the bank for some years from 1912-13 to 1982-83.

(Amount in lakhs)							
Co-op. year ending	Member-ship	Share capital	Reserve & other funds	Deposits	Advances	Working capital	Net profit
1912-13	19	0.23	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.11	0.02
1928-29	829	0.26	0.28	2.29	2.41	2.91	0.06
1254-55	856	0.29	1.77	6.42	6.20	10.38	0.20
1965-66	1,866	0.97	4.35	31.55	38.20	39.74	0.68
1972-73	2,666	4.52	6.50	84.70	57.31	102.11	1.25
1977-78	3,526	9.37	17.22	134.18	101.14	171.64	5.55
1981-82	5,211	18.45	37.35	266.45	244.23	354.82	9.71
1982-83	5,810	24.19	44.15	320.10	268.22	550.86	10.10

Honavar Urban Co-operative Bank: The Honavar Urban Co-operative Bank, first registered as credit society in 1919 was reconstituted as full fledged Urban Co-operative Bank in 1925. By 1969, the share capital stood at Rs 95,000 and during the next decade (1979), it was increased to Rs 4.88 lakhs with a membership of 3,884. By the end of June 1983, the paid up share capital was accounted to Rs 7.52 lakhs and membership to the extent of 5,426. The advances made by the bank mainly include for the purposes of trade, industry, transport operations, mechanised fishing boats, house building, education, etc. Since 1959 onwards, an appreciable accretion is recorded in the position of deposit, as well as deployment of bank funds for various productive purposes. The total deposits held by the bank during 1980 and 1981 were accounted to Rs 134.86 and 153.65 lakhs respectively, while deployment of funds in the above year was accounted to Rs 94.18 and 110.43 lakhs respectively. It was the first Urban bank in the State to secure licence from R B I in 1979. This bank is one of the eleven urban banks in our State approved by the R B I in India for the purpose of credit guarantee scheme to enable the bank to finance small scale industries.

The table given hereunder indicates the periodical progress of the bank for some years between 1929 to 1983.

(Amount in thousands)					
Particulars	1929	1959	1979	1982	1983
Membership	479	629	3,884	5,402	5,426
Share capital	15	32	488	727	752
Reserve funds	3	65	605	862	1,069
Other funds	2	79	620	861	1,231
Deposits	136	1,139	11,775	17,531	20,407
Loans outstanding	105	675	7,014	13,777	13,201
Profit	6	16	311	416	401

Fisheries Societies

The fisheries society registered in the district was Harkantra-Kharvi Fisheries Society, Karwar (1915) followed by Majali Fisheries Society at Majali (1921). In 1947, two more societies were registered at Nandangadda and Keni followed by similar societies at Belekeri and Gangavali in 1948. In course of time, many more such societies were founded. After Reorganisation the establishment of District Co-operative Marketing Federation in 1957 was a landmark in promoting, strengthening and co-ordinating primary fisheries in the district by means of establishing an effective link between credit and marketing. By the end of December, 1970, the number of fisheries societies reported was 27 including one federal marketing society with a total membership of 7,721 and share capital of Rs 6.58 lakhs including the share capital of Rs 3.61 lakhs contributed by the Government. The total loans advanced by these societies together was accounted to Rs 21.86 lakhs. The profit earned by some of the societies was reported as Rs 1.54 lakhs while the loss suffered by other societies was Rs 4,469. By the end of June 1983, the number of fisheries co-operatives increased to 29 with more than 15,600 members and the financial participation of the Government in share capital was of Rs 15.41 lakhs and the borrowings from Government was accounted to Rs 46.04 lakhs.

The table on p. 467 indicates the periodical progress of these societies during 1973-84.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)		
	Year		
	1973*	1978	1984
Number of societies	26	24	22
Membership	10,929	11,471	16,324
Share capital	12.14	5.52	13.86
Reserve & other funds	2.94	4.38	18.84
Borrowings	—	18.49	47.51
Working capital	84.21	28.39	80.30
Loans advanced	14.64	4.14	5.99
Loans recovered	4.33	5.27	6.60
Loans outstanding	65.20	20.63	33.37
Overdues	12.36	11.22	23.40
Sales of fish & fish products	38.00	43.15	110.08
Value of fish catches	N.A.	—	8.32
Profit earned	—	—	1.83
Loss sustained	—	—	1.14

* Includes the particulars of North Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation.

Fishermen Co-operative Society, Tadri: This co-operative body was incorporated in 1950 at Tadri near Gokarn with jurisdiction over eight villages coming within the close proximity of Tadri. The society started its activities, with 39 members and a share capital of Rs 1,700. In 1961-62, during the period of fish famine, the Government took up an elaborate relief programme through this society. By 1972-73, the society was able to mobilise the share capital of Rs 19,030 from 621 members, around 1979-80, the share capital position stood at Rs 5.27 lakhs comprising of Rs 4.45 lakhs Government share and Rs 82,000 by members (741). By 1982-83, the membership was further raised to 839 and that of share capital to Rs 7.05 lakhs including Government share of Rs 6.20 lakhs. During 1975 to 1977, the society was able to secure financial assistance in the form of share capital, loan, subsidy, etc., together to the extent of Rs 1.31 lakhs from the National Co-operative Development Corporation for the construction of fish curing yard. During 1979 to 1981, the society was able to secure a long term loan of Rs 15.33 lakhs supplemented by the Government subsidy of Rs 2.06 lakhs through the D C C Bank for the purchase of 17 mechanised boats and during the same period

(1979-81) the society was able to secure Rs 24 lakhs as assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation for construction of four Purse-seine boats. The State Government also extended assistance to the extent of Rs 10.50 lakhs in the form of subsidy and share capital. During 1983-84 the society had availed the State Government's assistance in the form of loan of Rs 1.26 lakhs for the purchase of a truck under the D R D S scheme. By the end of June 1983, the total assets of the society were reckoned at little over Rs 48 lakhs. The profit earned for 1982-83 was Rs 9,000 as against Rs 45,000 and Rs 52,000 for 1979-80 and 1977-78 respectively. The number of staff employed by the society was 32 in 1983.

District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation

Originally registered as Kanara District Co-operative Ice and Cold Storage Ltd., in 1957 and renamed as the North Kanara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation Limited, Karwar (1968). This is a federal body that stimulated the activities of the fisheries co-operatives in the district with a special emphasis on linking of credit with production and marketing. The Federation is affiliated to All India Fishermens' Co-operative Federation, New Delhi in 1981. The membership of the organisation comprises 'A' (Govt), 'B' (primary societies) and 'C' (individual members). The total membership of the federation was 715 in 1970 comprising 694 individuals, 20 societies and one Government, with a share capital of 3.74 lakhs of which the Government's participation was of Rs 3.50 lakhs. Launching of the Integrated Fisheries Development Scheme in the district financed under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Project in 1968 expanded the activities of the federation in many dimensions. Under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Project Scheme, the Federation had constructed 100 mechanised boats of 30 feet length installed with 37 hp marine diesel engines along with accessories and fishery requisites and they were allotted to trained groups of 4-5 fishermen on hire-purchase system. For extending the facilities like servicing and repairs of mechanised boats three service stations have been opened by the Federation at Honavar, Tadri and Karwar in addition to its branch offices at Honavar, Tadri, Alvekodi, etc.

At present, the Federation is providing facilities like transportation, processing and marketing of fish and fish products to its members in addition to extending credit facilities, servicing and repairs of mechanised boats, etc., with the financial assistance given by the

Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Reserve Bank of India for development of fisheries in the district. Since 1970, the federation has taken up freezing and export of prawns by starting cold storage and freezing units at Karwar, by availing the facilities under the Indo-Norwegian Project. The fish canning plant was set up by the Federation during 1972-73 at a cost of Rs 3 lakhs for the purpose of canning of mainly sardines, mackerels and prawns for export. During 1975-76, the prawns exported by the federation was 43,220 kg valued at Rs 9.70 lakhs, under the registered trade mark "N K Brand" which has been proved as a quality production in foreign markets. The Federation has also taken up the activities like marketing of fish catches of mechanised boats including the A R C boats on commission basis. The amount of marketing commission earned by the Federation was Rs 7.29 and Rs 4.44 lakhs during 1982-83 and in the previous year respectively. The total staff employed by the Federation including temporary staff was 83 in 1983. The total income and expenditure of the Federation during 1982-83 were Rs 16.61 and Rs 13.52 lakhs as against Rs 7.02 and Rs 6.46 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs 10.99 and Rs 10.27 lakhs respectively during 1978-79. As in June 1984, the membership was 1,791 with a share capital of Rs 13.90 lakhs which included Government share of Rs 8.20 lakhs. The total borrowings amounted to Rs 43.26 lakhs, which included Rs 9.63 lakhs from Government and the rest from the Central financing agency. The total value of sale of fish catches as owner and as agent together amounted to Rs 110.08 lakhs and the loans advanced and recovered amounted to Rs 5.99 lakhs and 6.60 lakhs respectively. Loans outstanding and loss suffered by the society was reported as Rs 64.28 lakhs and Rs 4.48 lakhs respectively.

Nagarbail Salt Owners Society : This Society was registered in 1952, at Sanikatta (Kumta tq). The main objectives of the society are to manufacture salt on the lands pooled by members for joint manufacture, to undertake sales etc., by acting as an agent on behalf of the members. The membership of the society is confined only to those individual land owners in the area of Nagarbail Saza spread over (about 450 acres) comprising Bidrageri, Torke, Nagarbail and Gonchalli, etc. At present the society is running two units, one at Nagarbail and another at Narnapur, developed in 1974, with an annual salt production of about 12 to 14 thousand tonnes. It is reported that the cost of production ranges between Rs 70 to 115 per tonne. The capital outlay over it since its inception till 1983 is stated as about Rs 50 lakhs. The owners or members of the salt works will receive,

about Rs 2 to 3 thousand net per acre annually. Salt is being gathered for only 70 to 80 days during the season and about 100 workers are employed during the season. As in June 1983, the society had a membership of 300 with a share capital of Rs 5.02 lakhs, the reserve funds and working capital amounted to Rs 8.49 lakhs and Rs 17.78 lakhs respectively, the total sale of salt was 14,233 tonnes and the loss suffered was Rs 7,000. However the society had earned profit of Rs 9.18 lakhs in 1973, Rs 10,000 in 1978 and Rs 3,000 in 1980.

Honavar Bee-Keepers Society: This Society was founded in 1941 mainly to foster bee-keeping as a subsidiary occupation, the area of operation being confined to Honavar taluk. During 1979-80 the activities of the society were enlarged and new objectives were incorporated, to enable the society to undertake the promotion of village industries coming under the purview of Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Society collects the honey from the members at present spread over to 54 villages out of 95 villages in the taluk and arranges for its marketing through the centres like Bombay, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Hubli, Bangalore and other places, after proper grading and standardisation. The Society also arranges financial and other technical aid to the members engaged in bee-keeping through Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay and the Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bangalore. From among the different varieties of honey collected by the society during the honey season (Dec to June) the special quality honey known as soapnut flower honey collected during Dec and Jan by the Society is much in demand. The Society also arranges for short term training course in addition to supplying bee-keeping boxes and other requisites at concessional rate including SCs and STs, who avail free supply. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is providing grants since 1957-58 and loan assistance from 1968-69 to the Society. It is reported that a bee-keeper with 40 to 50 bee hives can produce annually 300 to 400 kg of honey, fetching an additional annual income ranging between Rs 2,500 to Rs 3,500. During 1941-42 when registered, the Society had 125 members with a small share capital of Rs 72 and 415 bee hives, and had produced about 570 pounds of honey. By the end of June 1983, the Society had a membership of 1,717 with a share capital of Rs 11,285 and had produced 13,000 kg of honey from 2,863 bee hives as against 1,638 members and share capital of Rs 10,265 with 3,170 bee hives which had produced 9,000 kg of honey in 1980-81. Recently, the Society has undertaken marketing of khadi

as well as manufacture of laundry soap under Khadi and Village Industries Scheme with a loan of Rs 50,000 in 1982-83.

Labour Societies

The main objective of this category of societies is to bring socio-economic betterment of the poor and unorganised labourers, specially coming from weaker and backward sections of the society, including the tribal population by providing them gainful employment. The main functional activities of the society include undertaking forest logging work from the forest department, labour contract work from the P W D and other private agencies. The workers who are also the members of the society are paid better wages, dividend and bonus on total wages in addition to other facilities like housing, medicine, education, etc. There are two main categories, viz., labour contract and construction societies and Forest Labour Societies in addition to labour co-operative unions. Among the labour contract societies, the Society incorporated at Hanehalli of Kumta taluk in 1948 is the first, followed by two similar organisations one at Kadra and another at Gersoppa (defunct). Regarding forest labour societies Yennemaddi Harijan Labour Society (Kumta taluk) founded in May 1949 seems to be the first followed by Hichkad Group Labour Society of Ankola Taluk in November 1949. North Kanara District Labour Co-operative Union was incorporated in March 1966 at Ankola in order to co-ordinate, guide and monitor the cause of these societies. At present the labour union is under liquidation. It is stated that one of the reasons for the setback in the working of these co-operatives at present is mainly due to the withdrawal of earlier concessions and preferences in allotment of contract work and keen competition by private contractors. It is reported that 16 societies of this category were declared as defunct by the end of June 1983. As in June 1983, there were 60 Labour Societies and of them 21 were forest labour societies, the membership of all these societies being 5,950 with a share capital of Rs 4.57 lakhs which included the Government share of Rs 1.12 lakhs; the total borrowings and working capital were Rs 17.57 lakhs and Rs 24.50 lakhs respectively; the value of work executed and wages paid to the members were Rs 55.73 lakhs and Rs 14.66 lakhs respectively, the deposits mobilised amounted to Rs 1.89 lakhs and profit earned by some of these societies totalled to Rs 82,000.

Hichkad Labour Society: The Hichkad Group Hindulida Vargada Koolikar Sahakari Sangha Ltd., Ankola was registered as early as in

1949, sponsored by the then Sarvodaya Sanchalak of Hichkad, under the Sarvodaya Scheme, introduced in the Bombay State in 1949-50. The main objective of the Society are to provide work in tenders from the Government, private and other agencies. In the year of its inception (1949), it had a membership of 21 with a share capital of Rs 105; by 1959, membership was increased to 301 and share capital to Rs 5,060. By 1975, the share capital stood at Rs 12,430 contributed by 456 members. By the end of June, 1983, it had a membership of 687 mostly Agers and the SCs with a share capital of Rs 18,060. At present the Society undertakes forest logging works from the Forest Department; any labour work from the P W D and private agencies. The society also runs a fruit canning unit of its own. The worker members are paid better wages and provided medical aid and other facilities like housing and educational assistance to their children. The amount spent by the society for the welfare of the members belong to weaker section, out of its profit, during 1982-83 was Rs 7,940 as against Rs 10,045 and Rs 8,560 during 1980-81 and 1978-79 respectively. During 1960-61, 100 houses were got constructed by the society to its members. It is reported that on an average, the annual business turnover of the society is Rs 12 lakhs. The volume of contract work executed by the society was of Rs 7.39 lakhs during 1982-83. The total wages including bonus (20% on total wages) paid by the society to its members during 1982-83 was accounted to Rs 43,209. The income and expenditure of the society during 1982-83 was accounted to Rs 3.85 lakhs and Rs 2.64 lakhs. In 1970, the society purchased the entire assets of the Oriental Canneries and Industries Private Limited, a fruit canning concern at a cost of Rs 95,000. After the renovation and installation of modern and latest machineries at a cost of Rs 75,000 and working capital of Rs 2.5 lakhs, the unit is now managed by the Society. The total quantity of fruit products processed by the unit during 1982-83 was 24,680 kg valued at Rs 2.68 lakhs. It is reported that the Society secured the International Trade Fair Academy award at Delhi for 1973-74. The Society proposes to take up other activities like stone crushing and plantation to improve its resources. It owns its office building worth about 3 lakhs purchased in 1959 and about 76 acres of plantation purchased in 1976. The number of staff employed by the Society was 22 in 1983. The profit earned by the Society during 1982-83 was Rs 1.21 lakhs.

Farming Societies

The farming co-operatives of this district can be broadly categorised into four groups viz., (1) joint farming; (2) collective farming;

(3) Tenant farming; and (4) better farming. The district has more joint farming societies than the collective and majority of the joint farming societies (10) are located in Kumta taluk being the pilot project area in the district. Among the collective farming, the largest number (4) are situated in Mundgod taluk followed by Haliyal taluk (3). The first farming society, started in the district was at Madguni Gazni Joint Farming Society of Kumta taluk in March 1943 followed by similar society at Belakali of Honavar taluk in April 1946 (which later became defunct). In respect of collective farming societies, Venktapur Farming Society at Bhatkal incorporated in 1961 (which later became defunct) was the first in this category, followed by Sri Mahaganapati Society (1964) at Uppinapattan of Kumta taluk. By 1972-73, there were joint and collective farming together, 26 societies in the district with a total membership of 1,274. By the end of June 1984 the number of such societies was reduced to 24 and of them 13 were joint farming and the rest (11) collective farming, together had a membership of 1,723 comprising of 1,325 members of collective farming and the rest (398) from joint farming. Some of these societies situated in Kumta Pilot Project area were given financial assistance in the form of share capital and loans for land development works and for construction for godown-cum-cattle sheds by the Government. It is reported that out of 24 societies in the district as in June 1983, nine were dormant and of the working societies, only one had earned a marginal profit of Rs 1,000.

In addition to the joint and collective farming societies, there are four Tenant Farming Societies, the first to be registered was at Bidralli of Sirsi Taluk in 1949. Regarding Better Farming Societies, four in number, the first one to be registered was at Arga Belshitta of Karwar Taluk in 1940. It is reported that majority of the better and tenant farming societies have become dormant. The total command area of these farming societies was 945 hectares as in 1982-83 and the value of the production accounted to Rs 1.33 lakhs as against 1.74 lakhs during 1972-73.

Housing Co-operatives

In 1948 two housing societies, one for the general members at Sirsi and another for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Bhatkal were incorporated. Prior to the Reorganisation of the State, there were five house building societies functioning in the district and of them three (Bhatkal, Sirsi, Karwar) were meant for SCs and STs and the remaining two were general societies one at

Sirsi and another at Kumta. The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., Bangalore (1950), being the apex financing agency assists the affiliated primary societies. The Karnataka State SCs and STs Co-operative Housing Corporation Ltd., Bangalore (1966), renders financial assistance for SCs and STs and other weaker sections. By 1972-73, in the district there were 29 housing societies, and of them 17 were general, 10 for SCs and STs and two for other backward communities together with a total membership of 2,067 and share capital of Rs 96,000. By 1977-78, the number of housing societies increased to 33 and of them 21 were general societies and had a total membership of 2,580 with a share capital of Rs 1.5 lakhs. As in June 1984, there were 37 housing societies with a membership of 2,132 and share capital of Rs 2.02 lakhs and of them, 13 were meant for SCs and STs and all these societies except the society working at Bhatkal were sanctioned Government loan and loans from Karnataka State SCs and STs Housing Corporation for construction of dwelling houses. The total number of houses constructed by the members of these societies was 137 during 1983-84 as against 240 and 369 in 1977-78 and in 1972-73 respectively. The profit earned by some of these societies for 1983-84 was Rs 75,000.

Milk Societies

For the first time, dairy activities in the district under co-operative fold began in Jan. 1952 when the Kumta Taluk Milk Supply Co-operative Society Ltd., Kumta was incorporated, followed by similar society at Dandeli in 1959. By 1972 June, there were 11 milk societies registered in the district with 1,484 members and share capital of Rs 66,000. By the end of June 1976, the number was increased to 13 including two Milk Supply Unions founded at Ankola (in 1974) and at Sirsi (in 1975), and all these together had a total membership of 1,847 including 53 member societies, together with a share capital of Rs 1.40 lakhs.

By June 1984, the number increased to 19 including two unions with 3,364 members and share capital of Rs 4.11 lakhs which included the Government share of Rs 67,000. These societies could not thrive well in the coastal taluks mainly due to sultry climatic condition unsuitable for the health of milch animals and also due to the absence of pasturising plant, etc. To overcome this difficulty, S F D A has proposed to set up one plant at Hattikeri through Milk Co-operative Union, Karwar. But, in view of the congenial agro-climatic condition, good network of veterinary institution and good market for milk

produce, there is good scope for dairy development in the taluks of Mundgod, Haliyal, Yellapur and Sirsi. It is reported that six milk societies were defunct as in 1983. The total loan advanced by Milk societies in the district for 1983-84 was 9.67 lakhs and the sale of milk and milk products effected was Rs 51.12 lakhs. If the total borrowings were to be Rs 1.55 lakhs, the profit earned by some of these societies totalled Rs 84,000. Regarding two milk unions, the Union of Sirsi registered in 1975 has now become defunct. The Milk Producers Co-operative Union working at Ankola (Shedgeri) had a membership of 26 co-operative bodies with share capital of Rs 10,000 as in June 1983, and the Union had received financial assistance of Rs 11,100 from the State Government for various purposes. At present the Karnataka Milk Federation (formerly KDDC) aided by the World Bank assists the selected dairy co-operatives of the district by means of share capital, equipment grant and managerial subsidy, etc.

Other Co-operatives

Women's co-operatives: The main objectives of these societies was to promote employment among women folk by starting ancillary units in the urban areas and also to undertake public distribution of essential commodities. The first women's co-operative society registered in the district was at Kumta, known as "Sahakari Mahila Mandal" in May 1945 followed by "Karwar Mahila Audyogika Sangh" by the end of 1948. At present, most of these co-operatives have remained only in record and those working are engaged in selling consumer and other controlled articles. By the end of June 1983, 18 women's co-operatives of the district together had 1,521 members with share capital accounting to Rs 1.6 lakhs. The profit earned by some of these societies was accounted to Rs 23,000 (1982). It is reported that at present only five are working.

Grain Banks: Grain banks are the institutions lending both in cash and kind to their members for agricultural as well as consumption purpose. In this district, they are dealing in paddy. For the first time, grain society for the district was opened at Kerwad of Haliyal taluk in 1925 followed by second society at Angadi of Karwar taluk in 1930. During the control period these societies functioned well. In course of time, these organisations lost their significance and now they are being revived. At present, except a few, majority of them are defunct. By the end of June 1984, ten grain societies of the district together had 1,198 members with a share capital of

Rs 4.63 lakhs and had loans outstanding to the extent of Rs 2.30 lakhs. The profit earned by some of these societies totalled Rs 12,000.

In addition to the above broad group, the co-operatives coming under this category also include six processing societies with 1,429 members and share capital of Rs 13.77 lakhs; four lift irrigation societies with 142 members and share capital of Rs 12,000; three each transport and tailoring societies with 336 and 169 members respectively and share capital of Rs 99,000 (in respect of transport societies); two live stock societies with 124 members and share capital of Rs 5,000 and one electrical society (Bhatkal) with 153 members and share capital of Rs 10,000 by the end of June 1984. The list also includes nine taluk co-operative development boards (now defunct), nine bee-keepers societies, six taluk supervising unions (now defunct), four Land Development Societies (defunct) three printing co-operatives, and one literary society.

District Co-operative Union

The former North Kanara District Co-operative Board of Supervising Union founded in April 1937, by late Shri R. V. Pandit one of the veteran co-operator of the district was reconstituted and renamed as District Co-operative Union in 1960. In the former Bombay State, the Central Co-operative Institute established in 1961 had undertaken the responsibility of co-operative education and training through the District Board of Supervising Union. The chief objectives of this advisory body are to propagate the philosophy and principles of the co-operative movement by organising training classes, refresher and orientation classes for the benefit of the members, office bearers and employees of the co-operative organisations of the district. At present, the Union undertakes member education programme under the guidance of the Karnataka State Co-operative Union, Bangalore, and the National Co-operative Union of India. During the last five years i.e., from 1978-79 to 1982-83 under the member education programmes, the number of managing committee members trained was 3,113 by conducting 268 classes, and the number of persons that received training under the category 'Ordinary Members Class' and employees' of the co-operative institutions was 11,469 and 234 respectively. At present (1984) the membership strength of the union is 180 comprising of 11 different categories of societies, as against 174 and 60 members in 1980 and in 1957 respectively. The main sources of income of the Union are, subscription from the members, donations by the co-operatives,

and share in the co-operative education fund payable by the co-operatives out of the profit earned every year. The assets and liabilities of the union as on the end of June 1983 stood at Rs 1.50 and 1.40 lakhs respectively. The union is bringing out a monthly magazine 'Sahakari Samaj' since 1977. The income and expenditure of the union for 1982-83 was Rs 56,527 and Rs 52,602 as against Rs 37,292 and Rs 35,042 respectively for 1980-81.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The system of trade guilds and the like, developed during the ancient and medieval period promoted trading and commercial activities in the district in their own way. The topography of the district hampered the free flow of trade and commerce. In spite of communication difficulties cloth and iron of the inland districts were moving in the district and local products like pepper, areca, sugar, timber, salt and sandalwood were moving out of the district by means of head-load, and on bullocks and asses across the Sahyadri passes during the pre-British period. The military roads built by Haider further helped this movement. Since the beginning of the English rule communications improved much. New high-roads were built and hill passes were opened, connecting the district with other districts of Bombay Karnataka, Hyderabad area and old Mysore. The important trading commodities of the district included pepper, white sandalwood, areca, betel leaves, spices, dried fish, salt, rice, etc. According to one account, the toll revenue of the district amounted to about Rs 51,800 in 1882 as against Rs 52,500 in the previous year.

The ports of West Coast including those of Uttara Kannada had trans-oceanic commercial contacts with Egypt, Babylonia, Rome, Malaya and China. As early as 1,000 B.C., the great Phoenician traders visited places like Honavar and Bhatkal. Roman historian Pliny (77 AD) speaks of Netrani Island as Nitrias. Ptolemy (130 AD) of Alexandria mentions Banaousei (Banavasi). All these are the evidences of the Western contacts with the district. Periplus of the Erytreaean Sea (247 AD) speaks of Honavar as Naoura. The exports from the district at that time comprised pepper and other spices, rice, ivory, textile, fine silk, *tamala patra*, transparent stones, diamonds, rubies and tortoise shells, while the imports included topazes, plain cloth, fine cloth, coral, white glass, brass, tin, mercury, lead, wine, cinnamabar, etc. The Roman coins found in many places in the district also speak of the district's trade contact with Rome.

Places like Karwar, Chitakul (Sadashivgad), Mirjan, Honavar and Bhatkal, mentioned in many foreign travellers' accounts, ranging from the 6th to 17th century mention the pepper trade of the district. During 11th and 12th centuries, the supply of horses from Arabia and Persia, through the ports of the district became the most pressing want of South Indian monarchs. The Navayats at Bhatkal and also at Honavar in those days actively co-operated with the Arabs in trade. When this coastal district went into the hands of Vijayanagar, the commercial importance of these ports was further enhanced. Bhatkal was a notable overseas trading centre, having a direct road to Vijayanagar city. Iron ores, pepper, myrobalan and other spices were taken by the Moors (Arabs) from Bhatkal and they brought pearls and horses to the port. With the advent of the Portuguese and other Europeans, the trade received a further fillip. In 1637, the Portuguese agreed to exchange copper and lead for pepper at the Bhatkal port from the Keladi king. Paes speaks of having seen five to six thousand oxen carrying merchandise from Vijayanagar to Bhatkal (1512). According to the treaty concluded between the Portuguese and the Vijayanagar in 1547, the Portuguese opened their factories at Ankola and Honavar and the commodities like copper, tin, coral, vermilion, mercury, horses, silk and other articles were imported to the ports of the district from Europe, Ormuz and China. They took back pepper and rice. In the 17th century, due to the extension of Bijapur power, Karwar rose to be an important place of trade and became the chief port in Bijapur dominions and Honavar also retained its importance. It was mainly due to the fact that the pepper grown in Sonda and Gersoppa area was superior that the English merchants were induced to open factories at Kadwad (near Karwar 1638) and Bhatkal (1639). Between 1650 and 1660 a great export trade of the finest muslins developed at Karwar though the cloth was woven at Hubli and the British trade at Karwar factory was very prosperous during the 1670s. In 1676, Fryer observed that Sonda or Karwar pepper was best in the world. From Honavar, white sandalwood was most important item of export which had a good market in China. There was also a large private trade with Bombay and North India in betelnut and other articles. During the 19th century, under the British rule, the opening of the two main roads joining the two ports of Kumta and Karwar with Belgaum and Hubli, respectively, development of infrastructural facilities in the hinterland region and introduction of large steam ships, the introduction of telegraphs at Kumta and Karwar, installation and linking of railway

between Pune and Bangalore and later connecting the district form a branch line between Alnavar and Dandeli during I World War, greatly contributed for the development of trade of the district. Between 1860-1870, cotton of Dharward and Belgaum districts was exported through Kumta and Karwar which attracted leading traders from Gujarat, Kutch and other areas to settle down along the coastal towns. The cotton from the Deccan was called 'Kumpti' in England as it was exported from Kumta.

At present, due to development of other infrastructural facilities in the hilly *malnad* tracts, and bridging of several rivers at vital points specially the Kali and the Sharavati in the coast, the bulk of the traffic which was confined to sea routes in the earlier decades is now carried by roads and the traffic at the ports is dwindling.

Employment in Trade and Commerce: According to 1971 census, the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the district was 16,497 comprising 14,406 men and 2,901 women (as against 12,088 persons engaged in 1961). The rural and urban break-up was 7,988 and 8,509 respectively. Regarding the taluk-wise distribution of persons engaged in trade and commerce, Bhatkal had the largest number (2,608) followed by Sirsi (2,549), Kumta (2,173) and Karwar (2,165). The least number of people engaged in trade and commerce was in Supa (304). From among the Municipal areas, Sirsi town had the largest number of people engaged in trade and commerce (2,050), followed by Haliyal and Dandeli together (1,476), Bhatkal (1,431) and Karwar (1,244).

Trade centres: At present (1983-84), the wholesale trade centres of the district include Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Tadri, Sanikatta, Sirsi, Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur. The retail trade centres of the district include Sadashivgad, Chendiye, Binaga, Gangavali, Gokarn, Manki, Murdeshwar and Shirali in the coastal tracts; and the places like Banavasi, Sonda, Bilgi, Bisalkoppa, Dasankoppa, Yedehalli, Tarehalli, Herur, Ulvi, Supa, Dandeli, Malgi, Pala, Kirwatti, Manchikeri, Umachgi, etc., in the up-ghat taluks.

Imports and Exports

Considerable volume of import and export including entrepot business is done in the district at various wholesale centres. At present, if areca, pepper, paddy and banana assembled from Siddapur

area is exported from Sirsi market, the imports to Sirsi market include edible oil, cereals, foodgrains, chillies, steel, coconut, hardware, cement, paints, paper, cloth, leather and leather goods, etc. Chillies are brought to Sirsi from Hangal, Haveri and Byadagi and exported to down ghats, and to Dakshina Kannada and Bombay. Cotton seeds come from Hubli, Chitradurga and Bellary, chewing tobacco from Guntkal and coconut from Arsikere and Dakshina Kannada.

To Kumta, *kirani* goods, stationery, zinc sheet and hardware, come from Hubli, Bombay and Belgaum; mill made handloom cloth and hosiery are imported from Bijapur, Belgaum, Madurai, Salem etc.; bangles and cosmetics are brought from Hubli in addition to glass, bicycle parts and photo frames; brass, stainless steel and aluminium utensils are imported from Bombay, drugs are brought from Bombay, Bangalore and Hubli while beedies and cigars come from Hubli and Bombay; and cement from Bagalkot, jaggery from Nippani and Kolhapur. The exports from Kumta mainly include, arecanut, pepper and groundnut to Maharashtra and U P through Sankeshwar; wet *supari* is also transported on a large quantity to Bombay especially for the purpose of *panbeeda* shops; timber and firewood is exported to Bombay in addition to black pepper, ivory and sandal wood carvings. Salt is taken from Sanikatta to Dharwad, Bijapur and Shimoga. Fish is taken from Tadri and Karwar on large scale to the areas of Hubli, Dharwad, Belgaum and other places. Recently, fine quality betel leaves, especially grown in the areca gardens of Hosakuli, Panchagrama area and Gersoppa of Honavar taluk, known as *raniyele* is exported to Bhopal and Pakistan.

From Honavar, in addition paddy, rice, areca, cashewnut, fish, honey, tiles, ropes, etc., are exported. Bhatkal being one of the important trading centres of the district, the local traders mainly deal with business centres like Bombay, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and other places for their requirements. The business houses of local Navayats have trade contracts with centres all over the world. Considerable quantity of foreign exchange remittance is received at Bhatkal specially from Navayats from Gulf countries. (This was Rs 97 lakhs in 1982 and 138 lakhs in 1984).

The chief items sent out of Haliyal include both husked and unhusked paddy to Karwar, Ratnagiri, Dharwad and other places. The main exports of Siddapur include betelnut, pepper, cardamom

and bananas. Betelnut is taken to Dharwad, Bijapur, Pune, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Nagpur; pepper to Madras, bananas to Haveri, Hubli, Dharwad and other places. The imports comprise medicines, stationery goods, toilet requisites and electrical goods from Bangalore, Bombay, Hubli and Madras; leather goods from Bombay and Bangalore; tea from Bombay, Hyderabad and Hubli. The main exports of Yellapur market include betelnut, pepper, cardamom, paddy, rice, bananas and coconut.

Sea Trade

The coastline of Uttara Kannada is studded with 14 minor ports working from 15th September to 1st May excepting Karwar, open for traffic from 1st September to 25th May. Based on the cargo traffic handled, Karwar is classified as intermediate port and in the past, it was being used mainly for coastal cargo of agricultural produce from up-ghat regions and trade was specially with Bombay. Since the Reorganisation of the State, it has been thrown open to international shipping also. At present, Karwar and Belekeri handle coastal as well as foreign shipment and the remaining ports are confined to coastal trade only. In the last century, sea-borne trade of the district was carried partly by steamers and partly by sailing vessels. The British India Steam Navigation Co., facilitated this cargo service throughout the year at Karwar and Kumta during the fair season. For steamers, the trip between Karwar and Bombay used to take 48 hours. In 1882, excluding Majali, 13 ports of the district for the purpose of customs grouped into three broad divisions. Karwar with three, Ankola with four and Honavar with six ports. During the eight years ending (1874-75 to 1881-82), the yearly value of Kanara sea trade averaged 15,26,826 pounds. During 1882, the value of exports and imports of six ports (Chendiye, Belekeri, Gangavali, Murdeshwar, Manki and Shirali) had a total trade of less than 10,000 pounds. Four ports (Sadashivgad, Ankola, Tadri and Bhatkal) had between 10,000 to 25,000 pounds. One port, i.e., Honavar had between 50,000 to 1,00,000 pounds and the remaining two ports i.e., Karwar and Kumta had an export and import value of above one lakh.

At present (1983-84), the important commodities that are being imported through the ports of the district include salt, hardware, cutlery and asphalt, Bentonite powder from Maharashtra and Gujarat. The exports to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala include tiles, ridges, silicon sand, timber, fire wood, canned fish, forest products and lime

powder. The table given below indicates the traffic handled at the ports of Uttara Kannada for the years 1972-73 and 1982-83.

Name of ports	(In M T S)			
	1972-73		1982-83	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Karwar and Sadashivgad	3,746.690	2,15,688.910	1,58,834.000	1,50,618.000
Majali	—	28.000	—	—
Binaga	4.000	40.000	—	—
Chendiye	—	20.000	—	—
Belekeri	1,803.168	1,75,554.913	—	1,78,579.000
Gangavali	—	39,540	—	—
Tadri	1,817.860	7,910.475	602.000	39.000
Kumta	—	10.000	—	—
Honavar	3,157.512	17,068.794	1,812.000	20,356.000
Bhatkal & Shirali	192.300	1,488.000	—	—

Statement showing the tonnage of imports and exports and value of cargo handled at the Karwar port for some years from 1956-57 to 1982-82.

Year	(Amount in lakhs)			
	Imports	Value	Exports	Value
1956-57	2,914	12.78	785	3.09
1960-61	6,242	18.96	1,26,220	224.38
1966-67	6,210	12.64	1,80,797	132.55
1972-73	3,746	11.18	2,15,688	168.00
1975-76	64,418	61.29	3,41,621	404.45
1976-77	863	4.77	3,96,959	642.85
1977-78	72,908	33.22	45,458	98.89
1978-79	97,230	823.51	1,70,848	307.05
1979-80	1,65,993	1,681.62	2,61,919	413.36
1980-81	1,42,461	2,110.29	2,01,290	359.42
1981-82	1,67,763	1,859.51	94,477	160.44
1982-83	1,58,834	1,192.56	1,50,618	278.56

The number of sailing vessels, coastal steamers and foreign steamers that entered the ports of the district in 1982-83 was 330, 53 and 28 respectively as against 426, 52 and 49 during 1980-81.

Export Inspection Agency

In order to ensure consumer's acceptance and to popularise Indian exports abroad through the measures like quality control and inspection, the Export Inspection Council and Agencies were set up by the Government of India under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. Accordingly, five export inspection agencies, one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras came into being from February, 1966. The jurisdiction of the Cochin agency covers Karnataka. At Karwar, one of the sub-office of the agency has been opened for day-to-day inspection and testing of exportable commodities. During 1983-84, the marine products certified for export from Karwar sub-office were 856.52 tonnes of frozen shrimps as against 1,061.28 tonnes of frozen shrimps, 3,600 tonnes of hydrochloric acid and 98 tonnes of frozen cattle fish during 1982-83. During 1981-82, commodities certified for export by the sub-office included 758 tonnes of frozen shrimps, 894 kg of Lobster tails, 996 kg of frozen white cooked Lobster tails, 14.39 tonnes of frozen cattle fish and 5,810 tonnes of hydrochloric acid.

Marketing of fish

Fish being one of the important marine products of the district has helped the growth of internal and external trade to a considerable volume. Generally, the surplus fish of the district is exported to the markets of Dharwad and Belgaum district including Goa, on a large quantity. There are good number of primary fisheries' co-operatives including Fish Marketing Federation at the district level to facilitate marketing of fish and also to promote export of quality fish outside the country including some private agencies engaged in export of quality fish. The table given below indicates some particulars about the volume of fish trading in the district for some years from 1972-73 to 1982-82.

Year	(Amount in lakhs)			
	Total fish catch in mts.	Value Rs.	Export to foreign countries in mts.	Export value Rs.
1972-73	16,370.00	78.75	126	13.29
1973-74	21,165.00	235.15	125	20.62
1974-75	14,408.00	167.91	163	24.02
1975-76	30,618.00	335.74	349	87.30
1978-79	30,942.40	380.90	266	87.89
1981-82	35,872.10	792.50	760	327.88
1982-83	27,996.10	958.28	1,036	511.14

Source : Deputy Director of Fisheries, Karwar.

REGULATED MARKETS

The regulated markets not only ensure remunerative and competitive prices to the growers but also systematise marketing processes on proper lines, aiming to avoid distress sale by the producers.

Before the establishment of the regulated markets, there were several malpractices at different stages of marketing in addition to the absence of authorised agency to settle the disputes if any, between the market functionaries and growers. In the markets of the district, the system of sale adopted before the regulation was 'hatya' (under covering) and 'hissa' system (temporary partnership).

Bombay A P M C Act 1939

Prior to the Reorganisation of the State, the regulated market functioning in the district (only Sirsi) was governed according to the provisions of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act XXII of 1939, which aimed at regulating the selling and buying of agricultural produce and garden crops and provided for establishment of regulated markets to be placed under the supervision of a statutory market committee, fully representing growers, traders, local authorities and the Government. These statutory market committees were empowered to levy fees on agricultural produce under Regulation bought and sold by licencees in the marketing area. There was also a provision to levy fees from the market functionaries operating in the market. In the district, the Act was made applicable to Sirsi taluk in 1948 for regulation of trades in areca, pepper and cardamom. Though the first committee was constituted in 1949, the actual functioning started only in 1955 as strong opposition was expressed when the bye-laws and rules of the committee were enforced after two years. Sometime later, Siddapur and Mundgod were brought under the purview of the then Sirsi Market Committee.

After the Reorganisation of the State, a more comprehensive uniform regulation known as the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966 was enacted and was brought into force from May 1968. The Act covers all marketing functions at the primary and wholesale level within its purview. The Act has rationalised the market charges to be paid by the seller. The maximum rate of commission has been fixed at 2% in respect of all agricultural produce other than fruits, flowers, vegetables, (for them it is 4%), inclusive of storage and insurance. The maximum market

fee leviable is Rs two for Rs 100 worth produce payable by the buyer (from 28-9-1978). According to the Act, there is a provision to create a market fund for each market which includes market fees, licence fees, grants, loans and contributions, etc., and all expenditure of the committee should be met out of this fund and funds should be utilised for purposes as laid down in the Act. Under the Act, those desiring to work as Marketing functionaries in different capacities are required to obtain licences. The District Marketing Officer is empowered to administer the provisions of the 1) Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966; 2) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1973. To ensure more effective administration and implementation of the above rules and regulations, the office of the District Marketing Officer was opened at Sirsi in March 1976. After the enforcement of new Act, efforts have been made to establish separate markets to each revenue taluk wherever possible. At present (1984) the District has seven regulated markets and 15 sub-markets, and the latest one to be constituted is Karwar. The table given below indicates some particulars of each market as in 1983-84.

Main markets and area of operation and year of commencement	Sub-markets	Notified commodities
1	2	3
Sirsi (1954) (Covering Sirsi and Mundgod taluks)	Mundgod (1971), Banavasi (1972) Bisalkop (1972) Yedehalli (1972) Dasankop (1975)	Betelnut, pepper, banana, paddy, rice, timber, bamboo & areca.
Kumta (1961) (Kumta & Ankola taluks)	Ankola (1975)	Betelnut, pepper, coconut, groundnut, fish, banana, paddy and timber.
Haliyal (1966) (Haliyal & Supa taluks)	—	Paddy, husked & unhusked, timber, bamboo, cattle, goat, sheep.
Yellapur (1970) (Yellapur taluk)	—	Betelnut, paddy, pepper, banana, timber, bamboo.
Siddapur (1970) (Siddapur taluk)	Tarehalli (1972) (Kansur) Analebail (1972) (Herur)	Betelnut, pepper, paddy, rice, banana.

1	2	3
Honavar (1975) (Honavar & Bhatkal taluks)	Bhatkal (1975)	Paddy, rice, coconut, areca, cashewnut, groundnut, banana, pepper, fish, betel leaves, jaggery and prawns.
Karwar (1984)	Sadashivgad, Binaga, Chendiye, Aрга, Amdalli, (all in April 1984)	Fish, paddy.

The total number of market functionaries functioning in all regulated markets of the district was 1,621 during 1975-76, the bulk being (1,088) traders of all class as against 1,642 total market functionaries comprising 1,138 traders and others as in 1972-73.

The table given below indicates market-wise, some important functionaries working in the regulated markets of the district for 1982-83.

Market functionaries	Agricultural Produce Market Committee					
	Sirsi	Siddapur	Yellapur	Honavar	Kumta	Haliyal
Commission Agents	18	3	6	1	12	7
'A' Class Traders	265	4	110	10	2	163
'B' -do-	36	58	28	13	66	5
'C' -do-	52	44	178	246	28	20
'D' -do-	240	173	123	529	324	132
Processors	37	23	9	24	—	50*
Stockists	31	15	16	—	—	4
Importers	37	30	45	23	46	2
Exporters	293	45	186	10	70	16

* Includes 43 Hullers.

The table on p. 487 indicates market-wise income and expenditure of regulated markets in the district for 1978-79, 1980-81 and 1982-83.

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the Market Committee	Income			Expenditure		
	1978-79	1980-81	1982-83	1978-79	1980-81	1982-83
A.P.M.C. Sirsi	9.35	18.75	38.33	4.54	6.16	10.16
-do- Siddapur	2.20	3.33	4.85	1.16	1.66	2.12
-do- Yellapur	1.93	7.99	10.33	3.18	5.97	2.31
-do- Honavar	37	1.01	1.23	.33	.65	.76
-do- Kumta	3.75	4.86	18.01	1.90	2.47	3.96
-do- Haliyal	2.52	4.37	4.02	1.45	2.52	1.09

Regulated Market, Kumta: The A P M C, Kumta, first constituted in 1958, and began its actual functioning in 1961, exercising the jurisdiction over Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal and Ankola taluks. Later on in 1968 Ankola, Honavar and Bhatkal were declared as sub-markets attached to Kumta Main Market. This Composite Market was bifurcated into two separate markets, one at Kumta and another at Honavar, in July 1975, and thereby the earlier area of operation was reduced to two taluks of Kumta and Ankola. A sub-market yard at Ankola was opened in 1975. The method of sale adopted is by tender system. Kumta is the only wholesale trading centre in the taluk in respect of arecanut, pepper and groundnut. The main imports and exports of this market are areca, pepper and groundnut, being imported from Sagar and Sirsi markets and exported to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh through Sankeshwar market. During 1982-83, the amount expended by the committee on various developmental works like construction of office building, sales hall, roads, Rayath Bhavan, etc., amounted to Rs 10.34 lakhs under the scheme of Central Assistance, while the money spent out of its own funds for various developmental works was accounted to Rs 5.83 lakhs. The total sales of betelnuts effected in the market during 1983-84 was 45,020 quintals valued at Rs 480.90 lakhs and that of pepper 99 quintals valued at Rs 1.38 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1978-79 was 40,692 quintals of betelnut valued at Rs 287.48 lakhs and that of pepper was 166.16 quintals valued at Rs 2.06 lakhs.

State Trading

From time to time, the Government have taken measures to regulate the supply and distribution of essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, with a view to exercise control on production, supply and distribution of certain commodities in

the interest of the general public. At present, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies does the work of procurement and distribution of food grains and enforcement of the provisions of various control orders enacted from the Central and State Governments from time to time. Procurement of food grains like paddy and jowar is done under the Karnataka Paddy Procurement Levy Order 1966. Till 1973, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies was procuring food grains under levy orders through Food Corporation of India. Thereafter, the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bangalore, is the main agency for procurement of levy paddy and other food grains. Since 1974, the Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies are working as sub-agents for procurement of levy paddy in the district. During 1983-84, the procurement of rice and paddy made in the district was, 3,475 and 21,233 quintals respectively as against the target fixed 5,000 and 3,000 tonnes respectively. The procurement rates for paddy for 1983-84 was Rs 140 for superfine, Rs 136 for fine and Rs 132 for common quality while in respect of rice it was Rs 218.75, 212.75 and 206.75 respectively according to the quality.

Fair Price Shops

Prior to the Reorganisation of the State, during the war time, there used to be statutory rationing system covering some important towns of the district in respect of food grains and other essential commodities. Under the public distribution system, the informal rationing was introduced in the district covering Karwar town in 1978 and subsequently it was extended to Dandeli. The total number of fair price shops in the district for distribution of rationing commodities was 357 during 1982-83, and of them 269 were located in the rural areas and the rest (88) in the urban centres. Regarding the taluk-wise distribution of these shops, the largest number, 58, were situated in Karwar followed by Kumta (55), Haliyal (50), Sirsi (34) and Ankola (32). During 1983-84 the number of fair price shops was reduced to 319 and of them 251 were situated in the rural areas and the rest (68) were in urban centres. The commodities like rice, sugar, wheat and wheat products, palmolen oil, jowar, etc., are being allotted to card holders.

Warehousing

At present, there are no ware houses of the State and the Central Warehousing Corporation in the district. The available godown facilities are mainly provided by private agencies and co-operative

societies. Prior to 1973-74, the State Government was granting financial assistance to various co-operatives for construction of large and medium-sized godowns. Financial assistance was also sanctioned by the Government for the construction of rural godowns under Crash Programme after 1974. At present N C D C has introduced a new scheme for construction of 800 rural godowns for the period 1985-89 in the district with the World Bank assistance. The total storage capacity of godowns of all categories under the co-operative sector by the end of June 1983 was 28,150 tonnes.

Fairs

Fair (*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 promoting religious and socio-cultural activities, they facilitate trade transactions by serving as timely centres of marketing of commodities of general and special utility. Old time records (1880s) attest that about hundred years ago at Gokarn during the festival, buffaloes, cows, sheeps and other cattles were brought for sale and the Shivaratri *jatra* used to attract 20-35 thousand devotees, most of them coming from Dharwad and Belgaum districts and values of the articles sold during *jatra* was about Rs 25,000 while at Sirsi during Marikamba *jatra*, there used to be a congregation of about 12,000 devotees and the value of the articles sold was about Rs 10,000. The Ulvi *jatra* used to attract about 5,000 people and the value of the articles sold was estimated at about Rs 3,000. At present, about 40 fairs take place in the district and the prominent among them being Marikamba *jatra* at Sirsi, Mahabaleshwara *jatra* at Gokarn, Channabasaveshwara *jatra* at Ulvi and Madhukeshwara *jatra* at Banavasi attract large numbers. (See also Chapter III).

Shandis

Shandis (weekly bazars) which facilitated barter trade transactions in the olden days continue to be held at many places in the district. These weekly markets serve a useful purpose by meeting the needs as primary markets for local products or produces. In these *shandis*, number of small retail dealers of the area including small producers bring their goods for sale. Consumers and middlemen from the locality including the neighbouring markets make their trading. These primary markets are more helpful to small agriculturist, local fishermen and other small producers including craftsmen to find a ready market. These markets are very convenient

specially to the weaker sections. Shandis fetch also a revenue to village panchayats or municipalities of the place. It is observed that generally the week day of the local shandy is fixed, on the auspicious day of the prominent local deity. A weekly shandy for the exclusive trade in ropes is held at Honavar on every Saturday. At Haliyal a weekly cattle market is held. The number of cattles sold in the market during 1982-83 was about 1,198 mainly comprising of cattles (799) and sheeps (389), etc.

The Statement of the important shandis of the District is as under :

Place	Taluk	The day of shandy	Approximate number of people attending
Karwar	Karwar	Sunday	5,000
Sirsi	Sirsi	Tuesday	8,000
Banavasi	-do-	Wednesday	2,000
Kalur	-do-	-do-	2,000
Mundgod	Mundgod	Monday	2,000
Siddapur	Siddapur	Wednesday	6,000
Haliyal	Haliyal	Sunday	5,000
Dandeli	-do-	-do-	10,000
Ambikanagar	-do-	-do-	1,500
Bhatkal	Bhatkal	-do-	2,000
Shirali	-do-	-do-	1,000

Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures in the State was introduced in 1958. The available old records endorse that three different sets of weights were in use for selling gold and silver in olden days. According to one table, six grains of rice were equal to one *gunji* (abrus seed) and six *gunjis* equal to one *anna*; and sixteen *annas* were equal to one *tola*; while in the other table, *gunjis* being of the same weight twenty eight *gunjis* were equal to one *vartuka* and 3½th *vartukas* were equal to one *tola*. There was also a system which was prevailing in the district adopted from Goa and Konkan goldsmiths, accordingly eight *gunjis* were equal to one *masa*, and twelve *masas* equal to one *tola*. In the areas like Karwar, Kumta and Haliyal, the commodities like copper, brass, tin, lead, cotton, betelnut, sugar,

sandalwood, iron and steel, etc., were weighed in terms of *sher* which was equal to 20 *tolas*, two *shers* equal to one *rattal* (English pound), 28 *rattals* equal to one *mana*, and 20 *manas* equal to one *khandi*; on the other hand, in the taluks like Honavar, Ankola, Sirsi, Yellapur and Siddapur 24 *tolas* marked one *sher*; six *shers* to one *panch-sher*; two *panch-shers* to one *dhada*; four *dhadas* to one *mana*; and 20 *manas* to one *khandi*; In Bhatkal area the *dhada* consisted of 11½ *shers* plus four *tolas*. In Mundgod area, one *dhada* comprised 12½ *shers*; four *dhadas* one *mana*; eight *manas* one *heru*; and 2½ *herus* was equal to one *khandi*. In Supa area, *panch sher* consisted of 6½ *shers* and *dhada* comprised two *panch shers*.

In the district, there were two kinds of capacity measures that were in existence, one for measuring grains and other for liquids. The grain measures for Karwar and Ankola taluks were as follows: Thirty two *tolas*=one *atva*, six *atvas*=one *kudav*, twenty *kudavs*=one *khandi* and twenty *khandis*=one *kumb*. In Kumta and Honavar taluks nine *tolas* were equal to one *solge*; two *solges*=one *arval*, two *arvals*=one *sidde*; two *siddes*=one *sher*, three *shers*=one *kudav*; 14 *kudavs*=one *mudi*, twenty *kudavs* one *khandi* and forty two *mudis* one *korji*. In Haliyal area, a *sher* consisted of 96 *tolas*, two *shers* were equal to one *padi* and two *padis* were equal to one *chitte*, sixteen *chittes* were equal to one *vakkal*, two *vakkals* were equal to one *heru* and ten *herus* equalled one *khandi*. While in Yellapur taluk two *shers* (of 96 *tolas*) were equal to one *pav*, two *pavs* one *chitte*, two *chittes* one *kolga* and twenty *kolgas* one *khandi*; for Sirsi area, four *shers* marked one *kolga* and twenty *kolgas* one *khandi*, twenty *khandis* one *hire khandi*. In Siddapur area thirtysix *tolas* marked one *sidde*; two *siddes*=one *kolga* and twenty *kolgas* one *chitni-khandi*. In Bhatkal area, twentyeight *tolas* marked one *sidde*, four *siddes* one *hane*, and two *hanes* one *kolga*; five *kolgas* one *kalshi* and four *kalshis* one *mudi* or *khandga*. It was 140 *tolas* for one *pav* and two *pavs* one *chitte* and thirtytwo *chittes* one *andge*, two *andges* one *heru* and four *herus* one *khandi* in Mundgod area. For liquids like milk, oil, palm juice, and sugarcane juice, etc., in Karwar area four *tolas* equalled one *navtaq*, eight *navtaqs* to one *sher*, ten *shers* to one *dhada* and four *dhadas* to one *mana*. In Ankola taluk, thirty-three *tolas* made one *sidde*, four *siddes* one *chembu*, and sixty seven *siddes* one *hane*. In Honavar taluk, thirty *tolas* were equal to one *sher*, four *shers* one *panch-sher* eight *panch-shers* equalled one *mana* and two *manas* one *hadu*. While in Yellapur, 40 *tolas* marked one *rattal*, three *rattals* one *chembu* and sixteen *chembus* one *mana*.

In the district, cloth, tape, etc., were sold by the yard length

measure in addition to a *mola* and *maaru* made out of wooden or bamboo piece. Timber was measured by adopting the table; i.e. 1 1/6 inches marked one *visva*, twenty *visvas* one *vas*, five *vasas* one *quarter*, and four *quarters* one *khandi*; and lime was sold by capacity measuring twenty *kudavs* marking one *khandi*, and twenty *khandis* one *kumb*. On the basis of standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, the Karnataka Weights and Measure (Enforcement) Act 1958 was brought into effect in this district from 1st April 1962, replacing the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932. For effective enforcement of the various provisions of the 1958 Act, the office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened in the district at Karwar in 1962. During 1983-84, in the district, 4,606 traders, 180 industrial establishments, 49 H S D and petrol pumps, were brought under the regulations of the Department and number of units revamped and stamped during the above year were 45,084 weights, 24,094 weighing instruments, 13,124 measures and 91 measuring instruments. During 1983-84 the department had realised verification and stamping fees of Rs 1,13,522 and fine amount of Rs 8,150, for contravening the provisions of the Act in respect of 192 cases. The corresponding figures for 1980-81 stood at Rs 51,174 and Rs 2,452 in respect of 39 cases.

Trade Associations

The district has several associations of traders and merchants connected with different categories of trades, occupations and industries. These are non-workers' voluntary associations formed to promote and protect the interest of trade and commerce. These bodies also undertake by arbitration the settlement of disputes between businessmen, collect, classify and disseminate statistical and other commercial information for the benefit of businessmen. In the district, many of these associations are not registered and regularly functioning bodies. The trade and commerce centres like Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumta, Honavar and Ankola have got these organisations. The chief trade associations of the district include: 1) North Kanara District Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Sirsi, 2) Kirana Dalals' and Merchants' Association, Sirsi, 3) Betelnut Merchants' and Commission Agents' Association, Kumta, 4) Hotel Owners' Association, Sirsi and Karwar, 5) Cloth Merchants' Association, Sirsi, 6) Merchants' Association, Kumta and 7) Merchants' Association, Honavar.

North Kanara District Chamber of Commerce: The North Kanara

District Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Sirsi was started in 1973 and was registered in 1974. Among other things, the chief objectives of this Merchants guild are to promote and safeguard the interest of traders, industrialists and agriculturists of the district, to promote the commercial interest of the district in the matters relating to inland and foreign trade, shipping and transportation, to facilitate the developmental activities of the district, etc. Since its inception, the Chamber is playing very useful role in several spheres of economic and industrial development of the district and has played active role in securing Indo-Danish Fisheries Project at Tadri, Development of Karwar port, Hubli-Karwar railway proposal, preservation of forest, establishment of industrial estates at Sirsi, Dandeli, Kumta and Karwar, etc. The total membership of the association was 67 in 1973, and was increased to 204 during 1983.

Betelnut Merchants and Commission Agents Association: This Association of Kumta was founded as early as in 1944 mainly to promote educational and socio-cultural activities of the local area by rendering financial aid, mainly contributed by the traders and commission agents of the local regulated market. Since its inception upto 1983, the association has made liberal donations to many of the local educational institutions like Canara College Society, local Higher Primary School for Boys and Girls and other institutions.

Sirsi Kirani Dalal's and Merchants' Association: This association of merchants, confined to Sirsi town was registered in 1973-74. It aims at the promotion of trading interest of *kirani dalals* and other merchants dealing in *kirani* goods of local market in addition to help to settle their disputes amicably. The association also undertakes bulk purchase of *kirani* and other controlled or regulated goods and supplies them to their members on wholesale or retail basis, etc. The membership of the association was nine in 1983. This association is affiliated to Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hubli.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Uttara Kannada district had more waterways than roads. From very early times, goods were carried as head loads or on ass or bullock backs. The areas above the ghat were accessible to people from Dharwad, Belgaum and Shimoga district even during the first century A.D. There were routes to connect Belgavi and Banavasi, Hanagal and Pala, Dharwad or Hubli and Haliyal, Halasi and Supa. Only, places on the coast were not easily accessible. Ibn Batuta (14th century) speaks about a road along the coast connecting important ports and towns. Ports like Bhatkal and Kumta were connected by seasonal roads to up-ghat regions and Paes and Barbosa (16th century) speak of the road connecting Bhatkal with Vijayanagar, passing through Bankapur. Caesar Frederics (1567) speaks of his travel from Goa to Ankola on roads, riding a palanquin. Haider built some military roads, opening passes called as Haider Ghats. Traces of Haider's foot-paths remained near the Binaga and Kadra Hills. (There is also a view that it is not Haider's path but *heddari*, a 'main road' in Kannada). At the time of the advent of British the hill passes mainly used were the Tinai, Anshi, Kaiga, Arebail, Devimane and the Gersoppa. During the British operations in support of the Peshwa in 1802, six 12 pounders with military stores and provisions were moved from Goa to Haliyal across the Tinai pass, when the pass was opened and repaired. The British started building narrow roads and had many passes opened. This provided easy access to the Bombay-Karnataka region. During the second half of the 19th century there were seventeen chief passes, two in Karwar-the Gopshitta and Kaiga, two in Honavar-Hogevadi and Gundilkatta, six in Supa-Tinai, Kuveshi, Digi, Kundal, Dhokarpa and Anshi, two in Yellapur-Ganeshgudi and Arebail, four in Sirsi.

Vaddi, Devimane, Nilkund, and Dodmane and one in Siddapur-Gersoppa. The most important of them were the Arebail, Devimane and Gersoppa. In 1845 First pass upto Honavar was opened. In 1848 measures were taken to open a new route to Kumta. In 1850-60 great advance was made in opening communication with Western Coast through the district. Since the district was under the Madras Presidency, the English immediately started linking Bellary to Karwar by the construction of a new road for helping speedy movement of troops from Madras to Karwar, *via* Bellary. They also proposed to build another road from Karwar to Kaiga. As there were a number of agricultural fields crossing midway of construction, local people were reluctant to offer or donate space for the proposed road. However, a local leader Narayanappa Telang took the lead by donating road space and persuaded others to do so. Peter Mundy (1637) had gone to Ikkeri from Bhatkal through the Hogewadi pass which is 30 km from Bhatkal, and this path was surveyed in 1873-74 and the old bullock track was opened again. The Kadra-Belgaum road, passing through the Anshi pass was connected with Supa through roads *en route* the passes of Tinai, Kuveshi, Digi and Kundal. A 40-km road ran from Tinai to Supa, and was fit for wheeled carriages. The Kuveshi pass was on the Goa frontier, and this road was said to be built in 1858. The Digi-Sanjhode road of 15 km length was also completed in 1858, and it was connected to the Anshi pass road, leading to Supa. The Karwar-Dharwad road was connected by another road leading to Supa through the Anshi pass, and from Anshi to Supa it was 60 km. The Kadra-Belgaum road connected to Yellapur through the Ganeshgudi hill pass road. But there was not much traffic on this road.

The Arebail pass was about 20 km south of Yellapur and the metalled and bridged Karwar-Dharwad road about 18' to 24' wide ran over this. This was one of the chief passes of the district. Till 1859 it was only passable by foot and by bullock cart. Among the Sirsi passes, the Vaddi pass had a road of about 50 km length from Sirsi to Hillur. This was not negotiable for carts. The Devimane pass was at about 30 km south of Sirsi. was crossed by the bridged Kumta-Dharwad road. The Nilkund hill pass, about 30 km west of Sirsi, had a cart road upto the foot of the pass from Kumta to Amdalli on the Dharwad-Kumta Road. The Dodmane hill-pass about 50 km west of Sirsi had bullock-track from Bilgi to Mankibail, and joined the Nilkund road. The Gersoppa hill pass in Siddapur was about 25 km southwest of Siddapur and was crossed by metalled road from the port

of Gersoppa to Talguppa. This was the position during the 19th century in the district.

ROADS

At the advent of British rule, there were four main lines of roads beginning from the North viz., the Kadra-Belgaum road *via* Supa, Haliyal and the Anshi pass 85 km long, the Karwar-Dharwad road *via* Yellapur and Arebail pass about 120 km long, the Kumta-Dharwad road *via* Sirsi and the Devimane pass, about 125 km long, and the Ankola-Belki coast road about 120 km long. The first road was passable in fair seasons. During rainy seasons many bamboo and wood foot bridges had to be constructed. The Karwar-Dharwad road *via* Yellapur and the Arebail pass was meeting the Dharwad frontier at Sanglikop. This road was metalled and bridged. The Kumta-Dharwad road *via* Sirsi and the Devimane pass met the Dharwad frontier at Yergatti. This road was almost metalled, except at Divgi, five km from Kumta, where the Tadri was crossed by ferry boats, later this road was bridged. The Ankola-Belki road was cart road, about 116 km long. Many branch lines joined these trunk roads also. The Kumta-Dharwad road was joined by many branch lines viz., 1. Mundgod-Yellapur road, 2. Pala-Bankapur road, 3. Ekkabmi-Samasgi road, 4. Sirsi-Banavasi road, 5. Sirsi-Yellapur fair weather road, 6. Sirsi-Kodkani road, 7. Sampekhand-Kumta cart road and 7. Katgal-Uppinapattan road, the last one connecting the highest navigable point of the Aghanashini at Uppinapattan. The Karwar-Dharwad road was joined by branch lines like 1. Yellapur-Bankapur cart road, 2. Yellapur-Kaiga cart road, 3. Yellapur-Barballi fair weather road and 4. the Yellapur-Haliyal fair weather road. The Hebbul-Sanikatta road reaches the mouth of the Tadri, the Agsur-Sirsi road, passable for carts leads to the top of the Vaddi pass. The Kadra-Belgaum road was met by four branch roads and four passes. The four passes were Kuveshi, Kundal, Digi and Dokarpa. There were other five roads not connected with any of the trunk roads. They were (1) The Gersoppa-Talguppa road (1854), (2) The Siddapur-Sagar road of eight km, (3) Banavasi-Sorab fair-weather road of seven km, (4) The Konar-Kodibag bridged road of about four km, an extension of Karwar-Dharwad road and (5) the Osada-Tinai fair-weather road *via* Jagalbet. By 1922-23, the total road length in this district under P W D was 1,165 km of which 651 km were metalled. The roads were later classified as Provincial highways,

Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. During the post-war period there were 496 km of Provincial Highways, 405 Major District Road, 79 km of Other District Roads, 112 km of village roads totalling to 1092 km. The roads were maintained by Municipalities, District Board and the Public Works Department. The road lengths under different categories in 1945 were Provincial Highways (length in km) 629, Major District Roads 450, Other District Roads 80, Village Roads : Karwar tq including Supa petha 48, Ankola tq 28, Kumta tq 24, Honavar tq including Bhatkal petha 56, Haliyal tq 17, Yellapur tq including Mundgod Petha 26, Sirsi tq 20 and Siddapur tq 15, totalling 224.

The road lengths under different local bodies of the district in 1935-36, 39-40, 45-46 and 54-55 were 995 km, 673 km (150 km metalled), 1088 km (173 metalled) and 1,099 km (112 km metalled) respectively. By 1956, a total road length of 948 km was under the control of P W D 837 km under T D B, 635 km under Forest Department making 23 km of road length for every 100 sq km of area in the district. By 1966, there was improvement particularly under T D B roads which rose to 2,070 km making a road length of 31 km for every 100 sq km. Despite its ruggedness and dense forest its road system though deficient, was comparable favourably with the State average. During 1972, the road length per 100 sq km of area was 38 km for the district as against 39 km for the State. The road lengths under various classifications as on 31-3-84 were as follows : Electricity Board Road 79 km, Village Panchayat roads 1,464 km, Roads in charge of Municipalities 343 km, Fisheries Road 68 km, T D B Roads 1,500 km, Forest roads 476 km, Village Roads 1,695 km, Other District Roads 123 km, Major District Roads 608 km, State Highways 641 km and National Highway 156 km, totalling to 7,153 km.

Forest Roads : These roads are used for transporting forest produce from jungle areas to the towns. In the year 1965 there were 635 km of Forest Roads and in 1984 the length was 476 km as most of these roads were classified as Other District Roads. **Fisheries Roads :** These roads were made to facilitate quick transport of fish from the landing areas to marketing centres. These were constructed in 1974 linking the fishing village to the Highways. By 1983 (Nov), there were 68 km of Fisheries Roads numbering 44, the taluk-wise break-up being ; Karwar 13.8 km, Ankola 4.6 km, Kumta 11.6 km, Honavar 6.8 km, and Bhatkal 31.2 km. A sum of Rs two lakhs was spent during 1982-83 for the improvement of Fisheries Roads. **Village**

Roads: Village Roads connect one village to another and leads to a State Highway or District Road. In 1956 there were 837 km of village roads under TDB besides 635 km of Forest Roads in this district. **Other District Roads and Major District Roads:** These are the Roads within the districts and are leading to Highways. There were 68 km of ODR in 1956. **State Highways:** The State Highways are maintained by the State Public Works Department and 680 km of SH were existing in the district in 1956. In 1984 the road length under SH was 641 km with 181 km under Sirsi Division and 460 km under Karwar Division. These Highways were (1) S H 42 (connecting Ankola with Jaladarigi village leading on to Gooty, in Andhra Pradesh via Yellapur, Kalghatgi, Hubli and Bellary) (2) S H 95 (connecting Mundgod and Tadas), (3) S H 95 connecting Khanapur with Sadashivgad via Londa and Supa, (4) S H 58 connecting Tumkur on NH 4 with Honavar on NH 17 via Gubbi, Bhadravati, Sagar and Talguppa, (5) S H 48 connecting Kumta with Kadamodgi village-border leading to Andhra Pradesh via Siddapur, Shikaripur, Honnali, Chitradurga and Pavagad and (6) S H 93 connecting Khanapur on National Highway 4 with Talguppa via Haliyal, Yellapur, Sirsi to Siddapur. These Highways are in both the Divisions. **National Highways:** The total road lengths under NH are 156 km with Karwar-Bhatkal road till the frontier of Dakshina Kannada (140 km), Belgaum-Londa-Panaji Road (16 km). As on March 84, there was a road length of 5,199 km extending Electricity Roads, Village Roads, Municipal Roads and Fisheries Roads forming 5.05 per cent of State Roads, ranking 12th in the State. The taluk-wise lengths, percentage to this district and rank are as follows: Ankola 349 km (6.54%, 7th), Bhatkal 218 km (4.19%, 11th), Haliyal 552 km (10.62%, 4th), Honavar 331 km (6.37%, 9th), Karwar 340 km (6.54%, 8th), Kumta 323 km (6.21%, 10th), Mundgod 337 km (7.25%, 6th), Siddapur 735 km (14.14%, 2nd), Sirsi 689 km (13.25%, 3rd), Supa 817 km (15.72%, 1st) and Yellapur 468 km (9%, 5th). The road length per 100 sq km in this district as on 31-3-84 was 50 km whereas for the State it was 54 km and for the Nation 45.70 (1981).

The total expenditure incurred by the PWD between 1978-79 and 1981-82 for original road making and repairs were Rs 303.02 and 306.66 lakhs respectively. Though, formation of new roads and improvement and maintenance are the work of Public Works Department, there are roads maintained by Taluk Boards, Forest Department and Irrigation Department also. The table on p. 500 shows the road

length in charge of different departments from 1956 to 1984 for some years.

For the purpose of maintenance of roads, Taluk Board Roads and other roads have been taken over as State Fund Road, and the road length taken over from 1958-59 to 1981-82 was 5,059 km.

As the traffic increased, the roads are widened. By 1983-84 152 km (48 km of N H, 104 km of S H) were having the double lane width in the district. The State Highways having the double lane width in the district are Karwar-Bellary Road (48 km + 43 km) and Talguppa Honavar Road (13 km). Planting trees on either side of the roads was also geared up and by 31-3-1982 the number of avenue trees on various roads in the district were 16,204 for a total road length of 5,095 kms. The road network is being planned to connect many villages in the district.

The following is the list of 103 villages not connected by road in the district as on 31-3-84: Ankola tq (7): Varilben, Mallani, Shirkuli, Shinganmakki, Bile Hoingi, Marugadde and Kendige. Bhatkal taluk (8): Hadil, Agga, Beshe, Kerehittal, Bastigal Migte (Hadin), Hajjil, Helkarni and Koppa. Haliyal taluk (6): Guledakop, Bhimanalli, Badashirgur, Marnalli, Chotakanshirda and Gardolli. Honavar taluk (15): Adkar, Mandelkurve, Hosgod, Hirebail, Hulegar, Horechalli, (Kabbinahakkal), Begodi, Hadgeri, Shirkur, Balematt, Kulkod, Melkod, Pavinkurve, Mahime and Tumbolli. Karwar taluk (5): Devkar, Hartuga, Lande, Kamargaon and Goyar, Kumta taluk (17): Kolimanjguni, Morba, Kurigadde, Pattabele, Tannirhonde, Algal-kurve, Madine, Chimmolli, Basolli, Algar, Hegde Hosalli, Divalli, Abbolli, Honagere, Haravalli, Bidrageri and Yennamadi. Mundgod taluk (4): Sanavalli, Umachagi, Tattihall and Halharvi. Siddapur taluk (3): Honnekomba, Bannige and Yelugar (Kachagar). Supa taluk (13): Devulli, Kunagini, Vatte, Donshet, Tulasgeri, Birkhol, Vilwedabe, Pusheli, Bamanwadi, Amruthapalli, Badpoli, Zalawali and Santri. Sirsi taluk (3): Hebre, Mugwalli and Kandalgi and Yellapur taluk (22): Savane, Jaddigadde, Jakkolli, Hunsemene, Halsinkop, Baichgod, Hitlasar, Halgod, Mudangi, Ilehalli, Bankanal, Bendigeri, Heggapur, Chikkumane, Marahalli, Kanur, Baginkatta, Honagadde, Nagarkan, Gotguli, Kodlagadde and Baragadde.

Year	Total Road-Length in PWD						TDB roads (VR)	Forest roads (VR)	Total	Surfaced road length	Unsurfaced road length
	Total										
	NH*	SH**	MDR***	ODR+	VR@	Total					
1956	—	680	200	68	—	948	837	635	2,420	1,022	1,398
1961	—	725	341	244	305	1,615	240	398	2,553	1,208	1,345
1966	—	743	375	271	702	2,070	750	636	3,456	1,619	1,837
1969	—	743	375	249	773	2,140	649	711	3,500	1,775	1,725
1974	156	592	376	250	976	2,350	870	748	3,968	2,146	1,722
1975	156	592	376	250	978	2,352	870	751	3,973	2,206	1,767
1976	156	641	367	251	1,315	2,730	1,329	460	4,519	2,206	2,313
1977	156	641	367	251	1,326	2,741	1,329	492	4,562	2,206	2,356
1978	156	641	367	251	1,587	3,002	1,088	492	4,582	2,248	2,334
1979	156	641	367	251	1,788	3,203	1,123	476	4,802	2,326	2,476
1980	156	641	367	251	1,792	3,207	1,338	476	5,021	2,424	2,597
1981	156	641	367	251	1,792	3,207	1,338	476	5,021	2,424	2,597
1982	156	641	367	251	1,792	3,207	1,412	476	5,095	2,550	2,545
1983	156	641	367	251	1,804	3,219	1,443	476	5,138	2,602	2,536
1984	156	641	608	123	1,695	3,223	1,500	476	5,199	2,647	2,552
National Highway **State Highway *Major District Roads +Other District Roads @ Village Roads.											

*National Highway **State Highway ***Major District Roads +Other District Roads @Village Roads.

The total length of roads required to connect this is 360 km. In this district, 372 villages are connected by all-weather roads, 187 villages by fair weather roads, 632 villages by *kutch*a and non-motorable roads and 103 villages not connected by any roads.

Rural Communication Programme

The Rural Communication Programme was started in 1959-60 in order to make all the villages accessible by road by forming fair weather roads. The standard of these roads is expected to be of only gravel or earth surface meant mainly for cart traffic. These roads link villages with the nearest important roads, market places and rail heads. The average cost of construction was estimated at Rs 6,000 per mile with estimated maximum limits of Rs 10,000 per mile in some tracts in 1960. By 1982, a total length of 944 km of roads have been completed under this Programme and these were transferred to Taluk Development Boards. As on 1981-82 the road length so transferred was 575 km and the total expenditure on them between 1970-71 to 1981-82 was Rs 174.48 lakhs.

92528

Bridges

Prior to 19th century, the rivers and rivulets were crossed only by ferries, boats, etc. The earliest bridges were wooden bridge across the Bennehalla, iron bridge at Koney, Hallikere iron bridge, Birchi wooden bridge, Thattihalla bridge, Sidilgundi iron bridge and Bedti wooden bridge. The details of the major bridges constructed prior to 1945 are as follows: 1) Koney iron bridge 1864, 2) Sidilgundi iron lattice bridge 1872, 3) Bridge on Divgihalla 1874, 4) Handimadi wood bridge 1874, 5) Hallikere iron bridge 1874, 6) Tattihalla brick-arched bridge 1875, 7) Alnavar arched bridge 1877, 8) Bedti wood bridge 1879, 9) Anegudi bridge 1879, 10) Birchi wood bridge 1882, 11) Bennihalla wood bridge 1883, 12) Bridge across the Nujjinala 1883, 13) Anegunoli granite stone masonry bridge 1922, 14) Bedti granite stone masonry bridge 1926, 15) Bridge on Shigenadi Nala 1928, 16) Sakholi bridge, 1928, 17) Handimadi granite stone bridge 1941, 18) Sunksal bridge 1942 and 19) Bridge on Tungund Nala 1945. Construction of bridges had to be improved in view of heavy road traffic in the district. The number of bridges having a linear waterway of more than 30 metres from 1956 to 1982 has been given in the table on p. 502.

G
V21327
N85

(in Metres)

Year as on 31st March	No. of bridges having a linear waterway between				
	30-91	91-152	152-304	above 304	Total
1956	14	—	—	—	14
1961	23	—	1	—	24
1966	26	—	3	—	29
1969	30	4	3	1	39
1974	31+6*	4+1	3	1+1	46
1978-82	32+6	4+1	3	1+1	47

*Bridges on National Highways.

As on 31-3-1982, the total number of bridges in the District, having a linear waterway of more than 30 metres were 47, of which 10 on National Highways, 24 on State Highways, 5 on major district roads, 4 on the other district roads and 4 on village roads. The number of minor bridges in the District as on 31-3-1984 were 3,364 of which 2,577 in Karwar Division of the Public Works Department and 787 in Sirsi Division. The Karwar Division consists of coastal taluks and the number of minor bridges are more than thrice the number in the up-ghat region. The break-up of the total number of bridges taluk-wise as on 31-3-1982 was as follows, major bridges being given in brackets: Ankola 75 (4), Bhatkal 304 (2), Haliyal 26 (4), Honavar 274 (3), Kumta 468 (1), Karwar 576 (3), Mundgod 13 (nil), Siddapur 86 (7), Sirsi 585 (7), Supa 40 (3), Yellapur 25 (3). Total: 2,472. Of these major are 37.

The Expenditure incurred on bridges on State Fund Roads in the District for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs 27.47 lakhs, Rs 23.92 lakhs (including Rs 1.49 lakhs for repairs) and Rs 29.43 lakhs (Rs 4.59 lakhs for repairs) respectively. The notable modern bridges on the National Highway are the bridge across the Sharavati at Honavar and bridge across the Kali at Karwar. The Honavar bridge is the largest bridge in Karnataka having a length of 1,225 metres. The Kali bridge was declared open for traffic on 1st Nov. 83. This bridge makes a thorough way on National Highway 17, to Bombay from Uttara Kannada. The work on the Kali river bridge commenced in 1965, and it took nearly 11 years for completion costing around Rs 390 lakhs. The bridge consists of four intermediate spans of 400' each (122 metres) two penultimate spans of

228' each (69.5 metres) and two ultimate spans of 63'.8" (19.4 metres) each giving on total decklength of 2,183'.4" (666 metres). In Karnataka and probably in the country the main spans in this bridge are the largest spans adopted for concrete bridges. Moveable granites are deployed to cast box girders which are the first of its kind in the State. It is for the first time in the State that a sloping bridge of this type is constructed. Pneumatic process is carried out by the compressed air to remove water from the wells and this process is used for foundation in the State for the first time. This prestigious bridge has consumed approximately 5,500 tonnes of cement 1,440 tonnes of steel, 250 tonnes of high tensile steel and 240 tonnes of structural steel. The bridges completed in 1983-85 served as a causeway across Navitehalla on Karwar-Mallapur Road at a cost of Rs 5.4 lakhs, Janaga bridge across Tattihalla on Hosur-Tattigere Road at a cost of Rs 5 lakhs, and the bridge across the Gangavali river at Hillur at a cost of Rs 46.5 lakhs. This bridge at Hillur has reduced a distance of 25 km towards Yellapur, Gokarn and Mangalore from Hubli.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE

Till about the first decade of the present century, there were no public motors, cars or other mechanised public vehicles plying on the road in Uttara Kannada. Passengers and goods were carried by carts. The number of carts carrying passengers (given in brackets) and goods in the taluks as in 1901 were, Karwar (19) 256; Ankola (1) 332; Kumta (18) 284; Honavar (8) 239; Haliyal (27) 1,781; Yellapur (50) 1,291; Sirsi (92) 1,417; and Siddapur (13) 581 and the total being (228) and 6,181. In about 1919 one Shankar Nagappa Gaitonde of Kumta introduced car and bus services (Prabhat Motor Services) between Kumta and Karwar. The fare was eight annas (half a rupee). Thereafter P J Motor Service managed by one Purushotham Shet, Bus Services managed by one Kaku Sheth, Sham Rao, Kashimji Shamsuddin of Bhatkal, Nayak Brothers, Laxman Shanbhag (Popular Motor Service) and Nayak & Co., introduced bus services. The Bus fares were two annas (12 paise) from Kumta to Honavar and eight annas (50 paise) between Kumta and Karwar in Shamsuddin Services. The service by Nayak & Co. was between Honavar and Dharwad. There was one limited concern (share holders company) called Chitrapur Service in the district between 1942-53, and a transport company called the United Karnataka Transport Co., Kumta. These two companies started regular bus services in the district.

Trucks started plying as sea trade increased and the roads improved. (As in 1940, the registered vehicles were : passenger buses 18, Motor cars 32, public and private carriers 13). At every place a local agent was collecting materials for export and handed it over to the truck operator on commission basis, which was usually one anna (six paise) per rupee of the hire charges. Huge logs from forests around Gersoppa and Sharavati valley were collected at Honavar, floating them along the Sharavati river and then were sent by country crafts. Similar transport of logs obtained from Dandeli was done from Kadra to Sadashivgad. Private carrier permits were granted to trades. There were 92 vehicles relating to private carrier permits in Uttara Kannada District by 1955 and of them the Nagari Mining Works, Dandeli had 21 trucks, one tractor and eight trailers. Vehicles of various categories in some taluks of the district at that time (1955) were as follows : Karwar-535 cycles, 73 two-bullock carts, six single bullock carts, 22 motor cars, six half-ton lorries and 11 buses. Kumta- Eight cars, 17 passenger buses (figures in respect of carts not available). Haliyal-10 trucks, 8 cars, 109 cycles, 228 two bullock carts, five single bullock carts and 5 State Transport buses. Honavar-six trucks, three passenger buses, six motor cars, 167 cycles, three soda water carts, 35 bullock carts. The total number of goods vehicles (both public and private) registered and licenced in the district in 1955-56 was 279 with 187 public carriers and 92 private carriers. The freight rates under the M V Act was six annas per ton mile, or 12 annas per lorry mile with a surcharge ranging from 25% to 33½%.

State Transport

Before Integration, the State Transport operations in Uttara Kannada District were under the control of Hubli Division. The average number of vehicles on road in this district as on 31-12-1955 were 45 and the operating fleet was of 60. The fares charged were on stage basis, a stage being four miles. The fares charged were on stage basis, a stage being four miles. The rate per mile was nine paise (¾ of anna) per passenger. The fare was 3 annas (19 paise) for stage of four miles or 1½ annas (10 paise) per sub-stage of two miles subject to a minimum of three annas. There were garages at Sirsi, Karwar and Bhatkal besides a depot at Kumta. The number of schedules attached to Kumta depot were 17, Sirsi garage nine, Karwar garage 11 and Bhatkal garage five. The Kumta depot had a workshop and was carrying out preventive maintenance and minor repairs.

The routes, their names and the average number of passenger that

travelled daily in Uttara Kannada District by State Transport as on December, 1955, are given below

1. From Karwar to Yellapur 64, to Alnavar 127, to Kodibag 13, to Honavar 190, to Kumta 189, to Gokarn 70 and to Ankola 19.
2. From Ankola to Gangavali 31, to Gokarn 24, to Kumta 95, and to Hillur 39.
3. From Haliyal to Alnavar 15.
4. From Yellapur to Hubli 103, to Sirsi 52, and to Bankapur 113.
5. Bankikodla to Hubli 132, to Sirsi 73, and to Kumta 83.
6. From Gokarn to Gangavali 20.
7. From Kumta to Honavar 366, to Honavar (Via Hebbankeri) 90, to Hubli 196, to Sirsi 20, and to Gokarn 20.
8. From Honavar to Hubli 224 and Sirsi 121.
9. From Sirsi to Haveri 89, to Hanagal 29, to Banavasi 94 and to Hubli 78.
10. From Bhatkal to Kasarkod 94 to Murdeshwar 58 and to S K Frontier 137.11. From Kasarkod to S K Frontiers 128 and to S K Frontier (via Chitrapur) 94.

Goods Transport

The number of total trucks in the district as in 1954-55 was 127 with 71 public carriers (seven in Ankola, five in Karwar, 12 in Sirsi, seven in Honavar, one in Siddapur, 11 in Haliyal, and 28 in Kumta) and 48 private carriers (42 in Haliyal, two in Karwar, one in Sirsi and three in Yellapur). A surcharge upto 30 per cent over the usual rates were charged for operation on rough roads or for transport of heavy material like iron, steel, timber, stone, rubble, etc.

After the Reorganisation, a separate Regional Transport Office was established in Karwar which started functioning from 1-1-1958. As on 31-3-1982, the number of vehicles in the district were 2,650 motor cycles, 560 motor cars, 436 jeeps, 462 autorickshaws, 35 motor cabs, 67 omnibuses, 287 K S R T C buses, 193 private carriers, 856 public carriers, 202 tractors, 170 trailers one delivery van and 83 other vehicles, totalling 6,002.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

The routes in Uttara Kannada district were nationalised with effect from 11-7-1959. The revenue districts of the State does not correspond to the Division of K S R T C and the division operates outside the district limits also. In the district there are 257 monopoly routes. The largest route length operating is Bhatkal-Bombay (824 km) and the shortest route length is Karwar Binaga (5 km). The average number of vehicles on the road as on 1981-82, 82-83 and 83-84 are 242.1, 258.5 and 288 respectively, the operating fleet for the same period are 282, 288 and 298 respectively, and the average

number of passengers travelled per day for the period are 78,680, 82,049 and 1,10,550 respectively. As on 31-3-83, the Uttara Kannada district was operating 112 express buses on 49 routes including five luxury services and seven inter-state services. The K S R T C Bus stands are situated at Sirsi, Mundgod, Siddapur, Yellapur, Haliyal, Dandeli, Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal and Murdeshwar and private bus stands are at Sadashivgad and Gokarn. There are city services at Kumta and Karwar.

In Uttara Kannada District, K S R T C is operating 298 buses which will be one bus for every 3,598 population. This is fairly comparable with the neighbouring districts. During 1983-84, K S R T C has introduced 42 numbers of additional vehicles and another 12 vehicles were added by July 1984. An inter-state service from Sirsi to Manthralaya has been proposed to be introduced.

Other Vehicles

The number of two/three wheelers (given in brackets) registered in the district from 1979 to 1983 are as follows: 1979-1,699 (275), 1980-1,955 (342), 1981-2,259 (379), 1982-2,658 (462) and 1983 (July)-3,419 (603). The total number of permanent driving licences issued by Regional Transport Authority, Karwar as on July 1983 was 571 (paid employees) and 4,213 (non-professional persons).

Road Accidents: The causes of road accidents are classified as human errors, mechanical defects of the vehicles and bad condition of roads. In the year 1970-71, the percentage of accidents for the above reasons were 87.54, 4.75 and 7.71 respectively and in 1980-81, they were 94.79, 2.81 and 2.40 respectively. In Uttara Kannada in 1981-82 the total number of accidents were 348 causing 62 deaths and injuries to 279 persons. The number of accidents per 1,000 vehicles was 57 and per lakh population was two. This was 2.89 per cent of State total. The details of road accidents for some years are as follows: 1971-72: 191 accidents (37 deaths, 182 injuries), 1975-76: 322 accidents (49 deaths, 372 injuries), 1980-81: 329 accidents (70 deaths, 371 injuries), 1982-83: 289 accidents (49 deaths, 252 injuries).

RAILWAYS

Ever since the railways were introduced in India, the principal claims of the people of Karwar were the establishment of the port

at Karwar and the railway line between Hubli and Karwar. In 1858, the then Surveyor General A. D. Taylor, the Chief Engineer Sir Arthur Cotton and Mines Expert George Latham commonly opined that Karwar was suitable in all respects to become the rail head at the West Coast in preference to Bombay and Goa. As the iron and other ores were being transported from Hospet, Bellary and other places, rail link to Hubli from Karwar was considered to be economically viable. The development of Marmugao Harbour in preference to Karwar in 1872, came in the way of progress of the Karwar-Hubli rail link. Even though there is a rich hinterland to Karwar, Bombay got importance owing to the Pune-Bangalore railway line. It was estimated that annual export trade from Karwar should be around 13,00,000 tonnes and therefore the Government report of 1862 conspicuously laid stress on the extension of railway to Karwar. In 1869, surveys were undertaken by the Government and lines were proposed by the Kaiga and Arebail passes. Finally the line by the Arebail pass was prepared and land was purchased. But the entire plan was shelved, and in 1876 the ground intended for the railway station was partly given to hospital. This railway project was kept alive by the famine of 1875-76 and finally by 1879, it was dropped. In the Municipal report of the Southern Division for 1881-1882, it is mentioned that some shop keepers of Goa migrated to Karwar thinking the railway line will be constructed. The following were the railway projects envisaged in the government reports during 1860-70.

Project No. 1: 1861-62 a survey of the Shadashivgad-Dharwad-Bellary Railway Project was made and however rejected by the Government of Bombay. **Project No. 2:** Karwar-Gadag railway survey (1869) via Kaiga and/or Arebail pass was taken up. The report stated that the railway from Karwar to Gadag might cost Rs 110 lakhs and the net return could be 4.07 or 3.63 per cent. Trade from Kumta could be shifted to Karwar and that the Karwar Railway could be merged with Southern Maratha Railway. However, this proposed rail-link was also shelved in 1879. The reason given for the rejection of Karwar-Gadag railway was "the impenetrability of the jungle, the unhealthiness of the forests and heavy rainfalls in the Ghat." **Project No 3:** When the Marmugao-Karwar Railway (1876) was envisaged, there was a controversy between the advocates of Marmugao and Karwar. Finally a decision was taken favouring Goa but reserving the right to build a railway to Karwar if the line to Goa proved to be inadequate for the needs of British Indian subjects. In return for the acceptance of Goa as "sea terminal"

of proposed railway, the Portuguese agreed to waive the privileges of importing wines and spirits at only 2½% *ad valorem* at Surat which they were enjoying from the Mughuls, since three centuries, and at the same time agreeing to admit *bona fide* produce of Goa into British India free of duty, and also further agreed to restrict the manufacture of salt and opium. Further, the Government of Portugal agreed to guarantee interest upto 11 lakhs of rupees per annum on a loan to be floated in England for the same purpose. The British Government rejected Karwar's plea because of this financial guarantee offered by Marmugao.

Case for the Line

Karwar's hinterland is extra-ordinarily rich and the links with the hinterland are of importance in more than one respect. The Ghats in the district are the easiest (unlike the Konkan coast) among all the passes of the Western Ghats from the Tapi to the Nilgiris. The Baraballi, the Arebail, and Devimane Ghats are particularly suited for rail links. Of these, the Baraballi Ghat between Yellapur and Mallapur (on the Kalinadi bank) was considered to be the best, the easiest and the cheapest as per the survey carried out by George Latham in 1868 for a broadgauge railway from Karwar to Bellary, because it is here that the Sahyadri and the Malayadri are separated by a wide valley-gap and the Ghat-top in no more than only 1,700 feet MSL. It is recorded that the Ghat seems to have been "pencilled by nature" for a railway line. However, the efforts to put Karwar on the railway map continued and during 1972, a new preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey connecting Hubli to Karwar was conducted by the Railway Department and the following are the brief technical details of the Project: Length-191.293 km, Gauge 1.676 M-BG; Estimated cost Rs 34.82 crores. In view of the many representations, a traffic re-appraisal survey was conducted in 1977-78, and the estimated cost was Rs. 57.03 crores, and the project is to get a return of 4.6 per cent including the cost of land, and 4.9% excluding the cost of land and wooden sleepers. Finally it has been decided and a sum of Rs 11.72 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Railway Board during June 1984 to update the preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey. The salient features of the Hubli-Karwar Survey are 1) Length-191.293 km (via Ankola Road) and 196.683 km (via Ankola Town). The break-up of this line are: a) Hubli-Yellapur (Plateau Section): 75.770 km. b) Yellapur-Sunksal (Ghat Section): 55.957 km, and c) Sunksal-Karwar (Coastal Section) 59.566 km. Length in Dharwad District-45.00 km; in UK

District-146.29 (via Ankola Road) or 151.68 (via Ankola Town). The proposed railway stations are Hubli, Gabbur, Mishrikoti, Kalghatgi, Kirwatti, Yellapur, Kanchemane, Ramanguli, Sunksal, Honnali, Ankola Road, Binaga and Karwar. Presently there is a total rail length of 46.40 km in the district. Of these one line connects Alnavar to Dandeli, moving south, and a part of the Londa-Marmugao line passes through the tip of the district having Tinai Ghat and Castlerock stations. The Alnavar-Dandeli line mainly laid to carry forest produce during First World War has four stations viz, Gogtewadi, Shingatgeri, Ambewadi and Dandeli. All the stations have platforms, with waiting hall in Tinaighat and Castlerock and locoshed in Castlerock.

Railway Out Agency: Karwar port was served by a railway out agency in 1951-53. Due to the poor volume of traffic the out agency was closed down. Unlike the out agency which refused heavy or bulk traffic (eg: tiles, timber, etc.), the State Transport accepted all goods that can be carried on the roof of its buses, the daily traffic obtained was only 15 maunds from Hubli to Karwar and 6 maunds from Karwar to Hubli. The State transport also operated a week-end lorry service between Hubli and Karwar. The lorry used to run empty from Karwar to Anieda where it obtained such freight on tiles.

REST HOUSES

There had been a good number of *dharmashalas* in olden days in the district. Some of them were attached to religious institutions like temples and *mathas*. The travellers were provided free boarding and lodging in some. Siddappa's Dharmashala at Siddapur was constructed around 1652 A D by Jayamba, mother of Siddappa, the Bilgi prince. By 1880, there were 57 rest houses at Karwar, six at Ankola, six at Honavar, nine at Supa, four at Yellapur, seven at Sirsi and five at Siddapur. These rest houses were unfurnished, and they were accommodating many families. Each rest house had a well.

Travellers' Bungalows: By about 1880, this district had 24 travellers' bungalows, three district bungalows, and 48 *dharmashalas*. Of the 24 travellers' bungalows, 15 were provincial and nine local fund. The bungalows at Karwar, Kumta, Santgal, Honavar, Yellapur, Sirsi and Kodkani were of the first class and the rest were second class. The earliest known Travellers' Bungalow was at Banavasi,

constructed in 1823. Another Travellers' Bungalow at Pala was constructed in 1824. Travellers Bungalows that existed by about 1880-90 in the district were: 1) Banavasi (1823), 2) Pala (1824), 3) Gokarn (1825), 4) Haliyal (1827), 5) Gundbala (1833), 6) Ankola (1833), 7) Mirjan (1834), 8) Santgal (1842), 9) Honavar (1846), 10) Devimane (1848), 11) Sirsi (1848), 12) Mundgod (1855), 13) Katgal (1855), 14) Kumta (1856), 15) Karwar (1865), 16) Ekkambi (1865), 17) Sirsi (1866), 18) Siddapur (1868), 19) Yellapur (1868), 20) Arebail (1868), 21) Sunksal (1868), 22) Kirwatti (1868), 23) Kodkani (1872), 24) Sadashivgad (1872), 25) Supa (1872), 26) Sampkhand (1885) and 27) Murdeshwar. By 1955, there were rest houses at Sirsi, Bhatkal, Haliyal, Karwar, Kumta, managed by the town municipality, and one *dharmashala* also at Kumta, managed by the municipality. By 1982 (31 March), there were 36 circuit houses, guest houses, rest houses, Travellers' Bungalows and Inspection Bungalows in the district. Besides, there are Forest Rest Houses at Ramanguli, Hattikeri, Kodibag, Naitee, Kadra, Kasarkod, Nisalner, Bhatkal, Haduvalli, Kirtigadde (near Kumta) and Hosakambi managed by the Forest Department and tourist lodges managed by the Tourism Department at Gokarn, Magod Falls and Dandeli. There are rest houses maintained by Karnataka Power Corporation at Ambikanagar, Ganeshgudi and other places and rest houses managed by the Government Employees Association (see Appendix at the end of the volume).

List of I.Bs., T.Bs., etc., under the control of P W D in Uttara Kannada district are: I. Ankola Taluk*: 1) Ankola PWD Store, 2) Belekeri I B, 3) Madangeri I B, 4) Hattikeri I B, II. Bhatkal Taluk: 5) Bhatkal Inspection Bungalow, Circuit House and Store, 6) Murdeshwar I B, 7) Gersoppa I B, III. Haliyal Taluk: 8) Haliyal I B (New), 9) Alnavar (Dharwad Dt.) PWD Store. IV. Honavar Taluk: 10) Honavar I B and PWD Store, 11) Gersoppa I B, V. Karwar Taluk: 12) Karwar Circuit house I B, T B. VI. Kumta Taluk: 13) Kumta I B, 14) Gokarn I B, VII. Mundgod Taluk: 15) Bachanki Rest house, 16) Mundgod I B, 17) Pala I B, VIII. Siddapur Taluk: 18) Siddapur I B, 19) Jog (Shimoga Dt) I B, IX. Supa Taluk: 20) Joida I B, 21) Anshi I B, 22) Kumbharwada I B, 23) Ulvi Rest house, 24) Castlerock I B, X. Yellapur Taluk: 25) Yellapur I B, XI Sirsi tq, 26) Sirsi I B & T B, 27) Ekkambi I B, 28) Banavasi PWD Store, 29) Bandal PWD Store.

*Under the control of the Assistant Engineer PWD at the Taluk Hq.

PORTS

The natural site of Karwar was considered to be eminently suited for development as a port from very early times. The mainland of Karwar and the five islands opposite to the coast known as Anjdiv, Devgad, Kurmagad, Mograr and Samshigudda existed from ancient times. The spices and other commodities were transported by caravans from the hinterland to Karwar. Ancient Egyptians, Sumerians and Phoenicians brought their vessels near Karwar port. The existence of *ullandi* (a safety device for a boat) that existed in the Pacific Ocean was found around Karwar indicating the maritime contacts of Uttara Kannada. Evidences also say that Karwar mariners knew the whole of African continent. The name Bait-el-kol (Bay of Safety) said to have been given by the Arabs changed to Baithkol. The trade monopoly enjoyed by the Arabs continued till the 16th century A D when the Portuguese interrupted. By the 15th century, Karwar and the neighbouring islands were known both in Europe and Africa and was a great commercial port. In addition to Karwar, Honavar, and Bhatkal there were two other notable ports in ancient times. Many Arab and European travellers have written copiously about their importance. Bhatkal was a very important port under Vijayanagar. Karwar's importance increased when the British opened their factory at Kadwad.

Karwar Port: The Karwar Port is situated in the southern half of an extensive bay which is about ten km long and about 5 km broad. Karwar head, a rocky promontory projecting into the sea at the southern extremity of the bay affords protection to the port from the south-west. Several rocks and islands in the approaches to the harbour give further safety to vessels against north-west winds. The over-all width of the bay from Devgad island to Karwar beach is nearly 6.5 km. It has three deep water natural entrance channels perfectly safe in all weathers. It is said that no Indian port possesses this rare natural advantage. The harbour is said to remain unscathed even during the worst of cyclones. It has nearly six to seven km deep water area to minimum natural low water depth of which is 20 feet and the maximum 42 feet at the inner and outer anchorages respectively stretching far and wide and thus capable of giving shelter to nearly a hundred ocean-going ships at a time. One main wharf wall along the whole length of the Karwar head may accommodate, breadth-wise twelve longest vessels. Karwar possesses a unique combination of all main types of harbours namely, two

island ports Devgad and Anjidiv, a bay port with perfectly sheltered cove, a river port, Sadashivgad, a creek port Kadwad and swamp Savar-gad. Detailed sub-soil investigations carried out at the port revealed the existence of rock between 9.76 mtr & 17.7 mtr below chart datum with an overlay of silt and clay. The barring capacity of the silt was very poor and break waters had to be carried down to rock, necessitating very heavy sections. Due to lack of equipment, there was no dredging in the harbour till 1959. Different marine surveys that were conducted in the port revealed that Karwar Port had good potentialities for development to meet the needs of ocean traffic. In 1858, the then Surveyor General of India, A D Taylor, Commandant of Engineering Sir Arthur Cotton and Mines Export George Latham had established that Karwar was a suitable place for a major Port. Dr Wogl, a German Engineer who constructed the Kandla Port opined that Karwar was the most ideal place for a major port. According to the report of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, Karwar has the natural harbour and it is the only safe harbour between Bombay and Cochin during all the seasons in the year. On account of the development of the Marmugao Harbour in preference to the Karwar Harbour in the year 1972, there was a decline of this tract, and Karwar continued to be treated as a minor port.

During some years previous to 1882, the annual value of Karwar sea-trade on average was 14,63,416 pounds sterling 1874-75, 17,67,124 pounds in 1875-76 and it decreased to 12,48,792 pounds in 1877-78. By 1878-79, there was increase to 18,42,331 pounds and in 1879-80, it was 14,05,874 pounds and in 1881-82 15,25,484 pounds. The chief exports were cotton, native-hand made cloth, and husked and unhusked rice and the imports were wheat, tobacco, and European cloth. Steamers from Bombay, Mangalore and other Malabar ports of 1,000 to 2,000 tonnes and Arab *baglas* and other vessels of 50 to 100 tonnes visited the ports anchoring about one km from the landing at Karwar. Journey to Bombay took about 10 days and to Madras 15 to 18 days.

The Provincial Committee was very anxious to develop the Karwar Port. In view of this, Manchester Cotton Co., and Nicoll and Co., had established their ginning factories at Karwar. A wharf wall was built by their efforts in 1863-64. But in 1886, the extension of the port and construction of railway was doomed and ever since Karwar has remained a minor port and attention was diverted to develop Bombay. In about 1955, one Ishwardas of Sealords had

contract with a French Company to supply 4,000 tonnes of Manganese ore. The portion of area in possession of the P W D along the wharf wall were taken on lease for five years on a rent of Rs 40 per month. Loading had to be made in mid-stream. This mid-stream loading gave an impetus for the development of the port and Central Government, State Government and State Trading Corporation planned to divert the iron ore from Hospet to Karwar. The first shipment of 10,993 tonnes was made on 15th February 1958 from Karwar and since then upto 1963 about 100 steamers anchored at this port to load 7,51,699 tonnes of iron ore for export. The traffic at the port has varied between 3,000 to 4,800 tonnes in the years 1950-57. The cargo consisted of salt, tiles, petrol, diesel, oil, kerosene, grain, pulses, fish, etc. But with the coming in of iron-ore traffic at the port, the total traffic rose to 32,748 in 1958-59 and 1,58,415 tonnes in 1959-60. In 1963-64, 2,88,240 tonnes of iron ore was exported from this port. In addition, the port handled 14,128.9 tonnes of other export cargo and 11,154.82 tonnes of import cargo. The passenger traffic during the years 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 13,845, 9,946, 3,375 and 3,715 embarkments and 20,047, 16,838, 3,628 and 3,776 disembarkments respectively.

The Karwar port is located in the southern end of Karwar Bay of Karwar Head, about 100 km south of Marmugao and 272 km north of Mangalore. Karwar Bay lies between Karwar Head and mouth of the Kali, roughly 4.5 km long and provides a fairly extensive anchorage with varying depths of water upto about 11 metres. The Baithkol cove, a shallow cove on the southern end of Karwar Bay is a well protected shelter for sailing vessels. The approach to the port from the north or the west is between Oyster Rock Light House and Kurmagad Island. Vessels approaching from the south may enter between Oyster Rock Light and Karwar head. Currents in the Bay are negligible. Ocean-going steamers are piloted into anchorage by the departmental port officer. The anchorage for shallow draft, steamers is with the port signal station bearing 120° distance one km to three km, depending on the draft. Deep draft vessels, anchorage with the signal station bearing 99° Oyster Rock light and bearing 335° from ship from the shore distance 4 to 5 km sailing vessels anchor in the protected Baithkol cove and handle cargo alongside the wharf during high tides. But in most of the sailing vessels traffic is handled at Sadashivgad, situated five km to the north at the mouth of the Kali. The bar at the entrance to river maintains a depth of 51.2 mtr level of water at ordinary spring tide. The tide rate is about 1.5 mtr. during

spring tides and about four feet during neaps. Vessels cross the bar and work inside the Kalinadi creek. A quick navigational red light exhibited at an elevation of 22.5 mtr from a Red & White trestle called Koney light, two leading trestles on Samshigudda and Kurmagad islands are the navigational aids available in the port. A lighterage wharf 305×2.4 mtr LWOST with an area of 305×50.6 mtr is a big wharf in the port. Construction of steamer wharf (355 mtr) and other wharves are in progress. Fuel, water, power and crane facilities are available. A big cargo transit shed for storage of food grains and general cargo and some private lighters are also available.

Before the Fourth Plan, a sum of Rs 74.59 lakhs was spent on this port for lighterage wharves, transit sheds, floating crafts, water supply barge, navigation aids, etc. The shipping activities increased by 400 per cent. The ore trade rose from 1.28 lakh tonnes in 1958-59 to 5.17 lakh tonnes in 1964-65 and 5.38 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. During the Fourth Plan, the entire programme of development of Karwar port was treated as Centrally-sponsored scheme. The major scheme of development of Karwar Port consisted of 21 schemes of which, seven were spill-over schemes from previous Plans. The salient features were to develop this port at a cost of about Rs 540 lakhs capable of loading iron ore from 60,000 to one lakh tonnes. The estimated cost of development was Rs 539.26 lakhs. During the Fifth Plan, the total outlay was Rs 770 lakhs (including an outlay of Rs 494.57 lakhs for spill over). On economic considerations, it was found out that Karwar port was preferable to Madras and Goa for exporting ore from Bellary-Hospet belt as the cost details (in figures) per metric tonne were 71.26 in Karwar, 81.34 in Marmugao, and 88.51 in Madras. The Sixth Plan outlay for the developments of Karwar port was Rs 779 lakhs. In view of the decision taken by the National Development Council that the responsibility of developing the minor ports rested with the concerned maritime states, the Karwar port has been taken up under State sector. The demand from the new industries coming up in the district and the hinterland viz. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., at Binaga gave an impetus for developing this port. The first stage of development envisages to make this port an all-weather one, catering to ships upto 9.14 metres draft in Karwar Bay area, by providing cargo berths, one for 7.5 metres draft and another for 9.14 metres draft along with other requisite facilities. The work on the first stage is programmed to be completed by 1985. The second stage is to provide an alongside berth facilities for 40,000 DWT ore carrier

with faster ore loading facilities for medium loading rate of 10,000 tonnes per day to ensure the installed medium annual traffic of two to three million tonnes of iron ore from Bellary-Hospet area. The third stage is to improve the berth facilities created in second stage development including mechanical loading arrangements to handle alongside 60,000 DWT ore carrier covering five to six million tonnes of iron ore per year with a railway track from Hubli to Karwar.

Administration of the port: The Mysore Port Department formed in 1957 was administering this port. Consequent on the formation of the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport, the administration of this port came under the control of Port Officer under the control of the Director.

Indo-Norwegian Project at Karwar: In accordance with the Third Supplementary Agreement entered into between the United Nations, the Government of Norway and the Government of India, the Fisheries of the Indo-Norwegian Project were extended to Karnataka State and Norwegian delegation selected Karwar as suitable place for extending the Project activities. This Project has development of Karwar as a nerve centre of marine fishery activities as aim. (See Chapter IV).

Binaga: Binaga Port lies at a distance of five km south of Karwar. The coastline of this port covers two villages, Binaga and Arga. It is said that Arab *baglas* trading in the fair weather between Malabar coast and the Persian Gulf were calling at Binaga for supplies of wood and water. Binaga Bay is well sheltered from north to west wind by Binaga Hills and from south-west storms by the Anjidiv Islands. This port has no creek. The vessels anchor in the sea itself. The important imports and exports during 1955 were salt, fresh fish, tiles and fish manure, fish oil, firewood, etc.

Chendiye

Chendiye port is situated at a distance of about ten km to the south-east of Karwar. The port is on the shore itself. There are less facilities for proper landing and transport. Chendiye was one of the ports under Karwar group and the total trade in 1881-82 was of 1,94,586 pounds. The chief exports were cotton, native hand made cloth, husked and unhusked rice. The chief imports were wheat, tobacco and European cloth. In 1963-64, the total exports and imports were 877.58 and 675.54 tonnes. No development works are envisaged at this port.

Belekeri : The Belekeri port is situated near the Belekeri village in Ankola taluk. A jetty belonging to the minor port was used for loading and unloading goods. Vessels upto five tonnes could go upstream upto Hallikeri bridge. The bar at the creek mouth has a depth of 0.91 to 1.22 mtr at the level of water at ordinary spring tides. The rise of tide is about 1.67 mtr during spring tides and about 1.2 mtr during neaps. Shallow drafted sailing vessels work cargo within the Belekeri creek. The entrance to the creek is marked by two beacons. Deep drafted ships anchor close north or south of the transit between Kulera island and Aversa Hills in sufficient depth of water. There is no system of licensed pilotage. For the development of this port, the outlay earmarked was Rs 8.30 lakhs during the IV Plan, Rs 4.86 lakhs during V Plan, Rs 6.5 lakhs in the mid-term plan of 1978-83 and Rs 8.60 lakhs during VI Plan (1980-85).

Tadri : The port of Tadri is situated at the mouth of the river Aghanashini. There are hills running parallel to the coast on both the sides of the mouth, well projected into the sea. Thus the port is sheltering vessels anchoring in the creek. There is a channel of deep water running parallel to the bank of the creek for about three km inside the creek thus facilitating the comfortable navigation to the vessels entering the creek. The wharf can hold sufficient cargo. The hinterland of this port supplies jungle wood, betelnuts and onions for export. The port is connected by road to Gokarn, Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi, etc. The river Aghanashini is also navigable for about 30 km. Around 1951-52, there was steamer traffic. There is no bunkering facility. There is a metalled road connecting the port with Sanikatta from where there is a black topped road, connecting the West Coast National Highway. The port is now being developed as a "fishing harbour" under Indo-Danish Scheme.

Ankola : The port is situated at the south of Ankola creek, about 35 km south of Karwar port. This creek is very shallow, short and narrow. A small island like hillock is situated opposite but close to the bar in the sea. The limits of this port commence from the coast line, one-and-a-half km from Magarsalnala in Bhayikeri foreshore in the north, to Belambar in the south. There is a bar at the mouth of the creek, which maintains a depth of 16 mtr at LWOST. The rise of tide is about 1.67 mtr during springs and about 1.2 mtr during neaps. There is no system of licensed pilotage. This port has been bracketed with Belekeri for development.

Gangavali : The port of Gangavali is situated at the mouth of Gangavali river, which is 60 km north of Honavar. The river is inavigable for 21 km upto Gundabala. The bar at the entrance to the river maintains a depth of 1.83 mtr during LWOST. The rise of tide during spring tides being about 1.67 mtr and the rise at neaps 1.2 mtr. There is no system of licensed pilotage. The traffic at the port dwindled by 1962-63. This port is bracketed with Tadri for development since 1963.

Kumta : This port is situated in the below ghat area of the district in Kumta taluk. The river Aghanashini flows from east to west via Manki and Mirjan and joins the sea at Tadri port. The only creek flows past the Kumta wharf into the sea. The creek was navigable from the sea upto the wharf only. This was the biggest trade transaction place in the district as this was situated in the centre place, and connected with various up-ghat places. The up-ghat products like betelnuts, onions and forest produce were being exported largely from this port. The cotton exported from this port was known as "Kumta Cotton" in other countries, and during the Cotton Boom of 1860's, the port enjoyed great traffic. Gradually, the traffic dwindled and the imports in 1955-56 were 935 tonnes and export 2,562 tonnes. The passenger traffic for the same year was 760 disembarkments and 113 embarkments.

Honavar : Honavar called as "Onor" during ancient days by the trading Arabs is second in importance to Karwar. Situated at the mouth of the Sharavati it was a flourishing port in ancient times and the Portuguese founded a factory here during the 16th century. Haider had his ship-building unit at the place. The Sharavati is about 2 km wide on its last run. At the mouth of the river is a sand bar dangerous for navigation. The minimum depth at the bar is 1.8 mt at LWOST. Vessels with a minimum draft of 3.05 mtr can cross the bar. There is no system of licensed pilotage. Every sailing vessel was loaded and unloaded in mid-stream by using smaller vessels. The steamer traffic slowly dwindled and by 1950, there was no steamer traffic. The imports and exports at the port in 1959-60 were 5,835 and 12,885 tonnes respectively. The nearest rail head is Talguppa about 72 km from the port. A light is exhibited from a flag mast on an elevated hillock from a height of 32 mtr. The approach to the port is safe. Steamers anchor opposite the entrance to the river with light house bearing 97° distance 4 km to 5 km depending on their draft. The wharfs, one with 6,045 sq mtr area and another

with three lakh sq feet area have been constructed. There are four R C C loading jettis. The port has a transit shed on the northern bank with an area of 116.2 sq mtr. Presently the port officer with headquarters at Kundapur is looking after the port. This port is being developed as a fishing harbour on the southern side. A sum of Rs 106.76 lakhs was earmarked to improve the depth from 1.8 mtr to an average of 5 mtr, during the Fifth Plan. The traffic handled at the port from 1978-79 to 1982-83 is given in the following table.

Year	Import (metric tonnes)	Export	Total	Value of		Total loading fee on cargo
				Imports (in rupees)	Exports	
1978-79	2,523	23,128	25,651	6,79,224	70,22,566	19,424
1979-80	2,195	22,353	24,548	6,62,610	81,28,891	18,642
1980-81	2,645	18,712	21,357	8,14,171	125,29,638	17,146
1981-82	2,312	19,846	22,158	15,92,773	70,56,823	16,488
1982-83	1,813	20,356	22,169	23,28,437	65,36,801	15,888

Manki : This port is situated at about 10 km south of Honavar and is an open sea port. Only fishing vessels reach here. There are no wharves and jetties. Vessels anchor in open roadstead about two km off from the beach. During 1962-63, this port handled 13 tonnes of cargo. Since July, 1963, this has been bracketed with Honavar for development.

Murdeswar : Murdeswar is at about 24 km to the south of Honavar. The Muralli hill extends from the shore to about 600 metres into the sea. Due to this hill, vessels take shelter by the side of hill in rough weather. As this was not a commercially big place, a few coastal vessels were entering the port rarely. There is certain amount of protection from the sea provided due to the anchorage being in the bay. Murdeswar rock, 30 mtr high, is very conspicuous from seaward and is situated close off-shore and is connected with the mainland by a drying reef. Sailing vessels anchor in the bay in about 3.64 mtr of water at a distance of about 1.5 km from the shore and loading is done from lighters. This belonged to the Honavar group of ports. By 1962-63, the traffic was steady (about 2,000 tonnes), but by 1963-64, there was a significant fall. No development work has been envisaged at this port.

Shirali : This port is situated at a distance of about 32 km to the south of Honavar. It is at the mouth of the Alvekodi river. This port has natural shelter provided by the offlying islands. There is a bar at the mouth of the river which maintains a depth of 5 mtr at LWOSt. The rise of tide during the spring is about 1.67 mtr and about 1.22 mtr during neaps. There is no system of licensed pilotage. The imports and exports were carried out by small country crafts (between 5 to 15 tonnes). The main imported goods were paddy from Tadri, all sorts of merchandise from Bombay, salt from Iran and Karanja and the main exports were canes to Bombay, dry salted fish to Kundapur, and onions to Mangalore. This port has been bracketed with Bhatkal port for development.

Bhatkal : This is the last port from north to south in Uttara Kannada district. This is situated at the mouth of the Sharabi river, 38 km south of Honavar. The port is situated on the sea-shore at a distance of about 305 mtr only. This was the most important port, popular with the Arabs and the gateway of the Vijayanagar Empire towards the West. There is also an auxiliary light on the slope of the same hill with a range of 28 km. The approaches to the port are very rocky and dangerous. Anchorage for shallow draft vessels is found with main Light House bearing 014° distance 2½ cables in a depth of 7.28 mts. Deeper draft vessels can anchor with the light house bearing 058° distance 1.5 km in 10.0 mtr. The port officer, Honavar renders pilotage service. The bar at the entrance to the river maintains a depth of about 3 mtr at LWOSt. The rise of tide during springs is 1.67 mtr and during neaps 1.22 mtr. There is a small wharf on the southern bank of the river. Of late, the traffic at the port has dwindled due to increased traffic at the West Coast Highway.

Light Houses

There were two light houses by about 1880, at Karwar. The Oyster Rock Light (1864) could be seen in clear weather from the deck of a ship 40 km off and lightens an area of about 384 sq km. It is a fixed white dioptric light of the first order on a white granite masonry tower which rises 22 mtr above the top of Oyster Rock or Devgad Isle in Karwar bay and is about 64 mtr above high water. Koney light (1864) has a red fixed ships' port side light, deployed at a place 18 mtr above the ground level. It could be seen from a ship's deck 8 km off and lightens on an arc of 35° seaward. The following are the light houses in Uttara Kannada District.

Name of the light house	Height in Metre	Administered by	Year of constn
Oyster rocks light	64	Govt of India	1864
Port Karwar (Koney light)	2.25	Govt of Karnataka	1864
Belekeri (Kukral Isles) light	62	"	1972
Tadri light	3.78	"	1942
Kumta point light	33	"	1891
Honavar light	32	"	1972
Honavar Beacon	11	Govt of India	1891
Bhatkal light	56	Govt of Karnataka	1972
Bhatkal grinding light	11.2	"	1972

Govt of India : Director, Light Houses & Light Ships, MOT, Bombay.

Govt of Karnataka : Director of Ports & Inland Water Transport, Karwar.

Water Transport

Transport by water, both by sea and the rivers, was very much in vogue in this district as there were 14 ports and many rivers. The traffic by sea was carried by sailing vessels. Steamers of 1,950 to 2,600 tons belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company were calling weekly at Karwar throughout the year and at Kumta during the fair season (October-May) in modern times. They were delivering weekly mails and goods and were taking cotton. A trip from Karwar to Bombay took two days. The passenger traffic between Karwar and Bombay was thin. There were two classes of sailing vessels viz. foreign and local earlier. The foreign ships were Arab *dhans*, with a crew of a captain *sarang* or *tandel*, a *nakuda* or mate, a carpenter and 20 seamen. The owners were either Arabs or Indian Muslims. They were generally coming from Arabia or Karwar and Kumta between October and May bringing dates, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sweets called *halwa* and pistachio nuts. The local sailing crafts were canoes, fishing boats, the *phatemarkis* of 15 to 50 tons the *machwa* and *padava*, locally known as *galbats* and *mhangiris*. These were generally built at Kodibag, Belekeri, Ankola, Gangavali, Tadri, Kumta, Shirali and Bhatkal. The timber mostly used was *nana* or *nandi* (*Lagerstroemia microcarpa*) and *matti* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) for the outer planking, keel, stem and stern posts, and *undi* (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) for the timber. The crew of *phatemarki* varied from eight to twelve and that of *machwa* from five to eight. Canoes or *hodis* (Konkani) and *donis* (Kannada) were built at all the coastal

villages with a tonnage of a quarter to five tonnes. The Kodibag and Sadashivgad canoes had the trunk of tree as their lower part. These canoes were oiled annually and sometimes more frequently and fitted with a balancing out-rigger called *ulandi* and were always steered by a rudder. The size of these canoes varied from one and a half to five tons. The fishing canoes varied from a quarter of a ton to four tons. Some canoes were taking passengers between Honavar and Gersoppa and carried fruit, dried palm leaves, grains, etc. These were manned by two men.

Coast and River Machwas : The average length of *machwas* was 10.6 to 12.2 mtr the breadth 3.6 mtr and the depth 1.2 mtr, mainly meant for trading. They were usually built with a very slight sheer from the stern to the after part of the main mast the sheer gradually increasing from the fore part of the main mast, to the stem post which was generally set at an angle of 60° to 70°. The river *machwas* ranging from four to nine tons were found in the Tadri and the Shara-vati rivers. *Padavas* were flatter bottomed than *machwas*. They had a perfectly straight keel from stem to stem and were mostly engaged in carrying cotton bales from wharf to the shipping in the roadstead. In fine weather and smooth water, they were carrying 100 bales in one trip. They were mostly owned by the *Kharvis*. The *phatemarkis* were of fifty tons burden. A *phatemarki* of about 50 tons burden was 11 mtr long in keel, 5.6 mtr board, 0.5 mtr deep from the upper part of the timbers to the gunwale. For a *phatemarki* of about 50 tons, a set of sails, including main sail mizzen and jib were necessary. The larger *phatemarkis* took cotton from Karwar and Kumta to Bombay. The crew consisted of 8 to 12 men including captain. The passenger traffic along the coast continued and there were steamer services from Bombay to Karwar, Karwar to Goa, etc., till recently. Since the National Highway improved passenger traffic by sea dwindled.

Inland Water Transport

The inland water transport was popular in this district as there are more rivers and rivulets joining the sea. As the construction of bridges across those rivers took considerable time, the only transport available was inland water transport along the rivers, etc., by boats and launches. The Sharavati was the most popular among the waterways, and it could take people and goods till Gersoppa. The Inland Water Transport Committee set up by the Government of India in 1957 examined the role of Inland Water Transport in the

National Transport System. The State Government proposed a scheme of connecting backwaters from Kundapur to Mangalore to form a continuous waterway. It was suggested by this committee to extend the canal in the north to link with the river systems and their back waters upto Karwar. The Uttara Kannada district where the land does not slope down gradually upto the coast line and at some places even more than 15-20 metres high above the sea level, the inland water transport is not as favourable as in Dakshina Kannada. But, the navigable portions of the rivers in this district near their estuaries and the connected backwaters have afforded the facilities for inland water transport. The coast is dotted with minor ports at the junctions of the rivers with the sea or at sheltered bays and the sea-route has traditionally provided the main medium of communication from end to end. The total navigable length of rivers in this district is about 98 km—in the Gangavali 21 km (till Gundbala), the Aghanashini 19 km, the Sharavati 29 km and the Kali 29 km (till Kadra). There are about 15 ferries across the rivers.

Except on the smaller rivers and creeks which during the fair season were portable at low water, public ferries were kept across the chief rivers and creeks. By 1880, there were 30 ferries maintained by local fund, two were working only during rainy season, the remaining throughout the year. The break-up of these ferries were, nine in the Kali (seven in Karwar and two in Supa), 13 in Kumta (six over the Tadri, four over the Gangavali and three over small creeks), four in Honavar (one each over the Sharavati, the Haldipur, the Venktapur and the Indalli), two in Sirsi, both across the Varada and the other two seasonal, one on the Mavinahalli creek and the other at Manki in Honavar. The ferry services were either managed by the Taluk Development Board or the Public Works Department. By 1956, there were in all seven public ferries run by the Public Works Department. They were leased out for three to five years by auction.

The Sadashivgad-Kodibag Ferry was of I class, Sharavati Ferry II class and other ferries III class. The number of passengers travelled in Kodibag Ferry was 4,33,959, in Divgi 1,23,395, Mirjan Ferry 1,38,943 and in Uluware Ferry 1,30,000 in 1955-56. There were Venktapur, Sharavati and Banavasi ferries too under the PWD. These ferries except Banavasi ferry were situated on main routes of concerned roads and there was heavy vehicular and passenger traffic on them throughout the year. In order to facilitate crossings of the rivers for vehicles, *jungals* consisting of two boats joined and

paved with a platform were provided at each ferry crossing. These were leased out annually for running ferry service in the case of *jungal* boat service, and once in three years or five years in case of launch service.

After the Reorganisation of States, a new department called Minor Ports Department subsequently renamed as State Ports Department was created in 1957 and Inland Water Transport also came under its purview. Ferries were managed by Public Works Department, Revenue Department, Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and private agencies. In Bhatkal, Honavar, Ankola, Karwar and Supa taluks, there were 37 ferries managed by Taluk Development Boards. In respect of ferries managed through contractors, the practice followed was to auction the right of collecting toll to the highest bidder generally for a period of one year at a time. In the case of Sharavati ferry, the Government was paying the runner of the ferry service a subsidy of Rs 5,800 per annum to enable him to run the ferry service by maintaining the launches operating one *jungal* supplied by Public Works Department.

The traffic handled at the Kodibag-Sadashivgad ferry service, during 1981-82 was as follows: Number of passengers 20,49,265; cycles 3,35,192; scooters 42,084; rickshaws 3,687; cars 14,181; vans 8,332; trucks 10,383; buses 2,176 and carts 733. In addition 4,31,171 quintals of goods and 2,568 animals were also transported. The revenue collected was Rs 15,69,753 and the expenditure was Rs 6,59,526. The ferry has been discontinued now after the opening of the Kali bridge in November 1983. The expenditure on the inland water transport in the district under the State plan for some recent years was; 1980-81 Rs 14.65 lakhs; 1981-82 Rs 7.44 lakhs; 1982-83 Rs 9.22 lakhs. A sum of Rs 3.93 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs 0.415 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs 1.60 lakhs in 1982-83 was spent under the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

The Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport headed by the Director of ports at Karwar has an office of the Deputy Director at Bangalore who looks after the inland water transport. As on 31-3-1982, the number of ferries in the district was 70 of which three were managed by auction-cum-lease. A proposal has been included in the VI plan to add three more departmentally managed ferries to the services. To promote water transport activities, a water transport co-operative society was formed with its registered office at Karwar.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The district of Uttara Kannada was brought under a single administration in modern times only in the days of Haider. Haider introduced the postal system for official purpose only. This was the system he had inherited in Mysore, introduced earlier by Chikkadevaraya. But, it was only the British who introduced a postal system catering to the needs of the public too, as elsewhere in India. The postage in British times had to be pre-paid till the introduction of stamps in October, 1854. On 18-9-1880, the hobli school masters were appointed as *anche mutsaddis* on a monthly allowance of Rs 3. In the list of post offices in Madras Presidency *vide Fort St. George Gazette* dated 19-3-1833, Honavar and Sadashivgad are mentioned. In 1833, the charges for a single letter from Honore (Honavar) to Madras was 13 annas (91 paise) and for a small parcel was Rs 3.75. In the list of post offices as on 1-10-1854 in Madras Presidency, Mangalore is shown as head post office with Honavar and Sirsi as subordinate offices. During 1830-40, Uttara Kannada District was a part of Dharwad Postal Division. Karwar had one chief receiving and disbursing office, seventeen sub-post offices and eleven village post offices in the district. The 17 sub-offices at Ankola, Baleguli, Bankikodla, Banavasi, Bhatkal, Gokarn, Haliyal, Honavar, Kumta, Manki, Mundgod, Murdeshwar, Sadashivgad, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa, Yellapur were in charge of sub-post masters. The 11 village post offices were at Aversa, Haldipur, Islur, Karki, Kasarkod, Majali, Malgi, Mudgeri, Pala, Sambrani and Shirali and were in charge of village school masters. Letters were delivered at Karwar by three postmen and at Kumta by two. At the village post offices, letters were delivered by postal runners. There were 101 postal runners in the district. Mails from and to Bombay were carried once in a week by steamers for Karwar throughout the year.

On reorganisation of post offices, Kumta and Katgal post offices were opened in 1855 and were shown as Receiving House (i.e. No Delivery Post Office). On introduction of postage stamps on 1-10-1854, no name was shown in the post office obliteration for cancelling the stamp but serial numbers were allotted to the post offices. On formation of separate North Canara District, Karwar got importance and it was constituted as a disbursing office. There was a weekly steamer service from Bombay to Malabar touching Karwar and Kumta bringing mail from Bombay and from there letters

towards Dharwad were sent by runners. In 1880, separate postal divisions were formed under Superintendents of Post Offices, and Dharwad formed a part of North Canara Division and in 1884, the Headquarters of the Superintendent was changed to Dharwad and the new Dharwad Postal Division included Karwar. With the introduction of bus service during the First World War, mail service improved and became faster.

As in 1950, the number of Head Post Offices, Sub Post Offices with telegraph facilities, sub post-offices without telegraph facilities, and the Branch Post Offices were 1, 15, 3 and 98 respectively in the district.

As in 1982-83, there were two postal divisions in this district viz., Karwar and Sirsi each headed by a Superintendent of Post Offices. In 1980, two postal divisions were formed separating Sirsi from Karwar division. Karwar division comprises of Ankola, Karwar, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal taluks, whereas, the Sirsi division comprises of rest of the taluks. There are two Head Post Offices, 50 departmental sub-offices, 35 extra-departmental sub-offices and 143 extra-departmental branch post office in Karwar division.

There are 3 sub divisions viz., Karwar with 68 offices, Kumta with 75 offices and Honavar with 88 offices. The population per post office in the division is 2,386.52 and average area per post office being 24.30 sq km. As on 1-8-1983, the number of letter boxes in the division was 619 with 109 in urban area and 510 in rural area. There are 248 post offices in the Sirsi Division with one Head Office, 37 Departmental Sub Offices, 21 Extra Departmental Branch offices. The average population per post office and the average area in sq km per post office of the Division is 2,018.52 and 58.85 respectively. There are 90 mobile branch offices in the Division, 11 combined offices on Morse System, 41 on Phonocom System and 95 villages are provided with counter service facilities and there are 660 letter boxes in the division.

Radio and Television: There is no Radio Station or television station in this district. Medium wave transmissions from Mangalore, Sangli, Dharwad, Bhadravati and Goa could be received in the district. Mangalore TV relay station to some extent caters to the needs of the TV viewers. The total number of radio licences issued in the district except Supa petha between 1950 and 1955 were, year-wise 174, 269, 424, 501, 659 and 708. The number of radios and TV licences

issued were 5,563 in 1979-80, 8,365 in 1980-81, 7,180 in 1981-82 and to 7,413 in 1982-83. The system of obtaining licences for Radio and TV has been abolished from 1985; (separate figures for radio and TV could not be obtained).

Tele-communications: Attempts were made to draw telephone lines around 1900 in the district. The Karwar, Kumta and Honavar telephone exchanges are said to be the oldest in the district. In 1977-79 there were 29 telephone exchanges with 4 in Karwar, and a total of 2,153 (461 in Karwar) telephones in use. The number of telephones increased to 2,254 in 1978-79. As on 31-3-1985, there are 51 exchanges (MAX II-21, MAX III-42, CBM-2, CBNM 5) with 7,353 working connections. Subscriber trunk dialing facility was introduced in June 1983 and Karwar is connected to national network. There is no telex facility in this district. The number of telephones per 100 sq mtr area and per 10,000 population was 23.80 and 28.85 respectively as in March 1985.

Telegraphs: Karwar and Kumta telegraph offices are said to be the oldest and Karwar was joined to Dharwad by a telegraph line on the Karwar-Dharwad road via Arebail pass, and Kumta to Karwar by a branch line. The messages sent from Karwar were 5,155 in 1881 and 5,555 in 1882. The number of telegraph offices increased and the population served by each telegraph office in this district during 1971-72 was 19,355, in comparison with the State figures of 24,855. The corresponding figures for the years from 1972-73 to 1980-81 were 15,397 (23,315), 15,759 (23,912), 17,000 (24,499), 12,592 (19,850), 11,253 (18,632), 11,044 (17,131), 10,099 (15,250), 10,297 (15,585) and 7,497 (14,305) the figures in the brackets correspond to State. This district stood second in respect of these figures in 1980-81. There was an increase of 41.6 per cent in respect of the number of Telegraph offices in 1980-81 over the previous year.

Presently there is a Department Telegraph Office at Karwar (as on 1-9-1985) controlled by General Manager, Telecommunications, Bangalore. Besides, there are Post offices, in which telegraph facilities are offered. They are, telegraphic offices working on Morse 19 (1983), working on Phonocom 60 (1985) and there are 128 combined offices and one D.T.O. The taluk-wise break-up of these offices are Ankola-10, Bhatkal-15, Haliyal-4, Honavar-22, Karwar-16 (D.T.O.-1), Kumta-22, Mundgod-4, Siddapur-3, Sirsi-16, Supa-4 and Yellapur-13.

Air Transport: Presently there is no air port in this District. The nearest air port is Belgaum.

Statistics in respect of Communication in Uttara Kannada District (1980-81) are as follows: 1) Road length per sq km of geographical area 0.50 km (1981-82), 2) Total road length per 100 sq km 47 km, 3) Total road length per lakh population 506, 4) Registered motor vehicles: a) per 100 sq km 50, b) per lakh population 594, c) per 100 km road length 120. 5) Private vehicles per 100 km road length 76. 6) Vehicles used for Agriculture per 100 km road length 7. 7) Goods vehicles for 100 km road length 21. 8) Stage carriages for 100 km road length 6. 9) Other vehicles (Autorickshaws-cabs) per 100 km road length 10. 11) Population served by post offices 2,294 (1981-82). 11) Population served by Telegraph office 7,497 (1981-82). 12) Number of telephones in use: a) per 100 sq km 23.80, b) per 10,000 population 28.85. 13) Number of Radios: a) per 100 sq km 245.06, b) per 10,000 population 296.57. 14) Insured parcels booked 3,215 (1981-82). 15) V P letters booked 5,807 (1981-82). 16) Registered letters booked 3,50,071 (1981-82). 17) Recorded delivery booked 39,768 (1981-82).

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Sizeable section of workers in Uttara Kannada are employed in miscellaneous occupations. These unorganised, mostly self-employed workers are present in good numbers in urban areas. Some traditional vocations such as blacksmithy, goldsmithy carpentry and others enjoyed patronage from the royalty and nobility and flourished since ancient times. The payment of remuneration in kind for their services was the general practice and this practice is on the wane. For obvious reasons the influx of these skilled artisans from other parts to this district had occurred in the past. Some of the localities named after these occupational groups in early times, namely Shimpigalli, Sonagarakeri, Gudigarabeedi, etc., are still in vogue. Some of these vocations have been relegated to an insignificant position due to rapid strides in science and technology. In the wake of stiff competition posed by the modern industries, some of them have a precarious existence. They are rendering valuable service to the people by way of manufacturing many items of daily use as per individual need or taste, or serving them through other services. Some occupations like carpentry, construction work, etc., in the past few years have attracted more people as they are found lucrative. In recent years the State Government has surveyed the number employed in the various miscellaneous occupations and the government has also evolved many schemes to better their economic condition. The Small Scale Industries Service Unit has suggested the strengthening of some of the miscellaneous occupations which can be profitably taken up. The Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka has conducted a techno-economic survey of the district in 1979 and has identified quite a large number of occupations that can be conveniently and profitably taken up. Many

nationalised banks are also financing them. Annual fairs and weekly shandies provide them marketing facility. The normal business activity of some vocations is affected in the rainy season.

Public Administration Services: There has been substantial expansion of the administrative machinery both in the State and Central sectors in recent times, with expansion of the activities of the State. In 1981 Census, 44.52 per cent of the workers in the category of other workers consisted of Government and Private sector employees. The number of persons who were working under the Central and State Governments and Private bodies are given here under from 1980-81 to 1983-84.

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Central Government	1,614	1,726	1,806	2,274
State Government	12,777	12,696	13,888	14,538
Quasi-Govt	9,525	9,879	9,684	9,427
Local Bodies	931	905	944	842
Private Sector	13,761	13,776	13,292	12,883

Writers and Artistes: The groups of persons who are involved in literary, cultural and other creative aspects of life, have been included under this category. The writers, authors and journalists have taken up literary work by and large as a hobby. They publish small newspapers or periodicals, as well as contribute articles. Some of them write short stories, novels, poems and other forms of creative writing. The profession of writers is not whole-time except in the case of some editors of newspapers and correspondents of State or national-level papers. Yakshagana artistes are the most colourful among the performing artistes. This art has mass appeal, cutting across caste and creed barriers. Yakshagana programmes are usually held during the dry spell. The remuneration received by these artistes may range from Rs 4,000 to Rs 20,000, for a period of about 6½ months. It is a full time profession for about 50 artistes and besides there are about 400 amateur artistes in the district. The singers in classical and devotional songs find place at the time of widely celebrated Ganesha festival, marriages and other functions. Mostly it is a part-time occupation. Some run private coaching classes in music.

Medical Profession : A number of private medical practitioners have established their clinics of late in the country-side. The private nursing homes functioning in Karwar, Sirsi, and other big towns are a recent phenomenon. Inherited in the lineage, the native *pandits* in several places administer herbal medicines for particular disease on a fee or free of cost. In 1961, there were 248 physicians, surgeons and dentists (including practitioners of Ayurvedic and other systems). The number of nurses, pharmacists, and other medical and health technicians stood at 461. According to 1971 census, there were 691 physicians and surgeons (allopathic, dental and veterinary surgeons), apart from 710 nursing and other medical and health technicians (See also Chapter XVI).

Engineering Profession : Many technically qualified persons have been absorbed in large, medium and small scale industries, as well as in fisheries. The scope for the technically qualified persons like engineers, draughtsmen and other technical workers is limited due to less number of industries. Several graduate engineers and diploma holders in Electrical Engineering have become electrical contractors. According to 1961 census, there were 4,431 engineers, surveyors, architects, tool makers, sheet-metal, electrical and similar other workers in the district. Their number was 4,462 in 1971.

Teaching Community : The sharp rise in the number of teachers is attributed to the opening of more educational institutions, in recent decades. On occasions, the teaching community will also be entrusted with important duties like collection of vital census information, election work, preparation of voters' list and finally enrolment of boys and girls for compulsory education. There were 3,326 teachers in the district, according to 1961 census and among them 790 females. As in 1971 census, there were 5,036 teachers, including 1,293 females in the district. There are some private tutors, running coaching classes.

Legal Profession : The members of this profession in the district were called *muktyars* during the early days of British rule and subsequently *vakils*. In due course those who passed in the High Court Pleaders examination were qualified to practice. Acquisition of a degree in law is essential at present. The establishment of courts at the taluk headquarters, has assured more opportunities to stamp vendors, document writers and similar others in this line. As in many other spheres, women also have entered the profession of lawyers.

They have set up their offices individually or in groups. The monthly income of a lawyer depends upon his popularity among the clientele and his ability to handle the suits. As in 1961 census, there were 120 jurists, of them one was female. The 1971 census, has recorded 130 jurists (including petition writers), of whom 10 were in rural areas.

Gudigars : The Gudigars are the hereditary skilled artisans, well known for their artistic and exquisite workmanship in sandal wood, ivory, ebony, rosewood, etc. They prepare beautiful earthen idols of Ganesha and other deities and pith articles, and undertake painting. The main raw-material, sandal wood is supplied to them by the government at concessional rates and each carver is provided with nine kgs and turners 18 kgs of sandalwood per month. Ivory has to be procured from the dealers in Bangalore, Mysore, Bombay and other centres. Pith is obtained from Mundgod and Yellapur taluks. Many carvers have lathes and one H P electric motors to turn them. Investment may be upto Rs 40,000 including raw materials and the craftsmen can earn about Rs 1,000 per month. Some of them have set up shops, in which articles prepared by them and purchased from others are sold. Capital investment in such cases may go upto Rs 2,00,000. They sell their finished items through the production centres of Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation, licensed dealers and also locally. On the eve of Ganesha festival, these carvers will make Ganesha idols in different sizes and its price ranges from Rs 5 to Rs 400 per piece. Their artistic works are also sent to Delhi for presentation to the visiting foreign dignitaries. Fourteen non-hereditary workers trained in carving, in the Artisan Training Centre at Kumta are now self-employed.

Painters : Painting is an old occupation and old *kavi* (ochre) colour mural paintings of Gods and ornamental designs can be seen in temples and houses of the rich in the district. There are several painters who have taken up commercial painting. Writing of hoardings, sign boards, cloth banners, etc., is undertaken on piece rate basis. The workers take about 20 to 30 per cent of cost agreed as advance from the customers. Required writing boards, are supplied at times by the customers themselves. Other materials like paints and brushes are their equipments. They may earn upto Rs 400 per month or more depending on the orders. To augment the income, they resort to petty job works such as painting work of shops and houses, light fitting, and the like. The moist climate between June to September is their odd season. In this occupation

were found 45 painters and paper hangers, as in 1961 census and in 1971, there were 100 painters, sculptors, photographers and related creative artistes in the district.

Sales working : Under the category of sales workers are included wholesale and retail traders in addition to the salesmen, writers, appointed for sales and other assistants. Employing fair sex as sales girls is a recent feature. Some of the merchants, besides their normal business, buy forest produce when the Forest Department conducts auctions and despatch them to the places where it is in good demand. In 1961, there were 10,856 wholesale and retail merchants, 4,378 salesmen and shop assistants and related workers, as well as 3,585 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors in the district. There were 7,368 wholesale and retail dealers and 1,858 salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, including street vendors, canvassers and news vendors, in 1971.

Astrologers : The art and science of astrology has a long tradition in the district. In the bygone days, many celebrated astrologers had lived here and their prophecies won appreciation from many quarters. Among their clients were the Britishers too. The four centuries old, Baggon Panchanga of the district or Hindu almanac of Vidya Madhava Pandit, is very useful for astrologers and is held in high esteem in the district and outside. This annual publication has wide circulation as far as Bombay and is presently co-authored by Rama Venkataramana Pandit and Narayana Rama Pandit of Kumta taluk. This old profession of astrology (or sooth-saying) is being carried on hereditarily in most of the cases, and mostly by the Brahmanas and of late they are joined by others. Peasants seek their advise on the rain *nakshatra*. Most of them attend to other jobs like conducting marriages, religious ceremonies, working as priests in temples and other duties for which they receive remuneration in kind and cash. The profession has failed to draw younger people to it fold, due to the uncertainty of assured income. The Tibetan settlers in Mundgod taluk firmly believe in their traditional astrology. Against adverse prediction, it is said that they do not admit the sick people to the hospitals.

Priests : Priesthood is being pursued as hereditary occupation being main or part-time career in different parts of the district. The priests employed in highly revered temples are full-time workers and in some cases work on rotation. In consistency with the

rituals, they perform worship in the temples for which act, the remuneration received by them is *dakshine* (small cash offering), and often one-half of a coconut offered. Conducting marriages, naming ceremonies and presiding and guiding over other religious functions are their activities which augment their income. Instances of providing rent free accommodation in the precincts of the temple or elsewhere are there. Daily rations are provided in few temples as a customary practice for food offering, which are given to the priests later. A few of them are capable of performing *yajnya* or *homa*. It is noticed in the district, that people of different faiths such as Veerashaivas, Havyakas and Gaud Saraswats have their own priests and they are invited even by other castes. A significant aspect of this occupation at Gokarn, is that as many as 300 people are following priesthood as the chief calling. The work performed by them include providing lodging and boarding facilities to the pilgrims, acting as guides and arranging for the worship of the presiding deity of the place. Devotees from far and near frequent the place to celebrate marriages, thread investiture, tonsure and other religious ceremonies under the guidance of these priests. For this service, they get reward in kind and cash. A few acknowledged scholars here are specialised in conducting *yajnya*, *homa*, consecration ceremony and *asthabhandha*. They are invited to far off places to participate on such occasions. The local priests visit once in a year, a particular area or their respective followers' houses to deliver the *prasad* of the guardian deity. In return they are paid in cash or kind. Such practice has derived the local appellation *sarthe-samya*. Generally such collections of an individual range from Rs 300 to Rs 2,000 during one trip. Whenever these visit Gokarn, they stay with these particular priests, who are called *kshetra purohits*. The trusts that are managing important temples like Marikamba (Sirsi), Kathyayini-Baneshwara (Aversa), Lakshminarayana-Mahamaya (Ankola), Shantikaparameshwari (Kumta), and others are paying their priests a fixed salary every month. In the Marikamba temple, two priests are paid in the scale of Rs 350-15-425-20-485-25-570 and Rs 250-10-350. Other benefits derived by these priests are bonus, loan, free quarters, a portion of fees collected from the devotees towards special services, etc. Religious functionaries in some mosques are *maulanas*, *pesh imams* and *bangis* or *kazis*. The *bangis* are also entrusted with the upkeeping work in the mosques. The *maulanas* are paid remuneration upto Rs 400 per month. At the time of *Ramzan* festival, each of them are rewarded, totalling from Rs 250 to Rs 1,000 by the community. The

Roman Catholic Church has on its roll 56 Parish priests in the district and each of them will get a remuneration of Rs 350 every month, in addition to some offerings from their followers for the religious service. The 1971 census recorded 1,662 ordained and non-ordained religious workers, which consisted astrologers, palmists and related workers, as againsts 883 ordained and 316 non-ordained religious workers, according to 1961 census.

Weaving: Weaving was the traditional occupation of the Jads formerly and they belonged to a denomination of weavers. It is stated that they have come from erstwhile Mysore State and Dharwad district to the up-ghat places. Coarse cloth meant for poorer sections was woven by them. Weaving is one of the callings which has lost its traditional character in the course of time, with the entry of others in this field. The district has several power-looms and handlooms, manufacturing fabrics. Out of them, 12 handlooms and 6 powerlooms are at Nandangadda. These have absorbed a number of workers for weaving and related jobs. Both male and female workers are paid uniform wages on price rate basis. For weaving one metre bed sheet, they get Re 0-50 and for coarse cloth Re 0-30 per metre. They earn about Rs 5 to Rs 15 per day. The workers are entitled to paid holidays and on important festivals like Deepavali gift in kind or cash. There are also spinners and weavers, engaged by the Khadi and Village Industries sectors.

Cotton and Silk Thread Making: The Padasalis who call themselves Pattegars also are the additional cotton and silk thread makers in the district. As a customary practice, cotton and silk threads are worn by many sections of the people and it has religious significance too. Varieties of threads like the sacred thread (*janivara*), *Shivadara*, waist and neck threads in colours, etc., are prepared by them in their homes, even by women and children. In big towns, such as Kumta, Sirsi and Bhatkal, they have established shops mainly to deal in plastic toys, locks, combs, cheap talc powder, beads, imitation jewellery and other items, apart from hand made threads. The cost of investment in such shops may be upto Rs 5,000. The shopkeepers earn about Rs 10 to Rs 20 per day or more depending on the day-to-day opportunities. The fairs are attended by the Padasalis with their wares. Making of silk and cotton thread is a secondary calling to these workers (about 40 families) and it is often sent to far off places like Madras and Bombay.

Tailoring: Namadeva Kshatriyas or Simpjis, who had settled

in the up-ghat parts of the district were the traditional tailors and retail cloth merchants. They mostly migrated from other parts of Bombay Karnataka region. In recent decades, even other people have taken to this occupation. The Western impact and the influence of films have changed the outlook of people, *vis-a-vis* to their mode of dress. Fashion and time consciousness are very essential for the successful career of the tailors. To attract the customers, many of them have decorated and equipped their shops with modern furniture. Sometimes they advertise through local newspapers and cinema theatres. There are considerable number of women tailors in the district who sew outfits for women and children. In Gokarn, there is a tailoring shop run by women. A reputed tailor, usually engages skilled workers and helpers on daily wages or on piece rate basis. In the case of a poor tailor, he manages the shop himself or with the assistance of the family members. To get additional income, many poor workers have resorted to agriculture, umbrella repairs and other such callings. The working equipment possessed by a big establishment, is two or more sewing machines, showcases, cutting table, iron boxes, etc. The capital invested in these units ranges from Rs 1,500 to Rs 20,000 and individual monthly earning may range from Rs 250 to Rs 1,000. Throughout the year, there is continuous work in this occupation. In it were engaged 1,966 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers, as in 1961. There were 1,897 tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers, in 1971.

Blacksmithy: Blacksmithy is an old occupation of the Lohar or Kammars and these skilled artisans belong to Panchala community. These workers are found in all parts of the district. Previously, they were occupied in making weapons, knives, muskets and other materials needed for farming and its mending. In the lean period, they used to make furniture and house building materials, for which they were getting remuneration in the form of grain allowance annually, and this practice is on the wane now. The blacksmith employs one or two labourers in the busy season, to cope-up with the demand of sickles, axes, agricultural implements and other items. A few of these workers attend to carpentry, making new carts and their repairs. Agriculture has been taken as a subsidiary occupation by many. The working tools required by them are bellows, furnace, hammers, pincher and the like, costing upto Rs 4,000, depending on the size of the unit. Important raw-materials needed for the work are iron, charcoal, paddy husk, wood, etc., and iron is generally supplied by the customer. A big unit may earn upto Rs 800 or more per month and

a small units Rs 200 to Rs 400 per month. As in 1961 census, there were 590 blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgers in this vocation. There were 664 blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators in 1971.

Goldsmithy : Goldsmithy is an ancient craft and also a hereditary vocation of the Sonars, Aksalis, as well as the Golak Sonars. The Sonars, supposed to have hailed from Goa, Aksalis from Shikaripur and the Golak Sonars were found in some pockets around Sirsi. Goldsmithy is maintaining its traditional character in the district. Goldsmiths are working in gold and silver and its repairs. A few of them will attend to silver work only. Their working tools contain anvil, scissors, brushes, pincers, hammer, etc. A thriving goldsmith employs one or two skilled workers in addition to trainees or family members. Generally the needed gold or silver will be provided by the customer. The other materials required for work are *navasagara*, *tejap*, acids, charcoal, lac and the like. In recent years, the jewellery made in Karwar has acquired fame in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. A well established goldsmith earns about Rs 1,000 and above per month, whereas a small unit about Rs 200 to Rs 600. The low income goldsmiths have taken to subsidiary vocations like agriculture, tailoring, etc., in order to supplement their income. There were, 2,380 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, as per 1961 census. In 1971, there were 2,160 jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers and among whom were 10 women. In Karwar taluk alone, there are more than 1,000 goldsmiths and their break-up is as follows : Kadwad 175, Sunkeri 200, Baad 200, Majali 125, Sadashivgad 100, Ulga 200 and Karwar 200.

Cane Work : During the 19th century, Chinese convicts released from Karwar Jail, were makers of choice cane furniture such as easy chairs, common chairs, foot-stools, luncheon baskets, ladies work baskets, flower vases and the like, out of the raw-material obtained from Bombay. At present, some cane units and a number of bamboo workers, both men and women are engaged in making cane articles which have a ready market in far off places such as Bangalore, Goa and Sangli in Maharashtra. A skilled worker in cane, may earn about Rs 15 to Rs 25 per day. Needed cane is grown in the district and it is being supplied to these workers by the Forest Department.

Grass mat making : A type of grass known as *mundagi* grass, grown on the river banks in Kumta and Honavar taluks and palm

grass grown on the hills around Gokarn and Ankola are being exploited by the Halakki Vokkals, Scheduled castes and other economically weaker sections for preparing a rough variety of mats. The mat is used for covering the grain and in the houses and for a variety of other purposes including packing. A person from morning to evening can weave one mat of 5'X2½' size. Usually, women do the work in homes in addition to their routine duties. On an average, one worker can weave two or three mats per week, which is sold either locally or in the urban areas or in shandies, at the rate of Rs 8 to Rs 10 per mat. The monthly income of these workers may range from Rs 80 to Rs 120. They stock raw-materials and attend to this work even during rainy season. Many families are pursuing it in several villages around Kumta especially at Hervatta, Kalkeri, etc. The craft has considerable potentialities.

Lime making : Lime making is an old calling and the workmen associated with it are the Uppars, Sunagars and few others who joined lately. The Uppars are found in Kumta, Honavar and other coastal places. Burnt lime is used for consumption, white washing and in industries. Honavar and Kumta are the main centres for lime production where sea shell is available in plenty. Shell is taken out from the shallow areas of the rivers by the shell gatherers during the dry season. In the up-ghat regions, lime makers get raw-lime from Dharwad, Shimoga and coastal areas. The cost of the sea shell is about Rs 100 per tonne and charcoal for lime burning at Rs 20 per bag. Usually, in the coast, lime ovens are located on the open fields and emptied once in a week, depending on the demand. The poor lime workers in the coast are collecting sea shell from houses and streets and use wood and cloth waste to burn it. For this purpose, they have erected crude ovens. (It is a bowl shaped open oven, erected on a raised ground with mud and stones, having a diameter of more than 3 feet). An amount upto Rs 3,000 has been invested in big units and more in the case of some flourishing units. Burnt lime is directly purchased by the customers or it is taken to the urban areas or shandies or villages for marketing. The monthly income of the poor workers ranges from Rs 100 to Rs 125 per month and in respect of others upto Rs 800. This occupation has more female workers than men, who attend to building construction, masonry and other works to add to their income. The rainy season restricts the activities of lime burners.

Bangle Sellers : A small number of people in the district are

bangle sellers. Formerly, there were Bogars who hailed from Goa. These workers were travelling from place to place to sell glass bangles made by them and others made in Goa. Many Muslims are also engaged in this occupation in the coastal belt. Recently, others too have entered this profession by establishing shops with more investment. In these shops, beads, fancy items, cosmetics and plastic goods are also sold. Some also sell gift articles. The early practice of bangle pedlars carrying bangles slung over their shoulders and moving from place to place is still prevailing. They visit weekly shandies and fairs, to sell bangles. The capital invested in the shops, ranges upto Rs 20,000, and in the case of pedlars upto Rs 1,000. The monthly income of these shop keepers may range from Rs 350 to Rs 800 and about Rs 200 to 300 or more for the pedlars. Their business is slack in the rainy season and April-May is the peak season.

Basket and Mat-making: Earlier, basket and mat-making had been part-time or full time occupation of Korars and Buruds or Medars of whom Medars were the hereditary workers and they are stated to have come from Dharwad area. The low income of other castes has forced them to follow this ploy, in order to improve their financial condition. Suitable raw-material is available to these workers in plenty and are supplied by the Forest Department, through seven depots in the district. These workers make baskets, mats, fans, boxes, *echhige* and others, of which *echhige* is being extensively used in areca handling. These products are locally sold and also taken to the adjacent urban areas, shandies and fairs. The basket workers may earn about Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month. Women play an important role in this occupation, in addition to mending household duties. As in 1961 census, there were 1,596 basketry weavers and related workers engaged in it, including 965 female workers.

Carpentry: Carpentry was the chief calling for groups of craftsmen known as Badigers, Sutars and Acharis, in the past. Badigers and Sutars appeared to have come from Parasgad in Belgaum and Ratnagiri areas respectively. The Acharis were engaged in blacksmithy as well as in carpentry. Now a cross section of people follow this profession. The rich forest and the availability of suitable timber is an impetus to this occupation. Housing schemes of the State and boat building and servicing units along the coast are the main reasons for the flourishing state of this profession. In the countryside, the carpenter visits the villages to work either on daily wages or on contract basis.

He generally makes doors, windows, furniture, carts, agricultural implements and the like. In urban areas, he attends to the interior decoration, furnishing work, apart from making building materials and others. A few urban based furnishers, accept orders from the customers or manufacture different items, to sell them locally or outside. Skilled workers are employed by a thriving carpenter, to execute the orders. Boat-making and repairing units in the coastal places like Kasarkod, Mavinkurve, Bandar, Tengingundi, etc., have absorbed a considerable number of carpenters. Good workers among them may get upto Rs 25 per day, apart from free meal at noon. During the rainy season, the boat repairing work will be in full swing. Those who are engaged in furniture making may earn upto Rs 40 per day, for fine workmanship and others may earn upto Rs 20. There is a good demand for this occupation during the dry spell. There were 2,380 carpenters, joiners, pattern makers and related workers in the district as per 1961 census and in 1971, there were 3,480 carpenters, cabinet makers and related workers.

Cobblers: Leather working is an ancient occupation followed by the Chamgars, spread fairly over in the district. The coastal Chamgars are believed to have come from Goa. Formerly, they were engaged in foot-wear making, whereas their counter-parts in up-ghat region were following agriculture and also field labour, besides leather work. In recent decades, even other people have taken up this calling. After the introduction of machine manufactured (plastic, rubber and leather) foot-wear in the markets, the traditional workers have been badly affected. In urban places, the poor cobblers usually sit on the pavements and at busy centres to mend the foot-wear and also make new ones on orders. The municipalities, taluk-boards and other agencies have supplied way-side cabins to many poor cobblers free of cost and the LIDKAR on subsidy basis of late. Several foot-wear pedlars take their goods on push carts. There is a great demand for rubber and plastic foot-wear during the rainy season. The tools such as hammers, punches, iron spikes, wooden blocks, brushes, leather sewing machines, etc., are used in their work. The capital invested in large units varies from Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 and in small units Rs 1,000 to Rs 2,000. Their monthly income ranges from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 and Rs 200 to Rs 400 respectively. Though this calling provides work throughout the year, rainy season is odd. There were 468 shoe makers and shoe-repairers in the district as in 1961. In 1971 there were 455 shoe makers and leather goods makers in this vocation.

Players of Musical Instruments : In the field of instrumental music were engaged people of six castes in the preceding century. They were Bhandaris, Vajantris, Ghadsis or Marathi Vajantris, Sappaligas or Devadigas, Koravas or Kunchi and Mangs. Their main profession was well paid. Besides they were occupied in other side occupations such as farming, field labour and others. Some of them, as a customary practice were playing music in the temples, daily in the morning and evening. Some of them are even now enjoying lands bestowed on their ancestors for such service and others are paid in kind. This occupation is drawing to its fold non-hereditary workers, and it is a part-time occupation presently. A music party consists of several melody makers having agriculture, tailoring, field-labour, etc., as their chief vocations. They usually attend to religious programmes in private houses, street processions and public functions. The recompense for their service is based on the importance of the programme. There still exist the past practice of performing music in the temples by the traditional workers, daily and on special occasions. An initial capital of Rs 5,000 is needed to start a new party to acquire instruments. April to June is the peak season for this calling. As in 1961 census, there were 320 musicians and related workers engaged in it, including eight females. In 1971, there were 260 composer, musicians and singers and of them were 20 females.

Ferryman : Ferry-service is one of the oldest services, undertaken by the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Ferry service is available at many places like Samshi, Kudragi, Uppali, Magod, Uppinapattan, Karwar, Divgi, Kakurve, Halga, Gersoppa and numerous other places along the river course. The people to cross the river and to transport goods are using ferry boats. Its fare is about 25 to 60 paise per head depending upon the distance factor. Some people will be paying boat-men in kind (paddy, coconuts, arecanuts) once in a year, in lieu of ferrying their family people and transporting goods. An amount of Rs 2,000 to Rs 3,000 is required to buy a new boat. These workers may earn upto Rs 15 per day or more, depending on the day-to-day opportunities. When the rivers are in spate, they work under highly risky conditions to serve the public. The district with 70 ferries ranks third in the State's ferry transport.

Florists : The florists in the district include both hereditary and non-hereditary workers. They are seen engaged full time in urban areas like Karwar, Sirsi, Gokarn, etc. In rural places it is being carried on as a side-occupation. Mostly women are engaged

in it and they make strings of flowers. Some varieties of flowers are purchased through whole-salers, who get them from Goa, Bangalore and Mangalore. The string flowers are taken to the bus stand and other busy places and temples for sales. Garlands are also made by them on orders. The red flowers *abbole* or *Bhatkal moggu* and *nanjattle* are locally grown. During the festivals and marriage season, the demand for flowers mounts. The capital involved in it is very small and ranges from Rs 100 to 500. The independent workers can earn up to Rs 25 per day, whereas those who have it as a secondary occupation may earn about Rs 4 to Rs 8 daily.

Brass and Coppersmiths : Making and mending of brass-cum-copperware is an old occupation. Brass and coppersmiths were familiar as the *kasars* or *kanchugars*. They were getting important raw material sheets from Bombay. Konkani-speaking workers, who were one of the two divisions of workers had settled in coastal areas and the other Kannada-speaking above the Sahyadris. For quite some time, others are also pursuing it chiefly to eke out a livelihood. The rising cost of these metals has discouraged its wide use. Comparatively cheaper materials like, aluminium and plastic ware and more attractive stainless steel have been its new substitutes. In the country-side and in few urban places, there still prevails the practice of collecting vessels from houses for repairing. The Brass and Coppersmiths also visit the villages along with their working tools. They make new vessels in their establishments. An amount upto Rs 2,000 had to be invested in these units and many workers have tools inherited from their ancestors. They may earn about Rs 30 per day or more in few cases and less during the rainy days. They also coat copper vessels with tin (called *kalayl*). To supplement the income, they will take up side jobs like fish selling, cycle hiring and repairing, preparing milk cans, photo-farming and effecting repairs to torches, radiators, gas stoves, etc. The peak season for these workers will be generally in April and May.

Washermen : The washermen are known as Dhobis, Madivalas, Parits and Agasas and it is the hereditary work of these people who are Kannada or Konkani speaking, Konkani having come from Goa. These were getting yearly and monthly cash payments, headload of unthrashed grain and cloth gift and food on special occasions for the services. This profession has lost its traditional character with the entry of large number of others. Laundries and dry cleaning shops are the offspring of modern life. The increasing use of silk, woollen

and synthetic fabrics has accounted for its growth. The early practice of collecting soiled clothes from the customers' houses still prevails. They boil clothes in washing soda, wash them in ponds or where water is available, iron it and deliver to the doors of customers. For such act, they charge Re 0-40 to Re 0-50 per cloth. Dry cleaning shops are located mostly in urban areas, whereas laundries in all places of the district. In dry cleaning shop, the owner employs skilled workers on daily or monthly wages or on piece work rate. The launderer manages the shop with the help of householders or workers. A dry cleaning shop contains modern furniture, dry cleaning machine, hydro-extractor iron boxes, display cases, etc. The equipments in a laundry, will be iron boxes, cup board, show case, ironing table and related items. The cost of equipment in a dry cleaning shop is about Rs 40,000 and in the case of a laundry upto Rs 10,000. A big unit earns more than Rs 1,000 per month and other units upto Rs 750. The business of the washermen is slack during the rainy season, as he confronts with the problem of drying washed clothes. There were 417 washermen, dry cleaners, pressers and related workers, as in 1961 census. In 1971, there were 370 laundrers, dry cleaners and pressers.

Pottery: Pottery is an ancient occupation and the workers who are engaged in this vocation are called Kumbars, who include both Kannada and Konkani-speaking, the latter hailing from Goa. The potters' business is on the wane now, due to the extensive use of cheap and durable aluminium and plastic wares. But earthen-ware is still in use. Clay pots are used in some religious ceremonies. These articles are generally made at the dwelling places of potters in which their householders assist. The raw materials mainly required by them are clay and firewood. The working tools consist of old type wheel, stone, mallet, pestle and others. Of late, some of the potters have adopted an improved version of wheels. The oven is used for baking different types of articles like, flower pots, clay pots and country tiles for roofing. The finished products are sold to the local customers and transported to weekly shandies, urban areas and annual fairs, for marketing, in which women are taking active part. At the time of Ganesha festival, some prepare images of Ganesha for sale. This fetches them additional income, ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 1,500 per year. The cost of investment in this ploy, is about Rs 500 to Rs 3,000 and the monthly income varies from Rs 200 to Rs 650. It provides employment throughout the year, but in the rainy season business is dull. Many potters have taken to agriculture,

brick-making and others, to supplement the income. It is reported in 1961 census, that there were 639 potters and related workers, clay formers, in the district, of which 265 were females. There were 684 potters, glass formers and related workers, as in 1971. Of this total, 214 were females.

Hair dressers: Of the barbers, Konkani and Telugu speaking Kelasis, Kannada speaking Lingayat Navaligas and Marathi Nhavis are seen in the district. The Konkani Kelasis appear to have come from Goa and Telugu Kelasis from eastern Deccan. For the services rendered, they were getting money and unthrashed grain as recompense, apart from special presents on important occasions. They were also performing minor surgeries and visiting houses of customers. The hair cutting saloons are of recent origin. In villages, the practice of the barber going round the houses is still in vogue. Many poor barbers have taken up agriculture to derive additional income. A well established shop in a big town will have good chairs, mirrors, cup-board, radio set and the like. A small shop contains mirrors and chairs. The amount spent by a big unit on equipment is more than Rs 10,000 and in the case of a small unit Rs 250 to Rs 1,500. A big unit may earn more than Rs 800 per month, whereas, a small unit Rs 200 to Rs 400. The village barbers are not full-time workers.

Fruit dealers: Fruit sellers' activity is confined more or less to the urban areas. Bananas and seasonal fruits such as mangoes, pineapple and others are sold in shops and in push-carts, besides oranges, grapes, apples, etc., obtained from outside. Sometimes, Hubli based whole-salers deliver the fruits. Some hawkers hire push-carts on a rent on Rs one to two per day. They purchase fruits from established vendors. In such cases, push-carts are lent free. The capital involved ranges from Rs 100 to Rs 1,500. A worker may earn upto Rs 30 per day or more depending on the demand.

Panbeeda shops: The panbeeda shops are of recent origin and have sprung up in big towns, urban areas and big villages in the district, largely to cater to the needs of *panbeeda*, and tobacco chewers and smokers. Apart from it, assorted items like sweets, bananas and aerated water are sold in these shops. Newspapers, periodicals and lottery tickets are also sold in a few shops. They have been established either in *pucca* shops or simple wooden kiosks. The *panbeeda* shop is a single man unit and sometimes he takes the assistance of the family people. Betel leaves and arecanut are purchased locally. The rate of

special *beedas* is about Re 0-30 to 0-50 and ordinary *beedas*, about Re 0-15 to 0-20. The capital invested in them may range from Rs 300 to Rs 1,000 and they may earn about Rs 200 to Rs 350 per month. This occupation provides employment to these people round the years.

Bicycle shops : Running bicycle shop is a modern job. Bicycles are hired to known customers and repairing is also undertaken. Several of them deal in spares too. The hire charge per hour and per day varies from Re 0-40 to Re 0-60 and Rs 4-00 to Rs 6-00 respectively. If the customer fails to return it in the night, he has to pay extra charges, which range from Rs 1-50 to 2-50 per night. Some workers have taken to side occupations such as repairing stoves, motor vehicles, petromax lamp and letting out for hire loud speakers and petromax lamps. The capital invested in this occupation is upto Rs 15,000 and it exceeds in the case of those who deal in spare parts. Monthly income of these units may range from Rs 250 to 600, depending on its size and volume of business, it being slack in the rainy season.

Tinsmithy : Tinsmithy predominantly comprises of Muslim workers who have set up their units mostly in urban areas. At work, the tinsmith uses hammers, scissors, anvil, pincers, and the like, in orders to make milk cans, tin boxes, kerosene lamps, etc., in anticipation of sales or on orders of the customers. As he derives meagre income from this vocation, he resorts to side activities such as repairing locks, umbrellas, battery torches, gas stoves, petromax, radiators, and others, to supplement the income. This vocation is not seasonal. The capital involved in it varies from Rs 500 to Rs 2,000, and monthly income is about Rs 250 to Rs 400.

Vegetable vendors : The vegetable vendors, dealing in various vegetables in the district are urban in character. They function in shed-like structures put up either in municipal or village panchayat lands and daily land rent of Re 0.50 to Re 1.00 is levied. The wholesale merchants secure supplies from Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad and Bangalore and they in turn meet the needs of the retailers. The capital invested by these dealers ranges from Rs 200 to Rs 1,500. A seller may earn upto Rs 25 per day. Being the main calling, vegetable selling has provided employment to these independent workers who also include women, in all seasons of the year.

Milk vending : Milk requirement of the district is met by the

agricultural class in the district, barring Mundgod, Yellapur and Haliyal taluks, where Gaulis are also supplying milk in substantial quantity. The contribution of non-cultivator cow and buffalo rearers towards it is negligible. These milkmen are supplying milk to the regular customers, hotels and dairies, on weekly, bi-weekly or monthly payment basis. The rate of milk per litre ranges from Rs 3 to 3-50. Some people procure milk from the villages below the normal rate and carry it to the urban customers. Such middlemen earn about Rs 5 to 6 per day and own a bicycle and tin cans.

Beds and Pillow makers : In the old calling of beds and pillow making, the Pinjar community people are very active in various parts of the district, apart from local workers, having set up their establishments in urban places. Sewing machines form a part of their working equipment. In anticipation of demand, they prepare beds and pillows and stock them in their shops. On orders from customers, these urban workers will be visiting villages, along with the raw-materials and working tools. At times, customers supply them the needed cloth and cotton, and paying them labour charges. Cotton is obtained from outside. The rates of beds and pillows vary according to the quality of cloth and cotton used. The capital invested in this vocation is upto Rs 5,000 and the workers may earn up to Rs 1,000 per month. It is a seasonal occupation and the Pinjars go back to their native places during the rainy season.

Ice-candy and cool-drinks' sellers : The arrival of hot months from January, brings back life into the cool-drinks and ice-candy sellers' occupation. Many shop-keepers, in addition to hoteliers will take it up as a part of their occupation, who sell aerated water, ice cream, fruit, lemon and sugarcane juice. A few well to do dealers store them in refrigerators, and the rest add ice to the juice. The equipments possessed by them are crusher, mixers, drinking cups, refrigerator and other requisite and the capital invested in it may range from Rs 5,000 to Rs 15,000. They may earn upto Rs 30 per day or more sometimes. The ice candy and ice-cream hawkers will carry ice candy boxes on shoulders or on bicycles, small push carts and roam in the streets, bus-stands and near schools. Their investment in this occupation is upto Rs 1,000 and they may earn about Rs 10 to Rs 15 per day, the period between January to May being favourable.

Fish sellers : A sizeable section of fishermen community are dealing in fish. Fish selling is predominantly handled by the women

along the coastline and they belong to Daldi, Ambig and other castes (see also Chapter IV on Fisheries). They generally go to the shores to purchase a basket full or two, when fishing boats return loaded with fish and sell it in the markets, streets or in the nearby villages. In up-ghat areas, fish dealers get fish through buses and lorries. Some hawkers carry them to the interior places on bicycles. The investment made by the vendors ranges from Rs 100 to Rs 500 and they may earn about Rs 10 to Rs 30 per day. Good season for this occupation is from September to January.

Shell gatherers: Many independent workers are engaged in collecting shells from the rivers, at places like Sunkeri, Kinnar, Kanasgeri, Tadri, Navilgon, etc. Country boats, shovers and baskets are used by them to gather shells from the river beds and delivered to the contractors for using in industries. It is also used domestically for lime making. The shell gatherer will get eighty paise to one rupee and 25 paise per basket and he may earn Rs 10 to 15 per day. This is a seasonal occupation, which commences from December till the onset of monsoons. In the lean period, they work as labourers.

Authorickshaw pliers: Autorickshaws are plying for hire in urban places. They are owned by private people and self-employed drivers. The drivers engaged by the private people have to pay fixed amount to the owners every day. Besides, they have to bear expenses on minor repairs. An owner-cum-driver may earn about Rs 15 to Rs 45 per day, of after bearing recurring expenses on petrol, oil and minor repairs. There are more autorickshaws at Karwar, Sirsi and Bhatkal in the southern tip.

Salt workers: Salt making is an old occupation of the district. Before the closure of salt works in Kumta taluk, Mitgavdis and Agers were employed predominantly as salt makers. They were also working as field labourers and as palm-leaf-umbrella makers, which was in wide use formerly. In the existing salt pans in Kumta taluk, mostly Agers are employed. It is a seasonal occupation starting from October or November till June. During the production period, the workers report for duty in the early hours itself and stop work before noon. They are paid Rs 9 per day as daily wages and are entitled to the benefits like P F, bonus, earned leave wages, national holidays apart from rotation holidays. In the off-season, they resort to field labour, laterite stone cutting, etc. For lifting and loading the salt, many casual labourers are also employed for about two months.

Transport Workers: Transport includes persons working in land transport, water transport and its supporting workers for loading and unloading, booking-agents and similar other workers. Their number is steadily increasing during the last few years, on account of developments in industry, trade and changing pattern of inter-district and inter-state commerce. The transport workers in the government public undertakings such as K S R T C, Dairy Development Corporation, etc. are better placed in service conditions and emoluments than their counterparts in private services. According to 1971 Census, there were 9,866 workers and related workers engaged in land and water transport, and services incidental to transport like packing, crating, travel agency, etc.

Areca Workers: A good number of skilled and unskilled labourers work on piece rate or on daily wages in the areca gardens. But, it is not a full time occupation for them. Workers on piece-rate are engaged by the betel-nut merchants in their units for grading betel-nuts. Arecanut bunch reapers are familiarly known as Konegoudas. They will be employed to harvest the crop between December to February. They climb the trees and use rope, sickle and about 15 feet length bamboo pole fixed with hook (locally called as *jallu*, *jhoti* and *dhoti*) in their job and move from tree to tree. The wages paid to these workers vary from Rs 16 to 30 per day and they earn about Rs 30 to 40 per day on piece rate for spraying work. The worker who receives arecanut bunches from the trees get Rs 15 per day. In this case, they are provided with food daily twice and light refreshment. There is a great demand for arecanut bunch reapers in many places of the up-ghat region. In the coastal taluks, arecanut bunch reapers get 25 to 30 paise for each bunch and may earn about Rs 16 to Rs 25 per day and upto Rs 30 per day for spraying depending on the density of the trees. For such act, they get one meal and light refreshment everyday. Mostly, females are taking part in arecanut grading in addition to attending to their domestic duties. Every 50 kgs of graded betel-nuts fetch them Re 0-75 to Re 1-00 and they may earn about Rs 5 to Rs 15 per day. For overtime of 3-4 hours after 6 p m, they may earn Rs 3 as wages and provided with light refreshment. Male workers usually handle weighing, loading and unloading work. They are paid Rs 6 to Rs 10 per day or more in some cases. There are about 500 female and 300 male workers in this vocation in the district.

Coir Workers: About 75 per cent of the workers in coir industry

are women, Honavar taluk having the maximum number. A wide range of coir articles like *dande*, *kattada balli*, *jataka*, *dabu*, ropes of various sizes and lengths are made in the homes of workers, mostly by following traditional method. In recent days, small machines costing about Rs 300 to Rs 400 are also introduced. Monthly income of self-employed coir workers may range from Rs 100 to Rs 300 or more in some cases. A few rope merchants in up-ghat buy ready made ropes or raw-coir from the coastal areas and in the latter case make required ropes in their residences mostly with the aid of family people or labourers on daily wages of Rs 5 to Rs 8 per day. They invest capital ranging from Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,000 in their shops, where provisions and basketry items are also sold. There are about 5,000 coir workers in the district and full-time workers among them are about 3,000.

Logging workers: Logging operation is an annual feature in various forest ranges. The log workers are entrusted with the jobs like felling of marked trees, converting them into logs and firewood billets, stacking or dragging them to the depots. Wages are paid on piece rate basis and for timber cutting Rs 13 to Rs 15 per cubic metre, firewood billets Rs 5 to Rs 7 per cmt, dragging and stacking Rs 10 to Rs 12 per cmt depending on the terrain. The daily earning of a timber worker is about Rs 20 and that of a firewood worker Rs 15. Dragging and stacking workers may get about Rs 25 to Rs 30 per day. The Mestris also get commission of Re 1 per cubic metre of timber and 50 paise per cms of firewood that would be felled by their group of workers. The log workers are provided with light refreshment everyday, besides medical expenses, compensation consequent on their injury, to and fro bus fares, etc. Logging operation is a seasonal vocation, and is conducted from November to March. As reported in 1971 census, there were 5,166 forestry workers, log fellers and connected workers in the district.

Laterite brick workers: Laterite bricks are widely in use as chief material for building. Brick quartering is purely a manual work. It is undertaken by many people in the district, either as a full time or part time ploy. The working tools used by them are spade, shovel, chisel, etc. Generally, a worker will be able to cut about 15 to 20 bricks per day and may earn about Rs 10 to 20 per day. Dry spell is the most suitable period for this vocation. These workers occupy themselves in field labour during the rainy season.

Construction workers: In the construction sphere, there is a

considerable demand for skilled and unskilled workers like masons, laterite brick dressers and other helpers. The helpers include women also. A mason gets about Rs 25 to Rs 30 wages per day and women about Rs 8 per day. A laterite brick dresser charges about Rs 25 for dressing 100 bricks. In the country-side, the wage rate is less. Sometimes, these workers, work on piece rate basis or under contractors. The masons who have taken up piece rate jobs, will have to bear the labour charges of helpers also. As in 1961 census, there were 4,829 brick-layers, plasterers and construction workers in the district of whom 933 were females. In 1971 census, there were 5,708 brick-layers and other construction workers. Of this total, 849 were females.

Stone quarriers: In stone quarrying and related work, mostly Voddars and few Tamilians and others are engaged. Voddars are the hereditary workers and they have permanently settled in the district for the last few years. Some of their stock from Dharwad district, frequent this district for stone work and they return to their places after finishing the work. The quarry-men generally work in the quarries, which fall within a radius of about 20 miles from their dwelling places. Equipment used in the work are hammer (12-14 pounders), blower, jumper and chisels (6-8 inches). The wages paid in general to these quarrymen for different jobs is as follows: boulders per 100 cubic feet-Rs 35, size stones per 100-Rs 66, road metals per 100 cubic feet-Rs 45, small metals 40 to 60 mm per 100 cubic feet Rs 55 and *jalli* per 100 cubic feet Rs-140. However, these rates vary depending on the availability of labour and demand for stone items. A stone cutter may earn Rs 10 to Rs 15 per day and hard working among them, many a time earn upto Rs 30 per day. A couple earn upto Rs 25 to Rs 35 per day. The female workers, who operate stone crushing machines get about Rs 9 per day. In lean period, they switch over to subsidiary jobs like stone dressing, masonry or steening work of wells. The demand for their work will be at a low key during the rainy season. A section of Voddars based in big towns are accustomed for making only grinding stones. Depending on the size, they quote Rs 5 to 15 per inch. The grinding stone workers may get a profit of Rs 25 to Rs 30 per day.

Domestic services: A number of domestic workers, who include men and women, have been employed by the affluent and middle class families in the district. They work either on full-time or part-time basis. Some of the maid servants work in more than one household,

apart from their regular household duties. In some cases, they are provided with food, clothing and shelter also. Their monthly wages may range from Rs 10 to Rs 50. According to 1961 census there were 2,076 house-keepers, cooks, maids and other related workers of whom 1,162 were females. As in 1971 census, there were 1,605 maids and related house keeping service workers, including 1,179 females.

Migratory labourers: The trend of large scale seasonal migration is an annual phenomena in Honavar and Bhatkal taluks in the district. About 2,000 to 3,000 labourers from Honavar taluk and about 4,000 to 5,000 labourers from Bhatkal taluk, are migrating to other places temporarily. This working force will comprise of Namadharis, fishermen and other backward classes. Monthly wages amounting to Rs 250 or more, advance facility, free boarding and lodging and other amenities provided by the contractor (who is locally known as *guttigedar* or *mestri*) have prompted these workers, to work under him. They usually go to up-ghat areas, to carry out gardening, earth and masonry work and to Goa and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra for fishing and other jobs. When the rainy season begins in the district, they return to homes to continue their normal activity.

Number of rural youths trained under TRYSEM* Scheme in the district is as follows :

Occupation	1981-82	1982-83	Occupation	1981-82	1982-83
Tailoring	712	622	Mechanic training	1	6
Coir industries	7	16	Cycle repairs	2	33
Papad making	—	—	Spinning	—	25
Bamboo basket and cane products making	20	26	Electric Motor	—	4
Bee-keeping	17	25	Suit case making	—	19
Sericulture	17	32	Job typing	8	20
Printing and composing	2	8	Poultry training	6	13
Radio repairs	1	8	Carpentry	2	12
Auto-mechanic training	3	7	Horn industries	5	—
Prawns culture	—	—	Bakery	1	—
Leather processing	2	16			

*Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Uttara Kannada district is considered as developed one taking the overall aspects but it is industrially backward according to the State Planning Department. The main occupations of the population are agriculture, followed by fisheries. Horticulture is making a sizeable contribution to the district's income. The district is also rich in minerals and forest wealth. There is surplus labour of different categories. The growth of commercial bank and co-operative institutions also helped in the development of the district providing institutional finance. The modernising of the Karwar port as an all-weather port and development of other ports have helped the growth of fishing industry and the export of minerals. There is considerable potential for tourism.

Workers and Non-workers

In 1951, 98,816 (19.08%) and 54,366 (10.49%) were self supporting whereas 61,869 (11.94%) and 17,169 (3.31%) were earning dependants in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors, respectively. Nearly 43.67 per cent of the population were workers comprising 56.75% of male and 30.14% of female population. In 1961, the total workers in the district were 3,10,092 (43.97 per cent of population) constituting 56.75 per cent of male and 32.52 per cent female population. In 1971, there were 2,29,063 male workers and 56,876 female workers. The percentage of the total workers to the total population was 36.67. In 1981, the entire population was divided as workers and non-workers. Workers are further classified into main workers and marginal workers on the basis whether they have worked for more than six months or less than six months respectively. In 1981, out of the total workers, 37.08

per cent were cultivators, 15.47% were agricultural labourers, 2.93% in household industries and 44.52% as other workers.

The livelihood classification has been made under nine categories during 1961, 1971 and 1981. The following table gives the percentage of workers to the population and also to the total workers in the district.

Classification of workers	1961		1971		1981	
	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage of workers to the category of total workers	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage of workers to the category of total workers	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage of workers to the category of total workers
Cultivators	20.84	46.35	12.61	37.46	12.61	37.08
Agricultural labourers	4.75	10.56	5.89	17.48	5.26	15.47
Mining, quarrying, livestock forestry, fishing, etc.	5.53	12.30	5.32	15.80	—	—
Household industry	3.03	6.74	0.90	2.69	0.97	2.93
Manufacturing industry	1.93	4.29	—	—		
Construction	1.12	2.49	0.59	1.76	—	—
Trade and Commerce	1.75	3.90	1.94	5.77	—	—
Transport, Storage and Communication	0.66	1.46	1.27	3.76	—	—
Other services	5.36	11.91	5.15	15.28	15.15	44.52
	44.97	100.00	33.67	100.00	33.99	100.00

Wages

In olden days wages were paid mostly in kind though in later period payment in cash also started. In 1800, the yearly wages of male servants include three meals a day and a blanket in addition to cash payment of Rs 24.00 and some cloths given once a year. Women were paid about 3 lbs or $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rough rice and one anna

(six paise) a day in cash. The money wage of both skilled and unskilled labour increased subsequently. From 1824 to 1859, a palanquine bearer or *hamal* was paid Rs 5-10-0 per month and an unskilled worker got Rs 3-2-0 to Rs 3-12-0, a carpenter or a skilled labourer Rs 5-10-0 to Rs 7-8-0. During the years from 1860 to 1863 the monthly wages rose to Rs 7-8-0 for *hamals*, Rs 5-10-0 to unskilled labourer, from Rs 11-4-0 to Rs 15-0-0 for carpenter. Around 1881, labour mortgage was operative in the district. To pay a bond of Rs 100 by ordinary labour was valued at Rs 2 with food or Rs 4 without food and clothing, and that of an expert worker at Rs 4 with and Rs 6 without food and clothing. During the period 1874-78, a female bonded labourer got a daily allowance of rice which accounted to nearly 15 bushells a year worth about Rs 14-4-0 along with a cloth allowance of Rs 2-8-0 per year. Similarly a male bonded labourer's allowance was $22\frac{1}{2}$ bushells of rice worth about Rs 23-12-0 a year. By 1882 the wages increased from 2 annas to 6 annas for men, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 2 annas for children. The workers employed in Karwar cotton presses were paid $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 annas for men, 2 to 3 annas for women, 2 annas for boys and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for girls. The monthly wages of a mason was around Rs 24-6-0 in Karwar, Rs 15 in Kumta and Sirsi and of a carpenter Rs 24-6-0 in Karwar, Rs 18-12-0 in Sirsi and Rs 15 in Kumta and that of a blacksmith Rs 24-6-0 in Karwar, Rs $22\frac{1}{2}$ in Sirsi and Rs 15 in Kumta. The average wages during 1903 in the eight taluks excepting Bhatkal, Mundgod, and Supa ranged between 12 annas and one rupee for the skilled, four to five annas for the ordinary and field labour. The monthly wages at the district headquarters for certain professions during 1894 to 1911 have fluctuated from Rs 19 to Rs 23 for masons, Rs 20 to 23 for blacksmiths, Rs 7 to Rs 8 for agricultural labourers, Rs 10 to Rs 11 for house keepers, and Rs 22 to Rs 23 for carpenters. The wages in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks were constant, upto 1907 and from 1908 to 1930 it rose to 0.83 and 0.62 paise per day at Sirsi and Siddapur respectively. From 1931 to 1939 it declined to 0.34 and 0.31 paise in respective places. After 1939, a gradual intermittent rise of wages could be observed. From 0.50 paise in 1943 in Sirsi it went upto Rs 3.25, but came down gradually to Rs 1.75 by 1958. In Siddapur from 0.44 paise in 1942 the wages went upto Rs 1.50 in 1949 and on to Rs 2.00 during 1950-55.

The specialised garden operations were paid on contract basis at the rates i.e., a *kotte* tying at Rs 30 to Rs 40 per 1,000 branches of arecanut, and for plucking arecanut Rs 20 to Rs 30 for 1,000 bundles

with one or two meals per day. The above rates amounted to about Rs 5 to Rs 6 per day for *kotte* tying and Rs 3 to Rs 4 per day for betelnut plucking per worker. In the towns of Supa, Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks also when there was slump in prices, wages fell considerably upto 1933. The wages per day were as follows during 1927 to 1956

Years	Haliyal			Mundgod			Yellapur			Supa		
	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
1927 to 1929	0—8—0			0—10—0			0—12—0			0—9—0 to 0—12—0		
1933	0—3—0			0—5—8			0—10—0			0—6—0		
1934	0—6—0			0—5—0			0—8—0			0—5—0		
1938	0—6—0			0—5—0			0—8—0			0—3—0		
1947	1—2—0			1—8—0			1—10—0			1—8—0		
1951	2—2—0			2—0—0			2—0—0			1—8—0		
1954	2—2—0			2—0—0			2—0—0			1—8—0		
1956	1—13—0			1—0—0			2—0—0			1—8—0		

In the Coastal taluks, the wages of labour was 25 paise per day during 1913 to 1918. But excepting Honavar, the wages increased in all taluks upto 1930. The slump in prices of the 1930's brought about a downward trend in wages upto 1942. Later on a spurt is observed upto 1959. A brief picture of the daily wage movement in these areas are given below

Years	Karwar taluk			Ankola taluk			Kumta taluk			Honavar taluk			Bhatkal taluk		
	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps	Rs	As	Ps
1930	0—10—0			0—8—0			0—8—0			0—4—0			0—8—0		
1934	0—8—0			0—8—0			0—6—0			0—4—0			0—6—0		
1943	0—8—4			0—8—0			0—6—0			0—8—0			0—10—0		
1948	2—8—0			1—9—0			1—8—0			0—12—0			0—14—0		
1951	3—0—0			2—0—0			1—8—0			1—8—0			1—8—0		
1956	2—0—0			1—8—0			1—8—0			1—8—0			1—12—0		
1959	2—0—0			1—8—0			1—8—0			1—8—0			1—12—0		

The daily wages paid to the field agricultural labourers (men) in the district was Rs 2.96 as against the State average wage of Rs 2.22 in 1966. These wages have gradually varied to Rs 3.62 (2.41) in 1967, Rs 3.64 (2.46) in 1968, Rs 3.94 (2.60) in 1969, Rs 3.42 (2.71) in 1970, Rs 3.31 (2.71) in 1971, Rs 3.40 (2.84) in 1972, Rs 3.64 (3.11) in 1973, 4.01 (3.55) in 1974 in comparison with the State average given in brackets. It could be observed that the wages in the district have been mostly higher than the State average, which is true of other districts in the coastal region. The regional wage pattern for some years from 1966 is as follows: Rs 3.25 in coastal, Rs 2.72 in *malnad*, 1.82 in southern and Rs 1.77 in northern regions in 1966, Rs 3.63 in coastal, Rs 3.07 in *malnad*, Rs 2.42 in southern and Rs 2.71 northern regions in 1970 and Rs 5.16 in coastal, Rs 3.75 in *malnad* Rs 3.56 in southern and Rs 2.86 in northern regions in 1974. The state figures for these periods were Rs 2.22, Rs 2.71 and Rs 3.55 respectively.

The daily wages of skilled labourers like carpenter were Rs 4.03 in 1966, 5.10 in 1972, 6.90 in 1975, 6.50 in 1976, 7.59 in 1978, 1.73 in 1982 and 11.73 in 1983. A blacksmith collected Rs 3.63 in 1966, 4.65 in 1972, 6.99 in 1975, 5.75 in 1976, 6.68 in 1978, 10.38 in 1982 and 11.99 in 1983. A cobbler's wages were Rs 2.51 in 1966, 4.00 in 1976, 8.40 in 1982 and 8.99 in 1983.

Since 1965, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been collecting average agricultural wages of the district, selecting two villages in each of the taluks of the State. From 1976 the category has been changed while compiling the data. The following table gives the annual average agricultural wages in the district for the period 1966 upto 1975.

Annual average daily agricultural wages in the district of Uttara Kannada for some years from 1966 to 1975 (Wages in Rupees)

Year	Field labour			Other agril. labour			Herdsman		
	Men	Women	Child	Men	Women	Child	Men	Women	Child
1966	2.96	1.28	0.93	2.08	1.16	0.77	1.28	0.96	0.82
1969	3.94	2.37	1.73	3.57	2.35	1.66	2.54	2.00	1.53
1972	3.42	2.38	1.73	3.16	2.16	1.55	2.34	1.56	1.38
1975	4.44	3.48	2.49	4.58	3.25	2.39	2.45	3.04	2.19

Annual average of Agricultural wages in the District of Uttara Kannada under Revised category of wage earners

Year	Dry land				Wet land				Garden land			
	A*	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1976	4.38	4.03	2.00	4.28	6.30	5.26	2.32	5.92	7.00	5.00	—	6.00
1978	5.10	4.38	2.50	4.71	6.66	5.51	2.42	6.00	7.23	5.46	—	6.46
1980	5.34	4.82	3.42	5.17	5.65	5.38	2.95	5.62	5.42	5.49	4.04	7.72
1982	6.27	6.64	4.23	7.00	6.46	6.67	3.81	7.57	7.10	6.30	5.18	9.08
1983	7.31	7.68	4.77	11.71	8.03	7.71	4.58	10.00	8.21	8.54	4.94	12.16

* A, B, C & D classes of land.

Minimum Wages

Considering seasonal as well as under-employment of agricultural labour, the State Government has been amending the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. Minimum wages were fixed in 1959 which were subsequently amended in 1968, 1973, 1975. During February-March 1982, the State Government in consultation with the Karnataka State Minimum Wages Advisory Board and after other formalities, amended the minimum rate of wages payable to employees in several industries. The High Court of Karnataka quashed the orders, directing the Government to reconstitute the Advisory Board. As a result, the Government of Karnataka amended the rates of minimum wages after consulting with the reconstituted wage board in 1984. The minimum rates of daily agricultural wages for various employments under the Class A, B and C, on dry, wet and garden lands were revised, effective from January 1985. Consequently the wage rates for work ranged between Rs 9.50 and Rs 12.00 on dry land, Rs 10.50 and Rs 12.00 on wet land and 11.50 and 12.00 on garden land in Class A category, Rs 9.50 for Class B work on all the three types of land, Rs 10.00 on dry land, Rs 12.00 on wet land Rs 12.00 to Rs 14.00 on garden land of Class C category. As per the amendment in January 1985, the monthly wage for residential labour was fixed at Rs 180 and Rs 240 with and without food and clothing respectively together with additional Rs 15.00 where the worker supplies bullocks.

Minimum wages in film industries were amended in May 1984. In the district of Uttara Kannada exhibition sector is prominent and it falls under the Zones of III, IV and V based on the population and

the monthly wages range between Rs 417.55 to Rs 268.90 for different categories. Wages of workers of residential hotels and catering houses were amended with effect from 5-6-84. The district falls under the category of Zone C, except Karwar town which falls in Zone B. The monthly wages were amended for all categories and it ranged from Rs 450 to Rs 80 in different zones. The minimum wages of employees in public motor transport sectors were fixed with effect from 24th May 84 and the working staff in this sector was broadly grouped as (1) Operational staff, (2) Ministerial staff and (3) Workshop staff. The minimum wage ranges between Rs 430 to Rs 270 for different categories.

The workers in the construction or maintenance of roads or building operations have been fixed with amended minimum wages since 5th June 1984 and the rates were from Rs 15 to Rs 8 per day. The minimum wages of workers engaged in stone breaking or crushing was revised in May 1984 and the wages ranged from Rs 9.50 to Rs 15. Minimum wage was amended to workers of tanneries and leather manufacturing with effect from 5th June 1984, and the wages ranged from Rs 6 to Rs 27.50. Minimum wages were revised from 26th May 1984 for the workers of Rice, Flour and Dhal mills and they range from Rs 9.00 to Rs 16.00. The employees in *khandasari* sugar factories had their wages revised, from 25-5-84 with a range between Rs 247 and Rs 600. The wages of the employees in Sericulture were revised from 6th June 1984 and the rates ranged from Rs 9.50 to Rs 15.00. On 24-5-1984, the wages of employees in Plywood Industry was amended and the range of minimum daily wages was from Rs 10.50 to Rs 15. The wages in tailoring industry was revised from 24-5-85 and the minimum wages ranged from Rs 9.50 to Rs 16. The workers engaged in toddy tapping were fixed, the minimum wages ranging from Rs 9.40 to Rs 14. In the Ceramics, Stone-ware and Potteries works, the workers were classified and their daily wages revised from Rs 9.50 to Rs 15.00. In the printing press, monthly wages were fixed in the range of Rs 247 to Rs 400.

The workers engaged in Agriculture (Soil Conservation) were fixed on the various minimum piece-rate of work with effect from 31-10-84 for various type of works and under any circumstances the minimum daily rates of wages for piece rated worker should not be less than Rs 10. Wages of several categories of workers in Cashew industries were amended from 23rd November 1983 and the wages ranged between Rs 8.00 to Rs 13.20.

The present wages of workers fixed mostly by agreements between the employer and employees in a few industries are as follows: The workers of Dandeli Ferro Alloys (Private) Ltd., get pay in the range of Rs 320-745 for the highly skilled, Rs 250-525 for the skilled, Rs 220-420 for the semi-skilled and Rs 190 to 330 for the unskilled and in addition they also get other allowances. In the West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli, workers in their minimum of the scale get Rs 1,064 (highly skilled), Rs 954 (skilled), Rs 879 (semi-skilled) and Rs 869 (unskilled), inclusive of fixed D A, H R A variable D A attendance bonus, etc. Apart from wages, the workers get various allowances such as milk, cycle, washing, parade, night shift, etc. In the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company, Dandeli the semi-skilled workers get the daily wages ranging from Rs 11.54 to 32.34 and above and the wages of unskilled being 10.58 to 17.54 and above, in addition to several allowances. The skilled workers of this Company get a monthly salary from Rs 325 to Rs 855 and onwards in addition to the allowances.

Employment

At the time of the first population census, there were 6,670 fishermen and 180 manufacturers of salt in the district. Around 1883, operations in gardens of arecanut, plantations of pepper and cardamom, in agriculture and forests, works such as uprooting or felling of trees, girdling, logging, trimming of trees, salt manufacturing along the coast at Sanikatta, were major sources of work to labour. Kumta, Bhatkal, Shirali and Bailur salt units offered employment to many upto 1878. Certain crafts like sandalwood carving, cane crafts, industries involving metals, horn, earth, stone, oil pressing, making of molasses and *catechu*, sawing timber, etc., also provided employment to many. During the 19th and early part of the 20th century, the supply of labour was not superfluous. For garden and forest operations in the up-ghat area, labour came from the neighbouring coastal tract or from Goa. Prevalence of malaria and lack of educational facilities checked the mobility of labour to this area. In coastal taluks, large increase in population during the 1950s, lack of railway communication, industrial backwardness, seasonal nature of paddy cultivation, etc., contributed for unemployment though the growth of Dandeli as an industrial centre acted as a relief.

In the year 1963, the District Employment Exchange was started by the Department of Employment and Training. Besides, there is

one vocational guidance unit attached to this employment exchange which guides the employment seekers in the choice of a suitable avocation. In recent decades, establishment of major industry like the Caustic Soda Factory and many ancillary units, massive investment by the Government for gigantic Kali hydro-electric project, increased capacity of paper industry, establishment of forest-based and mineral-based industries, the implementation of D I R Scheme, Half-a-million-job Scheme, Employment Affirmation Scheme, National Rural Employment Programme, etc., have increased employment opportunities in the organised and unorganised sectors. The number of employment in the organised sector comprising both public and private sector was 13,433 in 1969-70, 24,627 (1973-74), 35,286 (1977-78), 38,608 (1980-81), 38,982 (1981-82), 39,614 (1982-83) and 39,964 (1983-84). The number of persons employed in Central Government 2,274, State Government 14,538, Quasi-Government 9,427, Local bodies 842 and Private sector 12,883 for the years 1983-84 bringing the total to 39,964. The number employed in various major productive sectors of goods and services for recent years 1981 and 1984 as at the end of March each year was: 1) Agriculture, hunting and forestry 2,349 and 3,695. 2) Mining and quarrying 2,131 and 1,155. 3) Manufacturing 8,615 and 8,572. 4) Electricity, Gas and Water supply 1,018 and 922. 5) Construction 5,461 and 5,205. 6) Wholesale and retail trade 519 and 423. 7) Transport and storage 3,304 and 4,353. 8) Finance, insurance, real-estate and business services 1,827 and 2,117. 9) Community social and personal services 13,334 and 14,480 respectively, and total being 38,608 and 39,932 for the same years.

Many establishments under public and private sector utilize the exchange for recruitment of candidates. The number of employers in public and private sectors using the exchange of the District were 173 in 1978-79 (125 public sector + 48 private sector), 174 in 1979-80 (136 + 38), 150 in 1980-81 (131 + 19), 198 in 1981-82 (172 + 26), 190 in 1982-83 (169 + 21) and 202 in 1983-84 (173 + 29).

District Employment Exchange

The employment opportunities in the district are not compatible with the increasing employment seekers. The District Employment Exchange located at Karwar makes the enrolment of the candidates seeking employment. A very wide gap between the number of registrations and placements is revealed by the records and it was 7,421 registrations and 396 placements for 1978-79; figures for later years were 6,717 and 404 in 1979-80, 8,221 and 418 in 1980-81, 6,842 and 544

in 1981-82, 6,834 and 931 in 1982-83 and 7,916 and 602 in 1983-84 respectively. The number of employment seekers as per the live register (A), and the number of vacancies (a) notified, (b) filled and (c) outstanding were, (A) 16,032, (a) 1,026, (b) 396, (c) 371 in 1978-79; (A) 16,210, (a) 700, (b) 404, (c) 245, in 1979-80; (A) 17,688, (a) 656, (b) 418, (c) 229 in 1980-81; (A) 18,740, (a) 821, (b) 544, (c) 254 in 1981-82; (A) 19,881, (a) 1,389, (b) 931, (c) 358 in 1982-83; (A) 21,382, (a) 882, (b) 602, (c) 180 in 1983-84 respectively. The proportion of the notified vacancies to the number of registration was only 13.8 in 1978-79, 10.4 in 1979-80, 8.0 in 1980-81, 12.0 in 1981-82 20.3 in 1982-83; and 11.14 in 1983-84. The placements were worked out to be 5.3, 6.0, 5.1, 7.9, 13.6 and 7.6 per cent in the respective years, giving rise to the backlog of heavy unemployment particularly more in the category of workers not classified by occupations.

Besides the District Employment Exchange located at Karwar, there exists in Dandeli, a Town Employment Exchange functioning from 10-6-1975 having the revenue taluks of Haliyal and Supa as its jurisdiction. This exchange considers the candidates of these areas for employment assistances, whose qualification is below S S L C. The total number of establishments utilizing the services of this exchange were 25 in 1980 and 1981, 26 in 1982, 28 in 1983 and 29 in 1984. The total number of candidates waiting as per the live register was 2,368 in 1980, 1,393 (1981), 1,026 (1982), 1,037 (1983) and 1,215 (1984).

The number of workers as also the number of factories employing them have increased considerably. With 1976 as the base year, the percentage increase in the number of workers has been from 15.47 in 1977 to 235.67 in 1981 and thereafter decreased to 154.48 in 1983 and 159.69 in 1984. The number of factories as well as the number of workers were 95 and 4,971 in 1976 and this increased to 117 and 5,740 in 1977 and on to 138 and 16,686 in 1981. By 1984 the number of factories increased to 148 whereas the workers reduced to 12,909. Similarly the average number of workers per factory increased to 120.91 in 1981 from 52.3 in 1976. But in subsequent years, it decreased and in 1984 the average was 87.22.

Prices

Prices play an important and crucial role in the economy, and its variation indicate the economic condition in general. In 1806, crops

failed and scarcity gripped the district and prices had risen. Scarcity was also caused due to the influx of people from the neighbouring districts of Ratnagiri and the Deccan. The administration took steps to bring down prices. The price of medium rice which was a staple food fluctuated much during early period. Its average price increased from 50 lbs per rupee between 1824 to 1841 and in 1864 it was 14 lbs. Since 1848 there had been a general rise of prices of grains and garden produces. Again in 1865-66, insufficient rainfall and transfer of land to the growing of cotton further caused rise in prices of rice. The condition of Supa was worse necessitating relief measures. The seeding of large bamboos relieved the pressure. Around 1870-77, the prices decreased and averaged to 26 lbs of rice per rupee. The period of 1876 to 1878 suffered from irregular and insufficient rains causing further rise in prices touching 17 lbs per rupee in 1878-79. From 1880, prices eased a little and rice was sold at 24 lbs a rupee.

The average price in pounds per rupee of a few other food article was, 38.75 (rice I sort), 32.25 (wheat) and 32.88 (pulses) during 1824 to 1833, 37.60, 29.20 and 27.00 (1834 to 1843), 41.40, 31.70 and 29.30 (1844 to 1853), 28.20, 33.80 and 25.20 (1854 to 1863), 14.30, 16.60 and 14.10 (1864 to 1873), 14.44, 21.33 and 20.11 (1874 to 1882) in respective articles. The average price of ragi was 27.7 and 37.13 pounds per rupee during 1864 to 1873 and 1874 to 1882 respectively.

The average prices of paddy per big maund (80 seers) prevailing immediately before the introduction of the period of settlement i.e. 1896 to 1900 was Rs 1.51 in Sirsi and Rs 1.75 in Siddapur. In 1903, prices of rice, ragi and mung, in lbs per rupee were found to be as 20, 34 and 20 in Karwar, 21, 42 and 20 in Ankola, 22, 42 and 24 in Kumta, 23, 40 and 20 in Honavar, 26, 55 and 24 in Haliyal, 26, 41 and 21 in Yellapur, 27, 47 and 22 in Sirsi and 26, 58, 23, in Siddapur, respectively as per the Kanara Statistical Tables 1903-1904

Prices of paddy or rice have registered a decreasing trend during the depression of 1930's but the Second World War has acted as a stimulus to the prices since 1941. The retail prices of paddy per rupee for some select years during between 1930 and 1959 were, 14 seers 6 chataks in 1930 to three seers and three chataks in 1959 in Sirsi; 16s 8c in 1930 and 3s 6c in 1953 in Siddapur; 11s 15c in 1933 and 3s 6c in 1959 in Karwar; 12s 9c in 1930 and 2s 10c in 1956 in Ankola; 12s 2c in 1930 to 2s 14c in 1959 in Kumta; 12s 11c in 1930

to 3s in 1955 in Honavar and 11s 11c in 1930 to 2s 6c in 1956 in Bhatkal which are the main paddy areas.

There was sudden fall in prices in 1955 due to the removal of control on the sale, stocking and movement of food grains in 1954 and favourable monsoons during 1953 and 1954. There was an upward trend of prices of paddy from 1956-57 onwards. The prices prevailed in different centres during 1958-59 was (rate per maund of 3,200 tolas) Siddapur Rs 11.43, Sirsi Rs 12.00, Karwar Rs 10.53, Ankola Rs 10.44, Kumta Rs 11.93, Honavar Rs 12.58, Gersoppa Rs 12.67, Bhatkal Rs 11.14, Shirali Rs 11.19, and Mavalli (Bhatkal) Rs 11.31, as per Revision Settlement Report of 1964. Between 1882 and 1888 a *khandi* (20 maunds) of betelnut was sold for Rs 60. During the period of original settlement, the average prices of betelnut per big maund (3,200 tolas) were Rs 12.69 and Rs 13.03 in Sirsi and Siddapur. During the 1930's, the price of nut was so low that one rupee fetched between 2 seers and 1 chatak, and 2s 15c (Sirsi), 3s 1c and 3s 7c (Siddapur), 1s 5c and 2s 6c (Karwar) and 2s 0c and 3s 3c (Ankola), 2s 6c and 15s 14c (Bhatkal) during the period 1930-40. The wholesale price of betelnut was Rs 84.22 per maund (3,200 tolas) in 1954-55 and Rs 128.29 in Sirsi, Rs 95.17 in 1956-57 and Rs 117.91 in 1958-59 in Siddapur, Rs 98.22 in 1954-55 and Rs 135.56 in 1958-59 in Kumta, 108.11 in 1954-55 and Rs 150.00 in 1958-59 in Honavar and Rs 90.83 in 1954-55 and Rs 100.67 in 1958-59 in Bhatkal. During the same period, the average wholesale price was about Rs 8.20 per maund of 3,200 tolas, the annual prices varying between Rs 6.25 to Rs 13.00 in Sirsi.

The average price of pepper at the time of the original settlement was Rs 14.83 in Sirsi, Rs 16.77 per maund (3,200 tolas) in Siddapur which were the major marketing centres. By 1964, the prices had risen to Rs 108.77 in Sirsi and Rs 89.33 in Siddapur. The prices of cardamom which was Rs 213.20 (maund of 3,200 tolas) in both these marketing centres during the period of the original settlement had increased to Rs 676.01 in Sirsi and Rs 615.60 in Siddapur by 1964. The retail prices of pepper and cardamom for the period of 1930 to 1959 in these major markets had sufficient fluctuations both upwards and downwards, ultimately showing an upward trend. The ruling prices of pepper in 1930 was 11 chataks and 13 chataks per rupee in Sirsi and Siddapur respectively. Two seers and 11 chataks and one seer and 14 chataks in 1939, 13 chataks and 12 chataks in 1948, 8 chataks and 5 chataks in 1956 and 7 chataks and five chataks per

rupee in 1959 respectively. For cardamom the ruling price in 1930 in Sirsi and Siddapur was 7 chataks in both the centres, 5 chataks and 8 chataks in 1939, 1.6 chataks and two chataks in 1948, 0.8 and 1 c in 1956 and 0.5 and 1.5c in 1959 in both the centres respectively. The wholesale price for both pepper and cardamom was also recorded in Siddapur market but only for cardamom in Sirsi market. The wholesale prices per maund of cardamom in Sirsi was Rs 90.00 in 1930, Rs 225.00 in 1942, Rs 935 in 1951 and Rs 745.00 in 1959. The prices of pepper and cardamom were Rs 18.00 and Rs 160.00 in 1942, Rs 400.00 and Rs 1,240.00 in 1951 and Rs 100.00 and Rs 550.00 in 1959 per maund (3,200 tolas) respectively in Siddapur.

In the coastal taluks, the wholesale price of 100 coconuts during 1908 to 1912 was about Rs 6.00 (Karwar), Rs 3.93 (Ankola), Rs 5.25 (Kumta), Rs 3.94 (Honavar) and Rs 4.00 (Bhatkal). In Sirsi and Siddapur taluks, the wholesale price of coconut was about Rs 6.25 per 100 nuts in 1941. The price began increasing to Rs 6.75 in 1942, Rs 11.00 in 1943, Rs 13.75 in 1945, Rs 26.00 in 1947. The price fell in 1948 to Rs 19.00 but increased in 1950 to Rs 27.00. During the period of 1951 to 1959, the rate for 100 nuts remained almost stationary at Rs 25.00 except in the year 1957 when the price was maximum at Rs 30.00. The wholesale prices of the nuts in Mundgod, Yellapur, Supa and Haliyal taluks worked out on the basis of retail prices available and also local enquiry by the Settlement officers was Rs 15.00 per 100 nuts in 1956.

During the span of 1929-59, the prices of 100 nuts in these coastal taluks were minimum in 1933-34, at Rs 3.81 in Karwar, Rs 3.44 in Ankola, Rs 2.81 in Kumta and Honavar and Rs 2.62 in Bhatkal. The prices were maximum at Rs 25.00 in 1948-49 in Karwar, Rs 38.31 in 1951-52 in Ankola, Rs 28.78 in 1957-58 in Kumta, Rs 30.75 in 1946-47 in Honavar and Rs 27.50 in 1948-49 in Bhatkal.

Plantains, a popular fruit crop in Siddapur and Sirsi taluks were sold in the wholesale during 1954-55 to 1951-59 at 0.75 per maund. In the areas of Haliyal, Supa, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks, the plantains were sold at about Rs 1.00 per 100 fruits in the wholesale as per the enquiries by the Settlement Officer. The wholesale and retail prices of some commodities are given on p. 564 and p. 565.

The agricultural produce Market Committees functioning in the district at Haliyal, Honavar, Kumta, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur

The wholesale price in rupees per quintal of some agricultural commodities during recent years

Commodity	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1981	1983
Paddy (course)	34.45	74.00	73.05	138.30	96.50	143.00	173.75
Rice (course)	55.47	117.09	115.79	210.00	165.63	223.03	307.71
Jowar (white)	44.37	106.32	101.55	188.75	137.29	217.29	195.42
Areca nut	467.39	724.45	756.00	NA	806.25	1,716.56	1,233.87
Pepper	320.56	455.36	705.46	NA	1,877.88	1,701.02	1,675.00
Coconut (per 1,000)	292.19	541.82	800.00	1,116.40	1,300.00	1,868.18	2,400.00
Cardamom	1,048.18	3,945.44	2,825.00	NA	13,888.96	8,230.46	23,445.63
Gur	118.87	195.55	144.58	186.75	198.75	380.25	317.58
Plantains (per 100)	4.42	5.01	6.64	NA	16.00	—	19.63
Mangoes (per 100)	11.23	21.53	NA	NA	62.50	50.00	66.50
Turmeric	188.93	257.23	369.44	NA	NA	519.11	974.33
Garlic	93.43	332.95	200.00	NA	454.17	267.00	472.50
Cashewnuts	450.00	NA	881.00	NA	NA	5,777.50 (1982)	NA

Annual average retail prices of some prominent agricultural commodities during some recent years

(Amount per kg)

Commodity	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1981	1983
Rice	0.61	1.32	1.24	2.34	1.82	2.45	3.14
Jowar (white)	0.52	1.10	1.05	1.96	1.51	2.41	2.32
Areca nut	5.55	7.81	8.40	7.07	11.92	18.50	12.46
Pepper	3.70	5.05	7.53	11.96	20.99	18.90	20.33
Cardamom	14.28	41.67	58.75	75.90	159.67	98.00	NA
Coconut (per nut)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.42	2.19	2.09
Gur	1.41	1.88	1.54	2.45	2.25	4.17	3.41
Plantain (Rs per doz.)	0.61	0.69	1.25	2.22	2.00	2.88	2.76
Turmeric	2.00	2.57	3.56	6.16	10.10	6.23	5.64
Mangoes (Rs per doz.)	NA	2.58	NA	NA	6.50	8.00	11.42
Garlic	1.11	3.48	2.33	4.33	5.16	3.63	6.28
Cashewnuts	NA	8.00	13.23	NA	NA	55.00	NA

and Karwar publish periodically the average prices of the notified commodities in respective centres.

SURVEYS

Village Survey of Haldipur

The Census of India 1961 conducted a survey of Haldipur village of Honavar taluk with the main aim of studying to changing pattern of socio-economic structures in the coastal villages with particular emphasis on the condition of the fishing community. Haldipur was divided into three groups for survey purposes and only the group I was taken for survey as this portion was on the coastline. The Halakki Vokkals and Namadhari Naiks are mostly cultivators whereas the Harkantas mainly engage in fishing. Of the total 1,446 workers, 465 were cultivators, 122 agriculture labourers, 146 in live-stock, fishing, etc., and the remaining in various other occupations. It was found in 1962 that the agriculture formed a major source of income to only 2.57% of the population, the remaining 74.3% depending on non-agricultural sources. That year the failure of paddy crops to some extent and also fish famine diverted many from their normal occupation. Small size of agricultural holding is a common feature. So income had to be supplemented through other sources like working in gardens, saw mills, forest contracts, road works, etc. The average area of land owned was also about 2.89 acres per household and non-workers being dependants, students, rent receivers, beggars and the disabled. Cultivation of paddy (Mungari and Kharif) seems to be prominent followed by groundnut, coconut, cashewnut and other crops. The wages of agricultural labourers are paid in cash mostly and in kind also during weeding and harvesting operations. The average wage varied from 75 paise to Rs 3.00 per day for adult male and from 62 paise to Rs 1.50 per female and child.

The source of income is mainly wages. The average annual income per adult male principally depending on cultivation was Rs 3.24 and that in fishing is Rs 2.15. The average annual income and expenditure of a household amounted approximately to Rs 1,619 and 1,876 for cultivators of owned lands, Rs 1,199 and Rs 1,268 for cultivators of leased lands, Rs 1,145 and Rs 1,166 in household industries, Rs 1,074 and Rs 1,162 in fishery and Rs 980 and Rs 968 for others. Major income being spent for food, not much is spent for education. The survey reveals that the village is indebted to the tune of Rs 68,440 to the institutions or individuals.

Village Survey of Banavasi

The socio-economic survey of Banavasi village was conducted by the Census of India 1961. This report ultimately concludes that there is hardly any sign of progress and that in certain respects, the economic condition has deteriorated during the last few years. Agriculture still continued to be the mainstay of nearly 53.64% of the population. There were 533 households of which 82 households cultivated their own lands, 90 cultivated leased lands, 114 worked as agricultural labourers, 52 in household industries and 195 were other categories. Nearly 60% of lands are owned by Brahmanas and Lingayats. In the Banavasi village, out of the 533 households 517 were economically active. Out of the population of 2,926, 1,132 were workers. Agriculture is followed traditionally. Paddy happens to be the main crop, occupying nearly 83% in 1958-59 and 94.3% in 1960-61. The wage structure for agricultural labourer engaged on annual basis worked to Rs 350 to Rs 400 paid both in cash and kind. Goldsmithy, blacksmithy, carpentry, bidi rolling, tanning, etc., were prominent means of earning and basket weaving, repairs to stoves, cycles, petromax lights, etc., were undertaken during leisure hours. The average annual income per household was Rs 4,075 for cultivators of owned lands, Rs 2,029 for cultivators of leased lands, Rs 819 for agricultural labourers, Rs 1,291 in household industries, and Rs 1,224 for others. The survey suggested that the agricultural labourers are comparatively not only ill-fed but are ill-clad too. Major portion of their income was spent on total food (cereals and non-cereals).

Techno-Economic Survey by TECSOK

The Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) has conducted a techno-economic survey of the district in 1979 with the main objective to assess the availability of resources for the development of small and medium scale industries, to study the demand pattern of industrial products, to assess the existing industrial structure in order to determine the future scope and line of action, to identify new industrial investment opportunities based on local resources, etc. A detailed survey of the district was undertaken by TECSOK and various departments and organisations were consulted. It has identified growth centres and growth service centres. This survey, in addition to the detailed treatment of existing economic and social conditions of the district has suggested a possible potential for the future growth of industries like the agro-based industries, forest-based industries, mineral-based industries, scope

for the development of mineral resources, in the district. It has also proposed the growth centres and growth areas.

Survey of Ankola

The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited (now Syndicate Bank) has conducted a survey of Ankola in 1959. The survey touches about the economic life of the people. Accordingly Ankola is more an agricultural town than a business centre unlike Kumta and Honavar. At the time of the survey, the Halakki Vokkals, Nadavars and Deevars who were the bulk of the population, constituted the three principal agricultural classes. The growth of the village Ankola into a flourishing town is mainly due to the tenancy legislation and the flow of easy credit. Thus the wage earning people among agriculturists and other poorer sections have learnt to earn more money from various vocations and business dealings. With the introduction of electricity, many small scale and village industries have come to the forefront. During the last 15-20 years, more quantities of agricultural commodities other than food grains, viz., vegetables, fruits including mango, cashewnut, etc., are finding market. The mango yield has so much increased that it can feed one fairly big canning factory during the season. The fishermen community accounts to about 10-15 per cent of the taluk population. The study suggested that production of ice and cold storage arrangements to preserve the fish will improve the economic condition of the bigger section of taluk population. Belambar, about five km from Ankola appeared to be highly suitable for deep-sea fishing. The study envisages a greater prospectus for the increased production of money crops such as cashewnut, groundnut, mango and coffee on the hill slopes and that the forest and mineral resources permit the set-up of iron and steel, pulp and paper, rayon and red ochre industries besides the several small and cottage industries. The study also forecasted that with the revival of canning industry, development of Belambar and Belekeri into a fairly good minor ports, Ankola can similarly attain a status of an industrial town in the coming years.

Urban Study of Sirsi

An urban study of Sirsi was published by the Karnatak University, Dharwad in 1970 which makes a detailed study of the conditions and development of Sirsi town on the demographic, economic, educational and infrastructural aspects of the town. The density of population was only two persons per acre of urban land at

Sirsi. The urban prosperity directly depends on the quantum of workers and in Sirsi, during the decade ending 1961, only 35.3% of the population were workers. The ratio of the workers and non-workers works out to 1: 1.83 compared to the district ratio of 1: 1.95. Out of 3,351 households 31.87% were engaged in business and 24.03% in services, 15.13% as skilled labourers, 4.0% agriculturists, 0.90% landlords, 0.81% as unemployed and retired persons and 0.24% engaged in household industry and thus the town has a predominantly commercial character. The percentage of dependency on transport, storage and communication in the town was 6.00% as against 5.35% of that of the district, showing a high degree of urbanisation. In the study of the level of urbanisation, applying rank-size rule, the ranks of various places are, Karwar 5th, Sirsi 6th, Kumta 9th, Bhatkal 11th, Honavar 13th, Gokarn 14th, Mundgod 16th, Yellapur 18th and Banavasi 21st. The housing classification says that Sirsi is just an overgrown village with rural characteristics still dominating, with 66.18% of semy *pucca* houses, the number of *pucca* houses being negligible. Regarding water facilities only 39.68% of the total houses have their private wells and nearly 60.32% have to depend upon public and common wells. It is estimated that by 2001 AD, based on the anticipated population of 47,000, the demand for water will be 5.342 MLD (million litres per day), with an average *per capita* consumption of 113.65 litres. The town should have an assured water supply of 7.156 MLD per day, taking into account the floating population. With regard to electricity and sanitation 60.05% and 46.15% of the houses are totally devoid of electricity and latrines respectively. A traffic survey conducted in October 1964 revealed that at the five toll *nakas*, 2,264 vehicles passed and of these 1,012 were fast moving and 1,252 were slow moving. The traffic flow was peak at 1,928 between 7.00 AM to 7.00 PM and lean at 336 only between 7.00 PM to 7.00 AM. The land utilisation in Sirsi is very low and only about 35.23% of the urban land being utilised. The study has calculated the urban occupational structure of Sirsi town under the 9 categories. The percentage was cultivators 4.0 (12.60 this is State percentage), agricultural labourers 2.67 (5.90), mining etc., 5.33 (2.60), household industries 6.67 (10.20), manufacturing other than household industry 17.33 (17.40), construction 6.67 (5.70), trade and commerce 16.00 (13.10), transport, storage and communication 6.67 (4.60) and other services 84.67 (27.90). The trade in speices is a perennial activity in Sirsi. During 1964-65, Sirsi handled 35,375 quintals of arecanut, 1,883 quintals of pepper and 19 quintals of cardamom. In 1968-69, the spices that entered the Sirsi

market from different originating points amounted to 1,22,012 quintals of arecanut, 6,627 quintals of pepper and 61 quintals of cardamom, whose value was Rs 4.898 crores.

Economic Survey of Vanalli

Vanalli in Kumta taluk was surveyed by Dr N. R. Rao of the Dr A. V. Baliga Commerce College of Kumta in 1968-69. This village was selected for the survey for it was a sea-side village within the municipal boundary of Kumta town having an easy access throughout the year. Further the main occupations were agriculture and fishing, wholly followed by Nadavars and Muslim Daljis respectively and the District Central Bank Ltd. Sirsi wanted to adopt the village for intensive co-operative financing. The Nadavars who are peasants, cultivate the land and at times work as agriculture labourers and few of them follow non-agricultural professions also. Most of the Daljis are engaged in fish catch, marketing of fish, etc. Comparatively the Daljis are poor and their occupation is seasonal and irregular. In agriculture, growing of paddy and sugarcane occupied a major area of cultivated land, the remaining crops being onion, groundnut, vegetables, etc. Out of the 108 families, nearly 77 families had an annual income between Rs 500 and 2,000/24 having Rs 2,000 to 6,000 and the remaining 5 families between Rs 500, two families above Rs 6,000. About 98% of the agricultural families were found to be in debt and the average size of debt per family was Rs 453 and that the cultivators debt was very high, compared to that of non-cultivators. The fishing by Dalji family was mostly seasonal, and nearly 80% of them were engaged in the profession. The fish catch averaged about 123 kg per day and nearly 25% of it was retained for domestic consumption and the rest sold. The daily earnings varied from less than Rs two to five and nearly 60% of them fell into the former group. Nearly all the Daljis were indebted and majority of them being in the debt range of less than Rs 100 to Rs 300. The average debt was Rs 170, which was too high compared to their earnings.

Lead Bank Survey

The Syndicate Bank, Manipal is the lead bank of this district. During the course of the first round of the survey completed by the Bank in August 1970, the bank identified about 21 unbanked rural centres of which 18 centres have been allotted to various scheduled banks for opening branches. In the second round of survey further 8 unbanked centres having potentialities for new branches have been

identified. The survey concentrated on the developmental prospectus of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy and to make an assessment of their credit requirements in these sectors for their development. The Syndicate Bank took up a sample survey of 50 bank depositors in its branches of Karwar town following various professions. The sample survey revealed that the income per depositor in the district was about Rs 3,500, the average savings as Rs 656 or about 18.72 per cent. The potential savings of the district worked out to be Rs 833.32 lakhs and agriculturists and fishermen accounted for nearly 41% of the total savings. Under the lead bank scheme the credit requirements for various developmental schemes were estimated. The district credit plan of 1977 estimates the additional credit requirements for primary (agriculture), secondary (industrial) and tertiary sectors upto 1978-79 at Rs 1,078.05, Rs 317.86 and Rs 367.55 lakhs for respective sectors, amounting to a total of 1,763.46 lakhs. The credit plan outlay for 1980-82 for the district provided Rs 26.99 crores for programmes in all the sector. The third round of survey conducted during May 1976 mainly pertains to the reassessment of the banking potential of the district.

Socio-Economic profile of L I C

The Dharwad Division of Life Insurance Corporation of India and the branches at Kumta, Karwar and Sirsi have prepared in 1983 a socio-economic profile and a rolling plan 1983 to 1986 with a view to assess the potential for expanding the insurance security to the people. In the profile, the L I C of the Division, while analysing the potential for insurance cover, considers the workers of age group of 15-49 as the total potential and it is further broadly classified as urban and rural, market segments and income groups of high (Rs 18,000 and plus per year), middle income (Rs 6,000-18,000 per year) and low income (less than Rs 6,000 per year). The net potential that could be covered are 49,500 persons with Rs 29.314 crores of sum assured in Karwar, 36,856 persons and Rs 24.98 crores in Kumta, 33,264 persons and Rs 23.9 crores in Dandeli and 39,536 persons and Rs 30.068 crores in Sirsi region.

DISTRICT INCOME

According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, the district income for 1955-56 was estimated at current prices to be Rs 18.29 crores (4.2% of the State income) on the

estimated population of 6.04 lakhs. The district occupied the 13th rank in the State and the last (fifth) among the neighbouring districts of Belgaum (36.66 crores), Dakshina Kannada (30.02 crores), Dharwad (36.57 crores) and Shimoga (19.09 crores). Agriculture contributed to 63.27% of the income of the district. The State Bureau (now Directorate) of Economics and Statistics has been estimating the district income from 1960-61, and onwards. According to the latest revised estimates, the income at current prices increased from Rs 39.44 crores in 1960-61 to Rs 72.98 crores in 1970-71 and then on to Rs 119.75 crores in 1975-76, Rs 138.26 crores in 1978-79 and Rs 136.78 crores in 1979-80. The index of income, at the base year 1960-61 as 100, has registered an upward movement to 185 in 1970-71 and 304 in 1975-76, 351 in 1978-79 and 346 in 1979-80. The provisional income of the district for 1982-83 at current prices was estimated to be Rs 95.04 crores forming only 3.01 per cent of the State income. The table given in p. 573 shows sectoral composition of the district income for 1960-61, 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1979-80 along with its percentage to the total district income.

Though the income from agriculture has increased steadily from Rs 23.04 crores in 1960-61 to Rs 46.30 crores in 1979-80, the percentage of the income has decreased from 58.42 in 1960-61 to 33.85 in 1979-80. This indicated that there has been a substantial growth in sectors other than agriculture, which however continues to be the largest contributor to the district income. On the other hand, in several other important sectors like manufacturing, construction, transport and communication, banking and business, the picture is optimistic in both absolute figures and percentage though in the case of fishing, the absolute income as well as the percentage has declined and in forestry, there is not much appreciable change in the long run. The percentage share of the district income to the State income was 5.70 (1960-61), 3.68 (1970-71), 3.71 (1975-76), 3.58 (1978-79) and 3.17 (1979-80), showing a perceptible downward trend in later years. The participation of the district in the State income ranked 8 in 1960-61, 15 in 1970-71 to 1978-79 and 17 in 1979-80 and 15 in 1982-83.

The change over in percentage in income under certain important sectors from 1960-61 to 1979-80 in the district was -42.06 in agriculture, +2.08 in forest and logging, +75.11 in fishing, +163.40 in manufacturing (registered), -11.66 in manufacturing (unregistered), +422.22 in transport by other means, storage and communications,

Sector	(Amount in crores)							
	1960-61		1970-71		1975-76		1979-80	
	Contri- bution	Per- centage	Contri- bution	Per- centage	Contri- bution	Per- centage	Contri- bution	Per- centage
Agriculture	23.04	58.42	37.03	50.74	52.72	44.03	46.30	33.85
Forestry and logging	6.27	15.90	11.75	16.10	14.89	12.43	22.20	16.23
Fishing	0.87	2.21	1.66	2.27	7.60	6.35	5.30	3.87
Mining and quarrying	0.29	0.74	0.29	0.40	0.96	0.80	0.91	0.66
Manufacturing : a) Registered	1.01	2.56	3.10	4.25	6.67	0.57	9.33	6.82
b) Unregistered	0.88	2.23	1.59	2.18	1.98	1.67	2.69	1.97
Construction	1.62	4.11	3.35	4.59	6.15	5.14	9.11	6.66
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.05	0.13	0.51	0.70	1.15	0.96	1.70	1.24
Railways	0.23	0.58	0.19	0.26	0.30	0.25	0.38	0.28
Transport by other means and storage	0.30	0.76	1.62	2.22	3.32	2.77	5.87	4.29
Communication	0.09	0.23	0.33	0.45	0.41	0.34	1.21	0.88
Trade, hotels and restaurants	2.23	5.65	4.74	6.49	9.46	7.89	10.31	7.54
Banking and insurance	0.15	0.38	0.89	1.22	3.04	2.54	3.92	2.87
Real estate ownerships of dwelling and business services	0.59	1.49	1.20	1.64	1.97	1.65	2.72	1.99
Public administration	0.41	1.04	1.57	2.15	3.65	3.05	6.24	4.56
Other services	1.41	3.57	3.16	4.34	5.48	4.58	8.59	6.28
(Net domestic product)	39.44	100	72.98	100	119.75	100	136.78	100
Total								

+72.92 in banking, insurance, trade and hotels and +75.91 in other services.

Per Capita Income

The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, estimated the *per capita* income of the district at Rs 303 for 1955-56 (State *per capita* income being Rs 203) and the district stood at the third place in the State, and first among the neighbouring districts. The State income unit has estimated the *per capita* income of the district at Rs 577.45 for 1960-61 as compared favourably with that of the State at Rs 295.72. Between 1971 and 1980, the average annual rise of the *per capita* income was 5.81% for the district and 8.48 for the State. The estimated *per capita* income for 1970-71 for the district was Rs 868.81, (684.82), 1,275.29 (Rs 992.28) for 1975-76, 1,370.27 (1,107.19) for 1978-79, 1,322.82 (1,207.75) for 1979-80 and 1,746.11 (1,679.07) for 1982-83. The percentage variation of *per capita* income of the district and the State keeping the 1970-71 figures as the base, had been +46.78 (44.89) in 1975-76, 57.52 (61.68) by 1978-79, 52.26 (76.44) by 1979-80 and 100.98 (145.18) by 1982-83, (All the figures in the bracket relate to the State).

Growing Urbanisation

Development of industries and infrastructure has lead to increasing urbanisation. A steady progress is observed in urban population from 1901 to 1981 in the district excepting in the period of 1921 and 1961. There were eight towns in 1901-11 and now their number is 13. The percentage variation from 1901 to 1981 in urban population is 508.26, with base year 1901 as zero. The dicennial growth rate of urban population in the district compared with that of the State with 1901 as base year was +26.42 (-4.64) in 1911, -5.09 (+17.71) in 1921, +10.25 (+21.65) in 1931, +26.74(+22.99) in 1941, +64.93 (+61.71) in 1951, -2.18 (+18.26) in 1961, +24.52 (+35.23) in 1971 and +80.58 (+50.39) in 1981. Towns are classified into six categories. At present Bhatkal, Dandeli, Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi fall under Class III, Ankola, Haliyal, Honavar, Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur under Class IV, Ambikanagar and Ganeshgudi under Class VI, bringing the total to 13.

Regional and Inter-regional disparities

Regional and inter-regional imbalances lead to under utilisation or even non-utilisation of economic resources. The Planning

Department of the State has evolved 22 indicators, grouped under (1) Demographic factor (2) Occupational pattern (3) Land utilisation, (4) Agricultural development (5) Industrial development and (6) Infrastructural development, assigning weightages of 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively. The composite index of development using those indicators revealed that the district got 9th rank (118.24) in 1960-61, 8th rank (106.17) in 1971-72, 9th rank (100.09) in 1974-75, 9th rank (102.05) in 1976-77 and 6th rank (106.00) in 1979. The Planning Department has stressed that this district was a developed one in infrastructure, highly developed in agriculture, highly backward in industry and backward in land utilisation and in general, a developed district. Karwar, Haliyal and Sirsi taluks have been considered backward in industrial development.

Whereas, as per the assessment of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, the District of Uttara Kannada is backward. The overall index number of development of the district is estimated to be 94 as against 126 points for the State and 100 for the country. This shows that the district occupies the position which is less than the all-India average and far below the position attained by the State. The size of the holding in the district is small, averaging to 1.3 hectares (in 1976-77). The *per capita* consumption of fertiliser is less i.e., about 1/3 of the State average. Consequently, even the *per capita* production of foodgrains is estimated to be 131 kg on an average during the five years ending 1979-80 as against 175 for the State as a whole. Thus, there are some structural factors which have kept the district at a lower rung of development compared to State. All the taluks are recognised as Western Ghat region, since 1974. Under the Western Ghat Development Plan, sectors of agriculture, forestry, small scale industries and tourism are covered.

The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, has identified the inter-regional disparities of all the taluks of the State. In this report developmental aspects in various fields in the taluks of the district are discussed. The report indicates the level of development on the basis of the developmental indicators in all the sectors. Karwar taluk is considered as developed one, followed by Sirsi, Kumta, Haliyal and Honavar, the last named being moderately developed. The taluks of Bhatkal, Ankola, Supa and Yellapur fall in the category of backward, and Siddapur and Mundgod are relegated to higher backward. The report further indicates the developed status of each of the 10 sectors in taluks besides the overall

Identification of taluks according to Sectoral and Composite levels of Development

Taluk	Agri-culture	General Industry	Small Scale Industry	Educa-tion	Bank-ing	Co-ope-ratives	Trans-port	Commu-nication	Health	Power	Composite Index
Ankola	B	B	A	ED	A	D	B	EB	HB	A	B
Bhatkal	A	HB	ED	HD	HB	HB	A	A	B	B	B
Haliyal	B	HD	HB	D	B	A	A	HB	B	B	MD
Honavar	HD	B	B	ED	D	A	B	B	EB	B	MD
Karwar	HB	B	B	ED	B	D	A	A	HB	D	D
Kumta	HD	B	B	ED	B	HD	A	A	HB	B	MD
Mundgod	D	HB	HB	HB	B	D	A	EB	HB	B	HB
Siddapur	B	HB	EB	HD	B	HD	A	EB	HB	B	HB
Sirsi	HD	B	A	ED	A	HD	A	B	EB	A	MD
Supa	B	EB	EB	HB	HB	D	B	EB	EB	ED	D
Yellapur	D	HB	B	HD	B	D	B	EB	HB	B	B

Note: ED=Extremely developed; HD=Highly developed; D=Developed; MD=Moderately developed, A=Average
B=Backward, HB=Highly Backward, EB=Extremely Backward.

development level. The table given on p. 576 indicates the development level of each taluk.

Another attempt to analyse the level of development of the various districts has been made taking the four sectors i.e., the general economic and social development, rural facilities, urban facilities and agricultural development, during the three periods, the first period coinciding with, the Reorganisation of the State. According to aggregate ranks based on the overall sums of ranks are assigned to each district and the following are the aggregate rank figures in respect of Uttara Kannada.

Sectors	1956-57	1966-67	1977-78
General economic and social development	16	6	9
Rural facilities development	15	14	19 (1976-77)
Urban facilities development	11	10	11
Agricultural development	3	12	5
Overall development	13	11	14

The assessment reveals that Uttara Kannada district is considered fairly developed in Agriculture, average in general, economic and social development as well as urban facilities, less developed in rural facilities and in overall development. In total the district, is classified as backward.

Growth Centres

In view of the enormous potential for the industrial development and a need for a concentrated effort to harness the available resources, the Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka conducted a survey published in 1979 and has identified 29 Centres in the district out of which 17 are ranked as growth centres and the remaining 12 as growth service centres. The 17 growth centres are Agsur, Ankola, Banavasi, Binaga, Kadwad, Haliyal, Heble (Bhatkal tq), Murdeshwar, Manki, Kasarkod, Kumbarkop, Mirjan, Mundgod, Kumta, Ramanagar, Siddapur and Yellapur. In addition to the above growth centres, 12 growth service centres indentified by the organisation are Allanki, Amdalli, Bankikodla, Bilgi, Castlerock, Chandavar, Hegdekatta, Hulekal, Malgi, Manchikeri, Sanikatta and Tergoan. These 17 centres are selected excluding industrial

estates, notified areas, and areas having population of more than 25,000 as per 1971 Census. Most of these places have high potentiality for establishing new industries based on forest, agriculture, livestock, minerals and fisheries resources.

The Department of Town Planning in the district has identified 19 growth centres, on the basis of population size, facilities available, functions performed and transport modes, etc. The growth centres are expected to promote regional development, to prevent the movement of population from rural areas to urban areas, to serve as substitutes for urban centres and act as nuclei for developments, points of socio-economic investments, places for industrial diversification, media for diffusion of new technology, serve as service centres and ultimately minimise the regional imbalance. The Town Planning Department has recognised Gokarn, Haldipur, Hegde, Kadwad, Kinnar, Majali and Manki as market-cum-service centres whereas Amdalli, Aversa, Babruwada, Belekeri, Bhavikeri, Kaikini, Kharwa, Mavalli, Nandangadda, Salkod, Shedgeri and Shivalli as service centres.

The Economic Research Department of the Syndicate Bank has identified some growth centres in coastal, Malnad, transitional tracts besides suggesting the industries that could be developed in these places. They are 1) Karwar-Fishing port based and wood-based industries, 2) Binaga-Ancillary units to the caustic soda plant, 3) Ankola-Fishing industries and 4) Honavar-Fish-meal and sea food industries, in coastal areas; 1) Sirsi-Wood based and Agro-based industries, and 2) Siddapur and Yellapur-Forest-based industries, in Malnad areas; 1) Mundgod-Forest-based and Dairy industries, 2) Dandeli-Demand based industry and 3) Supa-Mineral-based and forest-based industries, in transitional areas.

The first round of the Lead Bank Survey completed in 1970, identified 21 unbanked rural centres out of which, 18 centres were allotted to various commercial banks, for opening branches. These 18 centres are Ramanguli and Belekeri (Ankola tq), Halga, Kadra, Kodibag and Nandangadda (Karwar tq), Gudeangadi and Hiregutti (Kumta tq), Malgi and Pala (Mundgod tq), Bilgi, Harsikatta and Kansur (Siddapur tq), Amnihalli, Dasankop and Hegdekatta (Sirsi tq), Castlerock (Supa tq) and Kirwatti (Yellapur tq). Again during the second round of survey another eight unbanked centres were identified namely, Bhasgod (Ankola tq), Balkur, Chandavar and Kavalakki (Honavar tq), Katgal, Kodkani and Murur (Kumta tq) and Heggane

of Siddapur taluk. In the above centres the branches of banks are being opened in a phased manner. The third round of survey in 1976 was conducted for identification of growth centres and recognised eight unbanked centres namely Gersoppa and Samsi of Honavar, Madangeri of Kumta, Katur of Mundgod, Bilgi and Herur of Siddapur, Koralkatta of Sirsi and Kirwatti of Yellapur taluks. The State Government has suggested 24 growth centres in the district such as Amdalli, Ankola, Aversa, Banavasi, Belekeri, Bhavikeri, Binaga, Babruwada, Gokarn, Haldipur, Hegde, Kadwad, Kaikini, Kalambuli, Kharwa, Kinnar, Majali, Manki, Mavalli, Mundgod, Nandangadda, Salkod, Shedgeri and Shirali.

Indicators of Development

In Karnataka the Planning Department has been constructing a composite index of development selecting some 22 indicators which are classified into six categories. The tables on pages 580-581 give certain important indicators of development in various production and infrastructural sectors as compared with the State.

Land Army

The Land Army Scheme, launched in the State in 1971 as a Department of the Government of Karnataka, mainly to tackle the problems of rural unemployment and under-employment by employing local labour for development works, for quicker progress in work, achievement or an effective savings to the tune of 10 to 20 per cent. In 1974, the land army was converted into an autonomous Corporation. In this district, a Project Area Development Programme comprising of minor irrigation and road works were taken up utilising the aid from DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency) and PADI (People's Action for Development India), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India. The Project is aided by the Danish Government. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, 27 minor irrigation and 30 km of road communication works had been taken up in Haliyal and Yellapur taluks at an expenditure of about Rs 23.37 lakhs in 1974 and were completed around 1977. In 1978 a further grant of Rs 299.62 lakhs had been given by the Denmark Government to cover entire the district for irrigation and communication works.

In 1984, the sanctioned amount was modified to Rs 523.42 lakhs, in the first phase with bifurcations to minor irrigation (Rs 243.49

Particulars	Units	Uttara Kannada					Karnataka		
		1960-61	1970-71	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1970-71	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Per capita income	Rs	258	868	1,322	286	684	1,207		
Index of development	No.	118	106	106	100	100	100		
Rank	No.	9	8	6	—	—	—		
No. of persons to the cultivated land	per hectare	4.5	6.6	7.1	1.7	2.2	2.6		
Percentage of urban population	per cent	17.5	18.0	25.0	22.3	24.0	45.0		
Percentage of agricultural labourers out of the total workers	per cent	43	45	62	29	35	60		
Percentage of cultivated land	per cent	11.7	10.1	10.2	55.0	54.1	54.2		
Percentage of land cultivated more than once	per cent	8.4	10.4	9.4	3.7	5.8	7.9		
Percentage of forests	per cent	81.5	80.1	80.1	14.5	15.2	15.2		
Per capita income of agriculturist	Rs	592	775	1,045	239	590	845		
Yield of Cereals per hectare	kg	1,342	1,330	1,747	513	918	1,174		
Yield of Pulses per hectare	kg	250	500	488	271	367	453		
Yield of Oil seeds per hectare	kg	—	1,000	1,383	418	589	564		
Percentage of irrigated land	per cent	20.5	18.0	39.9	7.5	14.0	21.4		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Use of inorganic manures per hectare	kg	0.8	15.0	20.0	3.0	14.1	36.0
Percentage of high yielding varieties	per cent	1.4	5.3	57.6	0.6	4.9	24.7
Percentage of industrial units	per cent	0.8	1.23	1.40	—	100.0	100.00
Percentage of industrial labourers	per cent	0.8	0.8	2.3	—	100.0	100.0
Per capita income derived from industries	Rs	28	56	110	26	78	135
Road mileage per square kilometre area	km	2.3	3.3	4.7	2.2	3.3	5.1
Motor vehicles per lakh population	No.	127	216	489	166	421	993
Population per health centre	Lakhs	5.4	1.63	1.61	3.1	2.0	1.85
Beds in hospital per lakh of population	No.	39	50	58	62	89	95
Literacy percentage	per cent	33.2	40.6	47.7	25.4	31.5	38.4
No. children of age-group 5-14 per school	No.	118	132	144	240	208	233
Percentage of villages electrified	per cent	0.3	16.4	35.1	15.1	31.4	60.6
No. of cattle treated per hospital	'00	165	130	92	267	172	111
Percentage of population who got banking facility	'000	29	27	8	50	38	11
Average transaction of regulated market	Lakhs Rs	—	76	331	—	110	448

Source : Special Studies Division, Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka.

lakhs) Land Development (Rs 146.06 lakhs), Road and communications (Rs 93.87 lakhs), and Cement procuring (Rs 40.00 lakhs). The execution of works by the KLAC Ltd., and expenditure in around Uttara Kannada for various schemes as at the end of January 1985 is given hereunder.

Name of the Scheme	No. of works taken	No. of works completed	Total expenditure to the end of January 1985
I. DANIDA scheme	33	32	284.644
a) Under irrigation	30	30	101.213
b) Under communication	11	9	24.76
II. 25.00 lakhs scheme	4	3	57.892
III. Western Ghat Development Scheme	5	1	26.964
IV. Indo-Danish Fisheries Project	27 houses	27 No	9.368
V. Dutch Credit Scheme	1 bldg	—	0.648

During the coming years, the Land Army contemplates to complete 444 communication and 224 irrigation works with an estimated cost of about Rs 1,244.25 lakhs and Rs 598.75 lakhs respectively under the II Phase of its programme of development in different taluks.

Jayanti Villages

One or two villages in every Community Development Block which were considered as backward were selected as Jayanti villages in 1972-73, to mark the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence. Steps were taken up to develop these villages in all aspects so that they serve as model villages. In the district, 12 villages namely Bailur (Bhatkal), Devalmakki (Karwar), Gundolli (Haliyal), Hillur (Ankola), Hunsekop (Sirsi), Jankadkal and Samsi (Honavar), Joida (Supa), Kalve (Kumta), Kangod (Siddapur), Kirwatti (Yellapur) and Kodambi (Mundgod). The programmes taken up in such villages pertain to improvement of infrastructural facilities like establishment of schools, local fund dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, community centres, balawadies, mahila mandals, yuvak mandals, in addition to several beneficiary works to

help the poor. Salient development activities taken up in some of the places are of relevance at this stage. In Joida, construction of houses is the major activity. Nearly 648 houses under Peoples' Housing Scheme, 955 under Low Cost Housing Schemes, 317 under HUDCO have been completed. In Hunsekop of Sirsi, an approach road to the village at a cost of Rs 35,490, construction of minor tanks at a cost of about Rs 18,371, a Jayanti hall and youth club building costing about Rs 9,941, a road between this village and Hegdekatta by spending Rs 40,800, construction of three school rooms, etc., are the activities undertaken. Besides these, Public Health Engineering Department has initiated piped water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 70,200. The Syndicate Bank of Sirsi has adopted Hunsekop during 1978 for intensive financing for socio-economic development. In Kangod Janata houses, two wells, drainage, etc., have been undertaken. In Gundolli 400' of drainage, 60 Janata houses, providing electricity and water supply are some of the prominent works taken up.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

During the period of the First Five Year Plan, the district was under the administration of Bombay province. The financial allocation during the First and Second Plans together was of the order of about Rs 225 lakhs of which nearly Rs 153.5 lakhs had been spent under various programmes of development. The overall financial allocations, expenditure (given in brackets) during the first two Plans in the district were as follows; amount being given in lakhs: Agriculture 3.95677 (2.6246), Forests 5.31039 (4.81434), Co-operation 23.20170 (7.42000), Industry 10.27186 (10.27186), Education and Social Education 19.04590 (17.61482), Communication 89.52000 (52.09000), Port Development 0.72368 (0.72368), Local Development Works Programme 2.57000 (2.46000), Rural Water Supply Scheme 2.30000 (1.42463), and Community Development Programme 68.1000 (53.9700); total 225.0003 (153.45179).

The total amount provided for the Third Plan in the district was about Rs 867 lakhs, including the State-level programmes relating to the district. The sector-wise financial allocations for the district plan is as under, amount being given in lakhs of rupees. Part I-District level programme: 1) Agriculture 36.74, 2) Minor Irrigation 39.10, 3) Animal Husbandry 2.575, 4) Fisheries 43.97, 5) Forests 62.64, 6) Co-operation 8.01, 7) Village Industries 5.327, 8) Education and

Social Education 33.695, 9) Water Supply 15.58, 10) Health and medicine 13.34, 11) Communication 14.00, 12) Ports and Harbours 22.905, 13) Panchayath Raj 58.75, 14) Housing 30.00, 15) Welfare of backward classes 7.865, 16) Social Welfare 0.166, 17) Labour and Labour Welfare 2.675, 18) Items in C D Blocks 65.528, 19) Local bodies 30.90 and 20) Utilisation of Rural Manpower 3.61.

Part II—State-Level programme to the District. 21) Major and Medium irrigation projects 31.19, 22) Power 100.60, 23) Mineral Development 9.50 and 24) Transport and Communication 228 58. The total was 867.246.

The Fourth Plan was postponed from 1st April 1966 to 1st April 1969 and during these years annual plans were executed. During these years, no major new works were initiated though the main sectors like Agriculture, Power, Irrigation projects were not neglected. From 1969 the Fourth Plan was executed with an outlay of Rs 1,542.08 lakhs and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs 1,137.95 lakhs. The sector-wise outlay and actual expenditure (given in brackets) during the Fourth Plan is given below the amount being given in lakhs of rupees :

1) Agriculture 46.66 (42.64), 2) Horticulture 1.07 (0.95), 3) Animal Husbandry 3.46 (3.46), 4) Fisheries 75.88 (68.48), 5) Forests 69.91 (70.37), 6) Co-operation 10.93 (17.40), 7) Irrigation 196.17 (126.29), 8) Power 196.97 (145.80), 9) Industry 3.75 (5.00), 10) Roads 684.88 (483.50), 11) General Education 160.25 (83.27), 12) Technical Education 13.56 (10.93), 13) Health and Family Planning 11.10 (13.71), 14) Peoples Housing Programme 5.32 (5.32), 15) Drinking water well 52.22 (52.22), 16) Social welfare 9.80 (8.41) and 17) Information and publicity 0.15 (0.20). The total was 1,542.08 (1,137.95).

Since the district was backward regarding the infrastructure facilities, first priority was given to it in this Fourth Plan and nearly 43 per cent of the total outlay was spent on roads. The second priority was given to power followed by irrigation, fisheries, general education, forests, etc.

With a view to ensure optimum development of resources of the district, achieving perceptible rise in income and removal of unemployment and poverty, elimination of regional imbalance, providing for minimum needs of the people, provision of infrastructure facilities, implementation of vigorous family planning and family welfare

programmes, the development of industries which are based on agriculture, forests and fisheries, the integrated district development plan for Fifth and Sixth Plans was thought of. During these plans an outlay of Rs 4,466.51 and Rs 5,314.39 lakhs had been envisaged to be spent respectively in which greater priority was given to transport and communication sector followed by social and economic services. The following table gives a sector-wise share of outlays during the V and VI Plan.

Sector	(Amount in lakhs)			
	Outlay during V Plan	Percentage to total outlay	Outlay during VI Plan	Percentage outlay during VI Plan
Agriculture and allied services	561.38	12.57	879.24	16.54
Co-operation	53.53	1.20	114.91	2.16
Water and Power development				
a) Irrigation	192.79	4.32	218.47	4.11
b) Power	366.18	8.20	297.55	5.60
Industry and Minerals	145.81	3.26	335.75	6.32
Transport and Communication	1,424.61	31.90	1,678.17	31.58
Social and Community services, Economic services and general	1,722.21	38.55	1,790.30	33.69
	4,466.51	100.00	5,314.39	100.00

Out of the total District Plan outlay for the entire State of Rs 100.84 crores for 1982-83, the share of Uttara Kannada was about Rs 5.97 crores in that year. In 1983-84 and 1984-85, the share of the district was about Rs 9.53 crores and Rs 11.05 crores respectively out of the entire State outlay of Rs 203.20 and Rs 259.0 crores respectively.

Integrated Development of Western Ghats

The Western Ghats Development Programme in the district was initiated in 1974-75 as a Centrally-sponsored programme. Initially the programme was confined to only two taluks, Honavar and Kumta, and as per the report of the Second Irrigation Commission, nine taluks of the district, viz., Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Ankola, Bhatkal, Yellapur, Supa, Sirsi and Siddapur are covered under this programme considering them as 'priority area' though the entire district with its eleven taluks was considered as Western Ghat region in view

of their homogeneous economic characteristics. Under this programme the important economic sectors such as a) Animal Husbandry, b) Horticulture, c) Agriculture, d) Irrigation, e) Forestry, f) Industry and g) Tourism are included. The objectives of the scheme under the Western Ghat Development Programme are mainly to attack unemployment conditions, to improve the economic conditions and to develop the infrastructure facilities. Main stress is given to meet the basic needs of the community with the involvement of local labour through the introduction of schemes which are essentially labour intensive. Since the launching of the scheme in 1974-75, an outlay of about Rs 296.422 lakhs had been approved and an expenditure of about Rs 295.734 lakhs has been incurred. (See also chapters IV, V and VI).

Minimum Needs Programme

With a view to deal the problem of poverty among the rural and depressed classes and ensure the advancement of uniform consumption of social services, the minimum needs programme was adopted from the Sixth Plan with redefined norms. The items now taken up are (a) Elementary education, (b) Adult education, (c) Rural health, (d) Rural water supply, (e) Rural roads, (f) Rural electrification, (g) House sites for landless and rural housing, (h) Environmental improvement of urban slums and (i) Nutrition. The financial outlay during the Fifth Plan for 1974-75 to 1979 in the district of Uttara Kannada for the implementation of minimum needs programme was Rs 533.05 lakhs. The allocation under various schemes are, 106.90 lakhs for rural electrification, Rs 40.62 lakhs for rural roads, Rs 18.50 lakhs for health, Rs 76.00 lakhs for rural water supply, Rs 80.70 lakhs shelter needs, Rs 29.92 lakhs for the improvement of slums, Rs 150.00 lakhs for nutrition and Rs 30.41 lakhs for elementary education.

Twenty-Point Economic Programme

This economic Programme was launched in 1975 by the then Prime Minister of India. The State Government initiated a more vigorous drive from January 1980 having constituted review committees, presided by local M L As at the taluk level and by a Minister of the State Government at the district level. A new revised 20-point programme was announced by the then Prime Minister on 14-1-1982. These are expansion of irrigation and development of dry land farming, production of pulses and oilseeds, employment to rural people, land reforms, reviewing the minimum wages, rehabilitation

of bonded labourers, intensification of development programmes meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, supply of drinking water to all villages, distribution of sites and houses to the poor, improvement of urban areas, maximising the production and distribution of electricity, development of forests and alternate fuel sources, encouraging voluntary family planning movement, expanding primary health service facilities and prevention of leprosy, tuberculosis and blindness, speedy programmes for welfare of women, children, mothers, etc., providing education to children and removal of illiteracy among adults, supply of essential commodities, simplifying industrial policy to encourage small and village industrial units and to facilitate modernisation, prevention of black money circulation and black marketing and improving the efficiency and utilisation capacity of public sector industries. The Government of Karnataka evolved a Karnataka Development Programme since January 1983 which included this new 20-point programme also in addition to schemes like Antyodaya, Akshara Sene, Negilu Bhagya, etc. The achievements in the district during 1984-85 under a few salient schemes of this programme are, irrigation potential created-30 ha, wells completed-417, distribution of certified seeds 1,575 quintals, distribution of fertilisers 4,525 tonnes, short-term agricultural credit given Rs 525.23 lakhs, long term agricultural credit given Rs 219.02 lakhs, artificial inseminations performed 8,411 and fodder area developed 27.66 ha. Other programmes were also pursued vigorously (and have been discussed under various headings).

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Though the district is considered as a developed one by the State Planning Unit, it is developed in infrastructure, highly developed in agriculture, backward in land utilisation, and highly backward in industry. It is predominantly a forest district and its resources can be broadly classified into 1) Forest, 2) Mineral and 3) agricultural (including marine). The main occupation of the people is agriculture and of late fishing has become a major profession in the coastal areas which is mostly a seasonal avocation. The development of forestry, the setting up of Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation, Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, Mysore Minerals Ltd., etc., have given ample scope for the development of industries in the district. Much scope for establishing a number of demand-based industries and other ancillary industries has been identified.

Forest

The forests of the district abound with various kinds of wood which provide plywood, wood for manufacture of matches, pulp, packing cases, photo and slate frames, furniture, boats and carts, building purposes and for a host of other uses. Nearly thirty manufacturing units employing about sixty persons, to produce eucalyptus oil can be set up in Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks in view of the abundant growth of eucalyptus trees. Integrated wood industry units with a view to manufacture doors, windows, etc., out of jungle wood, teak wood and other hard woods can be located in the district. These can be hoped to provide gainful employment to hundreds of persons. There is a proposal to make use of the non-edible wild grasses for starting a straw board factory at Kirwatti. In view of the demand for electrical casing, capping, switch boards, etc., one or two small units at Siddapur can be profitably started to manufacture these items. In order to make a profitable use of the wood-waste available from the existing sawmills, a few units manufacturing photoframes, coat-hangers, hard-boards, etc., can be started at places like Dandeli, Karwar or Mundgod. Toy units can be started at Sirsi and other popular marketing centres. A great demand for packing cases exists in Dandeli for the paper mills and plywood factory and besides, it is also possible to export packing cases in knocked down condition to other areas. Therefore, one unit for manufacturing packing cases can be started employing about ten workers. In Honavar and Bhatkal taluks, there are proposals to establish fibre and cane furniture manufacturing units. In Honavar, Kumta and Sirsi taluks, industries on wood carving can be started. Craftsmen are engaged mostly in sandalwood carvings. Teak wood and soft wood (lacquer) works can also be introduced by proper training. The (*tale*) palm trees which are in large numbers in Honavar taluk can be made use of by cottage industries manufacturing sugar, fibre, brushes, etc. The abundant saw-dust available from the saw-mills can be used for manufacturing quality briquettes which give more heat than the conventional fuels. A unit with a production capacity of nearly 2,400 tonnes of briquettes per year can be started in the district. In addition to the above, manufacturing units of pencil, slate splints and veneers, wood wool, wooden handles, slate-frames, wooden bobbins, reel plugs, panel door, vats and storage bins, etc., can be started. A mechanised boat-building industry has a bright future in the district as fishing is becoming more popular. One or two mechanised boat-building yards may be established in the district.

Minerals

The district is rich in mineral wealth, particularly manganese and iron ores. Iron ore deposits are nearly 110 million tonnes of grade 60-62% Fe. This can be exploited advantageously with fully mechanised ore handling arrangements. The prospects of manganese ores has not been bright in recent years for exporting, and small scale industries can be locally started. Several mini cement units can also be started in Yellapur and other areas in view of the availability of lime stones. Dolorite Dyke Rocks have an overseas market. In addition to the export, there is scope for setting-up polishing factories. Besides, the following industries can also be started: Pottery, bricks and tiles, sodium silicate, stoneware pipes, stone crushing, pulverising of minerals, common salt, varieties of cement, calcium chloride, ferro-alloys, precipitated calcium carbonate, soap-nut powder, detergent powder, liquid soap and detergents, aluminium chloride, sodium and calcium hypochlorites, sodium phosphate, etc. China clay washery unit can be started at Dandeli.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the important mainstay of the people of the district. But the land available for cultivation is comparatively low being only 11% of the total geographical area. In the neighbouring districts of Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum, it is 23.7, 28.9, 79.0 and 68.2 per cent respectively. But the population of the district is increasing. The general complaint in the district is, that the British developed the district as a 'forest district' to serve their colonial economy, and even after independence there appears to be no change in this policy and not much land is released for agriculture though the population and unemployment are on increase. In the up-ghat taluks, there are many old tanks and wells which require desilting, repair and upkeep. Many of them are in complete disuse. They can irrigate atleast a few thousand acres more. There is a need to popularise Sericulture which is just catching up only in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks. Training and marketing facilities require to be expanded in this sector. In newly irrigated areas of Mundgod taluk, sugarcane can be raised, and a *khandasari* unit can also be thought of. There is scope for raising all types spice crops in the district.

There is vast scope for several Agro-based industries to come up. They can be the only solution to the increasing rural unemployment as agriculture has not expanded much. Such industries are for the

manufacture of scented supari, fruit canning and preservation, coir products, cashew processing and cashew shell oil, citronella, lemon grass oil extraction, pepper olcoresins, cardamom olcoresins, hand-made paper, pickles and condiments, jaggery including palm jaggery, oil extractions, areca sheath cups and plates, areca defibring, activated carbon from paddy husks, pressicated coconuts, pineapple-leaf defibring and production of biscuits and other dry snacks, prepared from banana, jackfruit, etc. Of late rice-bran oil is becoming popular as an edible oil. Since the district is predominantly a paddy growing area, rice-bran oil units may be started to make use of much wasted rice-bran.

Fishery

There is excellent scope for the development of a strong marine enterprise. The Post-graduate Department of Marine Biology at Karwar thinks that the hydrographical features of estuarine bodies of Uttara Kannada have enormous seed potential for fishes. The income generated in this sector may be doubled by increasing the number of mechanised boats, by extending the area of operation to the new fishing ground or deep-sea area. Huge quantities of mackerels, sardines and prawns available in the coast offer good scope for starting fish canning and other sea food industries.

The rivers of the district and their tributaries, the back-waters of about 6,000 acres, the number of perennial tanks in up-ghat region provide ample scope for prawn farming. The district is bestowed with deep and various indentations resulting in the presence of base and other protected waters which can be exploited by the enterprising people for culture of mussels on a large scale, which have an overseas market. Fishing gives scope to many units to be started. Great scope exists for boat-building yard at Honavar, fish freezing plants (three units at Honavar, Kumta and Harwada), fish-oil plant at Arga, four units of fish canning at Binaga, Harwada, Mandelkurve and Honavar, 10 units of ice and cold storage plants one each at every fish catching centre, prawn pickle unit at Karwar, fish meal plant at Karwar and Honavar, fish shell fancy toy unit at Chendiye, five fish curing yards and boat repairing yards.

Demand-based Industries

Certain items, the demand for which are increasing rapidly, are at present either fully or partly imported from outside the district. A number of small industrial units can be set-up in the district for their

manufacture. Keeping in view the demand for such articles, the Small Industries Service Institute has suggested the following units and they are: Agricultural implements, Aluminium utensils, automobile servicing, blacksmithy, bullock-carts, book binding and note books, barbed wires, bakery, beedi manufacturing, body-building of auto-vehicles, reconditioning and assembly of batteries, cosmetics, chalk, crayons, etc., confectionaries, cattle-feed, cement and concrete products, distemper, dry cleaning and laundry, distilled water, deodorants, electric motor rewinding, embroidery, electroplating, flour mills, ferrous and non-ferrous foundry, fancy leather and fibre articles, fuel injection servicing, general engineering workshops, G I buckets and pots, hosiery, horn-articles, wooden and bamboo handles, inks, matches, printing press, paper bags, paints and varnishes, ready-made garments, re-reeling of threads, rain coats, rubber stamps, servicing of electric and electronic goods, sheet metal works chipper knives, umbrella assembly, steel furniture, sweet meats, soft drinks and aerated water, tyre retreading and tube vulcanising, tooth powder, tin containers, vermicille, washing soaps, wire nails, xerox, gummed paper tape, woven socks, hydrated lime, alum, starch, animal glue, soaps and bread wrappers. The district was renowned for its nationalist spirit, and there is scope for further developing khadi and village industries in the taluks of Siddapur, Ankola and Sirsi.

Lot of scope for starting ancillary and auxiliary manufacturing units to the major industries exist in the district. These units are hydrated lime, detergent cakes, liquid soaps, alum, mono-chloro-acetic acid, aluminium chloride, sodium and calcium hypochlorite, starch, sodium silicates, common salt, packing cases, wooden cultery, kitchen-knives, handles, non-ferrous bushes, pins, washers, lock rings, gear flanks, turnings, etc. There has been a widespread grouse against ignoring the local man power for employment by the large scale industries which are in the district. These industries, it is said, draw their labour requirement from places outside the district.

Education

In the educational sector, rapid growth of industrial town of Dandeli has created an ideal atmosphere for the establishment of technical educational centres in and around it. Training courses in the field of forestry, particularly in forest preservation, plantation, nursery, cutting, sizing, preservation of timber, etc., can be started with the help and co-operation of local industries and

resources. A well equipped central workshop may be set up for the use of students from various institutions for practical training. Starting of a college for forestry is a long-standing demand of the district. There is a need to strengthen further the existing fisheries training centre and to start one more fisheries course at Karwar and also to start one school at Yellapur to train all wood-based activities.

The up-ghat taluks have ample scope for dairy units, and the experiment of rabbit-farm requires to be furthered and its potentialities examined.

Tourism: The district has a fascinating environment and it contains innumerable spots of tourist interest. The ever-green forests and its fauna are a star attraction. The river falls, places of religious and historic interests, the enchanting forest shrines such as at Yan or Kavale Caves, the Games sanctuary at Dandeli, view spots like Sykes' point etc., are many in the district, requiring better facilities for the tourist for their boarding, lodging, approachability, etc. The long silvery beaches of the district have few rivals. A network of all-weather motorable roads, construction of tourist rest-houses, motels, good bye-pass roads connecting inaccessible places, beach cottages with canteen facilities in coastal areas, etc., will improve the potential of the district together with publicity in attracting the tourists. The district has a rich tradition of folk arts like Yakshagana, Suggikunita, etc., to captivate the tourists. Ulvi Gokarn, Dhareshwar and Banavasi, require better facilities for the pilgrims. Kalti Gudda, Castlerock, Belekeri and Guddehalli can be fine summer resorts. The islands like Basavaraj Durga can be finest tourist centres if provided with ferry and landing facilities. (Also see chapter XIX)

In the transport sector, scope exists largely for all weather motorable roads connecting catching centres, and linking Hubli with Karwar and Talguppa with Honavar or Dandeli by railway. The district is full of resources, both natural and in man power, which could be utilised well for production and increasing the income. The immediate need of the day is to encourage enterprising ability in the district in the youth through proper education, finance, technical know-how, assurance and support.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Political history of Uttara Kannada as already discussed in Chapter II makes it clear that the district came under the rule of the successive dynasties like the Shatavahanas, Chutus (the feudatories of the former), Kadambas, Chalukyas of Badami, the Rashtrakutas, Kalyana Chalukyas, Vijayanagar Rulers, Keladi Nayakas, Adilshahis of Bijapur, Marathas and Haider and Tipu of Mysore until the advent of the British. It is rather difficult to outline the administrative arrangements of the district in detail. There is paucity of sources regarding the ancient period. The term Mahabhoji being addressed to Chutu Nagamulanika implies that this title referred to an administrative post. *Bhoga* was an administrative unit and *Mahabhoga* could be a bigger unit consisting of many *bhogas*, perhaps a *mandala* or a province. Under the Kadambas too one would come across the term *bhojaka*, presumably the one administering a region with many villages; similar is *gramabhajaka*, an officer administering a village. Besides these terms, there are also names of posts like *rajyuka* (holder of the rope) or surveyor and *ayuktaka*. These terms are interpreted variously. The other terms referring to posts like *sandhivigrahi* (foreign minister), *senapati* (commander), *rahasyadhikrita* (officer in charge of official secrets), *prathihara* (door keeper), etc., are mentioned in the records. Administrative divisions like *vishaya* (district) or *bhoga*, *dashagrama* or *dwadashagrama*, etc., of the nature of a *hobli* or revenue circle, are also mentioned in records. A *grama* was a revenue village with smaller hamlets attached to it, each hamlet being called '*palli*'. Sirsi plates of Krishna Varman II speak of Kamakapalli in Girigadagrama and Karvannadga Vishaya. Similarly we hear of 24 *pallis* in Tagara Mahagrama in Tagara Vishaya in the Tagare plates of Kadamba Bhogi Varman. (Though the record is

from Hassan district, it helps one to understand the administrative set-up under the Kadambas). It is difficult to trace the administrative arrangements under the subsequent dynasties like the Early Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas as not many records relating to them are found in the district. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that earlier arrangements continued. A record of the days of Chalukya Vinayaditya makes a mention of Salevoge *grama* in Edevolal Vishaya near Vijayanti (Banavasi); and another record of 692 A D mentions the village Kirugamasi in Edevolal Vishaya in Banavasi Mandala.

Under the Rashtrakutas too Banavasi became a *mandala* or a province, to be called Banavasi-12,000. But Banavasi-12,000 included in it most of the up-ghat regions of the modern Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod and Yellapur taluks and also some parts of Shimoga and Dharwad districts. Under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, Banavasi-12,000 became an important province in the empire with Belgavi (Balligame) in Shikaripur taluk as its headquarters. Some other parts of the district were included in Hanagal-500 (mostly, under the Kadambas of Hanagal), Konkana-900 and Halasi-12,000 provinces (that came under the Kadambas of Goa). Smaller administrative divisions like Maruvattagadalu (around Karwar) in Konkana-900, Kunduratte-70 (around Bedasgaon), Palambi-70, Kontakuli-70 (around Nandikatta), Kiriya Posanadu Eredelpattu (140; around Gunjavati), etc., in Hanagal-500, Nalage-70, Mahalige-70 (around Kondli), Tengere-30 (around Hulekal), Magale-70 (around Chipgi), Kabbunalige-70 (in Sirsi taluk), etc., had been included in Banavasi-12,000. Haive-500 which consisted of areas to the South of the Gangavali on the coast (Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal taluks) is mentioned in the inscriptions as a separate province during this time. This province had territories only in Uttara Kannada. Palasige-12,000 comprised areas in Belgaum and Dharwad districts in addition to the areas in Uttara Kannada, viz., Supa, Yellapur and Haliyal taluks. Hanagal-500 had areas of Mundgod taluk and Dharwad district.

Under Vijayanagar, Honavar was one of the *rajyas* in the empire having a governor posted at the place. The feudatories like those of Gersoppa, Haduvalli, Bilgi and Sonda were permitted to administer their territories under the general control of this governor. The Empire was administered by officials called *adhikaris* under the Governor and they were posted at notable towns. A record speaks of three *chavadis* in Honnavara Rajya. Keladi started encroaching upon the territories of the feudatories after 1565 and Gersoppa and

Haduvalli came to be included in the Keladi territory in 1606. Territory to the north of the Gangavali was under the Adilshahis and later under the Marathas. Haider appeared to have continued the existing arrangement when the area came under his control in 1763-64. Under Vijayanagar, three regions—Haive, Tulu and Konkana are repeatedly mentioned with reference to the district and perhaps they had one *chavadi* (administrative office) each. Gersoppa (Nagire) was part of Tulu country or Tuluva. One record from Belambar in Ankola speaks of the place as in Maleyanadu or Haiverajya. The village Hanajibail is described as in Chikkamalligenadu. *Magane, sthala, nadu, venthe, sime*, etc., are divisions mentioned as below the *rajya* but is difficult to identify them, as inscriptions are not many pertaining to Vijayanagara days. *Nadu* is undoubtedly a division, smaller than a *rajya*. It is also called *sime*. Below the *nadu* was the *magane* or *sthala* which consisted of a group of villages. A record speaks of Manki Magane in Honnavara Nadu. Major towns or headquarters of *nadu* had an imperial officer, called *adhikari* and a revenue officer known as *nadkarni*. Smaller places (villages) had *urala* or *gramani* in place of the *gramabhajaka* (the village headman), and the *senabova* or *karanika*. A record from Kodkani speaks of the *senabova* of the place and also makes a mention of his *vahi* or the revenue records. Another record of 1433 from Shirali speaks of *nadasenabova* functioning at the place.

The Sonda Nayakas had similar system of administration. The kingdom was collectively called as Sudha Rajya or Rastra. The *rajya* was divided into several *simes*. Some epigraphs indicate that the Sonda principality included *simes* like Sivaguvali, Teroka, Jedar, Kumbetur, Sirsi, Bolur, Banavasi, Badanagodu, etc. *Nadgauda* was in charge of a *sime* and he was assisted by various officials of military rank. Similarly there were *nadkarnis*. When the coastal region was included in the kingdom of Sonda, the whole region was then known as 'Panchamahals'.

The Keladi rulers continued the arrangements obtained during Vijayanagar times with some minor changes. The *rajya* was generally the biggest administrative division of the kingdom. The *rajya* was divided into *sime, venthe* and *pal* by them. The villagers were brought under the administration of *pal*. There were six *rajyas* in the Keladi kingdom and one of these Bhatkal, Honavar and Mirjan were in Uttara Kannada. There were separate governors for the provinces of Honavar, Bhatkal and Mirjan. They seem to have had councils and secretaries, under them. A reference to one Venkata Mallya, the

governor at Honavar and his adviser Hari Kamath, a leading merchant of the place, is mentioned in a record of 1740.

Each province appeared to have been sub-divided into smaller units; and, the list of such units made available in *Haider Nama* during Haider's time, helps us to identify them. There were *paraganas* of Sadashivgad, Gokarn, Honavar and Basavarajdurga which are in Uttara Kannada from Haider's major province (*asofi*) called 'Nagara seeme'. Twenty-four units (*paraganas*) are listed under Sonde Samsthana which include, Herur, Nagnur, Nandikatta, Mundgod, Sirsi, Bharatanahalli, Sambrani, Yellapur, Banavasi and Ulvi. Supa Samsthana had seven units, viz., Haliyal, Mirjan-Ankola, Kasba (Supa), Baad, Kadra, Shiveshvar and Kadwad. At the village level the *Patel* or *gowda* and *shanhog* (*karni*) functioned. Although details for the Adilshahi period pertaining to Uttara Kannada are not available, the Bijapur administration was in no way different from what prevailed under Vijayanagar, as both had inherited this system from earlier Hindu rulers. Bijapur had continued the local arrangements in this region, parts of Uttara Kannada being administered by the Bijapur governor at Bankapur and other parts from the one at Belgaum. Administration under the military state of the Marathas had a Desai functioning at notable villages. He was both a revenue and military authority.

Death of Tipu Sultan resulted in the introduction of British administration and Uttara Kannada then known as Canara (including South Kanara) district was brought under the Madras Presidency. Later in 1800, it was divided into two, and North Kanara had Kundapur, Honavar, Ankola, Supa, Sonda, Banavasi and Bilgi sub-divisions (taluks) in it. In 1817 the two districts were united again. On the 16th April 1862 the district of North Kanara was created again, but with the exception of the Kundapur taluk which was in North Kanara between 1800 to 1817. North Kanara district was transferred to the Bombay Presidency. The General Administration of the district was entrusted to an Officer called Collector. The Collector was also the Chief Magistrate as also the executive head of the district. For fiscal and other administrative purposes the area under the Collector's charge was distributed over two sub-divisions. Each sub-division was under the charge of an Assistant Collector. These officers were also Assistant Magistrates. Under the supervision of the collector and his assistants, the revenue charge of each fiscal division or taluk of the District was placed in the hands of an officer

styled Mamlatdar, the predecessor of the Tahsildar. These officers were also entrusted with magisterial powers. Three of the fiscal sub-divisions, Honavar, Yellapur and Supa also contained *pethas* or *mahals*, and they were under the charge of an officer styled *mahalkari*. The *mahalkari* had to exercise all the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a *mamlatdar* except the treasury. In 1882, the revenue and police matters of the villages were entrusted to the headman. Maintenance of village accounts, drawing up of statistics and such other duties were discharged by *shanhoga* (for every five villages).

Administration before 1956

Collector : The Collector was the head of the General Administration of the district and was to function primarily, as the collector of land revenue and as a custodian of the State property. He was the controlling officer, directing the actions of his subordinates and executing decisions under Land Revenue Code; also he was the head of the Police at the district level. He acted as the Returning Officer during elections. In regard to the administration of the Forest Act, ultimate responsibility, lay with him. The Collector was the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee of the district (as Prohibition was in force then). He was also in charge of the Treasury. In matters of Audit and Accounts the Collector (with the Treasury officer under him) was responsible to the Accountant General. He being the predecessor of the present Deputy Commissioner, wielded almost all powers including the quasi-judicial ones.

Prant Officer : Under the Collector, there were Prant Officers who were either Assistant Collectors or Deputy Collectors. There were two Prant Officers in Uttara Kannada District till 1955. The Prant Officer formed the connecting link between the Mamlatdar and the Collector. He being the predecessor of the present Assistant Commissioner enjoyed almost similar powers and status. In revenue matters checking boundary marks, assessing *anewaris* i.e., estimates of crop yields, supervising the realisation of government revenue, succession to *watans* and land acquisition, etc., were among his revenue functions. The Prant Officer was helping the Collector in the work of food grain distribution in his Prant. He was also the Project Officer in charge of N E S and Community Development Blocks within his sub-division.

Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris : The Mamlatdar was the Officer in executive charge of a taluk and the Mahalkari has the executive charge

of a *mahal* or *petha*. The sub-treasury in every taluk or *mahal* was in charge of the Mamlatdar. There was no difference in kind between the functions and duties of a Mamlatdar and those of a Mahalkari. The revenue duties of a Mamlatdar are to prepare the ground-work for the Prant Officer and the Collector to pass orders. When these orders were passed, he has to execute them. The brunt of the work of collection of revenue, forest grazing fees, income tax, co-operative credit societies' dues and *tagai* dues were also resting with Mamlatdar. Applications for grant of *tagai* were generally received by the Mamlatdar who depended on the recommendations of the Circle Officer and Circle Inspector. The Mamlatdar was primarily responsible for the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act within the area of his charge. The quasi-judicial duties which the Mamlatdar performed included both civil as well as revenue matters. The Mamlatdar was the *ex-officio* Taluk Magistrate and was also in charge of the management of the sub-jail. The Mamlatdar's main duty was to keep himself in constant touch with the Prant Officer and the collector and also inform them of all political developments. He was the *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Taluk Development Association which was a registered body under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act (1925). The Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris were also working as Block Development Officers in charge of N E S and Community Development Blocks. The other technical staff like Overseer, Social Education Organiser, Assistant Co-operative Officer and Agricultural Officer, also worked under the aegis of the Mamlatdar.

Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors: In order to assist the Mamlatdar in exercising proper supervision over the Village Officers and Village Servants and to make local enquiries of every kind promptly, Circle Officers in the grade of *avalkarkuns* and Circle Inspectors in the grade of *karkuns* were appointed. The Circle Officer certified entries in the records of rights and thus relieved the Mamlatdar of a good deal of routine work. There used to be one Circle Officer and three Circle Inspectors (1955) in each taluk. Their duties comprised inspecting boundary marks, inspecting crops and detecting illegal occupation of government land, supervising the village officers in the preparation and maintenance of the record of rights, the mutation register and tenancy register; examination of land revenue receipts and supervision of the revenue collection and such other miscellaneous work were being attended to by *avalkarkun* and *karkun*. In the areas where N E S and Community Development had been

introduced, the Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors were replaced by Gramasevaks who were trained in Revenue, Co-operative, Agriculture and N E S. The Gramasevaks were put in charge of small circles for all round development of the areas.

Patils or Village Headmen: Patil or Village Headman was the principal official in a village. There are no hereditary Patils or Talathis in this district. The Patils were stipendiaries appointed for a period of five years at a time. There were many quasi-magisterial functions appertaining to the police patil. In a majority of villages both the police patil and the revenue patil used to be the same man. The police patil was responsible for the maintenance of the birth and death register. He had to afford police officers, every assistance in his power when he was called upon to do so in their duties of maintaining law and booking criminals. In case of unnatural or sudden death of a person, the police patil was to arrange for an inquest. In regard to the procurement of foodgrains from the levy *khatedars* of his village, he must assist the Talathis and Circle Officer or Circle Inspector. His revenue duties were in conjunction with the Talathi (Village Accountant) who should collect the revenue due to government from the ryots.

Talathis (Village Accountants): A Talathi was appointed for two or more villages which were under his charge. His main duties consisted of maintaining the village accounts relating to collection of the revenue and also arrears of land demand, payment of arrears for land revenue dues if any. He would possess the record of rights and all other village forms prescribed by Government; in addition to these, a Talathi would inspect crops and boundary marks, prepare agricultural statistics and levy lists, help the Patil in the collection of land revenue and do other clerical work including that of the police patil when the latter is illiterate; he would procure food grains on behalf of Government.

Village Servants: In addition to the village officers mentioned above there was one more class of village servants who were called Ugranis (The word *ugrani* literally means one who is in charge of a *ugrana* or godown, in the days when revenue was collected in kind). These village servants helped the village Patil and the Talathi in the collection of revenue and did all the duties in connection with village administration, by working as messengers, carriers of records, and land survey materials, etc. They also helped the village Patil in discharging his duties connected with the police administration.

After 1956

The district in 1956 consisted of 11 taluks viz., Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal (below the Ghats), Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur, Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa (above the Ghats). (Also see Chapter I - General). The administration of the State in general and district in particular, came to be uniformly revamped. The New State was divided into four divisions, and the Uttara Kannada district was brought under one such division Belgaum, which was under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner. Uttara Kannada was placed under a Deputy Commissioner. The district of Uttara Kannada has been divided into three revenue sub-divisions of Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi (from 1955) each under an Assistant Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

After the Reorganisation of States in 1956, the posts of Divisional Commissioners were created. The Divisional Commissioner at Belgaum is the head of the Revenue Administration who plays a pivotal role in the general administration of the division in respect of both revenue matters and functioning of the various other departments in the Division. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district authorities, particularly with regard to all development and public welfare activities. The Divisional Commissioner exercises special powers to supervise the general activities of all the Departments.

In recent times the posts of the Divisional Commissioner has gained great importance as a consequence of the developmental activities initiated by the Government through special programmes and Five-Year Plans. The Divisional Commissioner is also the Joint Development Commissioner who functions directly under the Development Commissioner of the Government. He has to co-ordinate various development programmes and review them periodically. He also exercises overall supervision over the local bodies within his jurisdiction. When natural calamities like floods and droughts occur, the Divisional Commissioner is required to be vigilant and to bestow his attention in organising relief measures. He has to be vigilant in effecting remedial measures whenever there is rise in prices and scarcity of food grains and other essential consumer goods.

The Divisional Commissioner is the main channel through whom the Deputy Commissioner has to send all proposals pertaining to

revenue matters, community development programmes, Municipal administration, etc., to the State Government. As the administrative head of the Divisions he is responsible for distributing and re-appropriating budget grants to revenue offices, the community development blocks, the taluk development boards and to some extent to the Municipalities also. The Divisional Commissioner 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. In a nutshell, it may be said that his functions are supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

The post of the Collector was redesignated as Deputy Commissioner after the Reorganisation of States. The functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as 1) Revenue, 2) Law and Order, 3) Development, 4) Co-ordination and 5) Public Welfare in general. He is the custodian of all Government properties in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is not only the head of the general administration, but also the revenue administration of the district. The power of collecting and accounting of all such revenues from agricultural, non-agricultural and miscellaneous lands vests with the Deputy Commissioner. He is invested with wide powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules. The collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, e.g., Stamps and Registration Act, water rate in respect of irrigation, etc., and other arrears due to the State Government or Central Government could be recovered by him in the same manner as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. He is also required to estimate the loan requirements of his district under the Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act and disburse and recover them.

The Deputy Commissioner as the administrative head of the district, would exercise various powers under the several acts and rules such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Irrigation Act, Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Excise Act, Public Health Act, Essential Commodities Act, etc., and Rule thereunder, Old Age Pension Rules, Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, Government Servants Welfare Fund Rules and so forth. While disposing of Revenue disputes, he would exercise quasi-judicial functions. Of late, the responsibility of 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 also empowered to survey and settle boundary disputes relating to lands. The Deputy Commissioner is the custodian of all Muzrai Institutions in the district and is also concerned with the Small Savings Scheme. Recently, he has been invested with powers to inspect all Government Offices, except judicial and police offices, in the district.

The Deputy Commissioner as the District Magistrate, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. But, consequent to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate would not deal with dispensation of justice in the trial process. As he is 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 Deputy Commissioner in his capacity as the District Magistrate directly controls the police force at times of protecting public peace. He has also supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. He is empowered to maintain law and order through the police and by regulatory and penal actions; he has special powers to make use of preventive detention or get persons bound in the interest of public safety.

Being the head of the executive machinery in the district, he issues licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., with powers to supervise the general administration of these Acts. He is authorised to issue licences under the Cinematograph Act and exercise powers vested with regard to the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. He should also look after proper implementation of various instructions of the Government, given from time to time under the Foreigners' Act, in respect of visas, passports, etc.

Development Functions: The Deputy Commissioner is also the Deputy Development Commissioner, who has to co-ordinate the efforts of several departments in the district and to supervise personally the execution of all the development programmes. He is in over-all charge of all the development blocks. He has to convene periodical meetings of all the district and block-level officers and review developmental programmes. He is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the district's developmental activities of several departments, and also

of the taluk development boards which assist the Community Development Programmes. The Deputy Commissioner should discharge the responsibility of successful implementation of many schemes taken up under the Five Year Plans and also Social Welfare Schemes.

Under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Rules, he has been vested with special powers of procurement of food grains and proper management of food and civil supplies. He is also the District Registrar, in which capacity, he has to supervise the working of the various sub-registry offices. The Deputy Commissioner is the head of several bodies in his capacities, such as (1) Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, (2) Chairman, Family Welfare Action Committee, (3) Chairman, District Library Authority, etc.

Co-ordination Committee

There is a District Co-ordination Committee at the district level, and eleven co-ordination committees at the taluk level have been formed in order to help implementing various programmes. The Deputy Commissioner has to work for the all-round development of the district through co-ordination of efforts.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant who is of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner who also functions as the Additional District Magistrate. The Deputy Commissioner is also assisted by one District Development Assistant and, a Food and Civil Supplies Assistant. 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.

There are nine sections in the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner. In the Revenue Section, there is one Headquarters Assistant, one Office Assistant, one Senior Steno, five Sheristedars, one Rent Control Inspector, and other subordinate staff. In the N S S organisation, there are three Development Officers for each Sub-Division, and one Development Officer for N S S (Central Government). In the Development Section, there is one District Development Assistant, one Tahsildar for Municipality, one Accountant, and other subordinate staff. The Registration Section has one Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar, and other staff. The Food Section has one Food Assistant, one Food Tahsildar, one Accounts Superintendent, and other staff. In the Planning Section,

there is one District Planning Officer, one Assistant Director of Planning, one Assistant Statistical Officer, and other staff. In the Section of Social Welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are one District Officer, two Office Superintendents, and other staff. The Section of Backward Classes and Minorities has one Office Superintendent, one Development Inspector, one Backward Classes Inspector and other officials. The Section on Social Welfare comprises of one Assistant Director of Social Welfare, one Social Welfare Officer, one Office Superintendent, two Social Nutrition Programme Inspectors and other group 'C' and 'D' servants.

Special Deputy Commissioner

The post of the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) for Uttara Kannada was created in October, 1981 with his headquarters at Karwar. He is also the *ex-officio* Project Director, District Rural Development Society, Karwar. The Office of the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) comprises of three specialists in the cadre of Junior Scale Officers drawn from the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Agriculture. There is one Gazetted Manager, two Account Superintendents, and other necessary staff in this office. The main functions of the District Rural Development Society is to function as the nodal agency to implement the various development programmes sponsored by both Central and State Governments. The major schemes handled by the District Rural Development Society are: NREP, RLEGP, REGS, IRDP, Anthyodaya, Negilu-Bhagya, 100 wells, Bio-Gas, Special Component Plan, etc. The important purpose of DRDS functioning is in its two-pronged attempt in area development and target group development. In the area development schemes implemented by DRDS an effort is made to create community assets, which would give the necessary infrastructure. Among the new schemes taken up by DRDS, Karwar are percolation tanks, smokeless ovens, Rabbit Farming, Sprinkler Irrigation and micro-hydel projects. Finally, District Rural Development Society, Karwar is the first society in the State which has its own Computer Cell. This Computer was installed at Karwar in October 1984 at a cost of Rs 70,000. The cell has been helping in the reviewing of the programmes of IRDP and other schemes.

Assistant Commissioner

The Sub-Division is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. 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 Settlement Levy Officer. Besides discharging several Revenue functions, the Assistant Commissioner has to supervise the developmental works and such other activities of the taluk development boards. He will exercise special powers invested in him under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. In his capacity as the Returning Officer, he conducts elections in respect of Legislative Assembly constituencies and of presidents of the Taluk Development Boards.

Magisterial Powers: Being the head of the General Administration of the Sub-division, the Assistant Commissioner also discharges magisterial powers. He has been designated as the Sub-divisional Magistrate. He investigates cases on his own initiative and also cases referred to him by the Deputy and the Divisional Commissioners. At the taluk level, he is the presiding authority of several committees. He is also a member of several committees at the district level. At the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Karwar there are two managers and at Kumta and Sirsi one each together with other subordinate staff.

Tahsildar

The Tahsildar (formerly known as 'Amildar' or 'Mamlatdar') is in charge of each of the taluk. He is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. In several matters of revenue, he may have to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. He has also to execute the orders passed by them. He is generally regarded as the representative of the Government at Taluk level in the administrative set-up. Collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as recovery of *tagai* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like are the responsibilities of the Tahsildar. Under Special circumstances he can grant lands and building sites. The Tahsildar 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.

Tahsildar, as the taluk head, has to supervise the procurement

of food grains and its distribution through the fair price shops. Further, he has to effect collection of paddy and other food grains from the cultivators under the levy orders in force and has to personally supervise the Government stocks of food grains held by different mill owners, taluk agricultural produce co-operative marketing societies and such other agencies. He has been vested with several powers as per the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder. The Tahsildar has been authorised to sanction old age pensions also. He is the Taluk Magistrate in which capacity he exercises certain Magisterial powers for the maintenance of law and order in his territorial jurisdiction. As the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer, it is his responsibility to prepare and maintain the electoral rolls. He heads the election machinery at the taluk level as the Assistant Returning Officer.

The Tahsildar is assisted by Taluk Sheristedars, Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, Record Keepers and other staff. There had been Special Tahsildars working with separate establishment for the purpose of effecting Land Reforms, Twenty Point Economic Programme, etc. (Table showing the staff strength of the taluk officers is appended at the end of the Chapter).

Block Development Officer

The Block Development Officer also functions at the taluk level, each taluk being regarded as a Community Development 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 the 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 the Secretary of the Taluk Development Board, he has to implement its resolutions. He has several statutory powers to exercise under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. He is assisted by one manager, seven extension officers and other staff in his office.

Revenue Inspector

The taluks are further divided into hoblis or revenue circles. The Revenue Inspector is in charge of the administration of the hobli. The eleven taluks of this district have been further sub-divided into 35 hoblis or Revenue Circle, each under the charge of a Revenue

Inspector. In the administration of revenue matters, he is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the Taluk. He has to attend to works like recovery of land revenue, betterment levy, water rates and other Government dues, loans and advances, procurement and distribution of food grains, etc. He is the main field revenue official who will be instrumental in the actual execution of the orders of the Government in revenue matters. The Revenue Inspector has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants in charge of the villages and also has to inspect the boundary marks, Government lands and encroachments thereon. Building up the records of land grants, land acquisitions and such other revenue matters, old-age pension, etc., are the other functions of the Revenue Inspector. Besides he attends to such other various works as entrusted to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

Village Officers

The village administration is entrusted to the Village Accountant who is also the Secretary of smaller village panchayats. He is the lowest revenue functionary working at the village level. Before creation of posts of Village Accountants, the Shanbhag was in charge of the maintenance of Land Records; he was being assisted by Patil or Revenue Patil. Village Accountants were appointed as full-time Government officials under the Village Accountants (Recruitment) Rules 1970. But the Patils were continued for some years.

District Training Institute

The District Training Institute was started in the year 1981 (April) for the district with its headquarters at Sirsi in order to provide training for ministerial staff and the junior executives. The primary function of this Institute is to provide job-oriented training to the newly recruited and also to the existing First and Second Division Clerks of all the Departments of the State Government and also to provide general courses, *ad hoc* short-duration refresher courses, etc. Prior to 1975, there was also the Village Training Institute which was functioning with only a few training courses and limited staff. Subsequently it was merged with the District Training Institute at Sirsi in April 1981. It is headed by a Principal who is assisted by one Vice-Principal, Accounts Superintendent, Revenue Inspector, Panchayat Instructor, Survey Supervisors and other necessary staff. The Institute is under the control of the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. It is also publishing a half yearly bulletin known as "DTI-News".

Statement showing the staff strength of the Tahsildar's Offices in Uttara Kannada District as on 31-3-1984

Staff Category	(No. of posts)							
	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur
Tahsildar (Group B)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheristedars	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
First Dn. Clerks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Second Dn. Clerks	6	5	5	7	7	8	7	5
Typists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drivers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class IV officials	6	4	6	5	6	6	5	4
First Gr. Rev. Inspectors	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	3
Village Accountants	31	24	21	33	37	44	31	35
								16
								12

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

From time immemorial, village formed the unit of administration and land revenue which was the major source of income to the Government, being a necessary concomitant to an organised administration. Manu, Kautilya and other writers on polity also speak of it. On account of its paramount importance the procedure of its levy, recovery and administrative control over the land gradually underwent various changes. The oldest system of collection of land revenue consisted in the taking of a share of the crops, which was collected at the harvest time on the threshing floor and it was one twelfth to one sixth of the gross produce in normal times and at times of war or natural calamity it was raised to one fourth of the gross produce.

The Revenue Administration of this district under historical times can be traced to the system prevailed under the Mauryas who held sway over the parts of Banavasi, the later capital of the Kadambas. Survey of land and its classification into dry, wet and garden and fixation of assessment on such lands based on nature of soil, situation with reference to source of water and distance from market, water supply and crops was prevalent right from the days of the Mauryas and the Shatavahanas. This has been testified by the reference to officers like *rajukas* (holder of measuring rope), the revenue survey officers mentioned in their records. The Kadambas of Banavasi continued the traditions of the Shatavahanas.

The revenue history of Kanara proper has been traced by Sir T. Munro (the first Collector) and others from very early times. Sir T. Munro derived his information from ancient title deeds or *sanads* and accounts written in *black books* or village registers (these

are a sort of leaves of coarse cloth of the substance of paste-board, called *kadata* in Kannada) according to which one-sixth of the crops is said to have been the share exacted by government from time immemorial.

When the Uttara Kannada district came under the sway of Vijayanagar dynasty, Harihara the first prince of the dynasty, made a new assessment on the principles laid down in the sacred books, which supposed the produce to the seed as twelve to one, and which prescribed the proportion into which the produce was to be divided between the sovereign, the landlord, and the cultivator. Colonel Wilks describes the manner of distribution thus: thirty is the whole number on which distribution was made, of which it was calculated that fifteen or one-half was consumed in the expenses of agriculture and in the maintenance of the farmer's family. The distribution of the remaining fifteen stood thus: to the sovereign one sixth of the gross produce or five parts, to the Brahmanas one twentieth or one and half parts, and to the Gods one thirtieth or one part. This left to the proprietor one quarter or $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts. The sovereign distributed the share payable to the Brahmanas and the Gods. Munro states that the share actually allowed was little more than one out of the thirty instead of two and a half, the curtailment was made on the ground that the Brahmanas held lands which were not accounted for. Before the days of Vijayanagar rule, the revenue was collected sometimes in money and sometimes in kind. But, Harihara's minister made rules for conversion of the grain payment to a money payment. Minister Madhava's commentary on *Parasharasmriti*, *Parashara Madhaviya* makes cash payment obligatory. But this might not have been fully enforced and payment in kind continued. Harihararaya's system remained unaltered till 1618.

Under Keladi Nayakas

The speciality of the revenue system of the Keladi kings related to the land revenue pattern called the *sist* which was formulated by Shivappa Nayaka. Certain cesses were added as and when it was felt necessary such as *pagudi* and *patti*, etc. Shivappa Nayaka brought about reforms called the *sist*. This reformed system of assessment of land revenue which was popular and was in force for a long time, formed the basis for future assessments. Shivappa Nayaka classified the lands according to their fertility taking into consideration the average yield over a period of 12 years and generally the rent was collected in kind, but in some cases, cash payment was insisted upon.

House and property tax, tolls on goods on transit, profession taxes on various craftsmen and judicial fines were other sources of royal income.

Under the Sonda Rulers

Something corresponding to the system of Todar Mal, which was introduced in the Deccan by Shah Jehan (1627-1657) appears to have been introduced into Ankola and some places above the Sahyadris by the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur displacing the earlier Vijayanagar system, probably between 1570 and 1670. The principal feature of that system was the periodical readjustment with regard to the fluctuations in the value of money, on the money computation for the fixed share of the produce. From certain accounts, Mr Harris inferred that in the time of the Adil Shahi dynasty, there was a quinquennial scrutiny called *rekha jhadti* or assessment scrutiny which appears to have been of the same nature as Todar Mal's system of readjustment, with the additional object of detecting frauds committed by the Village Accountants. The assessment of the Adil Shahi dynasty was regarded as the standard assessment, *rekha* or *sist*, and subsequent levies were called extras or *shamils*. Ankola was subject to the Marathas for eleven years, but they do not seem to have had a very firm grasp of it and there is no evidence that Shivaji's revenue system was introduced. According to Harris, in some parts of Sonda, the assessment was levied in kind as late as 1770: but that it amounted to two thirds of the gross produce, and that the settlement was made by villagers and village groups or *maganas*, the headmen and accountants being left to divide the total assessment among renters as they pleased. All the land was held to belong to the Government. It is said that gardens were considered private property, but it appears that only the tree belonged to the owner; the propriety of the soil was vested in the Government.

Levy of extra assessments: The increase of land rent was divided into extra assessment and new heads of revenue, because it was the extra assessments and new heads of revenue alone that added to the burden of the land holders and exhibited the excess of the modern over the ancient assessment of the same lands. At the accession of British power, this annual assessment was still written not only in all general accounts, but in the accounts of every land holder. It was alone considered as the due of Government; all subsequent additions were considered as oppressive exactions.

This original rate under Keladi was called *kula* or *sist*. Later Venkatappa added *arevasi* or 50 per cent to the original settlement. Later *birada* at the rate of one *hana* or two *hanas* (*hana* was one-tenth of a Varaha) per Varaha (*gadyana*) of the original rent was levied. *Dasoha* was a cess levied at the rate of one *vise* (1/160th of *gadyana*) per *gadyana* of the original assessment from 1723. The *pagudi* or the extra assessment at the rate of one *hana* and one *haga* (1/8th of *gadyana*) for each *gadyana* of the original rate was collected to meet the dues to the Mughuls. An additional assessment of one *hana* and one *haga* per *gadyana* was levied to pay the *chauth* due from 1758 to the Marathas. The cess of *patti* was imposed by the chief of Sonda in his area too in 1718 for the purpose of discharging the Mughul tribute, and it was at the rate of thirty per cent on all gardens, and 2½ to 12½ per cent on all rice fields. The *chakra* or extra assessment of 1720 was imposed in lieu of interest paid to the bankers who advanced the yearly instalments. In Bednur, fifty per cent of the dues were paid by the middle of October, but only 12½ per cent in Uttara Kannada area. The Raja wished to regulate the Kanara instalments in the same way in Bednur; but as from the lateness of their harvest, the inhabitants were unable to comply, it was agreed that he should borrow the money, and that they should pay him as interest a half anna or one-thirty-second part of additional on the standard rent. Thus till the time of Haider's take over, the revenue levied including all the above additional cesses was known as *sist*.

Under Haider and Tipu

In 1763, when Haider got possession of the country, he ordered an investigation of every source of revenue with the view of augmenting it as much as he could. The whole administration of Haider and Tipu is described as a series of attempts to discover how much assessment the province could bear. The result of this system was that population was diminished by one third; the ancient proprietors were extinguished; the land had to be forced on the cultivators, those who were present being obliged to cultivate the lands of those who had absconded. Generally, the people could not pay either the rent of their own or of the defaulters lands and not more than half the nominal demand could be collected. Few would avoid the extent of their estates, and frequently a portion was held in the name of an opulent relative, a revenue servant or a temple. Only lands within a few miles of the sea were saleable. The additional cesses imposed by the Mysore rulers were called *shamil* or extra, and were stigmatised as imposts or fines.

British System 1799-1800

Major Munro did not deem himself at liberty to depart widely from what he found established. He considered himself merely a collector and made no further reductions than such as were absolutely necessary to ensure the collection of the revenue, leaving it to the Board of Revenue to grant any further reduction they deemed proper. As the land had not been regularly surveyed and as fields were so mixed and divided that hardly one but the owner knew their limits. In Major Munro's opinion, the Keladi assessment was as high as was consistent with leaving the land any sale value; but as the government had determined to introduce a permanent settlement and to abolish road customs and duties on grain, he did not think that great abatements were required for Honavar and Ankola, which, in his opinion, were in a more desolate state than other parts of the district. He therefore proposed the Bednur assessment. For the rest he proposed the Bednur assessment with twenty five or thirty per cent of Haider's addition.

Under the idea that a permanent settlement was about to be introduced, Major Munro proposed a remission of 2½ per cent and that other reductions should be deferred till a permanent system was established. He had recommended to the Board of Revenue cautioning over imposing a new assessment on lands which already paid the Bednur assessment and half of Haider's addition, and thought that no more should be levied on those who paid Bednur assessment and three-quarters of Haider's additions. Both the Board of Revenue and Government approved of this advise.

Read, the Collector of Kanara said that the Government's share should not exceed one third of the gross produce and showed grounds for believing that throughout lower Kanara, Government were drawing thirty to fifty per cent of the gross produce besides various cesses. He stated that 30 per cent of the gross produce was the maximum that should be demarked from estates below the Sahyadris. Again in 1827, the Revenue Board thought it necessary to finally fix the maximum rate of assessment for the district. It stated the result of Major Munro's moderation in fixing the maximum government demand at the standard assessment or *rekha*, together with three-quarters of the extra cess or *shamil* was a general improvement, and the Board declared that their object was to fix on each estate a moderate limit to the public assessment and directed Collector Harris to carry out the future settlement for 1819-20 on the principle of

the average of past collections in all sub-divisions, except Ankola and Sonda. It was not first intended to exclude the district for the new settlement, but it was found impossible to carry it out through the whole district in one year and recommended a net reduction of seven per cent below the hills and four per cent above them. In 1822, Harris began an experimental survey in Badangod village group now in Sirsi. The survey was called an inspection or *pahani* which was said to be the form best suited to the usage. The Government assessment was taken at one third the gross produce, and the increased revenue was said to be mostly derived from lands newly brought under cultivation. The survey showed that in that part of the district, the *sist* or standard rent was a certain space of land requiring a quantity of seed, and the extras or *shamils* were found to exist only in a delusive form in the accounts. The greatest inequalities and irregularities in the former assessments were brought to light. The survey removed these and at the same time yielded a permanent increase in revenue. Harris urged the extension of the survey on the same principle throughout Supa and Sonda, and forwarded a statement of the establishment he proposed for the purpose. The assessment founded on the survey in Badangod was next year reported to have been realised without difficulty.

In 1825, the survey and reassessment of four other village groups in the upland sub-divisions except a few groups, the measuring of Ankola and of Supa and Sonda was completed. But doubts began to be felt of the propriety of taking one-third of the gross produce on all lands alike. The opinion was to take twenty to thirty five per cent of the gross produce according to the quality of the land. The main object was to regulate the assessment in such a way that there would be no inducement to abandon any particular land. In the year 1833, the Board of Revenue found that the new principle of assessment founded on the average collections, introduced by Harris had not attained the standard and the assessment was very imperfect owing to the defective system of accounts. In 1843, the Board traced the assessment from the earliest times, and showed that the original demand or *rekha* was not formed on accurate data; even if the original had been accurate, the extras or *shamils* were limited only by the ability of the people to pay them, so that the average collections or *tharav* assessment was founded on a false basis. The only way of securing correct information was by a general survey. The Board recommended the setting up of a small survey unit under the Collector to conduct survey assessment.

Under Bombay Presidency

The Bombay survey settlement was introduced in the district during 1863 and continued in batches. The principle behind this survey was that every holding was kept carefully distinct. Every holding was divided into fields of moderate and convenient size; each of which was separately assessed keeping in tact the boundaries of sub-divisions of the holding. The assessment was based on the productivity of the soil and the average yield. This did not exceed $1/8$ or $1/10$ of the gross produce and in highly superior lands the proportion was lower. The waste land being the property of the Government was divided into cultivable and forest land. The cultivable waste which was allotted for cultivation was surveyed and assessed. The forest waste land was surveyed and was placed at the disposal of the Forest Department. Certain areas were kept for grazing.

There was dissatisfaction against the revised assessment in Karwar in 1870. The argument was that the Government had no power to revise the assessment. This was referred to the Bombay High Court known as the Canara Land Case. The decision was given in 1875 in favour of the Government. During the period of this original settlement, Uttara Kannada District was comprised of eight sub-divisions, namely, Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Supa, Yellapur, Sirsi and Siddapur placed in the hands of Mamlatdars and three petty divisions of petha or mahal, namely Bhatkal, Mundgod and Haliyal under the charge of Mahalkaris. The Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual had created a separate classification system for Uttara Kannada district which was known as "The Kanara System of Classification". Accordingly Uttara Kannada district was divided into two parts, viz., above the ghat taluks, and below the ghat taluks. The original settlement of the district was conducted between 1863 and 1891 and the taluk-wise details are given below.

Group	Year of settlement	No. of villages	Rate (Rs Ps)		
			Garden	Rice	Dry
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Karwar Taluk					
I	1869-70	18	9.00	5.00	0.75
				6.00	
				6.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
				1.75 1.50 1.85	Pulan lands
II	1870-71	28	8.00 9.00	3.50 4.00 5.00 6.00 6.50	0.62
				1.50 1.75 1.85	Pulan lands
III	1871-72	15	9.00	4.50 5.00 6.00 6.50	0.60 0.70
				1.40 1.87 1.90	Pulan lands
Ankola and Kumta Taluks					
I	1872-73	49	10.00	5.00 6.00 6.50 4.00	0.75
				Pulan Lands	
II	1873-74	28	11.00	3.50 3.87 5.00 5.50 6.00 6.50	0.75
III	1875-76	41	10.00	3.50 4.25 5.00 5.50 6.00 6.50	
IV	1877-78	21	12.00	5.00 5.75 6.00 6.50	0.75
V	1879-80	68	12.00	3.50 4.25	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
				5.00 5.50 6.00 6.50	
IV	1879-81	18	10.00	3.50 4.25 5.00	0.75
Honavar Taluk					
I	1880-81	27	10.00	5.50 6.00 6.50	0.75
II	1881-82	9	12.00	5.50 6.00 6.50	0.75
III	1876-77	1	10.00	5.50 6.00	0.87
Yellapur Taluk					
I	1866-67	73	10.00	4.00 4.50 5.00	0.75
II	1869-70	20	10.00	4.50 5.00	0.87 1.00
III	1872-73	24	12.00	—	0.50 0.62 0.75 0.87 1.00
IV	1877-78	16	14.00	4.00 5.00	0.50 0.62 0.75 0.87
V	1879-80	16	14.00	4.00 5.00	0.50 0.87
VI	1880-81	24	12.00 14.00	3.50 4.00 4.50	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sirsi Taluk					
I	1869-70	64	12.00	4.50 5.00	0.87 1.00
II	1872-73	39	16.00	4.50 5.00	0.87
III	1877-78	29	14.00	4.00	0.75
IV	1879-80	13	16.00	4.00 4.50 5.00	0.75 0.87 1.00
V	1880-81	56	16.00	4.00 4.50	0.75 0.87
Supa Taluk					
I	1863-64 1866-67	126	—	5.50 5.00 6.00	0.87 1.00
II	1872-73	62	8.00	4.00 4.50 5.50	0.50 0.62 0.75 0.87
III	1879-80	23	8.00	4.00 4.50 5.50	0.50 0.62 0.75 0.87
IV	1880-81	32	8.00	4.00 4.50 5.50	0.50 0.62 0.75 0.87

Settlement of Siddapur Taluk: The original settlement of Siddapur taluk took place between 1880-81 and 1890-91. All the villages were grouped into four groups and the following table gives the number of villages in each group and the maximum rates for rice and dry crops.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates					
		Rice crops			Dry crops		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	16	4	08	00	0	14	00
II	15	4	00	00	0	12	00
II	39	4	00	00	0	12	00
III transferred from Sirsi	2	4	08	00	0	14	00
II	69	4	00	00	0	12	00
III	20	3	08	00	0	10	00
II transferred from Sirsi	3	4	12	00	0	14	00
III -do-	17	4	08	00	0	14	00
IV -do-	11	4	00	00	0	12	00
III	10	3	08	00	0	10	00
Total	202						

The revision settlement of this area was conducted in 1926 and it was divided into four groups and the details of which are given below.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates					
		Rice crops			Dry crops		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I Rice tract	31	6	00	00	0	12	00
II Rice and Garden tract	41	5	00	00	0	12	00
III Garden tract	120	4	00	00	0	12	00
IV Garden tract	10	3	00	00	0	12	00
Total	202						

Revision Settlement

Sirsi Taluk: The First Revision Settlement of Sirsi Taluk of 265 villages took place in 1899-1900 for 260 villages and in 1914-15 for five villages. The taluk was divided into six groups of rice and garden tracts. The following table gives the groups, the number of villages in each group and the standard rates for dry crop and paddy.

Group	No. of villages	Standard rates					
		Dry crop			Rice crop		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
Rice tract							
I	18	1	00	00	5	00	00
III	7	0	14	00	4	08	00
Rice tract							
I	30	1	00	00	5	00	00
III	16	0	14	00	4	08	00
IV	1	0	12	00	4	00	00
Garden tract							
I	7	1	00	00	5	00	00
II	18	1	00	00	4	12	00
III	32	0	14	00	4	08	00
IV	11	0	10	00	4	00	00
Rice tract							
I	16	1	00	00	5	00	00
III	15	0	14	00	4	08	00
Garden tract							
I	1	1	00	00	5	00	00
III	23	0	14	00	4	08	00
IV	38	0	12	00	4	00	00
Garden tract							
III	3	0	14	00	4	08	00
IV	7	0	12	00	4	00	00
V	10	0	10	00	3	08	00
Garden tract							
VI	1	0	12	00	4	00	00
V	7	0	10	00	3	08	00
VI	5	0	12	00	3	00	00

The II Revision Settlement took place in 1941 and the entire tract was divided into five groups. The following table gives the number of villages in each group and the standard rates for rice crop and dry crop.

Group	No. of villages	Standard rate					
		Dry crop			Standard rate		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	25	0	12	00	5	08	00
II Rice tract	47	0	08	00	4	08	00
Garden tract	68	0	08	00	4	08	00
III Rice tract	31	0	08	00	4	08	00
Garden tract	62	0	08	00	3	08	00
IV Garden tract	20	0	08	00	3	00	00
V Garden tract	13	0	08	00	2	08	00
Total	266						

Ankola Taluk: The lands in Ankola taluk were resettled in 1915-16 having 92 villages. The following table gives the group-wise number of villages and the maximum rate for dry, rice and garden crops.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates								
		Dry crops			Rice			Garden		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	30	0	12	00	8	00	00	10	00	00
					6	08	00	12	00	00
II	10	0	12	00	7	00	00	10	00	00
					6	00	00	12	00	00
III	9	0	12	00	6	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
IV	11	0	12	00	5	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
V	7	0	12	00	4	00	00	8	00	00
								10	00	00
VI	25	0	12	00	3	00	00	8	00	00
Total	92							10	00	00
								10	00	00
								12	00	00

Honavar taluk (including Bhatkal Petha): The settlement of Honavar taluk took place in 1915-16 for 159 villages. The table below gives the groups, number of villages in each group and the maximum rates prescribed.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates								
		Dry crops			Rice			Garden		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	45	0	12	00	8	00	00	10	00	00
					6	08	00	12	00	00
II	31	0	12	00	7	00	00	10	00	00
					6	00	00	12	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III	21	0	12	00	6	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
IV	22	0	12	00	5	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
V	25	0	12	00	4	00	00	8	00	00
								10	00	00
VI	15	0	12	00	3	00	00	8	00	00
Total	159							10	00	00

C-Coconut, S-Supari (arecanut).

Sirsi Taluk: There were two Revision Settlements in Sirsi taluk with 265 villages in the first instance in 1914-15 and 5 villages in 1915-16. The number of villages in each group with the maximum rates are detailed below.

Group	No. of villages	Year	Maximum rates								
			Dry crops			Rice crops			Garden		
			Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	70	1914-15	1	00	00	5	00	00	C 12	00	00
									14	00	00
II	18	"	1	00	00	4	12	00	14	00	00
III	97	"	0	14	00	4	08	00	12	00	00
									14	00	00
IV	58	"	0	12	00	4	00	00	14	00	00
V	17	"	0	10	00	3	08	00	13	00	00
									14	00	00
VI	5	1915-16	0	12	00	3	00	00	10	00	00
Total	265								12	00	00

Karwar Taluk: The Revision Settlement of Karwar took place in two stages in 1909-10 and 1912-13. The number of villages in each group and the maximum rates are detailed below.

Group	No. of villages	Year	Maximum rates								
			Dry crops			Rice			Garden		
			Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
VII	21	1909-10	0	10	00	4	08	00	4	00	00
VIII	66	"	0	08	00	4	00	00	4	00	00
									14	00	00
IX	33	"	0	08	00	3	08	00	8	00	00
									14	00	00
I	21	1912-13	0	12	00	6	08	00	9	00	00
						P 1	15	00			
II	19	"	0	12	00	6	00	00	9	00	00
						1	13	00			
III	5	"	0	10	00	5	00	00	8	00	00
						1	8	00			
IV	9	"	0	10	00	3	08	00	8	00	00
V	7	"	0	10	00	4	08	00	8	00	00
Total	181										

P-Patasthal.

Kumta taluk: The revision settlement of Kumta taluk took place in 1915-16. The following table gives the groups, number of villages in each group and the maximum rates for dry crops, rice and garden crops.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates								
		Dry crops			Rice			Garden		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	50+1 village in part	0	12	00	8	00	00	C 10	00	00
								S 12	00	00
II	21	0	12	00	7	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
III	11+3 villages in part	0	12	00	6	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
IV	7+2 villages in part	0	12	00	5	00	00	10	00	00
								12	00	00
V	17	0	12	00	4	00	00	8	00	00
								10	00	00
VI	17	0	12	00	3	00	00	8	00	00
Total	129							10	00	00

C-Coconut S-Supari (Arecanut)

Siddapur taluk: The Revision Settlement of 33 villages of Siddapur took place in 1899-1900. The table gives the number of villages in each group and the maximum rates.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates								
		Dry crops			Rice crops			Garden crops		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
II	3	1	00	00	4	12	00	14	00	00
III	19	0	14	00	4	08	00	14	00	00
IV	11	0	12	00	4	00	00	14	00	00
Total	33									

Yellapur taluk (including Mundgod Petha): The Yellapur taluk was resettled in 1896-97 and 1899-1900. The Mundgod Petha was resettled in three batches in 1880-81, 1896-97 and 1899-1900. The following table gives the group-wise number of villages and maximum rates.

Group	No. of villages	Year	Maximum rates								
			Dry crops			Rice			Garden		
			Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
Mundgod Petha											
IV	1	1880-81	1	02	00	7	08	00		—	
IV	18	1889-90	0	12	00	4	00	00	14	00	00
I	18	1896-97	1	00	00	5	00	00	10	00	00
II	19	„	0	14	00	5	00	00	10	00	00
III	14	„	0	14	00	4	08	00	10	00	00
IV	16	„	0	14	00	4	00	00	10	00	00
Yellapur											
IV	50	1890-1900	0	12	00	4	00	00	14	00	00
I	15	„	1	00	00	5	00	00		—	
II	10	„	0	14	00	5	00	00	12	00	00
									14	00	00
III	17	1896-76	1	00	00	4	08	00		—	
IV	9	„	0	12	00	4	00	00	12	00	00
									14	00	00
V	27	„	0	10	00	4	08	00	14	00	00
VI	24	„	0	08	00	4	00	00	14	00	00
VII	6	„	0	08	00	3	08	00	14	00	00
Total 244											

Haliyal taluk: The Haliyal taluk had the II Revision Settlement in 1909-10 with 123 villages. The number of villages in each group, the maximum rates and the average rates are detailed below.

Group	No. of villages	Maximum rates								
		Dry crops			Rice			Garden		
		Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p
I	9	1	02	00	6	08	00			
II	14	1	00	00	6	00	00			
III	17	0	14	00	5	08	00			
IV	20	0	14	00	5	04	00			
V	31	0	14	00	5	00	00			
VI	17	0	14	00	4	08	00			
VII	7	0	10	00	4	08	00	4	00	00
VIII	8	0	08	00	4	00	00	4	00	00
								14	00	00
Total	123									

Revision Settlement of 1964

At the time of Reorganisation of States in 1956 it was found that different land revenue system were prevailing in different parts of the new State. The State Government appointed the then Deputy Commissioner of Settlement to formulate uniform principles and procedures of settlement which would meet most of the objections raised by the Taxation Enquiry Committee. He formulated his proposals of uniform system of assessment and his proposals were accepted by the Government. The revision settlement was carried out and enforced from 1965 with the new uniform pattern.

Principles of Assessment: A special feature of the new system of assessment of land revenue was the zone forms the unit of settlement operations. This unit comprises a taluk and a group of taluks or portion thereof one or more districts which is contiguous, and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principle crops grown in the area and soil characteristics. All lands falling within the respective zones in respect of the above mentioned factors were brought under different groups. 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.

While thus forming groups within the zone he has also to take into consideration the marketing facilities, communications, standard of husbandry, population and supply of labour, agricultural resources, variations in all the area of occupied and cultivated during the previous thirty years including the wages of the cultivator for his labour in cultivating the lands. The average yield of principle crops in each group is arrived at separately for dry, wet and garden and plantation crops. On the basis of this, the cash value per acre is calculated.

It was recommended by the Settlement Officer that the standard rate was not ordinarily to exceed 1/16 of the average gross yield of the principle 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 a reasonable time being allowed the reports and the objections together with the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner were forwarded to the Government through the Commissioner for Settlement for purposes of placing them before the legislature. The reports were considered at length by both the Houses of Legislature. The approved standard rate in respect of each of the zone together with modification were then notified in the *Karnataka Gazette* in December 1965.

After this there were various representations from the *malnad* districts in particular. One of the main points raised by them were that the rain-fed wet rates approved by the Government for the up-ghat taluks (*malnad*) were very high and did not reflect the true fertility of the soil and the productivity. The Government after making an objective assessment of the entire question came to the conclusion that there were some anomalies in the fixation of standard rates which required further examination. So a suitable amendment to the Karnataka Land Revenue Act was made which provided that the Government may order settlement operations during the currency of the settlement period. By this measure it became possible to reconsider the rates if necessary and to remedy all cases of faulty standard rates.

Zones and Groups: For purposes of settlement operations the entire Uttara Kannada district was brought under the zones, viz., K I, K II and K III. The K I Zone consisted of Ankola, Bhatkal,

Honavar, Karwar and Kumta taluks. The taluks of Supa, Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod came under K II zone. The K III zone consisted of Siddapur and Sirsi taluks.

Zone K I: This zone consisted of the coastal taluks of the district having a strip of land varying in width but every where narrow in proportion. This zone was divided into four groups. Group I consisted of 165 villages situated in the long coast of 144 km and some villages near the coast (Ankola 35, Bhatkal 30, Honavar 27, Karwar 26 and Kumta 47 villages). The group II contained 95 villages situated in the hinterland to the sea (Ankola 19, Honavar 30, Karwar 15 and Kumta 31 villages). The group III is a hilly and mountainous inland tract with much forest and deep valleys. It contained 68 villages plus one forest village (Ankola 10+1 FV, Bhatkal 16, Karwar 8, Honavar 12 and Kumta 12 villages). The group IV of the inland tract consisted of the remaining 103 villages including four forest villages (Ankola 21+2 FV, Bhatkal 16+1 FV, Honavar 14+1 FV, Karwar 12 and Kumta 12 villages).

Zone K II: The Zone II was divided into five groups for rice and dry crops and three groups for garden crops i.e., 1, 3 and 5. The Group I in Paddy lands consisted of 84 villages of Haliyal taluk adjoining Dharwad taluk. The Group II comprised of 63 villages of Mundgod taluk. Generally speaking the first two groups are almost similar in nature. In Group III 105 villages of Yellapur taluk were included. In Group IV it consisted of 48 villages of Supa taluk. The Group V consisted of 145 villages of which 20 villages were from Haliyal, 13 from Mundgod, 23 from Yellapur and 89 from Supa taluks. This group holds good even for dry crops also. Under the garden crops the first group consisted of 84 villages of Haliyal taluk and in Group III there were 105 villages of Yellapur taluk and group V consisted of 20 villages of Haliyal, 13 villages of Mundgod, 23 villages of Yellapur and 89 villages of Supa taluk. The principle garden crop in this tract is coconut and in some cases arecanut is also grown.

Zone K III: The K III zone is divided into three groups, Group I of the eastern tract consists of 90 village of Sirsi taluk and 67 villages of Siddapur taluk. The II group (central tract) consists of 106 in Sirsi taluk and 87 in Siddapur taluk. The group III (Western tract) comprises of 31 villages of Sirsi taluk and 47 villages of Siddapur taluk.

The revised standard rates worked out at four per cent of the cash value of the average yield of the principle crops which have been made applicable in the district are given hereunder

Zone No.	Group No.	Standard rates per acre (in Rs)		
		Dry land	Wet land	Garden land
		Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
K I	I	0.64	7.69 G 4.16	17.39
	II	0.64	7.00 G 4.16	14.85
	III	0.64	5.67 G 4.16	19.68
	IV	0.64	4.73 G 4.16	11.23
K II	I	1.72	0.87	10.76
	II	1.51	8.96	10.77
	III	1.45	7.82	24.51
	IV	1.52	6.52	10.76
	V	1.40	6.01	15.40
K III	I	1.45	9.40	30.43
	II	1.45	8.72	39.90
	III	1.45	7.19	33.09

* Garden.

Land Tenures

Land tenure means the manner in which land is held or cultivated. There were two classes of occupancy tenures called 1) old tenure and 2) new or restricted tenure. The object of the old tenure was to afford the greatest facilities for its conveyance from one party to another. The tenure is generally called *ryotwari*. The new tenure or restricted tenure originated in the year 1901 by amending the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. General condition of this tenure is that the occupancy rights are for a certain restricted period and the rights of occupancies should not be transferred without the previous sanction of the Collector. Leases of this type were granted chiefly to the wild tribes in the district. Though at present there is no

tenancy in any part of the State it is of interest to note the types of tenures that existed in the district prior to the abolition of the tenancy. It is said that before the introduction of survey settlement the holdings were entered in the Government accounts either as *muli* i.e., permanent or as *geni* i.e., rented. It is also said that originally all the cultivated lands in the district were held on *muli* and that each holder possessed a title deed in the shape of *mulpatta*. Under the British rule the waste lands were offered annually, to the highest bidder and that was called *sarkargeni*. This system was not found to work well and in 1807 the Madras Government sanctioned the alienation of these lands to persons who would cultivate and pay assessment as original holders. This alienation was carried out by means of permanent lease or *mulpatta*. In this way the *sarkargeni* was converted into *mulpatta*. In 1834 the Collector stated that those who paid the full assessment would be treated as permanent holders. Though the distinction between *geni* and *muli* ceased, in accounts they remained in tact.

The waste or deserted lands were called *kulnasht* or lands which had lost their occupant. Cultivable land which had never been cultivated before was called *rekhanasht*, a land which had lost the record of its assessment. It is given out for cultivation with or without *mulpattas* and entered in the accounts as *hosagame*. Almost every temple in the district had land attached to it and assessment was paid as if it was a private holding. In some parts of the district *shetsandis* or subordinate village officials were allowed a remission of assessment on land held by them in lieu of cash payments. In 1870 a descendant of the chief of Bilgi who got remission of assessment is of importance.

Though there are permanent land holders they were other types of tenures in the district particularly the *mulgeni* and the *chalgeni*. The *mulgenidars* were permanent lessees. These grants were always in writing. This right could be mortgaged and not sold. In some cases the rent was fixed in produce but in other cases it was cash.

Another sub-tenure of a permanent or quasi-permanent nature was *nadagi* or *ardeli*. This tenure applied only to garden lands and the rent payable was of the produce. The land holder bore the expenses of planting the trees while the tenant bore the expenses of rearing them. When full grown trees were given to a tenant, the tenure was called *sulgi* and the tenant received only 1/3 of the

produce for his labour. Another type of tenure was the tenure at will or *chalgeni*. The *chalgenidar* was either under a *mulgenidar* or a landlord or government. The occupancy was generally for one year and the tenant held a written lease. Among other assessment determined on land was that on *kumri*. It was only a temporary privilege but on some works there was entry of *kumri* assessment which was often called *sist* on account of *kumri-korlayu*, a tax on *kumri* cultivation. Before 1822-23 the revenue from *kumri* was entered in the accounts under the head of *mohtarpha* or village taxes. In some places it was fixed at so much for a couple, and so much for an individual. There was a slight difference between the Government *kumri* cess, *sarkari kumri korlayu* and the *kumri* cess paid by regular holders where the Government cess was levied direct from the *kumri* cutters while *vargadar kumri* cess was recovered by them from the *kumri*-cutters and paid to the Government. In 1860 Government entirely forbade *kumri* in holdings.

Prior to 1939 there was no law in the erstwhile Bombay Province regulating the relation between landlords and tenants except Section 83 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. In 1939 a Tenancy Act was passed (Bombay Tenancy Act of 1939) to provide protection to tenants. It was only after this Act the tenants got fixity of tenure, protection from rack renting and from eviction and rights to have sites and trees. The Act introduced a new concept, "the protected tenant" and checked his eviction. If a tenant had held the land continuously for not less than six years preceding 1st January 1938, he became a tenant and also no lease could be for less than ten years. In 1946, this Act was amended to provide that the rate of rent was not to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the crop in irrigated lands and $\frac{1}{3}$ in the case of others, and every lease subsisted on the appointed day was to be deemed to be for ten years. To remedy the defects in the legislation and to improve the position of the tenant, a comprehensive legislation called the Bombay Tenancy and Legislation Act 1948 was passed. It provided security of tenure, commutation of crop share into cash and abolition of various cesses of an obnoxious nature. The act recognised three categories of tenants viz., 1) permanent tenants, 2) protected tenants, 3) ordinary tenants for ten years. The maximum rate of rent fixed by the Act was $\frac{1}{4}$ for irrigated lands and $\frac{1}{3}$ for non-irrigated lands. By a notification dated 17th October, 1952 the maximum rate of rent was reduced to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the crop whether irrigated or not. This act was amended in 1952. The amending act provided for a provision for the purchase of land by the tenant on payment of price in

instalments and restriction of the right of the landlord to evict the protected tenant. The amending act gave rise to a new concept called "agricultural holding". It meant 16 acres of dry land or 4 acres of irrigated land. But the concept was found impracticable. Therefore the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act 1955, was brought into force. The amending act defined the ceiling area and economic holding. An economic holding would be 16 acres of dry land or 8 acres of the seasonally irrigated paddy lands or 4 acres of perennially irrigated land and the ceiling area would be three times this. The distinction between the protected and ordinary tenant was removed. No person, either a owner or a tenant or both could hold the land in excess of the ceiling area. Maximum and minimum limits of rent were fixed. In addition the landlords rights to terminate the tenacy for personal cultivation was further restricted by the fact that a notice of termination should have been given before 31st December 1956 and in no case a tenancy could be terminated in such a manner as would leave with the tenant less than half the area leased to him. After the Reorganisation of States, on 11th March 1957 an Ordinance was issued suspending the operation of the provisions of the Bombay Act relating to resumption by landlords and purchase by tenants and also requiring that all surrenders should be registered in the Mamlatdar's office. This Ordinance was replaced by Act Number XIII of 1957. By virtue of suspension of the provisions the right of the landlord to resume land for personal cultivation as well as the provision whereby the tenant became the owner of the holding under certain circumstances were kept in abeyance.

According to the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Act No. I of 1974) all tenancies were abolished in the State and there would be no future tenancies except in the case of soldiers and seamen and court of wards. (See also section on Land Reforms).

Inams

Inam is a grant of land to certain individuals or institutions by the Government. *Inam* or 'Alienated' means transferring the ownership of land granted and this transfer gave the awardee the rights in respect of payment of land revenue only. The four categories of Inams that were in existence were: political, service, religious and personal *inams*. There were no *inams* in Uttara Kannada as they had been frozen by Haider and Tipu and they were never revived.

Land Administration

On 8th February 1800, the old Canara area was placed under the authority of the Board of Revenue and the Collector was made responsible for fixing the quantum of revenue demand. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Revenue Board, the Collector who was empowered to implement its directions asked for various regulations to keep account, issue of notices and the rest. An attempt was made to find out the extent of holding, the nature of crops raised and the details of tenure prevalent at the time. The Revenue Collectorate found that a great part of the land in Canara was held by private owners at a fixed rent. The survey showed that there were some *inam* land of different classes which were a legacy from the earlier rulers. The lands on *inam* tenures had not found an entry in public accounts. The old system of tenures like *mulgeni*, *chalgeni*, *nyayageni*, etc., was continued. In 1859 the administrative policy underwent a change when the police was separated from the revenue establishment, placing it on a new footing under a Special Officer of the Police directed by the Inspector General of Police. It was the sole duty of the revenue authorities to effect whatever reforms were needed to collect the land tax in an orderly manner. Small *tahsils* were amalgamated to suit administrative convenience and the revenue and magisterial duties of the Mamlatdars were enlarged. The old system of village service was also stabilised and this infused confidence among the agriculturists.

Encroachment on lands: In the Uttara Kannada district unauthorised occupation of lands to a considerable extent 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.

Land Revenue Accounts

After the village has been surveyed and settlement made, the Survey and Settlement Department prepares a Register called "The Settlement Register" showing the area and assessment of each survey number. Uncultivated area together with the name of the registered occupant of such survey number and also another register among others called *akarband* or 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 acre or assessment of each and the total assessment fixed on the entire survey number. On receipt of

the same, the Village Accountants are required to prepare *khetwar patrika* or register of lands which is a replica of *akarband* and Settlement Register.

On the basis of the *khetwar* register, the Village Accountant proceeds annually to record the actual state of all lands of the village. This is a very important revenue record as it contains all possible data relating to lands held, area, assessment, water rate, classification of soils, number of trees, nature of possession of the land, whether acquired by registered or unregistered document, by succession, partition, mortgage, liabilities, tenancy and details of crops grown, etc. It is thus a combined document furnishing details about record of rights, tenancy and crops. The original R T C is maintained by the Village Accountant and a duplicate copy is maintained by the taluk office.

The Khatha Register has to be opened on the 1st July. This is the basic record containing the entries with reference to the R T C, *khirdi* and receipt book and debit entries relating to the land holder with the liabilities to pay land revenue, upset price or conversion fine and other fines, etc. The Village Accountant has to acknowledge all the amounts realised by him in the receipt book in the authorised form. Thus, the Village Accountant has to prepare a monthly demand, collection and balance statement in the prescribed form and submit it to the Taluk Office on the 1st of every month. The Register of Demand and Collections (R D C) for land revenue, miscellaneous revenue or cesses, etc., has to be closed at the end of the year on 30th June and on the basis of this Register, the Annual Accounts of the village under each item of revenue should be finalised.

Annual Accounts

After the completion of the collection during the revenue year ending 30th June of every year, annual accounts (*saljade*) of the said year, in respect of each village for each head of account will be prepared. The collections of the whole year under all heads will be reconciled along with Taluk Office ledger. The Day Book (*khirdi*) maintained by the Village Accountant for each village will correspond with the entries made in the ledger of the taluk office. The Government dues to be recovered in a village as shown in the abstract in the ledger maintained in the taluk office and the actual collections made by the Village Accountant and reconciled by him with the taluk

ledger striking a balance of outstanding due constitute the Annual Accounts for the year in question.

Jamabandi

The practice of conducting Jamabandi was in vogue in the district from very early times. The Jamabandi or annual settlement comprises a detailed scrutiny of the village and taluk registers and accounts with the object of over-hauling the village accounts and ascertaining whether all items of revenue including the demand for settled villages have been properly determined and brought to account and whether the statistics prescribed for economic and administrative purposes have been correctly compiled, thus giving the Village Accountants an opportunity to rectify omissions and defects and reconcile discrepancies. The Jamabandi also affords an opportunity to see whether the Village Accountants have been during the revenue year doing all that is expected of them. Jamabandi is of two kinds 1) Dittam Jamabandi 2) Huzur Jamabandi.

Dittam Jamabandi

Dittam Jamabandi is conducted by the Tahsildar soon after the Annual Accounts (*saljade*) of village are completed by the Village Accountant as on 1st July of the year. It constitutes a preliminary test of village accounts before the Huzur Jamabandi is taken up by the Huzur Jamabandi Officer. It is the reconciliation of the accounts where the demand, collection, and balance of the preceding year is thoroughly scrutinized and annual statements are prepared after a detailed scrutiny of registers and accounts of village and taluks, covering all possible aspects of the revenue management including crop particulars written by the Village Accountant. The Tahsildar also looks into other matters of socio-economic programmes in addition to all aspects of land and revenue matters.

Huzur Jamabandi

The annual Jamabandi settlement is the most important revenue work conducted by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Assistant Commissioner or any other officer appointed as such between October to December to verify and settle the village accounts of the previous year and to determine the Land Revenue and other dues for the current revenue year. Thus, it is more or less an audit of previous year's account and partly an inspection to see whether the accounts of the current year are up-to-date. The ryots should be apprised of

the date of Jamabandi, so that they can avail themselves of this opportunity to make representations if any to the Jamabandi Officer who can dispose of the cases and redress the grievances of the public then and there.

Apart from examination of village accounts, the Jamabandi Officer also attends to the following revenue matters, socio-economic programmes and other development work stipulated by the government.

Realisation of Land Revenue and other Demands

Every holder of the land was liable to pay Land Revenue in all the areas throughout Karnataka even before integration and continues to do so with the enactment of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. There was uniformity in the State before integration as regards either the number of instalments allowed for payment of land revenue or the dates before which land revenue had to be paid. In the district of Uttara Kannada, separate dates were fixed for recovery of assessment on lands grown. Two instalments were allowed in each case. The due dates in Uttara Kannada were February 15 and March 15 each year (before 1964). With the enactment of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act in 1964, the collection of land revenue and other miscellaneous dues commences from 1st of January and concludes on 30th of June every year. This period is also called *kist* period or the collection season. Land Revenue is payable in four equal instalments in the months of January, February, March and April of each year and it should be paid by 20th of each such month. A statement of account certified by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Assistant Commissioner at the time of Huzur Jamabandi shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrears of land revenue of its amount and of the persons who is the defaulter.

The process of recovery begins with the issue of demand notice by the Village Accountant during the month of January of each year. A sum of Re one will be recovered from the defaulter as the cost of the demand notice as process fee, and if the amount due is not realised within seven days after service of the Demand Notice, the Village Accountant should report to the Tahsildar and obtain orders and destrain the defaulters moveable property as prescribed in the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966. Then, the Revenue Inspector will sell the property after giving wide publicity for such sale. The legal sanctions available for recovery of land revenue were practically

the same throughout the State even before integration, and the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879 was applicable in the district.

The following table gives the Demand, Collection and Balance of Revenue in the district from 1978-79 to 1982-83.

Year	Demand	Collection	(in rupees)
			Balance
1978-79	17,65,346	17,23,692	41,654
1979-80	16,15,782	15,93,444	33,338
1980-81	12,59,484	11,41,800	1,17,684
1981-82	13,27,028	12,95,843	31,185
1982-83	11,89,307	11,33,785	55,522

Patta Books

Patta is a raiyat's receipt book and is kept with him after getting the entries made regarding payment of land revenue and other dues. The book furnishes the details of the land held by him. The Village Accountant makes entries in the Patta Book of all registered transactions as per intimation slips received from the Sub-Registrars, loans due to Government and also entries regarding the lands mortgaged to Banks, Co-operative Societies or Land Development Banks, etc. The R R Sheristadar will verify the entries made by the Village Accountant in *pattas* with reference to the Mutation Register and shall affix his signature and stamp. Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildars should examine these *pattas* by comparison with ledger, and the oral statements of the raiyats during their tours and should be initialled by them.

Remissions

There were no specific rules for suspensions and remissions prior to the introduction of settlement by the British except when the royalty or the administration was convinced about failure of crops and the ryots' inability to pay. Under the British, it was considered unnecessary to provide for relief when crops fail or the yield is low. But, on the recommendation of the Famine Commission in 1901, some provision was made for suspension of remission by an order of the Bombay Government in 1907. The grant of remission depended on the character of the three seasons following that in which the assessment had been suspended. Accordingly, remissions of

suspended assessments in excess of two years revenue was ordinarily remitted by the Collector in certain proportions prescribed under Land Revenue Rules. When there was a partial or total failure or destruction of the crops, throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, the relief was by way of suspension (*tahkub*) in the first instance. The full amount of land revenue was suspended when the estimated yield was less than 4 annas (25%) and only half the land revenue was suspended when the estimated yield was 4 annas or more but less than 6 annas (37½%). No relief was given when the estimated yield was 6 annas or more. The normal crop was valued at 12 annas (75%). The suspended amount was remitted when there were successive bad seasons after the suspension of land revenue. The suspended arrears were collected in full when in one of the three succeeding years the crops were good and valued at 11 annas and over and half the suspended amount was collected in such of the three succeeding years in which the yield was eight annas or more but under 11 annas. No collection of suspended amount of previous years was made in a season for which the estimated yield was less than eight annas.

Remission Rules of 1966

As per the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966 when the Deputy Commissioner has ascertained by enquiries that owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, he shall cause crop cutting experiments to be conducted in all the areas in such tract in order to determine the average crop-wise yield per acre. The Tahsildar shall conduct crop cutting experiments in at least 5% of the villages in the tract. 1) If the average crop-wise yield is less than 25%, there shall be full remission of land revenue. 2) If the average crop-wise yield is twenty five per cent and more, there shall be no remission of land revenue. When the collection of land revenue has been suspended for a specified period and it cannot be collected in the succeeding year on account of the average crop-wise yield being 37% and not less than 25%, the payment of such land revenue shall be remitted in the third year. The suspended land revenue which cannot be remitted in accordance with Sub-Rule shall be remitted in the fourth year. The Karnataka Government in its order dated 3rd of October, 1977 exempted the land holdings of upto two hectares of rain-fed dry lands from payment of land revenue charging a nominal fee of rupee one towards maintenance of record of rights. In October 18th 1980,

exemption from payments of land revenue was extended to the holdings of four hectares of rain-fed dry lands or its equivalent of rain-fed wet land under Land Reforms Act.

Land Reforms

There was a persistent demand for examining afresh the tenancy problems in detail and for adoption of a uniform measure throughout Karnataka. Therefore, a Committee called the Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee was appointed on 10th May 1957, under the Chairmanship of B.D. Jatti and it submitted its report in 1958. The Government then introduced a bill called the Karnataka Land Reforms Bill, 1958, in the Karnataka Legislature. After a general discussion, the Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the houses consisting of 46 members. The Joint Select Committee examined all the provisions of the bill and submitted its report on 25th March 1961. The Bill was adopted with certain changes by the State Legislature in November 1961 and it received the assent of the President of India in March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, the 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. Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise had expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10th September 1957, but also who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, were entitled for restoration of possession. 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. The Land Reforms Act, was further amended in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972 and 1974. Several highly important provisions were made by the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1973 (Karnataka Act I of 1974).

Radical Measures: 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 has also enabled agricultural labourers and landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others to own land. Besides reducing the ceiling limit of the land to be held by each family, the Act has reduced

the size of the family by redefining the term family to include a person, his or her spouse and their minor sons or unmarried daughters. Persons with an annul income exceeding Rs 12,000 from non-agricultural sources, companies, associations and co-operative societies were barred from acquiring lands in future except under specified conditions.

Abolition of Tenancy: There will be no future tenancies except in the case of soldiers and seamen and they are eligible to resume land if the tenant commits defaults. The Land Reforms Act applies only to agricultural land and does not apply to land classified as non-agricultural as defined therein. The law permits to hold land only to those, who are carrying personal cultivation. To cultivate personally means to cultivate on one's own account, by one's own labour and paying the wages in cash or kind but not by crop sharing and supervision. If any person gives out land on lease in contravention of the law, he stands to lose the land by forfeiture to Government without any compensation. The resumption of land by the landlord has been completely eliminated.

Land Tribunals: The 1974 Act declared that every piece of land which was subjected to a lease as on 1-3-1974 stands vested in the Government. Those who had taken the land on lease had to make applications to obtain occupancy rights on the land before the Land Tribunal. On each application, the Tribunal was to decide firstly, whether the land was 'tenanted' as defined by the law and for that reason vested in the Government and secondly, whether the applicant was eligible to be given occupancy rights.

The last date for filing applications before the Tribunal was originally 31-12-1974 and it was extended upto 30-6-1979. The Tribunals were given power to entertain applications given thereafter duly condoning the delay. The tenant was exempted from paying the stamp duty on the application and affidavit filed by him. Cases are decided by majority vote and the quorum is a minimum of three but there will be no quorum without the chairman. The law declared that the order of the Tribunal was final and that no legal practitioner was allowed to appear in any of the Tribunal's proceedings. Its decision is neither subject to prior approval of any higher authority nor appealable. If any party is aggrieved with the Tribunal's order, all that he can do is to approach the High Court and not any lower civil courts. For the convenience of the intending applicants,

one Tribunal has been constituted for every taluk. This highly decentralised deployment of final authority is a special feature of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act. The Tribunal is formally a quasi-judicial body empowered to conduct a summary enquiry as defined in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act. It takes up the hearing of each application after individual notices and public notices have been duly issued to the concerned village.

Special Powers: As per the Acts amended in 1975, the Tribunal has been given special powers to pass interlocutory orders. Thereby the Tribunal is enabled without prejudice to its final decision to ensure that the interim landlord will not be able to chase away the tenant from the land. There is an unusual provision in the Act under which the State Government is empowered to provide legal assistance to persons whose pecuniary circumstances warrant the assistance. The Government, has also set up a legal aid cell in the Secretariat to help the tenants all over the State who may be in need of legal assistance. In a special Section of the Act (according to an enactment of 1979), any agricultural labourer residing in a dwelling house on a land not belonging to him is eligible to apply to the Tribunal for ownership of that dwelling and the appurtenant site area (limited to 1/20th of an acre). If the Tribunal decides in his favour, the ownership right is given to him on payment of a premium which is determined in the same case as in the case of tenants.

Rent Fixation: Under the 1974 Act, rent is equal to 10 times the land revenue plus the water rate if any payable on the land. For lands taking water from Government source for two paddy crops per year, the maximum rate will not be more than Rs 16.50 per acre. For one paddy crop, the maximum would be Rs 11 per acre. For all other categories of irrigated land, the maximum would be Rs 5.05 per acre.

Payments to Landlords: For the extinguishment of the rights of the landlords, the law provides that a sum described as "amount payable" will be paid to the landlord as compensation. It is very different from the market value of the land. The amount payable to the landlord is a multiple of the net annual income from the land which, as has already been described, is the same as the annual rent. The multiple applicable to dry lands is 20 times, for irrigated lands, it is 15 times; that means 200 times and 150 times, of the land revenue inclusive of water rate if any, respectively

For structures standing on the land, if the landlord is responsible for it, the amount payable will be on the basis of valuation made by the appropriate technical official. Further, if fruit bearing trees have been raised, the land will be assessed as a garden land with reference to the particular tree standing on it, where the rate of assessment will be higher. The amount payable to the landlord subject to a maximum of Rs two lakhs is paid partly in cash as down payment of Rs 2,000 and partly in bonds, covering payment of amount in annual instalments over 20 year period with interest at 5½ per cent. To the landlords belonging to the vulnerable groups such as minors, widows, women who have never been married, persons who are subject to physical and mental disability and small farmers, the amount is paid in one lumpsum.

Payments of Premium: In return for the ownership rights given to the tenant he has to pay a premium. The premium is 20 times the annual income in the case of dry lands and 15 times the annual income in the case of irrigated lands and wet lands. The tenant is also responsible for payment, as part of the premium, the value of the structures for which compensation would be paid to the landlord.

The premium can be paid by the tenant in a lumpsum if he so wishes. Otherwise, it would be paid as down payment of Rs 2,000 supplemented by instalments fixed according to his option not exceeding 20 years and he is liable to pay interest at 5½ per cent on the outstanding balance. The law had made provisions by which the tenant is facilitated to obtain funds from the State Land Development Bank.

The Ceiling on Land-holding: The Karnataka Act did not confine only to tenancy matters but imposed an upper limit on the size of land holdings. One unit is one acre of land of the highest value. The ceiling limit applicable to each family consisting of five members or less in 10 such units. For every extra person in the family an extra two units are given subject to an upper limit of 20 units for any single family and the Act has clearly defined the family. Under the system adopted in 1974 Act, emphasis is on the aggregation of the holdings of individuals along with their share in joint holdings before determining the surplus land owned by each family as defined. The object of the system is to obviate the effects of the practice of holding the family's property in the names of its different members young and old. Another object is to ensure that shares in the joint family property does not escape the ceiling.

Classification of land for imposing the ceiling limit lands are simply described with reference to the source of irrigation facilities and all lands are placed in just three categories viz., those cultivated with water from a Government source, those cultivated with rain water, and dry lands. Any one possessing more land than 10 acres of the first kind, 20 acres of the second kind or 40 acres of dry land is placed under a duty to file a complete declaration failing which the land may be forfeited by Government or he may be convicted and a fine of Rs 500 may also be imposed. The law gave time till 31-12-1974 to file declarations.

For the lands so taken over to Government, compensation is calculated in exactly the same manner as in the case of tenanted land. This surplus land is distributed 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 in 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 scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Plantations and Other Special cases: The 1974 Act had made liberal provisions in certain cases of a special nature. All Government lands are exempt from the provisions of the Act except the payment of rent. Exemption is also given to the lands where plantation crops i.e., cardamom, cocoa, coffee, pepper, rubber and tea are grown, the exemption given to these plantation lands relate only to the bar against holding in excess of ceiling limits. These lands have not been saved from the other provisions of the Act like filing of declarations, ownership and abolition of tenancies.

Water Rates

Water rate is treated as a service charge for water supplied or used for irrigation of lands. Government provides new irrigation facilities or augments irrigable capacities of old works on lands after its revision. It levies an annual rate called water rate on the land so irrigated. In Bombay Karnataka area, water rate was levied and collected by the Collector under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and also under the provisions of the Bombay Irrigation Act 1879. Bombay Government had framed rules called the Bombay Canal rules 1934 for Regulation of water supply and levy of water rates. However, water rate was not levied and

covered in Uttara Kannada District before coming into force of the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rates) Act, 1957.

But wet assessment under the new management is levied only on rain-fed wet lands not deriving the advantage of water from any Governmental irrigational source. Lands coming under the 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. Water rate however is not included under Land Revenue assessment under the new settlement. Rules relating to water rates issued in 1965 are expected to cover the cost of the maintenance of the irrigation project and if possible reimburse to the Government debt charges and overhead expenses. The rules of water rates were given effect to from 1966 with an enhanced water rate of 33½ per cent. The Government appointed a committee to review the entire issue of water rates and it was recommended that the water rates might be scaled down and levying of maintenance charges to be discontinued. The Government issued orders accordingly and subsequently, it had to reconsider in view of the heavy charges incurred on irrigation projects. And so, the maintenance cess was restored according to the irrigation act, which was amended from time to time. The amendments were issued in 1972, 1976, 1979, 1980 and 1981. The rates fixed during these periods were as follows.

In respect of water supplied or made available or used from any lift irrigation work owned and mentioned by Government for irrigation of any land, water rates shall be levied at three times the rate prescribed in 1979 for sugarcane or paddy, twice crops other than paddy and sugarcane. As per the Government Notification of January, 1981, the water rates for various crops have been revised as detailed below, and are in force for the present (in rupees per acre: Sugarcane (12 months) 150, sugarcane (13 to 18 months) 225. In Malnad areas with 1,250 mm rainfall for paddy 32, In other areas for paddy 48, wheat 24, jowar 24, groundnut 24, cotton 48, maize, ragi, navane, saje, greengram, sweet potato, tobacco, coriander 24, pulses 18, manurial crops 9 and garden crops 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 the Government, Tungabhadra Board or Taluk Development Board.

Promotional Water Rates: 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 land, 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.

OTHER TAXES

With more than 70% of the total population deriving their livelihood from agriculture and allied occupation, land revenue accounted for the bulk of the revenue till the thirties of this century, the other important source of revenue being Excise and Forests. During the last fifty years, however, new sources of revenue have also been exploited. Stamp duty and registration fee became a source to be reckoned with. Taxes on commodities and specifically sales tax are found to be an increasing and most important source of revenue. Service taxes introduced recently in the district have opened a new and widening horizon. Electricity duty came to be levied in 1951 and tax on passengers in 1961. Modifications in the rate structure have also raised their proportions.

State Excise

The Excise Department is one of the major revenue earning departments of the State Government in the district. It exercises control over the distilleries, breweries, bonded warehouses, pharmaceutical units, etc., pertaining to the production, manufacture, possession, import and export, transport, purchase and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs. It also levies excise duty on various leviable articles as per the Karnataka Excise Act 1965 and rules thereunder. It enforces the following Acts, enactments, rules and orders: 1) State Acts: a) The Karnataka Excise Act, 1965, b) The Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1951 and c) The Rules framed under the above Acts. 2) Central Acts: a) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act, 1955, b) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, c) The Opium Act, 1978, d) Ethyle Alcohol (Pre-Control Order, 1971), e) The Molasses Control Orders and f) The Rules under the above Act.

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is also *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner for Excise and carries out certain duties as per the provisions of the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965 and Rules thereunder. The Superintendent of Excise at the district assists the Deputy

Statement showing the taluk-wise cases disposed by the Land Tribunals in the district

Particulars	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No of cases admitted to the Land Tribunal	10,967	9,891	3,538	19,063	15,473	18,147	1,473	8,594	8,410	1,681	1,739
No. of cases settled in favour of:											
a) tenants	9,269	7,762	2,376	15,925	12,511	15,452	887	7,495	6,562	998	1,332
b) landlords	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	400
c) rejected	1,698	2,129	802	3,188	2,941	2,670	459	1,053	1,848	683	400
d) undecided	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases referred to High Court by:											
a) Land Tribunal	—	1,421	3	482	—	219	111	—	316	2	2
b) Tenants	—	42	20	13	187	384	33	21	365	2	49
c) Landlords	267	—	157	469	194	72	20	40	—	79	18
No. of cases pending at High Court	180	100	180	88	87	67	16	42	245	19	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total area of land allotted to tenants (in acres)	17,396	12,981	19,828	22,269	15,258	18,023	5,258	20,255	26,776	2,988	7,229
Land allotted to : SCs	194-32	—	—	232	38-10	119-25	213-3	—	1-10	—	1-17
STs	—	—	—	—	11 1/2	8	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus land available for distribution	53-7	—	167-26	—	—	24-5	19-37	—	85-5	17-30	2-10
No. of SCs & STs as recipients of surplus land	—	—	24	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1

Commissioner in day-to-day administration and enforcement matters. The Excise Revenue collected in Uttara Kannada District during 1978-79 was Rs 1,48,64,139-61, 1979-80 Rs 1,67,60,379-23, 1980-81 Rs 1,95,72,557-43 and 1981-82 Rs 2,65,70,676-42.

The following table gives the revenue realised in the district for the year from 1981-82 to 1984-85.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)			
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Duty on Arrack	29.41	29.69	37.88	44.61
Price on Arrack	21.26	20.98	21.54	24.79
Arrack shop rental	198.92	230.46	227.98	249.18
Toddy shop rental	5.33	6.33	7.44	7.89
Tree tax	0.28	0.05	—	—
Beer Duty	1.85	2.35	3.74	4.87
Beer licence fees	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.04
Licence fee on foreign liquor	4.65	5.44	8.21	8.89
Duty on Indian made foreign liquor	3.37	3.55	4.85	6.61
Rectified spirit	0.03	0.20	0.02	0.06
Licence fee on medicated wines	0.1	0.01	—	—
Denatured spirit	0.008	0.002	0.01	0.01
Service and services fees	0.004	—	—	—
Fines and confiscations	0.10	0.17	0.18	0.16
Recovery of over-payments	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.008
Interest on arrears of revenue	0.25	0.34	2.01	2.01
Other receipts	—	—	0.01	0.03
Total	265.65	299.71	314.06	349.13

Stamps and Registration

The district registration office was originally established in the year 1864 at Honavar and was subsequently shifted to Karwar. After Registration, the Deputy Commissioner who is the *ex-officio* District Registrar has been entrusted with the task of registration of documents and collection of registration fee and he is responsible to the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore, for all such acts. There are five sub-registry

offices in Uttara Kannada District which are also administered by the District Registrar. The five offices are located at Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Sirsi and Haliyal. The main function of the Registration Department is to register the documents relating to the immoveable properties in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar and maintain its records. The particulars pertaining to registration in the district for some recent years are as follows.

Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Number of registrations	3,712	4,461	5,616	4,933
Immoveable property :				
a) Compulsory	3,213	3,909	4,971	4,716
b) Optional	1	—	—	—
Moveable property	199	148	240	161
Wills and authorities to adopt	299	404	405	457
Aggregate value of registered documents (in Rs)	1,99,54,786	2,43,55,063	3,25,77,776	3,75,51,935
Total receipts (in Rs)	2,26,896	2,69,245	2,99,083	3,10,258
Total expenditure (in Rs)	1,29,115	1,53,272	2,05,036	2,75,291

Commercial Taxes

The Commercial Tax Department was established in 1948 as a department dealing with Sales Tax and Income Tax. With the constitution of the Indian Republic, the levy of Income tax a Central subject in 1951. After the States Reorganisation in 1956, the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 was made applicable to this district also and administered by the Department from 1-10-1957. The Commercial Tax Department which is a major revenue earner for the Government ensures that the revenue due to the Government is properly assessed and collected by administering the various commercial laws in the district viz. 1) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957, 2) Central Sales Tax Act 1956, 3) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act 1958, 4) Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958, 5) Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Calling and Employment Act 1976, 6) Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodgings) Act 1979 and 7) Karnataka Tax on Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use of Sale Therein Act

1979. It is also the authority for registering the dealers under the KST., CST and Entry Act for the purpose of Sales Tax, Entry Tax collection. Under the Entertainment Tax, the Department affixes the entertainment tax seal on tickets and exercises power for surprise checks of admission tickets issued by cinema houses. Profession tax officers ensure tax collection from self-employed and employees. The A I T O assess the Agricultural I T of assesseees under the Act.

Sales Tax : Among all the revenues of the Department, 90% of the total revenue comes from Sales Tax. A system of composite single point and multi-point Sales Tax is in vogue. A single point levy is imposed at only one stage. The rate of single point tax ranges from 1% to 40%. About 178 goods out of 293 main goods are brought under single point which contributes about 80% Sales Tax revenue while others are subjected to multi-point levy i.e., Tax that is levied at every stage at which it passes through the hands of a dealer liable to tax. Majority of goods of common usage attract a Sales tax rates of 4% and semi-luxury goods are subjected to tax at not more than 8%. The common expensive items like automobiles, radios, refrigerators, etc., are taxed at 15% and others between 8 to 15%. Liquors are taxed at 25%. These rates are subject to revision either upwards or downwards. There is a surcharge of 10% on Sales Tax and another 10% as Rural Development Cess.

The main objective of the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956 which came into force from 1-7-1957 is to enable the State Governments to raise additional revenues by levying tax on inter-state sales. The CST Act is a multi-point Act. The table hereunder gives the number of assesseees under KST and CST and also the revenue realised for the year 1978-79 to 1982-83.

Year	(Amount in lakhs)					Total
	No. of Assessments		Tax collected		Miscellaneous fine amount per annum	
	KST	CST	KST	CST		
1978-79	2,633	1,010	1.68	96	1.50	2.65
1979-80	1,564	453	1.56	61	1.83	2.20
1980-81	2,377	764	2.21	1.33	3.18	3.56
1981-82	3,204	874	2.93	1.76	8.86	4.77
1982-83	3,246	991	3.10	1.92	8.78	5.11

Entertainment Tax: The entertainment tax is levied according to the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958 on cinematograph shows only (it is levied on horse racing in some districts of the State). The levy consists of entertainment tax, surcharge and show tax. Entertainment tax ranges from 20 to 35% on the value of the admission ticket. Ninety per cent of the collection goes to the local bodies of the respective area and the balance being retained by the State Government. Surcharge amounts to 50 to 60% of the entertainment tax, the entire proceeds of which are being credited to the consolidated fund of the State. In addition, a show tax is also levied, the power of exemption of which was once the prerogative of the commercial tax office and the power now vests only with the Government.

The amount of revenue realised in the district under this head is follows:

Year	Entertainment tax	Additional tax	Show tax	Total
1978-79	8,19,665	2,65,198	85,263	11,70,126
1979-80	8,36,354	1,60,666	87,462	10,84,482
1980-81	9,27,430	3,78,919	1,00,348	14,06,697
1981-82	11,57,018	4,34,477	74,119	17,10,291
1982-83	12,39,329	1,31,059	3,51,509	17,21,897

The number of theatres were 1978-79 21, (9 semi-permanent) 1979-80 22 (10), 1980-81 25 (11), 1981-82-25 (11) and 1982-83 27 (11).

Profession Tax: Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employment Act 1976 came into force with effect from 1-4-1976. Under this Act, all salaried persons/wage earners whose basic salary per month is Rs 1,200 and above have to pay Profession Tax according to the existing slab rates. The employer deducts at source the Profession Tax while the self-employed persons have to register themselves and pay the tax according to declared incomes. The revenue realised from Profession Tax in the district during the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 is as follows, number of assessee are given in brackets: 1980-81 (3,845) Rs 20,29,934; 1981-82 (4,927) 26,69,090 and 1982-83 (4,899) 37,11,556.

Agricultural Income Tax: Agricultural Income Tax of 1957 provides for levy of income tax at slab rates on all agricultural income derived from land on which commercial crops (including seven plantation crops) are grown. In order to have equality in the levy of tax, lands were classified into two groups viz., lands which have facilities of assured irrigation from Government canals and tanks for growing two crops of paddy in a year and dry lands with no irrigation facility from the Government and are assessed for land revenue of less than fifty paise per acre under group I and lands which grow special crops come under group II. No tax is payable where the total agricultural income does not exceed Rs 8,000. The rates also vary from 12% to 65% for incomes exceeding Rs 8,000 in accordance with the slab system. The collection of agricultural income tax in the district is as follows, the number of assessee given in brackets: 1978-79 (805) Rs 2,89,810; 1979-80 (799) 3,24,168; 1980-81 (79) 5,06,98; 1981-82 (70) 50,461; and 1982-83 (74) 26,526.

Entry Tax: The State Government abolished the Octori levy which was the main source of income to the local bodies in the district and introduced the Entry Tax in its place. Commodities subjected to levy of Additional Excise Duty viz., textiles, tobacco and sugar were to pay *ad valorem* tax on entry to municipal areas for local consumption. The list of commodities included for levy however have been enlarged during 1982-83.

Revenue realised by way of entry tax in the district for the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 is given in the following table

Name of the office	(Amount in Rs)		
	Collection during the year		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Commercial tax officer, Karwar	43,428	1,61,795	5,12,832
Commercial tax officer, Kumta	40,376	1,33,504	3,47,485
Commercial tax officer, Sirsi	41,736	2,02,030	3,01,870
Assistant commercial tax officer, Karwar	596	1,841	9,398
Assistant commercial tax officer, Kumta	—	4,760	30,280
Assistant commercial tax officer, Sirsi	—	2,000	15,234
Total	1,26,136	5,05,930	12,18,097

Motor Vehicles Tax: The Motor Vehicles Tax is one of the major revenue earning source of the State Government. Motor Vehicle Tax is levied and collected on all motor vehicles. The main category of vehicles taxed are motor cycles, cars, goods vehicles, contract carriages, stage carriages, omni-buses, vehicles used for haulage and special categories like fire engines, etc. Commercial vehicles are taxed on the basis of their carrying capacity and non-commercial vehicles on their horse-power. Tax on goods vehicles is linked to the laden weight of the goods whereas the tax on passenger vehicles linked to their seating capacity. The revenue in the form of fees and taxes collected in the district for the years 1978-79 to 1982-83 is tabled below. (A Rural Development Cess of 10 per cent is being levied on the Motor Vehicle Tax since 1st April, 1984).

Year	Revenue Realised				
	(Amount in Rs)				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fees	3,25,600	3,10,500	4,98,600	4,83,753	5,78,462
Taxes	48,45,500	51,25,540	58,03,540	62,16,983	62,25,955
Total	51,71,100	54,36,040	63,02,140	67,00,737	68,04,418

Luxury Tax: Tax on Luxuries was introduced during the year 1979 and is imposed on hotels and lodging houses where accommodation is provided by way of business on monetary considerations. The lodging houses and hotels who charge tariff of Rs 30 per day per person or more have to collect luxury tax from the lodges at the prevalent slab rate. Till now there has been no levy in this district as rents charged are below Rs 30 per day.

Forest Development Tax: The levy of forest development tax is covered under the Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Ordinance 1975, which came into effect from 1975. Earlier, one such tax was levied and collected by the erstwhile Bombay Presidency prior to 1956. As per the Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1976 in the Karnataka Forest Act 1963, this levy has been introduced. It is levied at 5% in respect of forest produce like timber, firewood, grass, charcoal, eucalyptus, bamboo, reeds, cane, sandalwood and minor forest produce disposed off by the State Government by sale or otherwise. Subsequently,

this tax was enhanced to 8% in 1980 and to 12% during 1983. The yield from the above taxation is utilised for the development of forest by the Forest Department and the amount collected was Rs 1,65,25,325 in 1978-79, Rs 2,08,52,691 in 1979-80, Rs 2,15,60,473 in 1980-81 Rs 3,48,46,572 in 1981-82 and Rs 3,20,45,565 in 1982-83

Electricity Tax: The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act, 1959 which is in force from 1-7-1959 levies a tax on consumption of electrical energy for various classes of consumers which include domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, etc. Under the provisions of this Act, the consumer or the licensee shall pay to the Government on the units of energy consumed every month, a tax calculated at a specified rate and in the manner prescribed. The collections from Electricity, duty taxes, fees, etc., in the district of Uttara Kannada for the years from 1975-76 to 1981-82 are as follows. Rs 25.13 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs 28.88 lakhs in 1976-77, Rs 29.10 lakhs in 1977-78, Rs 31.70 lakhs in 1978-79, Rs 25.34 lakhs in 1979-80, Rs 34.12 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs 66.12 lakhs in 1981-82.

The income of the K E B for the year 1982-83 by way of consumption charges, duty and tax was Rs 9.79 crores. The taluk-wise break-up for the same year was, 1) Sirsi Rs 24,00,652, 2) Mundgod Rs 6,83,146, 3) Siddapur Rs 6,25,801, 4) Supa Rs 3,76,53,593, 5) Haliyal Rs 9,02,399, 6) Yellapur Rs 7,41,447, 7) Kumta Rs 15,40,814, 8) Bhatkal Rs 15,14,987, 9) Honavar Rs 17,78,922, 10) Ankola Rs 16,75,654, and 11) Karwar Rs 4,84,29,506.

Central Excise and Customs: Karwar is made purely a customs division under Customs Collectorate, Karnataka. The main function of the Karwar Customs Division is to collect import and export duties on the goods imported and exported through the ports of Uttara Kannada district and to combat and arrest smuggling activities. The Assistant Collector of Customs has overall control over Karwar Customs Division.

Previously Customs work was done under the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Further Acts viz., 1) The Inland Bonded Warehouse Act, 1896, 2) The Land Customs Act, 1924 and 3) Aircrafts Act 1934 were in force. Subsequently, these acts were consolidated and the Customs Act, 1962 was enacted in the year 1962 which also governs the customs work throughout India. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and COFEPOSA 1974 (Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act) are also enforced by the

department. Besides these, the Gold Control Act, 1968 is also being enforced by the Central Excise and Customs Officers stationed in their respective places. The levy of Central Excise duty started with motor spirit in the year 1917. The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 which came into force from 24-2-1944 was intended to consolidate and amend the law relating to Central duties of Excise and Salt. The Central Excise Duty now extends to nearly 150 commodities which accounts for nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Central Excise Revenue. The Customs Revenue from 1978-79 to 1982-83 is given below.

Category	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Export Duty	32,01,005	59,75,300	61,26,897	28,68,273	22,84,783
Import Duty	1,85,56,250	2,12,18,069	78,028	20,26,789	18,88,006
Miscellaneous	69,471	1,02,424	73,059	2,30,766	78,586

Income Tax: Income Tax in the district was being levied by the State Government till 1950. During 1950, Income Tax Administration and levying work was taken over by the Central Government. The Income Tax Act of 1961 Act No. XLIII of 1961 dated 13-9-1961 is in force. It is in force since 1-4-1962 and it provides for levy of taxes on income. There have been various amendments to this Act from time to time which are effective from various dates since the commencement of the Act. All taluks of Uttara Kannada district except Haliyal and Yellapur are under the jurisdiction of the Income Tax Officer, Karwar. Haliyal and Yellapur are administered by the Income Tax Officer, Dharwad and Hubli respectively. Further, the Income Tax Officer, Dharwad is having jurisdiction over all the Company and Trust cases of the entire district. The table below gives the number of assesseees and the revenue realised for the year 1979-80 to 1982-83.

Year	No. of Assesseees			(Amount in lakhs)	
	Salary cases	Business cases	Total	Amount collected	Fines collected
1979-80	380	3,220	3,600	64.38	2.07
1980-81	370	3,130	3,500	75.17	2.44
1981-82	350	3,023	3,373	84.44	2.17
1982-83	300	2,551	2,851	59.98	2.03

Gift Tax: The Gift Tax Act of 1958 which came into effect from 1-4-1958 is in force in the district. It provides for levy of taxes on gift made by individuals, Hindu undivided family or a person or an association or a body of persons whether incorporated or not. Amount collected in recent years, number of assesseees being given in brackets, is as follows: 1979-80 (21) 14,000, 1980-81 (29) 10,000, 1981-82 (23) 9,000 and 1982-83 (34) 18,000.

Wealth Tax: The Wealth Tax Act of 1957 which came into effect from 1-4-1957 is in force in the district. It provides for levy of taxes on wealth in the cases of individuals and Hindu undivided families. Various amendments have been made since the commencement of the Act. The number of assesseees given in brackets and the amount collected for the years for 1979-80 to 1982-83 are: (Rs in lakhs) 1979-80 (158) 1.20, 1980-81 (175) 1.42, 1981-82 (170) 1.54 and 1982-83 (170) 2.06.

Estate Duty: Estate Duty is the duty on property other than agricultural land levied and collected by the Income Tax Department. The Estate Duty Act 1953 (Act No. XXX of 1953) is in force. This Act came into force with effect from 15-10-1953. The object of this Act is to impose an estate duty on property passing or deemed to pass on death of a person. The Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Hubli is having jurisdiction over the entire district in the matter relating to estate duty.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Maintenance of law and order is the primary task of police administration. Prior to 1859, the Police work formed a part of the Revenue Administration. In 1859, the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department and the District Magistrate continued to be in overall charge.

Earlier Period: The village militia under the control of the village headman, the *gramabhojaka* of the Shatavahana-Kadamba times or the *gramani* or *urala* or *gauda* (*gramakuta*) of later times, maintained peace and detected criminals and booked them. Under Bijapur and the Marathas, the village headman was called Desai. Major law and order problems were tackled by the army stationed at forts or in towns under an officer called *adhikari*. For the unit *nadu*, there were *nadagaudas*. The village militia consisted of *totis* or *talaras* or *paikas* (footmen). Some of them were called *ugranis* as they were watchmen or keepers of State barns of *ugrana* when revenue was collected in kind and stored. Under the Madras Government till 1862, in addition to his revenue and police duties, the village headman was the head of the Village Council or Panchayat which decided petty civil disputes. The Bombay District Police Act of 1862 (Act VII) which was modelled on the Indian Police Act of 1861 (Central Act) came to regulate the police administration in the district. Under this Act, the Police administration was reconstituted defining the powers and functions of the Police Officers.

In 1881, there was one District Superintendent of Police in the district, with a staff of Police force of 662. There were two subordinate officers, 105 inferior subordinate officers and 555 foot constables. Of them, one officer and 12 men were gaurds at the

District Central and subsidiary jails, 4 officers and 75 men were engaged as guards over treasuries and lock-ups, 85 officers and 480 men were stationed in towns, Municipalities and Cantonments. The total cost of maintaining this force was Rs 1,12,047. These figures give one constable for every 5.9 sq miles and 636 people and a cost of Rs 29 per square mile. There was a yearly average of one offence for every 200 population. There was no regular village police. The revenue headman or patil as a rule performed the duties of a police patil, also assisted by Shetsandis and Ugranis. The Act 1890 continued to be in force until 1951, when a consolidated and comprehensive legislation known as Bombay Act of 1951 came into being.

The Inspector General of Police, Bombay State had to watch over the recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the Police Force. The District Superintendent of Police was in charge of the districts. In order to bring about uniformity in the State, the Police Act 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964) was adopted and was brought into force from 2nd April 1965. A Police Manual has been compiled in three volumes.

Law and Order Situation

In recent years, there have been a few minor agitation of workers engaged in various industries in the district and events of disturbances of public peace. A survey of major incidents in recent years is undertaken here. The workers of boat-building yard, Karwar abstained from their work and observed hunger strike during January to April 1973, for redressal of their grievances. The workers at Karwar, Belekeri and employees of Dandeli Mills observed strike in 1973 for the fulfilment of their demands. The College students of Karwar, Honavar, Kumta and Sirsi took processions from 24-9-1973 to 1-10-1973, against price rise of essential commodities. Some miscreants looted the shops, societies and caused damages. The Police resorted to lathi charge to disperse the mobs. The Police also opened fire on 28-9-1973 at Karwar to disperse the violent mobs, causing one death. There was a dispute between drivers, *hamals* and hotel owners over the rise in price of tea at Yellapur in December 1973. There was a clash on 12-8-1974 between the Navayats of Bhatkal and fishermen of Mavinkurve over transport of fish to outside places. A quarrel between a citizen and his associates with owner of a shop in Ankola in June 1974 gave rise to a clash. The associates damaged the articles in the shop. The shop keeper caused injuries to the citizen. The

Superintendent of Police formed a peace committee at Ankola and brought the situation under control.

On 24-1-1974, there was a teasing of a Lamani women by the Malabari workers in Amgaon and the matter was amicably settled, by the intervention of contractors. On 26-1-1974, the Malabarais assaulted one Lamani and trespassed into their hutments. Some Malabarais were arrested. In protest against this, the labourers started obstruction and intimidation to the willing workers. As a result of this, more Malabarais were arrested. Later the matter was amicably settled. During the year 1974, there were organised processions, meetings, relay hunger strikes by the workers of the Mysore Power Corporation, Amgaon. The fishermen objected the operating of mechanised boats along the sea coast of Bhatkal on 7-11-1975. About 25 persons were arrested. The boat owners were advised to operate elsewhere. During March and April 1975 the fishermen of Karwar, protested against the effluent water from the Caustic Soda Factory into Binaga bay. There was a hunger strike, which was called off after the assurance to safeguard the interest of fishermen.

There were clashes between two parties at Mundgod, disturbances at Murdeshwar, Honavar, Siddapur, Sirsi and Bhatkal in 1978. In the last place it was soon after the Assembly election. In 1979, there was a land grab agitation at Haliyal. The agitators trespassed on the forest land and cut down a large number of trees and damaged plantations. 'Bundh' was observed at Haliyal. The Police used teargas to disperse the mob, and finally opened fire, causing one death. The students of Government Polytechnic, Karwar boycotted the classes in August 1979 in protest against shortage of lecturers. The strike was called off on early postings.

The workers of West Coast Paper Mills were on indefinite strike in 1979 to press for their charter of demands. There was a lock-out in Dandeli Ferro-Alloys, Dandeli in 1979, as some workers were dismissed from service. The workers of Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Binaga were on relay hunger strike in 1979. After the conciliation meeting by the Joint Labour Commissioner, Belgaum, strikes were called off. 'Bundh' at Dandeli and Sirsi were observed on 18-8-1980 as per call of local Trade Unions in response to Karnataka Bundh. The Police managed to keep the situation under control. There were strikes of workers, of Kasarkod Tile factory and Caustic Soda Factory, Binaga in 1980. At Kumta, there was a strike on 28-7-1980

by the College students to protest against the Police action in Nargund and Navalgund and the students indulged in pelting stones and the police dispersed the mob by *lathi* charge. At Karwar, on 8-8-1980 the College students took out a procession, presented a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner, requesting for reduction of firewood rates, bus fares, etc. Some miscreants uprooted telephone poles and damaged street lights. Some students were arrested. In 1981, the workers in front of the factory of Bangurnagar, Dandeli were indulging in arson. Tear gas shells were used by the Police to disperse the crowd. There was strike of workers of a transport company of Dandeli during April to June 1982. There were also strikes of students of Polytechnic, Karwar, and College students of Sirsi in September 1982 and November 1982.

On 21-3-1983 Dandeli Ferro Alloys Workers agitated in connection with the lay-off due to power cut. On 24-3-1983 one worker who was to clean the *silo* suddenly collapsed. The other two workers who went to rescue him also collapsed. The workers assaulted the security officer and caused injuries to him. The workmen agreed to the *ex-gratia* relief decided by the Deputy Commissioner, Karwar. There were strikes of students of Colleges during 1983 at Sirsi, Dandeli, Karwar, Honavar and Kumta to fulfil the demands of the students.

Cognisable Crimes

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six different categories for purpose of investigation. The following table gives the number of crimes registered according to the above classification for some recent years.

Nature of crimes	Years				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Offences against State, public tranquility, safety and justice	158	126	176	154	139
Serious offences against persons	381	352	433	428	460
Serious offences against persons and property or against property	285	334	406	349	280
Minor offences against persons	237	209	224	219	199
Minor offences against property	557	496	505	354	355
Other offences not specified	51	159	160	154	156
Total	1,669	1,676	1,904	1,658	1,589

Grave Crimes

The number of grave crimes committed in the district from 1978 to 1983 was as follows :

Nature of crime	Number of cases during					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Murder	18	18	19	19	13	20
Dacoity	4	4	6	6	2	1
Robbery	4	2	7	10	5	4
House breaking and thefts	20	11	19	36	37	30
Ordinary thefts	7	17	26	25	15	8
Total	53	52	77	96	72	63

The motives of murders when analysed during these six years yield following figures : 1) Property dispute-10; 2) Murder for gain-9; 3) Sexual causes-21; 4) Sudden provocation-11; and 5) Other causes-56.

The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly registered during the year 1983 was 135 as against 150 in 1982, 171 in 1981.

Quinquennial averages

The figures given hereunder show the quinquennial yearly averages pertaining to various categories of crimes committed in the district during the periods from 1973 to 1977 and 1978 to 1982, of the latter period given in brackets : Cognisable crimes 1563.4 (1731.6), Rioting 94.2 (152.6), Murder 15.2 (17.4), Kidnapping and abduction 2.2 (3.0), Dacoity 4.4 (4.4), Robbery 10.2 (6.8), House breaking and thefts 295 (272), Cheating 15.6 (21.6) and Breach of trust 30.6 (21.4).

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 suicides reported were attributed mainly due to dejection in life or family quarrels and ailments. The table given in p. 661 shows the incidence of unnatural deaths during some recent years.

Category	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Accidental drowning	23	43	43	49	46	43
Suicidal drowning	5	30	10	19	20	17
Suicidal hanging	15	23	—	14	27	18
Snake bites	11	2	—	7	—	1
Attack by wild beasts	1	3	1	—	2	—
Burns	5	15	5	—	3	10
Electric shocks	—	—	—	2	—	3
Lightning	—	—	—	—	2	1
Motor accidents	41	44	35	34	25	40
Fall from height	4	4	—	—	—	5
Gunshot	—	1	2	4	—	—
Poisoning	16	15	—	11	18	19
Other cases	64	72	64	25	62	42
Total	185	252	160	165	205	199

Motor Vehicle Offences

The number of cases put up for trial in respect of the offences under the Motor Vehicles Act was as follows in recent years. (For other details see p. 506).

Category	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Over speeding	79	99	90	212	180	94
Driving without licence	221	275	27	—	127	—
Over-loading	291	201	91	307	—	102
Using of dazzling lights	56	45	35	12	15	38
Illicit taxies	14	10	37	—	36	70
Miscellaneous	2,810	3,280	3,352	2,452	5,034	4,262

Detection of Cognisable Crimes : Detection of crime 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	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Murder	77.7	50	68.4	47.3	53.8	7
Dacoity	75	—	33.3	33.3	50	—
Robbery	20	71.4	42.1	30	20	1.6
House breaking & theft	25.3	18.2	36.5	8.3	10.8	31.4
Ordinary theft	40.5	62.5	45.5	27.2	38.4	60.0

Investigation was refused under Section (157) 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 14 cases in 1983, 8 in 1982, 1 in 1981, 5 in 1980, 6 in 1979 and 1 in 1978, as the properties involved were unidentifiable and trivial in nature.

The position in regard to Sessions cases as at the end of 1983 was as follows: Number pending carried forward-3, Number committed to sessions-35, Total-38, Convicted-4, Acquitted-28 and Pending trial-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	
1978	7,25,230	1,78,393	36%
1979	8,92,684	5,67,355	64%
1980	8,74,882	3,19,084	28%
1981	11,54,747	3,26,824	28%
1982	9,59,458	2,22,854	23%
1983	19,61,353	2,43,508	23%

Disposal of Cases: The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the past few years was as follows

Particulars	During					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
No. of cases decided by courts	1,403	970	1,097	1,487	1,362	1,761
No. of cases which ended in conviction	509	638	681	656	656	523
No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge	677	332	416	871	706	941
No. of cases compounded	217	70	171	209	205	297
No. of cases otherwise disposed of	—	444	427	552	469	—
Percentage of convictions	36.2	65.7	62.07	44.1	48.1	29.6

The number of security cases put up in the district during 1983 was 82 under Section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code.

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 required to notify their residence to the police whenever they go out of the district. There were six such habitual offenders in the district in 1984. In order to have control over the criminal activities, frequent physical checks are conducted.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic: The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents of Police of Karwar, Sirsi and Dandeli subdivisions are the special officers for the purpose of dealing with offences under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, in the district. The following statement shows particulars of cases booked under the Act in the district during the recent years.

Year	Number of cases booked	Number of cases which ended in conviction	Number of cases acquitted
1978	34	34	—
1979	30	30	—
1980	9	7	2
1981	7	3	3
1982	20	13	1
1983	10	4	5

Forest Police Squad

There is one Special Forest Squad consisting of one Police Sub-Inspector, six Head constables and one driver with a jeep stationed at Dandeli. They are patrolling throughout the District and collecting information and conducting raids at various places. This squad is under the direct control of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal investigation Department (Forest), Bangalore. The following is the value of smuggled sandalwood traced during the last ten years: 1974 Rs 1,545, 1975 Rs 9,277, 1976 Rs 12,215, 1977 Rs 17,259, 1978 Rs 27,291, 1979 Rs 44,514, 1980 Rs 14,164, 1981 Rs 22,625, 1982 Rs 7,992 and 1983 Rs 9,723.

In 1984, two food checkpoints one at Majali and another at Anmod were functioning in the district.

Organisation of District Police

The Superintendent of Police, Karwar, 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 Director 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. He 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 the 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 three sub-divisions with headquarters at Karwar, Sirsi and Dandeli respectively. The Karwar Sub-division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and has two circles, viz., Karwar and Kumta. The Sirsi Sub-division is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, and it consists of two circles, namely Sirsi and Yellapur. The Dandeli Sub-division is having only one circle. The Circle Inspectors have to guide and supervise the work of Sub-Inspectors of Police who are in charge of Police Stations. 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 28 Sub-Inspectors in the district and the break-up of this number was as follows: In charge of police stations 19, Special Branch and Special Branch Tattihalli 2, District Scientific Aid 1, Crime 3, District Crime Record Bureau 1, Forest Squad, Dandeli 1 and Sea Petrol 1; total 28.

The police stations are located at the following places: Karwar Circle: Karwar Town, Karwar Rural, Chitakul, Ankola; Kumta Circle: Kumta, Gokarn, Honavar; Sirsi Circle: Bhatkal, Sirsi Town, Sirsi Rural, New Market Sirsi, Siddapur; Dandeli Circle: Dandeli, Haliyal, Ambikanagar, Ganeshgudi, Joida; and Yellapur

Circle: Yellapur, Mundgod. There are 17 police outposts in the district. A head constable is in charge of each of them.

At the end of 1983, the police force in the district was provided with 12 vans, 12 jeeps, six motor cycles, one car and one tempo.

Strength of Police Force: The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force including the District Armed Reserve, in 1983 was as follows: 1) Superintendent of Police 1, 2) Deputy Superintendents 3, 3) Circle Inspectors 5, 4) Sub-Inspectors 28+3, 5) Assistant Sub-Inspectors 10, 6) Head Constables 159 and 7) Constables 640.

Armed Reserve Police: 1) Inspector 1, 2) Sub-Inspectors 6, 3) Assistant Sub-Inspectors 10, 4) Head Constables 55 and 5) Constables 256.

Radio staff sanctioned: Sub-Inspectors 3, Assistant Sub-Inspectors 3, Head constables 18 and Police Constable 12. Telex messages are also transmitted from the District Wireless Control, Karwar. One woman Head Constable and two women Constables are at Karwar Town Police Station and two WPCs are at Sirsi Town Police Station.

Crime Record Bureau: There is a District Crime Record Bureau working under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police, Karwar. 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 District Special Branch is functioning under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police. It has one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, and six Head Constables. In addition, there are three Head Constables; one at Bhatkal has a jurisdiction over Bhatkal, Honavar and Kumta taluks, one at Sirsi has jurisdiction over Siddapur, Sirsi, Mundgod and Yellapur taluks; and another at Dandeli has jurisdiction over Haliyal and Supa taluks. The Karwar and Ankola taluks are being looked after by constables of Special branch attached to the respective police stations. Head Constables working in the office are asked to collect information on intelligence whenever situation warrants. In addition, a temporary staff consisting one Sub-Inspector and three Head Constables are stationed at Mundgod for regularisation of passports, etc., of the Tibetans. The Special Branch collects intelligence regarding political, social and communal movements, labour and students' agitations, public security, foreign affairs and law and order problems.

Anti-corruption Squad : The Anti-corruption Squad consisting of one Police Inspector, One Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables, and two Constables stationed at Karwar is working under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police, State Vigilance Commission, stationed at Dharwad and Belgaum respectively. The staff stationed at Karwar undertakes enquiries into complaints as per orders of the State Vigilance Commissioner, Bangalore, against all Government employees and certain other notified public authorities working in the district about corruption, misuse of power and position, misappropriation, lack of integrity, etc.

Sea-Patrol Staff: The Sea-Patrol staff at Karwar is under the control of Superintendent of Police, Karwar. The staff consists of one Police Sub-inspector, one Assistant Sub-inspector, three Head Constables and 12 Police Constables. It supervises the coastline from Karwar to Bhatkal. The police launch crew, with three Motor Launch Sub-Inspectors, two Sarangs, three Dingi drivers and eight Khalasis is working. Three Motor Launches are also operating with the above Police motor launch crew in the Arabian Sea.

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 district has been instructed to maintain in a register a list of Harijan Colonies. All beat constables and senior officers including the Superintendent of Police are to visit the Harijan Colonies periodically. In 1974, a Special Cell called the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was created in the State Criminal Investigation Department in the Office of the Director General of Police, for strict enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and for dealing effectively with cases of harassment of the Scheduled Castes.

Civilian Rifle Training Centre: In 1962, Civilian Rifle Training Centre was started at Karwar. There are 15 Civilian Rifle Training Centres, one in each of the 11 taluk headquarters and at Dandeli, Chitakul, Gokarn and Ambikanagar (1982). Training in rifle shooting is imparted (to the citizens) at these centres for one week. The total number of persons trained upto the end of 1982 was 926 in the district.

Police Welfare

Thirty six officers, 155 Head Constables and 652 Constables of the district have been provided with Government quarters. There is also

a Police Benevolent Fund. At the end of 1983, the net balance of this fund stood at Rs 5,05,021. The financial aid to the children of police personnel for their school and college education and medical relief are sanctioned to deserving cases from this fund. Monetary aid is also given to the heirs of police staff who expired while in service. Nursery school, primary school, tailoring the handicraft classes, socks knitting centres, boys' reading club, training facilities in physical exercise and drill to the children of police personnel, etc., are provided. There is a police canteen and a bakery in District Armed Reserve, Karwar, which supplies refreshment to policemen and their children. A recreation club, a welfare centre at Sirsi, a book bank at DAR, Karwar and Sirsi are functioning. All the police stations are provided with sports articles.

Police Lock-ups : Lock-ups are provided in the following police stations: Karwar town, Karwar rural, Chitakul, Ankola, Kumta, Gokarn, Honavar, Sirsi, Mundgod, Haliyal, Dandeli, Damsite Supa, Ambikanagar and Joida, and Police out-posts at Sunkasal, Katgal, Gersoppa, Hulekal, Banavasi Malgi, Bilgi, Kumbarwada and Castle-rock. These are for the safe custody of the suspected persons and persons in custody.

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: 1974-75 Rs 36,37,532, 1975-76 Rs 53,03,887, 1976-77 Rs 58,13,770, 1977-78 Rs 69,14,322, 1978-79 Rs 69,93,108, 1979-80 Rs 73,09,302, 1980-81 Rs 91,94,429, 1981-82 Rs 1,15,17,614, 1982-83 Rs 1,47,93,457 and 1983-84 Rs 1,27,04,045.

Police Medals: The President's Police Medals for meritorious service have been awarded to Shri D. S. Patil, Police Sub-Inspector, Sirsi, and Shri Ganapati Bikku Naik, Civil Head Constable, Karwar on the occasion of Republic Day 1982 since the inception of the scheme from 1951 in the district. Sri C. Mohamed Iqbal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dandeli Sub-Division, Dandeli, has been awarded Chief Minister's Gold Medal with cash reward of Rs 1,500 in recognition to his exceptional skill, conspicuous devotion to duty and outstanding work during 1984.

Railway Police: The Alnavar-Dandeli (32 km, Metre gauge) branch Railway line of South Central Railway comes under the Railway Police Station, Hubli. Londa and Castlerock Railway Police out-posts of Londa-Marmugao line come under Railway Police

Station, Belgaum. For the last ten years there had been no important offence reported in these lines. Each out-post has one Head Constable and two Police Constables. The Head Constable performed the duty of Station House Officer and Police Constable attended the Station sentry duties, platform duty and other miscellaneous work.

The Home Guards

In pursuance of the Bombay Home Guards Act (III of 1947), the Uttara Kannada District Home Guards Unit was started in the year 1948 at Kumta under the stewardship of Dr A. R. Masookar. Subsequently the headquarters was changed from Kumta to Karwar. The position of home-guards since inception to 1983 is shown by the following statement.

Unit	Year of establishment	Home Guards		Total
		Number trained	Number under training	
Ankola	1948	22	13	35
Dandeli	1967	50	25	75
Haliyal	1948	20	40	60
Honavar	1951	21	5	26
Karwar	1948	68	40	108
Kumta	1948	24	23	47
Mundgod	1975	26	25	51
Siddapur	1967	8	—	8
Sirsi	1949	25	33	58
Yellapur	1949	20	19	39

Some of the Mundgod cadets were sent to Calcutta for higher and advanced training. The Home Guards of the district have helped in extinguishing fires in Karwar and other places and in saving lives and properties. They assist the law and order authorities in maintaining peace and order when necessary on occasions like various *bundhs*, elections, *jatras* and festival days, sports meets, service camps, conferences, eye camps, etc.

Heroic Deeds: With the assistance of best swimmer fishermen, Sri J. P. Madtha, Platoon Commander of Karwar Home Guards Unit,

who unmindful of the grave risk to his own personal safety, saved the lives of 28 crew members of motor vessel Cherrymaju of Singapore, on 30-6-1980, at the limits of Karwar port. Shri D. Naik, Commandant, Home Guards, Karwar was awarded Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal on the occasion of Independence Day, 1978 by the President of India for the commendable contribution made by him. The Honavar Home Guards saved many lives and property during the flash floods at Honavar in August 1982.

There is a Commandant of Home Guards for the district as a whole, who is assisted by Second in Command at Karwar, ten officers of command, each officer being the head of each unit, one staff officer training at Honavar, three Principal Commanders one each at Karwar, Honavar and Dandeli, one Instructor and one Assistant Instructor, two part-time Instructors one each at Karwar and Sirsi and other subordinate staff. The following statement gives the expenditure of the Home Guards organisation of the District for the recent five years. 1978-79 Rs 1,04,593, 1979-80 Rs 1,22,926, 1980-81 Rs 1,30,684, 1981-82 Rs 1,74,811 and 1982-83 Rs 2,28,181.

Territorial Army: The 115 Infantry Battalion of Territorial Army located at Belgaum has jurisdiction over Uttara Kannada. The date of establishment of this Unit is 1-10-1960. The Territorial Army is a part-time citizen's voluntary force composed of civilians in peace and soldiers in war.

Village Defence Parties: The Village Defence Parties are constituted from 1968 and onwards in the district covering 1,016 villages as per Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act 1964 and Rules 1965 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 and (2) assisting, when necessary, as an emergency labour force, and the armed force. The Government decided to dispense with the services of Police Patels and appoint Dalapatis in their place. These Dalapatis perform the duties of Police Patels. Their services are being utilised also during patrolling of rural areas and railway tracks.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

There was a District Jail at Karwar in addition to the lock-up at each Mamlatdar's office in the district as in 1881. The Chief Jail

industries were cane work, weaving and carpentry. In Bombay-Karnataka region, the different Acts enacted by the Bombay Presidency, such as the Prisons Act of 1894, the Prisoners Act of 1900, Whipping Act of 1909, the Indian Lunacy Act 1912, the Bombay Borstal Act of 1929, the Transfer of Prisoners Act of 1950, and other Acts commissioned by the Bombay Provincial Government were in force before 1956. The Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay State, Poona was the Head of the Department before 1966. The Bombay Jail Manual was also in force in Bombay Karnataka area before 1956. Subsequently Karnataka Prison Rules 1974 and Karnataka Prison Manual 1978 were introduced in the district.

District Prison, Karwar

The District Prison at Karwar, was established in 1874. It was a District Lock-up in the beginning. Gradually its status was raised to that of a Special Sub-Jail to confine hundreds of convicts of Bombay Province. Only habitual and uncontrollable prisoners were used to be kept in this institution. Very prominent political leaders were kept in the jail during the freedom struggle. They also included the members of the Afghan royal family, the Bengali revolutionary Rakhachand Dey and many Chinese prisoners.

The Prison has a capacity (1984) to accommodate 220 male 5 female prisoners. There is provision for only 'C' class prisoners. The convicts under trials, lunatics, females and civil prisoners are lodged separately. Long-term prisoners (those sentenced to more than 6 months) and those sentenced to death are sent to the Central Prison, Belgaum. Prisoners sentenced to more than 15 days and less than 6 months are lodged in the District Prison, Karwar. The Superintendent is the head of the District Prison. He is responsible for overall management of the jail supported by the Chief Jailor, Jailor and Head Warders. The Superintendent communicates directly with Inspector General of Prisons, Bangalore.

There is a land of four acres attached to the District Prison, Karwar provided with four wells. Paddy and vegetables are grown there, by the convict prisoners. The value of garden products for the past five years was as follows: 1979-80 Rs 3,342, 1980-81 Rs 4,322, 1981-82 Rs 6,593, 1982-83 4,750 and 1983-84 Rs 9,589. The expenditure of the jail for some years is given below: 1979-80 Rs 41,819, 1980-81 Rs 42,419, 1981-82 Rs 52,396, 1982-83 Rs 54,504, and 1983-84 Rs 70,029.

Taluk Sub-Jails

There are nine sub-jails in Uttara Kannada District. The capacities of each sub-jail are, Ankola-12, Bhatkal-18, Honavar-25, Haliyal-36, Kumta-25, Mundgod-15, Sirsi-15, Siddapur-5, and Yellapur-5. The Taluk Sheristadar of the Revenue Department is the *ex-officio* in-charge Superintendent and he is looking after the sub-jail administration. And one clerk of the Revenue Department functions as Jailor. The Deputy Commissioner of the District exercises supervision over the sub-jails. Guarding duty in these sub-jails is performed by the Police Department. The prisoners sentenced to more than fifteen days in sub-jails are transferred to the District Prison, Karwar. The receipts and expenditure of these Jails of the District for 1982-83 are Rs 24,394 and Rs 2,87,101 respectively.

Amenities to Prisoners: A Prison Panchayat system has been introduced for helping to settle the grievances of prisoners and for providing amenities as per rules. There is a Board of visitors to District Prison, Karwar, with the Deputy Commissioner as the chairman. It suggests ways and means to promote the welfare of the prisoners. The District Surgeon, Karwar and the Assistant Surgeons of the Government Hospitals of taluk places are the visiting Medical Officers of the District Prison and Taluk Sub-jails respectively. Lectures on morality are arranged often for the benefit of the prisoners. Books, magazines and newspapers are also provided to them. The prisoners are given special meals on important national and festival days. They are permitted to correspond with their relatives and well-wishers. Sports, games, indoor games and cultural activities are organised. For each inmate, dress and bedding are provided. Adult Education classes are conducted. The literate prisoners are encouraged to teach the illiterate inmates. The prisoners are trained in carpentry, coir industry, agriculture and horticulture. Free legal aid is also provided.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In medieval period, the local assemblies and guilds acted as arbitrators in disputes and the system of imposing fines by way of punishment was commonly resorted to. Sometimes, the culprits were expelled from their caste. The origin of the present system of civil and criminal justice is to be traced to what is called Cornwallis System, first established in Bengal in 1793 and subsequently extended

to Madras in 1802. In 1802, a series of rules were approved in the Madras Presidency for establishing civil and criminal courts, defining their powers.

Before 1802, there were no regulations in force regarding administration of justice in the district of North Kanara. The Collector decided most of the civil suits at his discretion and made over most petty lands to arbitration. Regulation II of 1802 of Madras is the earliest document that speaks of the administration of justice in this district. In 1907, as per Madras Regulation XVI, 1802, native Commissioners were appointed in Kanara to decide suits relating to personal property not exceeding Rs 801 in value. In 1807, under Madras Regulation II of 1807, a district court was established at Honavar with jurisdiction over both divisions of Kanara, (then known as North Kanara and South Kanara Divisions). In 1809, the District Court was shifted from Honavar to Mangalore. In 1817, under Madras Regulation IX of 1816, the magisterial powers of the District Judge were transferred to the Collector and under the Madras Regulation of 1816, the District Judge was given the powers of a Criminal Judge. The District Judge was subject to the provincial and Circuit Court at Tellicheri. The Circuit Court Judges were helped by *kazis* regarding the Mohammedan Civil Law and *pandits* regarding the Hindu Civil Law. Their verdict of the agreement was given effect to immediately. In case of difference, matter was referred to the High Courts, then known as Sadar Deevani Fouzdari Adalat at Madras. Under Regulation VII, 1816, the District Council or Panchayat was appointed to decide suits referred to them by the District Munsiffs. These Councils continued in Kanara until the transfer of the district to Bombay Presidency in 1862.

In 1827, an Assistant Judge was appointed at Honavar with jurisdiction over Kundapur, Honavar, Kumta, Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Supa. Appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Judge lay to the District Judge, Mangalore. In 1827, a Sadar Amin's Court was established at Honavar. In 1836, a native judge's court was substituted for Assistant Judge's court at Honavar and under Madras Act XXIV of 1836, the native judges at Sirsi and Honavar were styled Principal Sadar-amins. In 1843, North Kanara district was separated from South Kanara in judicial matters. Under this arrangement, the Collector and the assistant continued to perform magisterial work. In 1860, the North Kanara with the sub-division of Kundapur was made the separate charge of a District Judge who held

his court at Honavar till 1866, when the Court was removed to Karwar. In 1881, the district had a District Judge, four subordinate judges at Karwar, Sirsi, Kumta and Honavar. Sathyendranath Tagore, elder brother of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian I C S Judge who presided over Karwar District Court in 1897.

Upto January 26, 1950, the High Court's fundamental constitution and working were governed by British ideas of administration of justice. After that it worked under the Constitution of India. In all matters, High Court has the appellate and revisional jurisdiction, excepting the matters which fall in the revisional and appellate jurisdiction of the District Court. Upto 1956, the District Court of North Kanara was subordinate to the Bombay High Court. From 1956 onwards it came under the Mysore High Court now called Karnataka High Court, Bangalore. The High Court, Bangalore supervises, controls and regularises Judicial Administration of all subordinate courts.

District Court, Karwar

The District and Sessions Judge, Karwar is the highest judicial authority in the Uttara Kannada 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 special enactments.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Formerly, the Revenue authority was invested with criminal court powers ranging as Ist Class, II Class and III Class Magistrates, with graded powers of passing sentences. The Collector, who was the District Magistrate also heard criminal appeals. The Revisional powers, however, were vested with the Sessions Court Judges who presided over the District Sessions Court at Karwar. In addition to these there was a Town Magistrate Court at Karwar. The Town Magistrate simultaneously worked as Huzur Deputy Collector having supervision over the District Treasury Office. The District Magistrates, Mamlatdars and the Assistant Collectors who presided over the criminal courts could hold their courts even in the camps in

the villages during the circuit programme. The separation of judiciary from the executive was effected from 1st July 1953 when the District was in Bombay State. The former class of Magistrate was exclusively invested with the powers of judicial enquiry or trial and latter (executive magistrate), viz., Collectors, Mamlatdars and Aval Karkuns continued to exercise respectively the powers of District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and subordinate Magistrates for the purpose of law and order. While judicial functions were exercised by the Judicial Magistrates who were also wielding Civil Court powers, the Executive Magistrate exercised their powers to a limited extent for maintaining law and order under Sections 107, 144 and 145 of Criminal Procedure Code. They did not deal with matters concerning the administration of justice. The High Court exercised jurisdiction over all these courts.

Assessors : In the district, in Sessions cases, formerly trials were held with the help of assessors. Their opinion was not binding. This system was abandoned by the time judicial separation took place as stated above.

Civil Judge's Courts

In 1881, the First Class Sub Judge of Karwar, besides having special jurisdiction of above Rs 5,000 over the whole district had ordinary jurisdiction over Karwar and Ankola taluks except some villages. The Administration of Justice of Bombay Presidency in the District continued till Mysore Civil Courts Act came into force in 1964. The First Class Sub Judge's Court at Karwar was invested with Appellate powers to hear appeal from the decisions of Munsiff's Court at taluk level and further vested with powers of hearing special suit of more than Rs 10,000 valuation and also decides cases relating to insolvency, pecuniary small causes, guardian and wards, matrimony, elections to municipalities, etc. The Civil Judges were appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs. The Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Karwar, which existed from 1-4-1974 was merged with Civil Judge, Karwar from 15-7-1976. The Court of Joint Civil Judge, Junior Division and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Sirsi was named as Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class Court when Mysore Civil Courts Act came into force in 1964. Chief Judicial Magistrates' powers were given to the Civil Judge Court at Sirsi from 3-1-1977. This designation was changed as Civil Judge and Principal Judicial Magistrate First Class on 1-3-1980.

Sessions Court, Karwar

The Sessions Court at Karwar has jurisdiction over the entire 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 over orders from subordinate Magistrates in the district. He is vested with the powers of Judicial 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 nine courts of Munsiffs and Judicial Magistrates First Class in Uttara Kannada district, one each at Karwar, Ankola, Bhatkal, Haliyal, Honavar, Kumta, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur. There are Principal Munsiff and Judicial Munsiff First Class, and Additional Munsiff and Judicial Munsiff First Class Magistrates at Honavar. Also there are Principal Munsiff and I Additional Judicial Magistrate First Class and Additional Munsiff and II Additional Judicial Magistrate First Class at Sirsi. Both the Courts i.e., Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Yellapur and Mundgod are functioning at Yellapur. All these courts are combined courts and as such deal with both civil and criminal cases. As civil courts (Munsiff's 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 Criminal Procedure Code.

Juvenile Courts : There is no separate juvenile court in the district, but, the Civil Judge and the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Karwar is empowered to try cases of juvenile offenders arising in the taluks of Karwar, Ankola, Yellapur and Haliyal. The Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Kumta, Honavar and Principal Munsiff and I Additional J M F C, Sirsi are empowered to try the cases of juvenile offenders arising in the other taluks.

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 Head-quarters 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 Tahsildars are *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates. They exercise their magisterial powers under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate (See Chapter X).

Bar Associations: There are ten Bar Associations functioning in the district at Karwar, Sirsi, Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Haliyal, Siddapur, Yellapur and Mundgod. As in 1983, there were 191 lawyers practising in these places. Uttara Kannada Bar Association, Karwar, celebrated its centenary in 1975. The associations have good libraries. The State Government has provided grants for these associations for the purchase of books, furniture and equipments.

Heritage of Lawyers and Judges: The district has produced some outstanding lawyers and jurists. Appa Narayan Mahale of Kajubag and Mangesh Bhikappa Nadkarni of Ankola popularly known as Vakil Raya were two Maktyars (or lawyers in earlier days) in the district. K R Haldipur was a leading appellate court lawyer. Saverine Silva and P. S. Kamat from Karwar, S. S. Shastry from Honavar and N. G. Shanbhag from Kumta were other renowned lawyers. Advocates like Sham Rao Vitthal Kaikini and G. P. Murdeshwar, practising at Bombay High Court brought pride to the district. Rao Bahadur Dhandavar was an expert lawyer in handling criminal cases and he was also the President of Karwar Municipality, being appointed as a Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader. Y. T. Nadakarni was also a freedom fighter. M. G. Kasbekar, a prominent Pleader founded the Arts and Science College at Karwar. Narayanan Chandavarkar became a Judge of Bombay High Court and G. N. Sabahit of the Karnataka High Court. Sajaroba Telang was a popular High Court Pleader. B. N. Palekar, retired Judge of Supreme Court of India is from Uttara Kannada.

TABLE 1
Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Uttara Kannada District as in 1983-1984(1) and 1984-85(2)

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year		Instituted during the year		Refiled, Remanded or received by transfer		Total for disposal		Decided		Transferred to other Courts		Total disposed off		Pending at the end of	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS																
District Judge's Court	—	—	10	10	—	—	10	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	296	344	194	207	1	4	491	555	147	156	—	—	147	156	344	399
Munsiffs' Courts	2,999	3,001	962	1,081	8	9	3,969	4,091	968	891	—	7	968	898	3,001	3,193
Total	3,295	3,345	1,166	1,298	9	13	4,470	4,656	1,115	1,047	10	17	1,125	1,064	3,345	3,592
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CASES																
District Judge's Court	360	464	212	323	3	1	575	788	83	124	28	26	111	150	464	638
Civil Judge's Court	1,377	1,303	385	336	—	7	1,762	1,646	457	677	2	—	459	677	1,303	969
Munsiffs' Courts	4,829	2,910	612	764	2	1	5,443	3,675	2,526	2,383	7	6	2,533	2,389	2,910	1,286
Total	6,566	4,677	1,209	1,423	5	9	7,780	6,109	3,066	3,184	37	32	3,103	3,216	4,677	2,893

Source: Report from the District and Sessions Judge, Karwar.

Total receipts of District Judge's Court for the year 1983-84 were Rs 21,853 and for 1984-85 Rs 26,846. Expenditure for these two years respectively was Rs 6,30,184 and 6,90,475. The receipts for the Civil Judge's Court for 1983-84 were Rs 5,86,431 and for 1984-85 Rs 5,69,148. Expenditure for these two years respectively was Rs 6,12,228 and 7,40,675. The receipts of Munsiffs' Courts were Rs 3,22,678 for 1983-84 and 4,23,041 for 1984-85. This expenditure on these courts for these years respectively was Rs 25,95,574 and 36,97,649.

TABLE 2

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in various courts of Uttara Kannada District during the year 1983-84(1) and 1984-85(2)

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year		Instituted during the year		Total disposal		Disposed of during the year		Pending at the end of the year	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Sessions Court										
i) Sessions	29	28	32	28	61	56	33	18	28	38
ii) Criminal appeals	86	108	74	62	160	170	52	31	108	139
Magistrate's Court	4,991	4,545	13,417	13,297	18,408	17,842	13,863	18,034	4,545	5,808
Total	5,106	4,681	13,523	13,387	18,629	13,948	13,948	13,083	4,681	4,985
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL CASES										
Sessions Court	82	134	128	100	210	234	76	67	134	167
Magistrate's Court	379	430	570	492	949	922	519	557	430	365
Total	461	564	698	592	1,159	1,156	595	624	564	532

Source : Report from the District and Sessions Judge, Karwar.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

With the introduction of Five Year Plans and social welfare schemes, the spheres of the activities of Government have increased on an unprecedented scale. The existing departments were time and again bifurcated, reorganised and expanded. A number of Central Government offices and public undertakings were established to meet the new manifold needs of the people. In this Chapter the administrative set-up and organisation of various State Departments, Central Government Offices and public undertakings as found in the district are discussed.

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Agriculture Department: The Agriculture Office in the district was headed by the District Agriculture Officer. In 1967 the post was upgraded to Senior group A and the officer was designated as the Deputy Director of Agriculture. When the Agriculture Extension Project was implemented in 1980 the post of Deputy Director of Agriculture was redesignated as the Principal Agricultural Officer. He is assisted by five Assistant Directors of Agriculture (one for headquarters and four subject specialists), three Technical Assistants, one Assistant Agricultural Officer (Farm Management), one Senior Statistical Assistant, three Agricultural Assistants, one Administrative Assistant, one Manager, one Superintendent and other C and D group employees. At the taluk level, the Assistant Director is the head, who is assisted by five Agricultural Officers, 20 Assistant Agricultural Officers, one Superintendent and other staff. The Soil Testing Laboratory located at Sirsi is managed by one Agricultural Officer assisted by two Laboratory Assistants and other staff. There are

two Seed Farms at Haliyal and Mundgod (Malagankoppa), each headed by a Manager. There is the Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Sub-centre at Kumta, headed by an Agricultural Officer and is assisted by two Agricultural Assistants, and other staff. The Agricultural Schools at Kumta and Malgi are headed each by one Agricultural Officer assisted by three Agricultural Assistants and others. The immediate superior officer is the Joint Director, Dharwad Division, Dharwad.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services: The District Office of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services was founded at Karwar in 1958. The Senior Assistant Director is in charge of the office and there is one Assistant Director (Rinderpest Eradication Scheme), one Veterinary and Livestock Inspector (Sample Survey Scheme), and other subordinate staff to assist him. There are three major Veterinary Hospitals at Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi. Each of them has one Assistant Director, one Veterinary and Livestock Inspector, one Veterinary and Livestock Supervisor and one Pharmacist. There are three mobile dispensaries and each is in the charge of an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Each taluk Veterinary Hospital has an Assistant Director, one Veterinary and Livestock Inspector, one Pharmacist and other staff. There are also nine Veterinary Dispensaries, each one under the control of an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. Each of the 26 Rural dispensaries has one Veterinary and Livestock Inspector, one Pharmacist and one group D Official. Six Key Village Sub-centres, seven Veterinary Aid Centres and three Artificial Insemination Centres that are in the district are in the charge of one Veterinary and Livestock Inspector each. The Key Village Scheme at Sirsi is manned by an Assistant Director, one Veterinary and Livestock Supervisor one Pharmacist, and other staff. There is one Poultry Extension Scheme at Kumta in the charge of one Veterinary and Livestock Inspector. The Compounder Training Centre at Karwar is manned by one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and other assistants. The district office comes under the jurisdiction of the Joint Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

Backward Classes and Minorities Department: The District Office of the Backward Classes and Minorities was founded in 1977-78 at Karwar. The District Officer is the head of this office assisted by one Office Assistant and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this district unit is the Deputy Commissioner, Karwar.

Commercial Tax Department: The District office of the commercial taxes started functioning in 1965 at Karwar. In 1979, due to the enormous increase in work load, the district was divided into three circles for commercial tax purposes, one at Karwar with jurisdiction over Ankola, Haliyal and Supa and the other at Kumta having jurisdiction over Bhatkal, Honavar and Kumta and other at Sirsi having jurisdiction over Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks. The office is headed by the Commercial Tax Officer, who is assisted by one Commercial Tax Inspector and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this district is the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Dharwad (See chapter XI).

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies: The office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was established at Karwar in 1966 with the Deputy Registrar as its head. He is responsible for the development of co-operative movement in the district and for the organisation of different co-operative bodies to suit the needs of the people. He is authorised to exercise powers, as per the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and powers delegated to him by the Government as and when necessary. He is to supervise all the co-operative societies in the district. As far as the administration of the co-operative law is concerned he delegates power to the Assistant Registrars in their respective jurisdiction. The Deputy Registrar is the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money Lenders, and in that capacity he is empowered to issue licence to the money lenders and pawn brokers to regulate their business. He is assisted by one District Auditor, nine Senior Inspectors, one Land Valuation Officer and other staff. At the sub-divisional level there are Assistant Registrars of co-operative Societies, one each at Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Belgaum Division, Belgaum is the immediate superior officer.

District Hospital: The District Hospital, earlier known as the Civil Hospital was established in 1865 at Karwar. The District Surgeon is the head of this institution who is assisted by five Health Officers (Class I Junior), 10 Assistant Surgeons, one Assistant Dental Surgeon, one Principal of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife Centre, two Nursing Superintendents, 25 Staff nurses, four Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, one X-ray Technician, one Senior Laboratory Technician, one Junior Laboratory Technician, one Blood Bank Technician, one Pharmacist, one Dietician, one Social Worker, two Sister Tutors, three Health Visitors, two Junior Health Inspectors, one Electrician,

other clerical and menial staff. The Divisional Joint Director, Health and Family Welfare Services, Belgaum, is the immediate superior officer of this district unit.

District Industries Centre: The District Industries Centre was established in 1979 at Karwar. Prior to its establishment there was only one departmental office in the district headed by an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, for issue of provisional and permanent registration certificates to the newly started industrial units. Now the General Manager is the head of the Centre. Four Managers (one each for Economic Investigation, Machinery and Equipment, Research and Training, Raw materials and Credit sections), one Assistant Director, one Industrial Promotion Officer, one Superintendent, one Weaving Demonstrator and other staff assist him. The immediate superior officer of this Centre is the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

District Statistical Officer: The District Office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics was established in 1958 at Karwar. The District Statistical Officer is the head of his office. He is assisted by seven Senior Statistical Assistants, 14 Junior Statistical Assistants, 12 Enumerators, and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this district office is the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. At the taluk level, there is one Junior Statistical Assistant attached to each taluk office under the control of the Tahsildar. Each Community Development Block has one progress Assistant for the collection of statistics.

District Treasury: In 1862, District Treasury was established under the control of the Collector. The immediate officer holding the charge of Treasury was called the Deputy Collector. The Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris were also responsible for the control of Sub-Treasuries in the taluks. Before Reorganisation, there were 11 sub-treasuries in the district, one at each taluk headquarters under the direct control of the Revenue Department. After Reorganisation, two more sub-treasuries were established, one at Dandeli in 1965 and the other at Gokarn in 1978. The Deputy Commissioner was the head of the District Treasury till the formation of a separate Director of Treasuries in 1964 and a District Treasury Officer was appointed. The District Treasury Officer is responsible for the proper administration of treasuries both at the district-level and taluk-level. He is assisted by an Assistant Treasury Officer, a Senior Head Accountant, a Head

Accountant, four Deputy Accountants, four shroffs and other staff. The Tahsildars who continued as the heads of the treasuries at the taluk level till 1983, were replaced by Sub-Treasury Officers. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted by a Head Accountant, a Shroff and two clerks. The immediate superior officer of the District Treasury is the Director of Treasuries, Bangalore.

Drugs Control Department: There is an office of the Drugs Inspector located at Karwar. The Drugs Inspector is responsible to inspect and carry out investigations as per the Acts and Rules, both State and Central at the premises where drugs are manufactured and sold. He works under the control of the Divisional Office at Belgaum. (See also chapter XVI).

Employment Exchange: The District Employment Exchange was established at Karwar in 1960, headed by the District Employment Officer, having jurisdiction over the entire district. He is assisted by one Assistant Employment Officer and other staff. There is also another Employment Exchange at Dandeli. The immediate superior officer of this district office is the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. (See also chapter IX).

Excise Department: Prior to 1973, a Deputy Superintendent of Excise was in charge of the Excise Office in the district. This post was upgraded in the year 1973 and a Superintendent of Excise was appointed. He works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. For administrative purposes the district has been divided into four Excise Ranges with headquarters at Haliyal, Honavar, Karwar and Sirsi. Each range is in the charge of one Inspector of Excise. The four ranges are further divided into nine sub-ranges in all with a Sub-Inspector of Excise to manage each range. There is one Excise Flying Squad attached to each range, with headquarters at Bhatkal, Dandeli, Karwar and Sirsi under the charge of an Excise Inspector for detecting illicit distillation cases. In addition to flying squads, Karwar Range has a Kali River Patrol and one Dingi (Mechanic Boat Squad) and Honavar Range has Sharavati River Patrol and a Dingi at Honavar to check smuggling. There is a Sea Squad at Karwar with an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector. There are two check posts located at Anmod and Majali. Each check post has one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. The Flying Squads, the Sea Squad and the check posts are under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Excise Intelligence Bureau), Sirsi. It is

under the control of Enforcement and Inspection Wing, Mangalore Division, Mangalore.

Fisheries Department : The District Office of Fisheries at Karwar is headed by a Deputy Director. In the execution of various programmes and projects, he is assisted by six Assistant Directors, 12 Superintendents, one office Superintendent and other staff. The Special Projects and Schemes functioning at Karwar viz., the Brackish Water Fish Culture and the Mariculture are headed by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director respectively. The prestigious Indo-Danish Project located at Tadri is headed by a Project Officer. The immediate superior officer is the Director of Fisheries, Bangalore.

Forest Department : Prior to the creation of the Kanara Circle with headquarters at Dharwad in 1967, the Forest Office of this district was a part of Belgaum Circle. It has five divisions at Haliyal, Yellapur, Honavar, Karwar and Sirsi. The Haliyal Division consists of two sub-divisions at Haliyal and Dandeli, ten ranges, 39 sections and 151 beats. The Yellapur Division comprises of one sub-division at Mundgod, six ranges, 25 sections and 69 beats. The Honavar Division includes one sub-division at Kumta, seven ranges, 54 sections and 76 beats. The Karwar Division has one sub-division at Karwar, nine ranges, 41 sections and 100 beats. The Sirsi Division has one sub-division at Siri, four ranges, 19 sections and 76 beats. All the five divisions together have 14 major depots and 15 minor depots. The Haliyal division staff pattern, for example, consists of one Deputy Conservator of Forests. He is assisted by six Assistant Conservators of Forests, 17 Range Forest Officers, 125 Foresters and other staff including 219 Forest Guards. The district is in the jurisdiction of the Conservator of Forests, Dharwad.

Health and Family Welfare Department : The District Health and Family Welfare Department was established in the year 1956 at Karwar. It is headed by the District Health and Family Welfare Officer who is responsible for the implementation of all health programmes in the district. He is assisted by one Medical Officer, one Gazetted Accountant, one superintendent Grade I and other staff. (See also chapter XVI).

Horticulture Department : The District Office of the Department of Horticulture was established at Sirsi in 1960, formerly headed by District Horticulture Inspector, and from 1961 Assistant Director of

Horticulture headed the Office. In 1971 he is redesignated as District Horticultural Officer. The two sub-divisional offices are at Karwar and Yellapur, the former having jurisdiction over the coastal taluks and the latter on the up-ghat taluks. The District Horticultural Officer is assisted by one Headquarters Assistant, two Assistant Directors, two Assistant Horticultural Officers, one Technical Assistant, one Senior Statistical Assistant, 10 Horticultural Assistants, six gardeners and other staff in his office. At the sub-division office, the Assistant Director is assisted by one Assistant Horticultural Officer, one Horticultural Assistant, four Gardeners and other staff. At every taluk there is an office headed by one Assistant Horticultural Officer who is assisted by one Horticultural Assistant and two Gardeners. The immediate Superior Officer is the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Belgaum.

Information and Publicity : The Department of Information and Publicity has its district office at Karwar established in 1958, headed by the District Information and Publicity Officer. He is assisted by one Information Assistant, one Assistant Information and Publicity Officer, one Radio Supervisor, one Receptionist-cum-Librarian and other staff. The Deputy Director, Information and Publicity, Belgaum is the immediate superior officer.

Karnataka Government Insurance Department : The District Branch of the Karnataka Government Insurance Department was established in the year 1976 at Karwar, with the District Insurance Officer as the head. He is assisted by an Assistant Insurance Officer and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this branch is the Deputy Director, KGID, Dharwad Division, Dharwad.

Labour Office : The Labour Department Office was established in 1978 at Karwar. Enforcement of various Labour Acts and the conciliation work in the district are the main functions of this office. The District Labour Officer is the head, having jurisdiction over the entire district. He is assisted by five Labour Inspectors (one each at Bhatkal, Dandeli, Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi) and other staff at his office, Karwar. The Labour Inspectors are assisted by two class 'B' officials. There is one Labour Welfare Centre at Dandeli attended by one Supervisor and other staff. The immediate superior officer over this district office is the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Belgaum Division, Hubli.

Local Audit Circle : The Local Audit Circle was established

at Karwar in 1977. The functions of this office are audit of the accounts of local bodies, high schools run by local bodies, the local bodies' personal deposits, accounts of minor institutions like Bharat Scouts and Guides, District Central Library, District Police Benevolent Fund, Home Guards, Red Cross Society Funds, Town Planning Authorities, verification and authorisation of payment of pensions and pensionary benefits to retired municipal employees. It is headed by the Assistant Controller who is assisted by three Accounts Superintendents and other staff. The Controller of State Accounts, Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer.

Marketing Office: Prior to 1967, there was a District Marketing Inspector to look after the marketing activities in the district. Later the District Marketing Officer of Belgaum had jurisdiction over Belgaum as well as Uttara Kannada district. In 1976 Uttara Kannada District was separated from Belgaum marketing office and an independent Marketing Officer was appointed with Sirsi as his headquarters. The District Marketing Officer is to look after the activities of the seven Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees of the district and also their sub-markets. The District Marketing Officer is assisted by one Marketing Inspector and other staff.

Mines and Geology Department: The Ground Water Survey Unit of the Department of Mines and Geology was established in 1974 at Karwar. The head of the office is the Geologist. He is assisted by four Assistant Geologists, one Assistant Draftsman one Supervisor and other staff. The immediate superior officer is the Senior Geologist, Ground Water Survey Unit, Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

National Highway Division: The West Coast Division, Kumta, started in 1959 was converted into National Highway Division of the district in 1972 and shifted to Karwar. This Division had jurisdiction over N H No. 17 in Uttara Kannada District which was formerly the West Coast Division. From September 1978 to January 1980 it also looked after N H No. 48 of Dakshina Kannada. At present this Division looks after the National Highway work and construction of all the Central Government aided bridges and roads in the district. It has two sub-division offices at Karwar and Honavar. The important functions of this divisional office are the following: maintenance of National Highways, repairing flood damages, investigation, improvement and construction of National Highway No. 17 and also the construction of bridges and roads of Centrally-aided projects. The Divisional Office is headed by one

Executive Engineer. He is assisted by four Assistant Engineers, two Draftsmen, one Superintendent, one Accounts Superintendent and other staff. The Karwar sub-division office is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer. He is assisted by two Assistant Engineer one Junior Engineer and other staff. At the Honavar Sub-division office, the Assistant Executive Engineer is assisted by three Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this Division is the Superintending Engineer, N H Circle, Dharwad.

Ports Department: The Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport is at Karwar and it is headed by the Director. To assist him there are four Port Officers, two Port Engineers and one Marine Engineer. Inland Waterways is a branch of it and is located at Bangalore with a Deputy Director heading it. The Department was founded in 1957 at Karwar to look after the administration of minor ports in the State. The Ports Department consists of two divisions with their headquarters at Karwar and Honavar. Previously the Karwar Division had eight ports. As a result of the merger of Sadashivgad Port and Kodar Port with Belekeri port now there are six ports in the Division viz., Ankola, Belekeri, Binaga, Chendiye, Karwar and Majali. The Karwar Division is headed by the Port Officer, assisted by one Port Conservator, five Assistant Port Conservators and other staff. The Honavar Division comprises of Bhatkal, Gangavali, Kumta, Murdeshwar, Shirali and Tadri ports. The Port Officer, Kundapur is having the administrative and technical control over this Division. He is assisted by one Port Conservator, two Deputy Port Conservators, five Assistant Port Conservators and other staff. In the Flotilla, there are one Sarang grade II, one Sarang grade III, two drivers and five seamen. Each one of the ports of both the divisions are headed by one Assistant Port Conservator, one light keeper and one Seaman.

Ports Division (P.W.D.): The Ports Division, Public Works Department, Karwar, was established in 1960 at Karwar. The main functions of this Division are the investigation and execution of the works of Ports Department and the Fisheries Department. At present, this Division comprises of No. 1, Ports Sub-Division, Karwar, No. 2, Ports Sub-division, Honavar and No. 3, Ports Sub-division, Karwar. The Executive Engineer is the head of the Division. He is assisted by three Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, one Draftsman, two Tracers, one Superintendent Grade I and other

staff. The No. 1 Ports sub-division, Karwar is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer. He is assisted by three Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, seven Work Inspectors, one Draftsman and other staff. The No. 2 ports sub-division, Honavar is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer, assisted by two Assistant Engineers, three Junior Engineers, three Work Inspectors and other staff. The No. 3 ports sub-division, Karwar is headed by the Assistant Executive Engineer assisted by four Assistant Engineers, three Work Inspectors and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this Division is the Superintending Engineer, Dharwad Circle, Dharwad.

Public Health Engineering: Formerly, the Public Health Engineering Division (PHE) of the district was attached to the Public Works Department. It became an independent department in 1982. The main functions of this office are: the preparation, investigation and execution of the water supply and underground drainage schemes in respect of towns and big villages. This Divisional office is headed by the Executive Engineer. He is assisted by an Assistant Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, two Draftsmen, one Assistant Geologist, one Senior Statistical Assistant, one Tracer, one Superintendent Grade I and other staff. This Division has three sub-divisions at Haliyal, Karwar and Sirsi. Each Sub-division is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer, assisted by three Assistant Engineers, six Junior Engineers, a Draftsman, one Tracer and other staff. There is a Maintenance Cell to supervise the work of three Sub-divisions. It has a pump mechanic, three Inspector-cum-Mechanics and other staff. The immediate superior officer of the Divisional Office is the Superintending Engineer, PHE Circle, Belgaum.

Public Works Departments: Formerly the Public Works Department had only one office with its headquarters at Karwar. As a result of the reorganisation, in 1960, it was divided into two divisions with headquarters at Karwar and Sirsi. The Karwar Division has jurisdiction over Ankola, Bhatkal, Honavar, Karwar and Kumta, whereas the Sirsi Division has jurisdiction over Haliyal, Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa and Yellapur taluks and also the Bachanki Irrigation Project in Mundgod taluk. Construction and maintenance of all government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation projects in the district are its main functions. The Karwar division is headed by one Executive Engineer. He is assisted by seven Assistant Executive Engineers, 25 Assistant Engineers, eight Junior Engineers, eight Draftsmen, two Tracers, 19 Work Inspectors, one

Superintendent Grade I, one Stores Superintendent, one Accounts Superintendent and other staff and 66 supernumerary posts. The Sirsi Division is in the charge of an Executive Engineer assisted by one Technical Assistant, two Assistant Engineers, one Superintendent Grade I and other staff. The immediate superior officer is the Superintending Engineer, Dharwad Circle, Dharwad. At the taluk-level the PWD Office is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer. He is assisted by one Assistant Engineer, one Junior Engineer and other staff.

Regional Transport Office: It was the Regional Transport Officer of Belgaum, who was in charge of Motor Vehicles in the district till 1958. The Regional Transport Office was established at Karwar with the Regional Transport Officer as the head. There is a Regional Transport Authority at Karwar which is a quasi-judicial body consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, the Superintendent of Police and the Executive Engineer of PWD as the members. The Regional Transport Officer is its secretary, exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. His main functions are the registration of motor vehicles, collection of taxes, issue of licences to the drivers and conductors and permits to private carriages. In the administration, he is assisted by two Superintendents, two Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and other staff. One Assistant Regional Transport Officer is functioning as the head of the Sub-Regional Transport Office at Sirsi. He is assisted by one Inspector of Motor Vehicles and six other clerical and class 'D' officials. The Inspector of Motor Vehicles is empowered to enforce various Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules for realisation of Government revenue and control and maintenance of motor vehicles. The immediate superior officer of this district branch is the Divisional Commissioner for Transport, Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

Social Welfare Department: The District Office of the Social Welfare Department was established in 1957 at Karwar. Prior to it, there was an office of Backward Classes to deal with the Welfare of the Backward Classes under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. In 1957 the Office of Backward Classes of the district was changed as the Social Welfare Office and it is headed by the District Social Welfare Officer. He is assisted by one Manager, one Programme Co-ordinator, three First Division Clerks, three Second Division Clerks, one Driver and two Class 'D' officials. The immediate superior officer of this district unit is the Director for

Social Welfare, Karnataka, Bangalore. This department is re-designated as the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (See also Chapter XVII).

Town Planning : The Office of Town Planning was established in 1964, at Karwar, in order to prepare master plan of big and medium cities and towns in the district. The Assistant Director of Town Planning is the head of the office, who is assisted by two Junior Town Planners, two Town Planning Supervisors, four Draftsmen, one Tracer and other staff. There is also an office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning at Dandeli, founded in 1981 with the same objectives as that of Karwar office. He is assisted by one Town Plan Supervisor and other staff. The immediate superior officer is the Joint Director, Town Planning, Dharwad. (see also Chapter XIV)

Weights and Measures : The office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was established at Karwar in 1962 which is headed by the Assistant Controller. In the administration, the Assistant Controller is assisted by three Inspectors and other staff. The Inspectors conduct periodical inspections of shops and other business centres and trading establishments to check the weights and measures. The immediate superior officer is the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Karnataka Electricity Board : The Karnataka Electricity Board has its Division at Sirsi started in 1966. This Division has five sub-divisions at Dandeli, Honavar, Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi. The Sirsi Division is headed by the Executive Engineer (Electrical). He is assisted by one Assistant Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, a Tracer, an Accounts Officer and other staff. Each sub-division office is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer (Electrical) who is assisted by an Assistant Engineer and other regular office staff. The sub-sections are headed by Junior Engineers (Electrical) who are assisted by Overseers, Meter Readers and Line Mechanics.

In the Concurrent Audit Section, there is one Assistant Accounts Officer and one typist. In addition, there are Village Improvement Cell, Transport Section, Divisional Stores, Civil Engineering Section, Leave Reserve Section, Telephone Section, Meter Testing Section,

Relay Testing Section, with necessary staff. The immediate superior officer is the Superintending Engineering (Electricity), K E B. Hubli.

Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation : The branch of the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation was established in 1970 at Karwar headed by the Plant Manager who was earlier called as the Assistant Director of Fisheries (Engineering). He is assisted by four Junior Plant Assistants, five Plant Helpers, one processing Technologist and one Field Assistant in the Plant Section and separate ministerial staff in the office section. The Corporation at present has one Freezing Plant and one Fish Meal and Oil Plant in the district.

Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation : The office of the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., (KFCSC), was established in the year 1975 at Karwar. The main functions of the Corporation are procurement, storage and release of paddy as per the food policy of the Government ; it has to act as the wholesale agent of the Deputy Commissioner for distribution of essential goods. Apart from dealing in the essential goods, the K F C S C, started recently sale of goods like oil, soaps, tea, biscuits, etc., with the aim of providing goods to consumers at fair prices. It is headed by the District Manager and he is assisted by an Office Manager and other staff. The immediate superior officer of this district unit is the General Manager, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bangalore.

Karnataka Housing Board : The Sub-division office of the Karnataka Housing Board was founded at Karwar in 1972. This office was shifted to Dandeli in 1976, to supervise a major project under the HUDCO. The Scheme is almost completed, and there is a proposal to shift this sub-division office to Sirsi. The office is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineers, five Junior Work Inspectors and other staff. The Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board Division, Hubli, is the immediate superior officer of this sub-division.

Karnataka SCs and STs Development Corporation Ltd. : The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd., has its district office at Karwar, established in 1978. The main aim of the Corporation is the economic upliftment of persons belonging to SCs/STs who get Marginal Money Loan from the Corporation (25% margin money with a maximum of rupees three

thousand) as per the Margin Money Programme, through the banks. The District Office of the Corporation is headed by the Verification Officer, who is assisted by one Field Supervisor and other staff. The Deputy Commissioner of the District is the immediate superior officer.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation: The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation established its district branch at Sirsi in 1967. It was then named as the Office of the Deputy General Manager. In the year 1983, the office was renamed as the Office of the Divisional Controller. In the administration, the Divisional Controller is assisted by one Divisional Traffic Officer (Junior), one Divisional Mechanical Engineer, one Assistant Administrative Officer, one Divisional Statistician, one Assistant Store Officer, one Security Officer, two Assistant Traffic Managers, one Assistant Law Officer and one Divisional Work Superintendent, eight Assistant Traffic Supervisors, two Assistant Traffic Inspectors, seven Traffic Inspectors, one Accounts Superintendent, eight Accounts Supervisors, eight Assistant Accountants, one Stores Superintendent, two Store Keepers, four Assistant Store Keepers, four Assistant Work Superintendents, seven Chargemen, 17 Head Artisans, 68 Artisans, 85 Assistant Artisans, one Divisional Security Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, two Assistant Security Inspectors, one Administrative Superintendent, four Administrative Supervisors and the other ministerial staff. There are five Depot Managers who are in charge of the Depots and also 508 Drivers, 498 Conductors, 80 Traffic Controllers and other staff. In addition to this regular staff, there is a special staff called the Central Line Checking Squad, comprising of one Assistant Traffic Manager, who has jurisdiction over the entire division, and 15 Traffic Inspectors, who are working under the direct control of the Regional Manager. The immediate Superior Officer of this Division is the Regional Manager, Belgaum Region, Hubli.

Khadi and Village Industries Board: The District branch of the Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board was established at Karwar in 1961. The District Officer, is the head of this branch and is assisted by an Auditor-cum-Inspector, Industry-wise technical staff, Gobar Gas Technicians and other staff. The immediate superior officer is the Divisional Officer, Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board, Dharwad.

Land Army: The District Unit of the Karnataka Land Army

Corporation Ltd, of Uttara Kannada District was established in the year 1974 at Haliyal and the office was shifted to Sirsi in 1978. The main object of the Corporation is tackling unemployment problem in rural areas. The Deputy Director is the head of the office, who is to supervise the work of the Assistant Directors (Project Officers) under him stationed at Karwar, Kumta and Sirsi. In the administration, he is assisted by Task Force Commander, three Assistant Task Force Commanders and other staff. The Assistant Directors are assisted by Task Force Commanders, Assistant Task Force Commanders and other necessary staff. The immediate superior officer of this district unit is the Chairman and Managing Director, Karnataka Land Army Corporation, Bangalore.

Sainik Welfare and Resettlement: The district office of the Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Board was established in the year 1963 at Karwar. Formerly it was administered by a board appointed by the Bombay Government. It is one of the eight districts in the State with such a district-level Board. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the Board and the Deputy Director, Sainik Welfare Board is the Secretary. He will implement the recommendations of the Board. The functions of the Board are: 1) The settlement of financial problems such as pension and other retirement benefits of the retired service personnel, 2) providing financial assistance and also medical facilities (in military and Civil Hospital) to them, 3) Providing all resettlement benefits extended by the State Sainik Board and the Central Sainik Board. The Board registers the names of the retired servicemen of the district and helps them in getting employment. It provides assistance to the widows and other dependents of deceased servicemen. It is authorised to organise rallies, celebrate Flag Day and fund raising programmes. The Board in the district is headed by the Deputy Director, who is assisted by one Superintendent and other staff. The Director, Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Board, Bangalore, is the immediate superior officer of this unit.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Central Excise: The district office of the Central Excise Department was established in 1981 at Karwar by upgrading the Forward Sector of Karwar, the Forward Sector of Sirsi and the PBC Unit of M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd, Binaga. This office deals only with the

Central Excise. The Superintendent of Central Excise is the head of the office. He is assisted by four Inspectors of Excise (two at Karwar Range and one each at Sirsi Range and M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd, Binaga). The Assistant Collector of Central Excise Hubli, is the immediate Superior Officer.

Customs Department: There is an office of the Assistant Controller of Customs at Karwar. The main functions of this office are, checking smuggling and collection of customs duties and also maintaining traffic of imports and exports through the customs ports. There is an Anti-Smuggling Unit at Bhatkal under the charge of a Superintendent. There are also four customs special preventive units at Ankola, Honavar, Karwar and Sadashivgad and also a customs Flying Squad at Sirsi. The immediate superior officer of this district unit is the Deputy Collector of Customs, Mangalore.

Export Inspection Agency: The Office of the Export Inspection Agency was established at Karwar in the year 1976. The main aims of this office are: the inspection and testing of the marine products intended for export. This office is headed by an Assistant Director, who is assisted by two Technical Officers. There is a Micro-Biological Laboratory, attached to this office with modern equipments for testing the marine products. This laboratory is in the charge of one Laboratory Assistant. The Deputy Director for Export Inspection Agency, Cochin, Kerala is the immediate superior officer.

District Savings Office: The District Savings Office is located at Karwar with the following functions: 1) Encourage the habit of savings among the people and tap fresh savings from the various sections of the people, 2) Scout, train and motivate extension workers like Authorised Agents, Group Leaders and voluntary workers for the promotion of savings and 3) Co-operate with the State Government Selling Agencies for the development of National Savings Movement and the mobilisation of savings for the national development. The District Savings Officer is the head of this office, assisted by 335 Agents under Standardised Agency System, 11 agents under Public Provident Fund System and 63 Agents under Mahila Pradhan Kshetra Bachavat Yojana Agency system. The Assistant Regional Director for National Savings (Government of India), Hubli, is the immediate superior officer.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The administration of a locality such as a village, town or city by a body representing local inhabitants, possessing a fairly large amount of autonomy, raising revenue through local taxation and spending the same on local services is generally called as local self-government.

In Ancient Times

Karnataka has a rich tradition in local self-government. In ancient Karnataka local bodies were called *uru* (literally a town), *okkalu* (residents or households), *praje* (subjects), *prajesamudaya* (assembly), *samastaru* (all residents), *ura hadinentu jati* (the 18 castes of the village), etc. In *agrahara* villages the assembly of the *mahajanas* or heads of families of scholars served as the local body. The Kalkuni Agrahara in Sirsi taluk had an assembly of 12 *mahajanas*. Similarly, there were *mahajana* assemblies at the *agraharas* of Haliyal (Palleyala), Murur (Kumta tq), Mallapur (Honavar tq) and Hingulige near Pala (Mundgod tq) now an uninhabited village. Hinguliga *agrahara* was perhaps the part of a bigger village as the place had an assembly of 60 called *arvattokkalu*. In towns and cities there were assemblies representing various castes, guilds and streets. The inscription of 1408 AD of Bhatkal indicates that Haduvalli chief consulted the *pattana samudaya* while making grants to a local temple. Kaikini had an assembly of *Samasta Nadu* consisted of seven *jannis* (perhap priests officiating at *yajnyas* or sacrifices) and other members of *samasta nadu*, according to inscriptions of 15th and 16th centuries. The places like Haduvalli, Shirali and Manki had an assembly called *nadu* and *nakhara* (*nagara*), the latter representing the merchants. The *smasta nadu* of places like Manki, Kaikini and Koppa are mentioned in

an inscription of 1484. In places like Honavar and Bailur, people of the Muslim community called as Hanjamana (Anjuman) also had representation in the town assembly. An inscription of 1614 found at Hadava (Ankola tq) speaks of 60 *vokkalu* (*arvattokkalu*) of a particular place, perhaps of Hadava village itself. The main functions of the then local bodies included construction of public works like temples, community halls, provision for drinking water and providing irrigational facilities, arranging festivals, *jatras* and *shandys*, running *dharmashalas* and *oravattiges*, buying tolls and conferring gifts for meritorious service including erection of hero stones, etc.

Modern Period

In the modern period, in the Bombay Presidency area local self-government institutions, beginning with municipalities came into being by an Act No. XVI of 1850 of the East India Company which made provisions for the municipal agency in any town or suburb on the application of its residents. In the beginning, the municipal bodies were headed by the Magistrate and a Committee of members appointed by the Government. Later, by the Act of 1862, all Collectors and Assistant Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris became *ex-officio* Commissioners of every municipality within their jurisdiction. The next important advancement in the constitution of municipal bodies was in 1873. Accordingly the municipalities attained the status of corporate existence. Municipal districts (Municipalities) were constituted for an area of not less than 10,000 population and were called as city municipalities, places with the population not less than 2,000 were called as Town Municipalities. The principle of election was introduced in accordance with the provision of the District Municipalities Act 1884 on restricted franchise. The Collector used to be the President of the municipalities.

The constitution of the Municipal administration of the former Bombay area can be conveniently divided into four periods or phases. In the first phase (1864 to 1889) all the councillors were Government nominees with the Collectors as the President. In the second stage (1889 to 1937) half of the number of councillors were elected by the citizens who were qualified to vote and the other half included district officers like the Tahsildars, engineers, doctors and deputy inspectors of schools and some nominated members. When voting was introduced under restricted franchise (1884), a large percentage of

people remained beyond the orbit of qualified circle of voters. The then voters' group included members in Government and local body services (persons drawing not less than Rs 6 per month), qualified lawyers, doctors, engineers, hereditary Patels, Kulkarnis, *sardars* and title holders, income tax and municipal tax payers and persons owing immoveable property worth Rs 250 or above.

The term of office of the municipal councils was three years with a provision to extend for one more year. The Bombay District Municipalities Act of 1901 gave wider powers to the Government. The Act divided the municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The obligatory functions included all matters essential to health, safety, convenience, and well being of the people. There was a provision for compulsory constitution of managing committee in all municipalities and pilgrim committees for those places specially notified by the Government to provide better amenities. Accordingly the places like Gokarn (1870) and Ulvi (1878) got pilgrimage municipalities. The control over municipal bodies was exercised by the District Collector of Local Authorities and the State Government depending upon the matters related. In the year 1881-82, the number of municipalities in the district was five, viz, Karwar, Haliyal, Sirsi, Kumta and Gokarn. By 1893-94 the number of municipalities increased to eight, Bhatkal, Honavar and Ulvi being newly added. Of these Gokarn and Ulvi were temporary. The table given below indicates the year of constitution, income and expenditure municipalities for 1893-94, 1897-98 and 1901-1902.

(Amount in Rs)

Year in which constituted	Name of the Municipality	1893-94		1897-98		1901-02	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1864	Karwar	13,226	12,056	11,649	13,847	13,073	12,575
1865	Haliyal	8,959	8,353	8,335	9,013	8,552	6,984
1866	Sirsi	11,924	13,099	13,089	15,347	19,966	20,460
1867	Kumta	18,246	16,832	18,043	18,281	16,886	17,322
1870	Gokarn	1,749	1,787	735	1,443	1,479	1,431
1878	Ulvi	891	5,198	—	220	—	939
1890	Bhatkal	3,542	2,562	5,087	6,363	6,073	7,661
1890	Honavar	2,796	3,386	5,809	6,045	5,373	5,732

During the third stage (1938-1954), the element of official representation in Municipalities vanished. The Municipalities became people's institutions, controlled and administered by the people. The Government was only a regulating and supervising authority. Franchise, though restricted was liberalised and the stringent qualifying conditions for voters were liberalised. In 1948-49, the total number of municipalities in the district was eight, covering 70,880 people. The total number of councillors was 124 and of them 103 elected and 21 were nominated. The total income and expenditure of all the municipalities in the district was Rs 5.59 lakhs and Rs 5.32 lakhs respectively.

The IV Phase commenced in 1954 with the introduction of Adult Franchise and reservation of seats for SCs and STs and women. The earlier system of reservation of seats on community basis for Mohammdans, Christians, and Anglo-Indian wards was done away with. In the year 1956, the district had six municipalities, by 1961 the number increased to seven. Gokarn was a Municipality in 1961, but subsequently it ceased since it did not satisfy other criteria. By 1975 the number of municipalities increased to 11, including Dandeli, a notified area committee.

After the formation of the new State in 1956, uniform and comprehensive legislation governing municipal bodies called the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act XXII of 1964) was passed and it was brought into force from 1st April 1964, and this new regulation has effected several changes. According to the 1964 Act, there is a provision for 15 councillors to be elected when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000, and it provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of the office of the Councillors, President and Vice-President is four years. However it is left to the Council concerned to hold elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President every year also. 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. Section 340 of the Act has made a provision for the Chief Officer of the Council to attend meetings, to take part in the discussions, but without the right to move any resolutions or to cast a vote. According to the amendments made to 1964 Act, in the State since April 1983 the voting age under adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 since and new provisions has been made

for reservations of 20% of the total seats for women. The latest elections to these Municipalities of the District were held by the end of 1983 and they were reconstituted. In the district, the total number of seats (Councillors) was 185 including 44 seats reserved, of which 12 were meant for SCs and STs and 32 for women. The largest number of seats (23) are for Karwar and Sirsi, followed by Kumta 19. In respect of other municipalities it is 15 members each.

The Act of 1964 has laid down various important functions of Municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, markets, facilities for education, public safety and convenience, establishment and maintenance of works, gardens, libraries and rest houses. (The total number of employees working in the municipalities of the district during 1978-79 was 714 and of them 306 were Class III, 402 Class IV, including *poura karmikas*).

During 1982-83 the total amount of grants, subsidy, loans, etc., received by some of the Municipalities of the district from the State Government accounted to Rs 84,000 which included Rs 50,000, as town improvement grant, Rs 25,000 as a subsidy and loans for formation of house sites and Rs 9,000 for construction of class rooms. The amount so received for 1981-82 and 1980-81 accounted to Rs 57,776 and Rs 1,02,550 respectively.

At present (1985), the 11 municipalities are functioning in the district, viz. 1) Karwar 2) Kumta 3) Honavar 4) Bhatkal 5) Sirsi 6) Haliyal 7) Dandeli 8) Siddapur 9) Ankola 10) Mundgod and 11) Yellapur. The present Municipalities of Ankola, Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur were functioning as town panchayats prior to 1973. Dandeli, earlier functioned as notified area board (in 1959) was reconstituted as a municipality in 1973 and later in 1985 it was upgraded as a city municipality since the population of the town crossed 50,000. The town municipality earlier constituted for Supa was abolished in 1978 since Supa town was submerged in the Kali Project. The table given in p. 700 indicates the income and expenditure of the municipalities of the District for the year 1938-39 and 1955-56.

The consolidated figures of income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the district for the last 10 years is as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate normal income and expenditure respectively.

1972-73 (Rs 8.65, 11.71), 1973-74 (Rs 9.20, 8.24), 1974-75 (Rs 10.68, 11.31), 1975-76 (Rs 11.28, 13.16), 1976-77 (Rs 11.18, 14.31), 1977-78 (Rs 10.85, 11.35), 1978-79 (Rs 14.30, 14.70), 1979-80 (Rs 19.10, 15.31), 1980-81 (Rs 17.22, 16.85), 1981-82 (Rs 19.81, 20.12), 1982-83 (Rs 20.91, 23.81).

Name of the T.M.C.	(Amount in lakhs)			
	1938-39		1955-56	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Bhatkal	0.14	0.17	0.94	0.79
Haliyal	0.16	0.20	1.17	1.08
Honavar	0.13	0.19	—	—
Karwar	0.29	0.35	1.56	1.49
Kumta	0.22	0.29	1.62	1.37
Sirsi	0.42	0.58	3.57	3.80
Gokarn	0.05	0.06	0.22	0.19
Ulvi	0.01	0.08	—	—

The table indicating the income and expenditure of each TMC for the years 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1983-84 is appended at the end of the Chapter.

Abolition of Octroi: From April 1979, the Government of Karnataka abolished octroi on goods and other things which was one of the main sources of income to the municipal bodies in the State. As a compensatory measures tax on entry goods was imposed. The Karnataka Tax on Entry for Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon Act, 1979, was enacted. 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. To compensate this loss of revenue, octroi grants are being given to the civic bodies from State Government every year in addition to D A and other grants.

Local Boards

The development of Local Boards in the Bombay area on statutory basis can be traced from the year 1869 when the Bombay Local Fund Act was passed. This Act legalised the levy of local cess (one anna in a

rupee) which was contributed on voluntary basis earlier (1863). The Act also made a provision for constitution of a nominated District Local Fund Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials. During 1881-82, the D L B Kanara had a total income of Rs 87,140, mainly comprising of local fund tax (Rs 37,970), ferries (Rs 15,250), Government and other assistance (Rs 7,960). The total expenditure was Rs 77,640, which included Rs 29,120 on repairs, Rs 21,740 on new construction works, Rs 8,730 on medical services and Rs 5,670 on aid, etc. Taluk Committees though not provided in the Act were also established on the same lines. These Committees being mainly advisory bodies with no executive powers, very little was done in this direction. According to Local Board's Act of 1884, certain number of seats on the District Board were assigned to elected members on restricted franchise. However, the Collector continued to be the *ex-officio* President. This state of affairs prevailed upto 1915. The next important changes that took place in the constitution and functioning of the D L B was due to the enactment of the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923. Some salient features of the Act were that elective element was fixed i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the total members, franchise for local boards was considerably enlarged and specific provision was made for the representation of Mohammadans. Disqualification of women for membership was removed. All local boards got the privilege of electing President and Vice-President from among the non-official group. Local boards were declared as corporate bodies. Standing committees were constituted to exercise the powers of the Board.

The Act VI of 1935 gave a power to the Government to abolish taluk boards (Taluk Committees) whenever it considered necessary in the interest of inhabitants of such taluks and authorised the D L B to appoint taluk committees. The next important step is the development of the D L B was taken in 1938. The Act of 1938 provided two important changes 1) All the seats to the Local Boards were made to be elective; official element was totally removed. ii) Provincial Governments were authorised to reserve seats in the constitution of the Board for women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and such other seats as the Government considered necessary. The Kanara District Local Board was constituted for the first time under the Bombay Local Board Act 1884, which was superseded by the Bombay Act VI of 1923. Accordingly, the number of councillors was fixed at 30 and of them 25 were general seats, of the remaining five reserved seats, two were meant for Muslims, one each for women, the Scheduled

Castes and Christians. The total income of the board for 1938-39 was Rs 5.56 lakhs, comprising of Local rates (Rs 52,982), Education (Rs 37,987), Civil works (Rs 81,431), while the total expenditure accounted to Rs 5.43 lakhs, which included general administration (Rs 22,179), Education (Rs 3.58 lakhs), Medical (Rs 36,069), Civil works (Rs 76,871). The incidence of income per head was one rupees seven annas (Rs 1.44) while the incidence of taxation was $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas (about Re 0.15). During 1952-53, the total income of the District Board was Rs 6.28 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs 8.51 lakhs. The major items of expenditure included Rs 4.23 lakhs on civil and public works, Rs one lakh on medical services, Rs 78,000 on education and Rs 41,000 on administration.

The term of office of the Board was for four years, extendable by the order of the Director of Local Authorities for a period not exceeding one year if the elections were not held. The Board had constituted public health committee, works executive committee and disciplinary committee for effective administration and co-ordination. Among other things the chief obligatory functions of the Board included 1) Construction of roads and other means of communication and their maintenance; 2) Construction and repairs of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, *dharmashalas* and their maintenance; 3) Construction and repair of public tanks, wells and water works; 4) Public vaccination and sanitary works and measures necessary for public health; and 5) Planting and preservation of trees.

Income : The main financial resources of the Board were a cess on land revenue at the rate of three *annas* in a rupee, a cess on water rate upto a maximum of three *annas* in a rupee. All the rent and profits accruing from the property including ferries vested in the Board and also grants from the Government. The Board had to assign to every municipality $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cesses on land revenue levied from lands within that municipality. The State Government was paying a yearly grant equal to 15% of the land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised during the previous years. In 1955-56, the total receipts of Kanara District Board was Rs 6.90 lakhs, mainly derived from civil works (Rs 3.14 lakhs), local rates (2.03 lakhs), land revenue (Rs 1.06 lakhs), and medical (Rs 30,703), etc. In the above year, the expenditure accounted was 8.00 lakhs mainly spent on: Rs 5.24 lakhs on civil works, Rs 95,288 on medical, Rs 48,820 on general administration, etc.

Village Panchayats

In the former Bombay Presidency area, for the first time, village panchayats were constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act VI of 1933. Accordingly, every local area which had a population of not less than 2,000, a Panchayat was to be established. The Government had a power to sanction a panchayat in deserving cases even for lesser population. The maximum number of members for a panchayat was 15, and the minimum was seven with a provision for reservation of seats for women, and for the members of SC and ST communities. The tenure of office of the Panchayat members was three years with a provision to extend upto five years by the Collector when the occasion demanded. Every panchayat had to elect a *sarpanch* and a deputy *sarpanch* and to appoint its own Secretary as per the provisions of the Act. The funds of the panchayat were subjected to general control of the District Local Board. In 1938-39, there were 20 panchayats working in the district of several places. The population covered was 40,284 and no solid work except that of making approach roads and Local Board roads was entrusted to them. In 1940, 14 main village panchayats were newly established.

Functions : The Panchayat Act 1933 directed and Panchayats to undertake reasonable care in as many as more than 20 matters. The chief among them were (1) Supply of water for domestic use, (2) cleaning the public roads, drains, bunds, tanks and wells, etc., (3) removing of obstructions and projections in public streets and places; (4) construction, maintenance and repair of public roads, drains, bunds and bridges; (5) preservation and improvement of public health; (6) lighting of the village and (7) control of fairs, markets, slaughter houses and cart stands, etc. There was also a provision to undertake many non-obligatory functions like distribution of irrigation water and other administrative duties, funds permitting.

Resources : Every panchayat was under obligation to levy a house tax, and tax on vacant lands. In addition to this, panchayats were competent to levy taxes or fees on as many as 16 items, such as pilgrim tax, tax on fairs, festivals and entertainments, octroi, tax on marriages, adoptions and feasts, tax on shops and hotels, water fees other than domestic use, general and special sanitary tax, fees for watch and ward and protection of crops, including tax on brokers and *dalals* in cattle markets, etc. There was a provision to levy or

increase any of the above taxes or fees if the regular income of the panchayat falls with the approval of D L B. The State Government was extending every year a grant equal to 30 per cent of ordinary land revenue realised in the previous year.

Nyaya Panchayats

Another special feature of 1933 Act was that it had made a provision to constitute a body called *nyaya* panchayat (judicial panchayat) to try petty civil and criminal cases. These *nyaya* panchayats consisted of five members, elected by the panchayat in its first meeting from among its members. The *nyaya* panchayat members used to elect their own Chairman. The term of office of the *nyaya* panchayat was co-extensive with that of a regular panchayat. These panchayats were considering such offences under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code, Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, Bombay District Vaccination Act, Bombay Primary Education Act, Village Panchayat Act, etc. The Secretary of the Panchayat used to act as judicial clerk of the *nyaya* panchayat. Appeals from these courts were allowed to the District Court in civil suits and to the Sessions court in criminal cases. Pleaders, vakils, etc., were not permitted to appear on behalf of any party. In 1950-51, the district had 34 *nyaya* panchayats. The concurrent powers to control the panchayats vested with the district Collector and the District Local Board which was also authorised to conduct audit of the panchayat every year.

MUNICIPALITIES

At present, the district has 11 municipalities functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and a Town Panchayat governed by the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. A brief account of working of each one of these municipalities and one Town Panchayat is presented here.

Town Municipal Council, Ankola

Civic activities of the town were initiated in 1958 by constituting a town panchayat, which was upgraded as Town Municipality later in 1973. In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the latest reconstitution of the Council took place in December 1983 comprising of 15 councillors with five seats reserved, three for women, two for SCs and STs. At present, (1984) the municipal limits covers an area of 7.44 sq km with 2,789

houses. The population was 12,153 (1981). The number of rate payers in 1983 was 2,301 with *per capita* taxation Rs 8.50.

Protected piped water is being supplied to the town by tapping the river—the Gangavali since 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs 20.50 lakhs with the contribution of Rs 2.40 lakhs, made by the Council towards the scheme and the rest being Government aid. To augment the existing water supply, an additional improvement scheme was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 3.07 lakhs, and the work is almost completed. In 1984, the number of private and public taps reported was 39 and 466 respectively, and an average quantity of water supply per day and *per capita* was about four lakhs, and 38 litres respectively. Efforts are being made by Council to convert the existing latrines into septic and cess pool system. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about nine km. Electricity to the town was first installed in 1964. The total number of domestic and street light connections in 1984 were 1,177 and 449 respectively. The total amount spent by the Council during the last three years, 1981-82 to 1983-84 on public work and for roads was Rs 1.13 lakhs and 1.34 lakhs respectively while the amount expended on light and sanitation was of the order of 1.03 and Rs 3.67 lakhs respectively. The amount earmarked by the Council being 18% of its annual budget exclusively meant for ameliorative measures of SCs and STs was Rs 24,207 during 1982-83. The amount of octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 was 1.44, 1.17 and 1.70 lakhs respectively. During 1983-84, the ratio of expenditure made by the Council under several heads was as follows: general administration 31%, public health and sanitation 27%, grants 13%, public safety 8%, while it was 7% each in respect of public works, miscellaneous and for amelioration of SC and ST population. During 1969-70, the Council got its own office building constructed at a cost of Rs 39,300. The number of people employed by the Council in 1984 was 22. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 6.05 lakhs and Rs 7.21 lakhs as against Rs 4.59 and Rs 3.39 lakhs for 1979-80. The corresponding figures for 1975-76 stood at Rs 81,000 and Rs 80,000 respectively.

T M C, Bhatkal

The constitution of the Municipality dates back to 1891. The present Council constituted in 1983 comprising 15 representatives, inclusive of four reserved seats, three for woman and one for SCs and STs. Since 1960 the extent of municipal limits is 5.18 sq km while

the population was 25,665 by 1981. The number of residential houses in 1984 was 3,807 and the number of tax payers was 2,845 and the incidence of tax reported was Rs 10 *per capita* in 1983. Generally, every house in the town has drinking water well. However, the protected water supply scheme by making use of the Venktapur river was completed by 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs 17.55 lakhs assisted by the Government. A proposal for additional improvement scheme estimated to cost about Rs 25 lakhs has been made by the T M C. In 1982-83, on an average, the quantity of water supply per day and per head worked out to about 13.18 lakh litres and 82.68 litres respectively. During 1982-83 the number of private and public tap connections within the town limits were 1,077 and 16 respectively. Till 1958, medical needs of the general public were met by the municipal hospital, subsequently transferred to the Government. The under-ground drainage scheme for the town launched in 1974 by PHE at an estimated cost of Rs 75 lakhs, partly assisted by the Government and L I C of India in the form of loan is expected to be completed shortly. There is no scavenging system in the town. Efforts are made by the T M C to convert old latrines into septic or cess pool type. Steps are being taken to root out the disease filaria, prevalent in the town (see Chapter XVI).

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the T M C during 1983-84 was 18.94 km and the town was electrified in 1962. During 1983-84, the number of street light points and domestic connections were 611 and 1,037 respectively. A public park and a rest house are also being maintained by the Council. For the welfare of SCs and STs the amount reserved by the Council during 1983-84 was Rs 45,518. The octroi compensation and other grants together by the T M C during 1980-81, 81-82, 82-83 was Rs 79,544 for each year. The municipal office building was constructed in 1966 at a cost of Rs 24,189 and a school building in 1972 at a cost of Rs 48,903. By the end of March 1983, the total assets and liabilities of the Council were Rs 3.99 and 56.77 lakhs, and the liabilities mainly included loans to the extent of Rs 45.27 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure made by the Council in proportion to its total expenditure during 1982-83 was 50% on establishment, 27% on Public Health and Sanitation, 19% on miscellaneous, while it was 15% on water supply, 7% on maintenance of roads and lights, and 4% on drains and control of epidemics. The total staff employed by the Council in 1984 was 51. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 6.48 lakhs and Rs 7.95 lakhs as against Rs 5.35 lakhs and Rs 4.68 lakhs for

1979-80. The corresponding figures of income and expenditure for 1975-76 stood at Rs 3.60 and Rs 4.05 lakhs respectively.

City Municipality, Dandeli

The civic activities of this industrial town began in 1959 by constituting a Notified Area Committee to provide proper civic amenities. In 1973, N A C was converted into enlarged Town Municipality resulting in the merger of five neighbouring villages within the town limits. The present Council comprises 15 members including three seats reserved, two for women and one for S C. The population of the town was 47,609 by 1981. Since the population of the town has crossed over 54,000 as in 1985, the Town Municipality has been up-graded into the City Municipality, with effect from June 1985. The extent of city limits as in 1984 was 7.83 sq km with 11,648 residential houses (including 230 owned by the Municipality). The number of rate payers and *per capita* taxation as in 1984 was 11,648 and Rs 21.20 respectively.

The river Kali flowing within a close proximity of the town is the main source of drinking water, in addition to open wells. A scheme for providing purified protected water was launched and completed during 1962-63 at a cost of Rs 13 lakhs, partly assisted by the Government to the extent of Rs 5.80 lakhs. To provide direct raw water to old Dandeli area, an augmentation scheme costing Rs 7.20 lakhs was undertaken by the Council during 1984. At present, on an average, the total quantity of daily supply of protected water to the town and *per capita* consumption works out to six lakhs and about 12 gallons per day respectively. The total number of private taps as in 1984 was 2,165 in addition to about 118 public taps. The City has no under-ground drainage facilities as such, only open gutters are in existence. The total length of *pucca* and *kaccha* gutters together was about 30 km as in 1983. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was 44.41 km. Electricity was installed in this town in 1962, and total number of domestic and street lights connections in 1984 was 9,076 and 782 respectively. The Council also maintains three public parks in addition to markets for vegetables and fish. The Council has got constructed nearly 230 residential quarters for rental purpose both for the staff and general public. So far, the number of plots distributed by the Council for weaker sections accounted to 1,171. The total amount expended by the Council out of 18% of its annual budget for various ameliorative measures for SC and ST population was Rs 2.04, Rs 1.82 and Rs 1.50

lakhs during 1983-84 and the preceding two years respectively. The developmental and other expenditure incurred by the Council during 1982-83 under different heads was Rs 4.97 lakhs on general administration, Rs 4.25 lakhs on public health and convenience, Rs 3.73 lakhs on general and special conservancy, Rs 3.16 lakhs for public safety, while the expenditure incurred on public works and Miscellaneous was of the order of Rs 11.73 and Rs 2.27 lakhs respectively in addition to spending Rs 58,000 towards maintaining public gardens for recreation purpose. Reimbursement of octroi grant received by the Council during the last three years from 1981-82 to 1983-84, was of the order of Rs 14.99, Rs 12.12 and Rs 13.57 lakhs respectively. The development grant received during 1983-84 and a year before was Rs 50,000 in each year in addition to Rs 1.14 lakhs under Bhagyamandira Scheme, Rs 25,000 for construction of class rooms and Rs 4,600 under *Munnade* Schemes.

By the end of March 1984, the assets and liabilities held by the Council were Rs 47.70 and 4.61 lakhs respectively. The staff employed by the Council was 108 in 1984. The total income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 44.05 lakhs and Rs 49 lakhs as against Rs 29.84 and Rs 25.96 lakhs for 1980-81, while it was Rs 9.69 lakhs and Rs 4.14 lakhs during 1972-73 respectively.

T M C, Haliyal

As early as in 1865, the civic activities of the town made their beginning by constituting a municipality, when Haliyal was the headquarters of Supa taluk. The present Council comprises of 15 Councillors including four reserved seats, three for women and one Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The extent of municipal limits was 6.88 sq km as in 1984 with 3,698 residential houses, with 2,613 rate payers and the incidence of tax per head Rs 7.70.

The population of the town was 15,655 by 1981. Since 1968-69, protected tap water is being supplied to the town, the source being five bore wells and one open well, at an estimated cost of Rs 4.92 lakhs. An augmentation scheme was undertaken by the Council during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs 7.86 lakhs and the work is under progress. The contribution made by the Council towards additional water supply scheme is Rs 64,000. At present, the number of private and public taps reported is 918 and 78 respectively and on an average the

water supply per day is reported as one lakh gallons which works out to about six gallons *per capita* per day. A dispensary-cum-maternity ward maintained by the Council since 1920 was handed over to the Government in 1981. In the absence of underground drains, the town has only open drains together to the extent of 24 km in length as in 1984. The high school (Sri Shivaji Vidyalaya) earlier maintained by the civic body was transferred to Government in 1971. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about 24 km. For the first time, electricity, was supplied to the town during 1966. The total number of street lights of all categories was reported as 415 and that of domestic connections 1,370 and non-domestic 370 in 1984. The amount of Octroi compensation grant received by the Council for 1983-84 was of Rs 2.05 lakhs as against Rs 2.21 for 1982-83 and Rs 2.04 lakhs for 1981-82; while the amount incurred by the civic authority out of 18% of its annual budget for various ameliorative purposes of the Scheduled Caste and Tribe population was Rs 12,934 during 1983-84 as against Rs 38,202 and Rs 21,400 for 1982-83 and in the previous year respectively. During 1982-83, the amount spent by the Council on different heads was Rs 3.71 lakhs for public works, Rs 3.53 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 3.08 lakhs on establishment, while the expenditure incurred on public health and sanitation, water supply, and towards maintenance of roads and lights was Rs 3 lakhs, Rs 64,621 and Rs 53,856 respectively. New office building of town municipal council is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs 7 lakhs. The total staff employed by the Council is 42 including 24 sanitary employees as in 1984. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 12.39 lakhs and Rs 14.52 lakhs as against Rs 6.21 and 6.97 lakhs for 1979-80. The corresponding figures for 1955-56 accounted to Rs 1.17 and Rs 1.08 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Honavar

The Municipality for Honavar, was first constituted in 1890. The latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983 with 15 Councillors, and of them three are reserved for women, and one seat for the SCs and STs. The population of the town in 1981 was 15,124. The total number of houses during 1984 was 3,594, within the Municipal limit of 5.6 sq km. The incidence of tax reported in 1984 was Rs 9.76 per head.

Three bore wells in addition to private and public draw wells cater to the needs of drinking water requirements of the town. The

total amount expended by the Council towards water supply accounted to Rs 77,586 for 1983-84 as against Rs 21,965 a year before. There are no under-ground drainage facilities as such, but only open gutters to the extent of 2.5 km in length are in existence. A Municipal hospital said to be started by the Council about 30 years ago was handed over to the Government in 1982.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about 26 km and the town was electrified in 1962. The number of street light points as in 1983-84 were 538. The amount of town improvement grant received by the Council during 1982-83 and 1979-80 was Rs 50,000 in each year. The octroi compensation grants availed by the Council from 1980-81 to 1982-83 were accounted to Rs 2.23, 3.46 and 2.79 lakhs respectively. The grants in respect of schemes like *munnade* and subsidy for formation of house sites for the distribution among weaker sections was of Rs 9,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively during 1982-83. The amount spent for the welfare of SC and ST communities was Rs 26,434 for 1982-83. The percentage of expenditure incurred by the civic authority on different items out of its total expenditure during 1982-83 was 13% on public health and sanitation, 11.55% on public works, and for maintenance of roads and lights 6.66%, while it was 32% on establishment. The income and expenditure of the Council for 1982-83 was Rs 10.88 lakhs and Rs 11.33 lakhs, as against Rs 7.90 and 6.17 lakhs for 1979-80. The figures of income and expenditure for 1970-71 stood at Rs 3.86 and Rs 4.05 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Karwar

The civic activities of this coastal town were started as early as in 1860 by constituting a provisional committee comprising of 23 members. Later, in June 1864 the first Municipal Committee was constituted replacing the earlier committee, with 16 members, and of them, eight were district officers and the remaining were nominated and was headed by the district Collector as its Chairman. The municipal limits in 1865 comprised of the villages like Baithkol, Koney, Baad, Kothinkon, Sunkery, Shirwad, Mukhery and Shejwad. However, in 1918, the area was curtailed retaining first three villages. The present Council reconstituted in January 1984, comprises of 23 Councillors including five reserved seats, four for women and one for SCs and STs. At present (1984), the Municipal limits cover an area of 13.26 sq km including the neighbouring villages, viz. Nandangadda, Baad,

Sunkery and Kothinkon. The population of the town in 1981 was 47,210. The number of residential houses in 1984 was 7,128. The number of tax payers was 6,570 in 1984 with the incidence of tax *per capita* being Rs 13.72.

According to old records, for the first time, wells for drinking water in the town were sunk by the Municipality in 1867 along with open tanks. At present, protected drinking water is being supplied to the town by tapping the Gangavali at a distance of 42 km away from Karwar. The protected water supply scheme commissioned in 1971 was completed in 1976 at an estimated cost of about Rs 25.23 lakhs. The number of private and public tap connections during 1984 was about 1,000 and 15 respectively, and on an average quantity of water supply per day and per head was 17.62 lakhs and about 37.3 litres respectively. The old records of the Council attest that for the first time, scavengers to the town were brought from Cannanore in 1870, and as early as in 1875, the Inspector of Nuisance was appointed to look after the sanitation of the town and levy of *bhangy* cess was commenced in 1883. At present, carrying of sweepings and the nightsoil is done by the mechanised transport and the earlier basket type latrines have been replaced by septic tanks, being 406 in 1984. There are no under-ground drainage facilities. The amount spent by the Council on sanitation and public health was of Rs 3.98 in 1983-84. At present, the Municipality is not maintaining any educational institutions of its own. From 1885 to 1923, primary education of the town was managed by the civic authority and thereafter it contributed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total expenditure to the District Board. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was about 48 km in 1984, in addition to three public parks maintained by the Council. The town was electrified in February 1954 by availing the supply of electricity generated by Karwar Electric Supply and Trading Co. The number of domestic light connections within the town limits was 1,494 in 1984. To facilitate marketing, the Sunday market was fixed by the Council at the present site in 1866 and fish market was constructed in 1872 and the expansion of the new market (Gandhi Market) was undertaken in 1891. The Municipality got its own office building constructed in 1887-1888. During 1962, the Civic authority constructed the Tagore Memorial Hall at a cost of Rs 26,000 partly assisted by the Tagore Centenary Celebration Committee. The total assets and liabilities of the Council by the end of 1983 accounted Rs 9.88 and Rs 23.57 lakhs respectively, the liabilities mainly included water supply loan (Rs 17.59 lakhs) and unspent

grant (of Rs 3.70 lakhs). The various grants received by the Council during 1982-83 accounted to octroi grant (Rs 3.41 lakhs), development grant (Rs 2.50 lakhs), subsidy and loan for low cost housing scheme (Rs 44,300), DA grants (Rs 22,000). The octroi grants availed by the Council for 1981-82 and in the previous two years were Rs 3.41, and Rs 3.74 lakhs respectively while the development grants availed for the corresponding years was at the rate of Rs 1.50 lakhs per year. The total amount ear-marked by the Council, exclusively meant for ameliorative measures of SC and ST population was Rs 4.70, 1.62, 1.55 lakhs during 1983-84, 82-83 and in 1981-82 respectively. The total number of house sites formed by the Council during the last five years for the distribution of poor and weaker sections was 411; and of them, 345 were allotted. The amount spent by the Council for this purpose was Rs 2.11 lakhs availing the Government grant of Rs 92,400.

The percentage of expenditure incurred by the Council during 1983-84 in relation to its annual total expenditure on certain heads was 60% on establishment, 14% on sanitation, and 2% on water supply. The total staff employed by the Council during 1983-84 was 89 including 43 *poura karmikas*. The gross receipts and payments of the Council for 1982-83 accounted to Rs 20.90 lakhs and Rs 23.81 lakhs respectively, as against the corresponding figures of Rs 19.09 lakhs and Rs 15.30 lakhs during 1979-80. The respective figures for 1972-73 accounted to Rs 8.65 and Rs 11.71 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Kumta

The Kumta Municipality was first constituted in 1867. The latest reconstituted Council (January, 1984) comprises of 19 Councilors including four seats reserved, three for women and one for the Scheduled Caste. The population of the town was 23,385 in 1981. The town limits being 12.77 sq km in 1971 increased to 14.86 sq km in 1983 including three villages viz. 1) Hosaheravatta, 2) Baggon and 3) Ippadi. The number of residential houses was 6,083 in 1984 with rate payers and *per capita* taxation of Rs 8.6 in 1984. Private draw wells are the main sources of water to the town. At present, protected tap water is provided by means of four bore wells. The total cost of the Scheme was of Rs 17.20 lakhs. The number of private and public tap connections reported during 1983 was 23 and 383 respectively, and on an average the quantity of daily supply of protected water is reported as one lakh gallons which works out at about ten gallons *per capita* per day. To augment the existing supply of

water a combined water supply scheme for Kumta and Honavar has been sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs 3.7 crores. The total amount expended by the Council towards water supply during 1982-83 was Rs 34,287. Since 1872, the town Municipal Council was running a full-fledged dispensary and the same was handed over to the Government in 1982. At present, there is no under-ground drainage scheme in the town. The expenditure incurred by the Council towards public health and sanitation was of Rs 49,882 during 1982-83.

At present, the Council does not maintain any educational institutions, however, it runs a Vyayamashala since 1972. Yearly grant is being extended by the Council to the local public library. Red Cross Society and the All India Federation of the Deaf. Three public parks and one *dharmashala* are also being maintained by the Council. During 1983-84, the total length of roads of all kinds maintained by the Council was 27.02 km. For the first time, electricity was installed in the town during 1963. During 1983-84, the total number of street lights of all categories and domestic connections was 1,089 and 3,345 respectively. The amount expended by the Council during 1982-83 and 1980-81 for maintenance of roads and lights, was Rs 1.79 and Rs 2.05 lakhs respectively. During 1981-82 to 1983-84, the amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was Rs 36,500, Rs 58,342 and Rs 60,309 respectively. The development grant availed by the Council for 1983-84 was of Rs 30,000 as against Rs 50,000 and Rs one lakh for 1982-83 and in the previous year respectively, in addition to Bhagyamandira grant of Rs 1.10, 1.60 and Rs 1.56 lakhs for 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1981-82 respectively, for construction and repair of houses of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The octroi abolition grant availed by the Council during 1982-83, 1981-82 and in the previous year was Rs 72,000, Rs 4.59 lakhs and Rs 3.97 lakhs respectively. The Municipality constructed its own office building during 1972 at a cost of Rs 11.70 lakhs and a fish market (1982) at an expense of Rs 57,700. The total assets and liabilities held by the Council by the end of March 1983 stood at Rs 5.06 and Rs 2.48 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of the council for 1982-83 was of Rs 11.76 and Rs 13.43 lakhs as against Rs 7.83 and Rs 7.14 lakhs for 1976-77. The corresponding figures for 1970-71 stood at Rs 4.47 and 4.42 lakhs as against Rs 1.22 and Rs 1.44 lakhs for 1950-51 respectively.

T M C, Mundgod

The civic activities of the town began in 1960 by constituting a town panchayat. Later, in June 1973, town panchayat was upgraded as a town municipality and reconstituted in January 1984 with 15 councillors including four seats reserved, three for women and one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Including two extensions (Gandhinagar and Indiranagar) formed during 1977 to 1980 at a cost of Rs 74,000, the extent of town limits was 11 sq km in 1984. The population of the town as in 1981 was 10,332. The number of residential houses and rate payers as in 1984 was Rs 2,123 and 1,356 respectively. The incidence of tax reported in 1984 was Rs 9.00 lakhs.

At present, citizens are provided with protected tap water, the source of water being 13 bore wells dug under I and II stages water supply scheme including famine relief scheme. Protected water supply scheme under N R W S (Ist stage) completed by 1969 at a cost of Rs 21.70 lakhs, with assistance from the Government to the extent of Rs 18.4 lakhs. On an average, total quantity of daily supply of protected water and use per head was 5.4 lakh litres and 52 litres respectively as in 1984 and the number of private and public tap connections reported was 358 and 70 respectively. The town has no under-ground drainage facilities and the extent of length of open drains maintained by the Council was about 6,100 feet. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was about 14 km as in 1984. Electrification of the town took place 1965-66. The number of domestic and street light connections of all categories within the town limits was 950 and 467 respectively as in 1984. The *balawadis* (started in 1965 and 1980) and a tailoring class (1955) are also maintained by the Council in addition to a public park and a guest house.

During 1983-84, the amount expended by the Council for various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted to Rs 48,000. Since the inception of the scheme, the total number of house sites developed and distributed by the civic authority to various weaker sections of the society was 230 and the amount spent on it was Rs 82,230, mostly assisted by the Government. The amount of octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during 1983-84 was Rs 4.09 lakhs while the development grant availed for 1982-83 and 1980-81 was at the rate of Rs 50,000 in each year. The Council constructed its own office building in 1967 at a cost of nearly Rs

26,000. The revenue yielding assets of the Council include vegetable market (1973) at a cost of Rs 85,000, fish market (1960), etc. The total expenditure incurred by the town municipal council under various heads during 1983-84 was Rs 10.89 lakhs, comprising Rs 3.14 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 2.42 lakhs on public health and civic amenities, Rs 2.14 lakhs on establishment and collections, Rs 44,000 on public works executed by the council, and Rs 49,000 towards grant-in-aid, etc. The income of the Council for the years 1975-76, 1979-80 and for 1982-83 was Rs 3.47, 6.74 and 5.09 lakhs respectively while the expenditure for the above years was Rs 3.12, Rs 5.06 and Rs 5.83 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Siddapur

Civic body for Siddapur, constituted as town panchayat in 1961, was upgraded as municipality in 1973. In the latest reconstitution in January, 1984, it had 15 members, including three seats reserved, two for women and one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total extent of municipal limits including newly formed six extensions as in 1984 was about 8.6 sq km. The population of the town was Rs 11,289 by 1981. The number of residential houses in 1984 was Rs 3,014. In 1984, the number of rate payers and the incidence of tax per head was Rs 1,312 and Rs 3 respectively.

Draw wells were the main sources of supplying water to the town. To provide protected tap water by means of bore wells, a scheme under NRWS launched in 1967 was completed by 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs 4.71 lakhs. The contribution made by the Council towards water supply scheme was of Rs 30,345 and the rest was of the Government assistance. To improve the existing supply of water an additional improvement scheme was undertaken by the Council during 1982 at an estimated cost of Rupees two lakhs. (The scheme is not yet completed).

On an average, the quantity of water supply per day to the town and *per capita* consumption is reported as Rs 25,000 gallons and 2.5 gallons respectively. It is reported that due to shortage of drinking water at present, only 48 public tap connections have been provided and no domestic connections. The place has no under-ground drainage facilities, open drains of 'V' and 'U' shape to the extent of about 5,000 feet in length are in existence. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984 was about 32 km and electrification of the town took place in 1957. The total number

of street lights and domestic connections as reported in 1984 was 525 and 952 respectively. A Children's Park and a playground are also maintained by the Council.

The total amount spent by the Council towards various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years together (1981-82 to 1983-84) was Rs 30,788. The octroi compensation grants availed by the Council during 1982-83 was Rs 1.82 lakhs as against Rs 1.82 and Rs 1.74 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. While the development grants availed was accounted to Rs 55,000 for [1983-84 and Rs 50,000 for 1982-83 and Rs 75,000 in the previous year. The demand, collection and balance of rates and taxes of the T M C for 1982-83 was Rs 2.41, Rs 0.85 and Rs 1.56 lakhs respectively. During 1983-84, the total amount spent by the Council for various developmental activities accounted to Rs 7.05 lakhs. The expenditure on each item was as follows: Rs 16,980 for water supply, Rs 1.54 lakhs for public health and sanitation, while the amount expended on public safety and civil works Rs 26,669 and Rs 1.20 lakhs respectively. The money spent on establishment and under miscellaneous head was Rs 1.64 lakhs and Rs 2.21 lakhs respectively. The income of the Council for 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1982-83 stood at Rs 2.50, Rs 3.37 and Rs 5.92 lakhs, while expenditure reported during the above years was Rs 2.42, Rs 3.32 and Rs 6.31 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Sirsi

Sirsi Municipality came into being in July 1866. In accordance with the provisions of District Municipal Act 1884, for the first time, elections were held in 1885 and half of the number (six) of Councillors were elected and the rest were nominated. House tax was introduced by the Municipality in 1889-90. By 1940, the number of Councillors was increased to 19 and all were to be elected. The latest elections to the Council were held in December 1983 and it was reconstituted in January 1984 with 23 members including four seats reserved, three for women and one for Scheduled Castes. The population of the town was Rs 38,907 by 1981. In 1983-84, the Municipal limit was extended to 16.45 sq km with 9,644 residential houses. The number of rate payers in 1984 was 4,332 with incidence of taxation of Rs 22,000. The town has an extension called Maratikoppa formed in 1962-63 at an expenditure of Rs 22,000.

Prior to the commencement of protected water supply scheme,

open wells and a number of *hondas* (water tanks) were the main sources of water. At present, Kengre *nala* situated about eight km away from Sirsi is the main source of water. The protected water supply scheme launched in 1969 was completed after five years, at an estimated cost of Rs 33.00 lakhs (1st stage), mainly assisted by the State Government in the form of loan to the tune of Rs 28 lakhs. To meet the increasing demand for water an improvement schemes estimated to cost Rs 69 lakhs has been proposed by the Council. The number of private and public tap connections within the town limits was 1,250 and 75 respectively (1982-83). On an average, the total quantity of water being supplied to town and *per capita* consumption of water works out to 26 lakhs and 43 litres per day. Though the work of underground drainage scheme is completed, except the construction of sump and pumphouse, it is not yet commissioned. During 1983-84, the total length of *kuccha* drains was 10.54 km while length of *puccha* drains was of 25.74 km. A municipal hospital called Pandit Cottage Hospital founded in 1866 was handed over to the Government in 1965. The total amount expended by the Council towards public health and sanitation was Rs 4.59 lakhs for 1983-84.

The total length of roads maintained by the Municipality during 1982-83 was 52.54 km. The town was electrified during 1950-51 by the Kanara Power Supply Company. In 1983-84, the total number of street lights was 2,486 and domestic connections 3,660. Since 1884-85, a High School (Sri Marikamba) is managed by the T M C. During 1941, the high school building was constructed by the Municipality at a cost of Rs 21,000. Municipality has also assisted the local M E S. Arts and Science college by providing yearly grant of Rs 25,000 for the period of nearly eight years since 1963. The amount spent by the Council towards lights and roads was Rs 2.26 and 2.52 lakhs respectively during 1983-84.

The amount expended by the Council for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various ameliorative measures was Rs 85,106 and Rs 51,523 for the years 1983-84 and 1982-83 respectively. The developmental grants received by the Municipality for 1982-83, 1981-82 and 1980-81 were Rs 50,000, Rs 1,25,000 and Rs 30,000 respectively. The percentage of expenditure incurred by the Council in proportion to its total expenditure was 41% on General administration, 45% on public health, 38% on water supply, while it was 18% on other items during 1983-84. The octroi compensation grant

availed by the T M C from 1979-80 to 1982-83 was Rs 7.38, 7.12, 7.66 and 5.89 lakhs respectively in addition to various other grants. The total staff employed by the Council during 1984 was 119 including 54 *poura karmikas*. The income and expenditure of the civic body for 1982-83 was of Rs 24.99 lakhs and Rs 29.55 lakhs as against Rs 13.91 and Rs 14.33 lakhs for 1976-77. The corresponding figures for 1970-71 was of Rs 35.31 and Rs 36.44 lakhs respectively.

T M C, Yellapur

The Town Municipality for Yellapur was constituted in 1974 with 15 Councillors replacing the earlier town panchayat (1960). The latest elections to the Council were held in December 1983 and the present Council comprises of 15 Councillors including four seats reserved, three for women, and one for SC member. The present Municipal limit is of about five sq km. The enlarged Municipal limits include four neighbouring villages. The population of the town has increased to 11,792 by 1981. The number of residential houses in 1984 was 2,538. The number of tax payers as in 1984 was 1,295 with *per capita* tax Rs 15.5.

Open wells and bore wells are the main sources of water to the town. At present, protected water drawn from bore wells is being supplied. The water supply scheme under N R W S started in 1967 was completed in 1982 at a cost of Rs 6.81 lakhs. The total number of private and public tap connections was reported as 315 and 52 respectively as in 1984, and the average quantity of protected water supply per day was about 70,000 gallons, being about five gallons per head. The amount expended by the Council towards drinking water during 1983-84 was Rs 50,000 as against Rs 41,656 during 1982-83. There is no under-ground drainage facility in the town at present. The total length of open gutters of all types was of about 10 km as in 1984, while the total length of roads of all categories maintained by the T M C within its limits was 41.80 km. Electricity to the town was supplied in 1966 and the total number of street light points reported was 215 in 1984. The expenditure incurred by the Council towards maintenance of roads during 1983-84 was Rs 1.20 lakhs while on lights it was Rs 60,229, on public health and sanitation, the amount spent was Rs 28,354. Regarding various ameliorative measures of SCs and STs the Council had expended Rs 8,354 for 1983-84 against Rs 8,909 and Rs 10,666 for the preceding two years respectively. The development grant received by the Council for 1982-83, 1981-82 and in 1980-81 was of the order of Rs 1.50, 1.75 and 1.25 lakhs

respectively, while the assistance received towards construction of low cost houses in the above years was Rs 78,300 and Rs 2.14 and Rs 1.15 lakhs respectively. The Council had also availed school grants of Rs 13,500 and Rs 27,000 for 1980-81 and in the next year respectively. The staff employed by the Council was 13 including *poura karmikas* as in 1984. The income of the T M C for 1982-83, 1980-81 and for 1979-80 was Rs 5.70, 3.58 and 4.12 lakhs respectively while the expenditure incurred in the above years accounted to Rs 6.62, 2.96 and 2.08 lakhs respectively.

Town Panchayat, Gokarn

The civic activities of this place made their beginning in 1870 by constituting a seasonal Municipality, mainly to facilitate pilgrims by providing civic amenities. Since 1951, a Town Panchayat was constituted. The latest elections to the Panchayat were held in 1978 for 19 members including four seats reserved, three for women and one for a member belonging to SC and ST communities. The present extent of Town Panchayat limit is about 11.6 sq km comprising of 3,125 houses. The number of rate payers and the incidence of tax *per capita* was about Rs 1,647 and Rs 2.00 lakhs respectively as in 1984. The population of Gokarn as in 1981 was 11,085.

Open wells are and were the main source of water to the town. However, protected piped water is being supplied to the town drawn from open wells and bore wells. The water supply scheme (NRWS) started in 1970 was completed in 1973 at a cost of Rs 3.78 lakhs. During 1975 and again in 1983, on the occasion of *asthabandha mahotsava* improvement schemes were taken up to augment existing supply at a cost of Rs 50,000 in 1975 and at a cost Rs 2.5 lakhs in 1983. The number of private and public taps reported in 1984 was 106 and 34 respectively and on an average, the quantity of water supply per day was reported as 60,000 gallons, which works out to six gallons *per capita* as in 1984. The town has no under-ground drainage facilities as such and only 'V' shaped and open gutters to the extent of 3.5 km in length are in existence. It is reported that the place is under the influence of filaria since 1968 and a number of preventive measures are taken by the Government. The town was electrified in 1966. The total number of street light points in 1984 was 518 as against 400 domestic connections. The developmental expenditure incurred by the panchayat during 1982-83 towards public health and sanitation was Rs 36,727; towards maintenance of roads and lights, Rs 38,497; Rs 11,905 towards water supply; while the

amount spent on public works, and towards drains including control of epidemics was of Rs 4,518 and Rs 2,400 respectively. The highest expenditure was towards establishment i.e., Rs 53,287. The major developmental works executed by the Panchayat out of its own resources during 1983-84 was Rs 1.41 lakhs towards roads. For various ameliorative measures of SC and ST population, the amount expended was Rs 6,366. The octroi abolition grant received by the Town Panchayat between 1979-80 to 1981-82 was at the rate of Rs one lakh each year in addition to 30% of the land revenue (at the rate of Rs 1,712 per year from 1980-81 to 1982-83). The total staff employed by the Panchayat in 1984 was 19 including seven *paura karmikas*.

The income and expenditure of the panchayat for 1982-83 was Rs 1.70 and Rs 1.75 lakhs, as against Rs 1.80 and Rs 1.19 lakhs for 1979-80. The corresponding figures for 1950-61 were of Rs 27,000 and 24,000 respectively.

Town Planning

Under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, the local authorities like Municipalities were initiating and executing the town planning schemes in the respective local areas. This Act was replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954. Accordingly, it was obligatory on every local authority to prepare a development plan covering the entire area of its jurisdiction. Before 1956, there were no activities of Town Planning in the district as there was no town in the district with a population of more than 20,000. At present, the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, brought into force in the district in 1965, governs the town planning activities of the district. The main functions of the Department in the district include surveying and preparation of up-to-date town maps, lay-out plans, development plans for all towns and taluk headquarters in the district including potential villages, pilgrimage and tourist centres and new townships, etc. The department also counsels local bodies and other developmental agencies in respect of town and country planning matters. This office of the Assistant Director of Town Planning at Karwar was opened in the year 1964, designated as Regional Development Plan, Dandeli Region. In 1981-82, one more planning unit of the department was opened at Dandeli which covers Haliyal, Supa, Yellapur, Mundgod and Sirsi taluks and the remaining six taluks are covered by the Karwar unit. Regional Development Plan covering Dandeli was prepared by the Department in 1978. In 1982, outline development plan for Karwar local planning area comprising of 10

villages was prepared (L P A). So far, the department has prepared as many as 11 rehabilitation plans at different places like Supa and Tattihalla dam colony, Ambikanagar, Joida New Township including rehabilitation of flood affected people, etc.

Plans are also prepared by the Department for 15 different places in the district for settlement of siteless persons covering a lay-out to the extent of 246.90 hectares and 24,668 persons, in addition to preparing lay-out plans for 64 private cases. The Department has identified some places in the district as market-cum-service and service centres to serve as substitutes for urban centres.

Slum Clearance

The number of slums identified in the district is five by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore, one at Karwar and other four in Haliyal taluk, covering an area of more than 19 acres and 2,600 people. To speed up the work of slum clearance, the Divisional office of the Executive Engineer covering 8 districts including Uttara Kannada was first opened in Belgaum in 1980 and later shifted to Hubli in May 1982. Out of five slums, the Board had decided to provide basic amenities in three slums i.e., two at Dandeli, one at Haliyal with an expenditure of Rs 4.13 lakhs covering a population of 2,480 during 1984-85.

District Development Council

Replacing the earlier District Local Board, constituted under the Bombay Local Board Act of 1923 (which was abolished in October 1959), the District Development Council was constituted in 1960, in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, which came into force from 1st November 1959. Accordingly, a three-tier socio-economic development oriented system of local self-governing institutions comprising of District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats came into vogue. Accordingly, District Development Council for Uttara Kannada District was constituted in April 1960 comprising of 32 members. This advisory body consists of the Presidents of the TDBs., official members of various development departments including the members of the Parliament and State Legislature elected from the district and nominated members of SC and ST communities and one woman representative. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* President of this body and the District Development Assistant is its Secretary. The main

functions of the District Development Council include the scrutiny and approval of the budgets of the TDBs., reviewing their working from time to time and giving guidance for their smooth functioning, etc. This Council also watches the progress made in implementation of Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of the District covering the activities like N R E P, N R W S, I R D P, Family Welfare and Housing Programme, etc. During 1983-84, the District Development Council comprised of 39 members excluding the women and SC and ST representatives.

TALUK DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Prior to the Reorganisation of the State in the earlier Bombay set up, there were no independent L S G institutions called Taluk Development Boards. After the Reorganisation of the State under the new and uniform Act called The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, eleven Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk, were constituted in the district. The area covered by the Board excludes the area of the Municipal limits situated in a taluk. The number of elected members of the T D B consists of 19 if the population of the taluk is one lakh and above, while the boards consist of 15 representatives if the population is less than one lakh. Seats are also reserved for SCs and STs and for women. The legislators elected from the taluk are *ex-officio* members of the taluk board. The Block Development Officer functions as a Chief Executive Officer of the Board. For the first time, these T D Bs under the present Act were constituted in the district in 1960, and thereafter three elections were held for these boards including the latest one in 1978. All the taluk development boards of the district had 15 members each in their latest reconstitution in 1978. The total number of members elected in the latest election to these eleven T D Bs were 165 including 30 seats reserved, and of them, 22 were women and eight for the members belonging to SC and ST communities. Since June 1983, these Boards are being administered by the Administrators appointed by the Government. Taluk Boards are empowered to supervise and guide the functioning of the Village Panchayats. Effective co-ordination of the work between the Panchayats and T D Bs is very much envisaged. The main functions of the Boards include formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, construction of bridges and buildings, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc., including implementation of

economic development programmes adopted by the Government.

Boards are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50% of land revenue collection of the taluk concerned. In addition to this, the Government also assigns to these Boards an amount equal to 10% of the land revenue collection for spending for such purposes as determined by the Government from time to time. Among other things, the receipts of the Boards include the entire local cess on land revenue including water cess collected in the area. Boards are empowered to impose duties on things like transfer of immoveable properties in the form of additional stamp duty and fees on animals brought for sale, etc.

During the year 1983-84, all the T D Bs in the district together had maintained 1,314 km length of roads and had expended more than Rs 7.08 lakhs for their maintenance. The number of class rooms constructed and repaired was 216 at several places in the district by spending Rs 2.22 lakhs. The number of tanks repaired and constructed was 11 by spending Rs 41,895. The number of guest houses maintained by the T D Bs in the district is ten at different places and the number of ferries run at different places in the district was 57, incurring an expenditure of Rs 21,222, while the number of drinking water wells newly sunk was 16, spending an amount of Rs 1.62 lakhs and the money spent on repair of eight drinking water wells was Rs 17,800. The number of adult literacy classes conducted by all the T D Bs together numbered 40, incurring an expenditure of Rs 5,583. For the development of agriculture, the amount expended was Rs 6,365 and they had distributed 19 tonnes of fertilisers and had held as many as 220 agricultural demonstrations. For various ameliorative measures of SCs and STs, the total amount expended by all the T D Bs, together was Rs 5.54 lakhs out of 18% of their annual budget. The contributions made by the T D Bs to various educational institutions in the district totalled Rs 25,200. Before handing over to the Government six high schools were managed by the T D Bs in the district. At present T D B, Supa alone manages one high school at Joida. The income and expenditure of the Taluk Development Boards in the district since 1977-78 to 1983-84 was as follows: The figures in the bracket indicate income and expenditure respectively in lakhs of rupees: 1977-78 (31.55, 24.85), 78-79 (56.00, 39.00), 79-80 (53.39, 49.66), 80-81 (55.33, 40.17), 81-82 (41.65, 39.51), 82-83 (45.58, 32.05) and 83-84 (82.76, 96.90).

As an illustration, two TDBs of the district viz., Kumta and Supa have been reviewed in the followings paragraphs.

Taluk Development Board, Kumta

The third and the latest reconstitution of the Board was held in June, 1978 with 15 members, two seats reserved for women and one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After the expiry of the term of the elected body, since June 1983, Board is being administered by the Administrator, appointed by the Government. The total extent of area of the Board comprises 566.7 sq km in the year 1981 comprising of 119 villages. There are 25 village panchayats and one town panchayat (Gokarn) coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the Board comprising of 354 members including 55 seats reserved for women and 19 for SCs and STs in their latest reconstitution. The population of the taluk excluding the municipal limits of Kumta was 93,940 by 1981. The total number of residential houses within the limits of the TDB was 15,481 in 1981.

The total length of roads maintained by the Board during 1983-84 was 77 km. During the last five years (i.e. 1979-80 to 1983-84), the various developmental expenditure made by the Board in different heads was as follows: Rs 3.14 lakhs for formation and maintenance of roads including construction of culverts and causeways; Rs 1.63 lakhs for various welfare measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Rs 56,792 towards the development of agriculture (1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82) and Rs 76,749 towards drinking water wells (12), while the expenditure incurred on women's and children's welfare, animal husbandry, health and sanitation was Rs 48,667, Rs 25,714 (1983-84 only) and Rs 22,515 respectively. The other developmental expenditure include Rs 12,329 towards minor irrigation and Rs 5,728 towards social education programme (1979-80 and 1983-84 only). The Board has spent Rs 1,050 for Family Welfare Programme. The number of house sites formed and distributed by the Board was 28 in 1980-81.

The table given below indicates income and expenditure of the Board for some years from 1965-66 to 1983-84.

			(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1965-66	1.30	0.98	1978-79	5.44	4.46
1971-72	2.24	2.98	1979-80	4.13	4.15
1973-74	2.66	3.57	1980-81	4.73	2.65
1974-75	3.02	2.85	1981-82	8.13	5.65
1975-76	2.72	3.21	1982-83	14.63	7.98
1977-78	3.40	2.80	1983-84	6.04	21.39

Taluk Development Board, Supa

The latest reconstruction of the Board was in 1978 comprising 15 members including two seats reserved for women and one for the SCs and STs. The total extent of area of Supa taluk was 1,888.9 sq km in 1981 with a population of 47,293. The number of Village Panchayats coming under the administrative jurisdiction of the Board is 13 and all are Group Panchayats comprising of 123 villages. The total number of members representing 13 Group Village Panchayats of the taluk was 165 and of them seats reserved for women and for SCs and STs were 26 and 14 respectively. The number of residential houses in the taluk was 6,050 in 1971 and 9,119 in 1981. Since Supa taluk is largely covered by forest area, there is a great need for improvement in communication and development of infra-structural facilities. The Board is making serious efforts towards this. During 1982-83, the total length of roads maintained by the T D B under its jurisdiction was about 273 km. The consolidated developmental expenditure incurred by the board during the last five years (1979-80 to 1983-84) was as follows: Rs 4.02 lakhs for various public works, Rs 4,851 towards public health and sanitation, Rs 48,826 towards civic amenities and Rs 95,342 on education. While the amount spent under the heads of Miscellaneous, General Administration and Grant-in-aid accounted to Rs 3.90 lakhs, Rs 2.96 lakhs and Rs 4,735 respectively. The board had also spent Rs 33,129 towards the Veterinary Dispensary for the period from 1981-82 to 1983-84 while the amount spent on 12 *balawadis* accounted to Rs 28.142 for years i.e., 1981-82 and 1982-83. The amount expended on Mahila Mandals and Youth Clubs was of the order of Rs 15,797 for the period of three years (1981-82 to 1983-84). Towards the repair of school building, the amount expended was Rs 43,498 (1981-82 to 1983-84). The expenditure of the board towards the management of fairs, etc., accounted to Rs 81,830. The expenditure incurred by the board for various ameliorative measures of SCs and STs for 1983-84 was Rs 38,218 as against Rs 21,212 and Rs 88,467 in the preceding two years respectively. The revenue yielding assets of the board include shops and stalls constructed at Jagalbet in 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The board has also constructed nine Gramasevak quarters at several places in the taluk between 1968 to 1980 by spending over Rs 79,000. In 1981 one bus shelter was constructed at Kumbharwada at a cost of Rs 13,587. The total number of house sites distributed so far by the board was 1,077 which include 144 for SCs and the number of Janata houses constructed was 1,591. The table below indicates the income

and expenditure of the board for some years from 1966-67 to 1983-84.

(Amount in lakhs)					
Year	Income	Expenditure	Year	Income	Expenditure
1966-67	0.55	7.53	1978-79	5.25	4.44
1968-69	0.95	0.94	1980-81	7.73	4.75
1970-71	1.63	1.92	1981-82	11.35	6.30
1972-73	1.55	1.72	1982-83	14.00	5.65
1974-75	2.47	2.37	1983-84	8.69	9.12
1976-77	5.75	3.58	—	—	—

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The Village Panchayats formed local units of administration for a village or a group of villages. Prior to the enforcement of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, Village Panchayats in the district were governed according to the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act VI of 1933 and amendments thereon upto 1st July, 1949. After the Reorganisation of the State, village panchayats in the district were reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The new Act provided for constitution of a village panchayat in every big revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 10,000. The number of members to be elected to a panchayat has to be not less than eleven and not more than 19 with reservation of seats for women, SCs and STs. In 1961, the total number of village panchayats in the district was 174 including four town panchayats viz., 1) Gokarn, 2) Siddapur, 3) Ankola and 4) Yellapur. The total income and expenditure of these panchayats for 1960-61 was Rs 8.12 and Rs 6.89 lakhs respectively. By 1971, number of panchayats increased to 221 and by 1981, the number was 223. The latest elections of these panchayats were held in 1978 and after the expiry of the term, they are being administered by the Administrators. Most of the village panchayats functioning in the district are group panchayats. The largest number of panchayats are in Sirsi taluk (32), followed by Siddapur (28), and Kumta (25) and the least number is 13 each in Mundgod and Supa taluks. The figures of demand, collection and balance of taxes for

1983-84 of village panchayats of the district accounted to Rs 13.80, Rs 11.52 and Rs 2.28 lakhs respectively and the percentage of recovery was about 87%. The corresponding figures in the previous year were reckoned at Rs 12.60, Rs 11.05 and Rs 2.55 lakhs respectively (85%). The income and expenditure respectively of village panchayats in the district for 1982-83 was Rs 13.26, Rs 8.21 lakhs and Rs 3.84 and Rs 1.90 lakhs for the preceding year. The corresponding figures for 1980-81 accounted to Rs 3.49 and Rs 1.61 lakhs as against Rs 2.85 and Rs 1.98 for 1979-80 respectively. For the purpose of illustration, two panchayats of the district viz., 1) Hegde (Kumta taluk) and 2) Karlakatta (Haliyal taluk) have been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Hegde Village Panchayat

Hegde is situated at a distance of about eight km south of Kumta on the banks of the Aghanashini. The main village Hegde, and Lukkeri situated about three km from Hegde together constitute a group panchayat. For the first time, a group panchayat was constituted for Hegde and Lukkeri in 1941 with 15 members and said to be one of the earliest V Ps in the taluk. The total area coming under the Panchayat limits was about 3,027 acres as in 1981 comprising of about 2,704 acres of Hegde and the rest (323) being of Lukkeri (according to Village Panchayat report). The total population of the V P increased to 8,349 by 1981 of which, 6,714 was of Hegde. The total number of residential houses as in 1983 in Hegde and Lukkeri were 1,130 and 205 respectively. The latest elections to the panchayat were held during 1978 and was reconstituted with 19 members including three seats reserved for women, and two for SCs and STs. Under N R W S, a protected water supply scheme has been sanctioned to Hegde in 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs 4,36,500. The total length of the roads maintained by the village panchayat is about five km during the last five years. The total amount spent by the village panchayat for repair of approach roads, etc., was of Rs 8,200 during some recent years. Electricity was supplied to Hegde in 1972-73 and to Lukkeri in 1978-79. The total street lights and private connections within the limits of panchayat were 104 and 530 as in 1984. The amount expended by the panchayat towards various developmental works during the last five years i.e., 1979-80 to 1983-84 accounted to Rs 5,000 for drinking water, Rs 4,000 for maintenance of roads, while the amount spent for lights and public health accounted to Rs 15,000 and Rs 4,600 respectively. The total number of free house sites distributed by the panchayat in its limits

was 95, as in 1983. For the amelioration of SCs and STs, the village panchayat has expended Rs 2,015 in 1983-84. During 1982-83, the tax recovery achieved by the village panchayat was cent per cent (total house tax being Rs 8,642) and *per capita* tax was Rs 1.30.

During 1982-83, out of Rs 14,740 being net income of the village panchayat, house tax alone was of Rs 6,731, followed by land revenue grant of Rs 2,891, matching grant of Rs 2,874, and the rest being other taxes. Regarding net total expenditure of Rs 13,407, major expenditure was towards general administration (Rs 3,588), followed by public works executed by the village panchayat (Rs 3,099), public safety (Rs 3,024), and Rs 2,000 for the welfare of SCs and STs. The Panchayat owns its office building at Hegde constructed in 1955 at a cost of Rs 8,000 and the other immoveable assets of the village panchayat include fish market constructed in 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs 32,800. The table given below indicates the income, expenditure and grants received by the village panchayat during the last few years upto 1983-84.

(Amount in lakhs)			
Year	Income	Land revenue grants	Expenditure
1974-75	16.4		
1976-77	10.1	3.2	16.6
1978-79	21.6	3.1	15.1
1980-81	29.1	3.1	28.8
1981-82	33.4	2.8	15.2
1982-83	16.1	2.8	35.2
1983-84	11.8	2.8	19.9
		2.8	13.1

Karлакatta Group Panchayat

Karлакatta is situated at a distance of 10 km from the taluk headquarters, Haliyal and comprises of 10 villages situated within a close proximity viz., 1) Karлакatta, 2) Halsi, 3) Kesrolli, 4) Kuri-gadde, 5) Kumbarkop, 6) Sambrani, etc. Karлакatta is the head-quarter of the panchayat. The village panchayat for Karлакatta was first constituted in 1959. The total extent of the panchayat limits of all the constituent villages together is about 140 acres of *gramathana* as in 1981. The population of the group panchayat was 3,123 in 1981. Among the constituent villages, Sambrani is thickly populated with

808, followed by Kesrolli 603, and Karлакatta 570. The total number of residential houses as in 1981 within the limits of the panchayat was 652 and majority of them were situated in Sambrani (183) followed by Karлакatta (148). The latest elections to the panchayat were held in 1978 for 13 members including two reserved for women and one for SCs and STs. Only two constituent villages of the group panchayat viz., Sambrani and Karлакatta are provided with protected tap water of bore wells in 1983. It is reported that during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85, all the villages were electrified. During 1983-84, the total number of street lights and domestic connections within the limits of the village panchayat was 192 and 118 respectively. The number of houses electrified under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme within the limits of the panchayat was 45 spread over four villages and the Primary Health Centre is located in Sambrani. The total amount expended by the panchayat during the last five years i.e., 1979-80 to 1983-84 for the developmental activities like public safety and civic amenities was reported as Rs 8,713 and Rs 8,709 respectively, while the amount expended on public works amounted to more than Rs 21,500 excluding the amount of Rs 17,000 spent by the panchayat under N R W S. For repair of roads the amount expended was nearly Rs 5,000.

During 1983-84, 30% of land revenue assigned to the village panchayat accounted to Rs 3,169. The gross total income of the panchayat for 1983-84 was Rs 11,386 comprising Rs 5,000 from panchayat property, Rs 3,606 as grant and subsidy by the Government and Rs 1,930 being the rates and taxes levied by the panchayat. While the expenditure incurred was Rs 11,630, the break up being Rs 4,332 for public works, Rs 2,991 for public safety and Rs 1,835 on administration. While the amount spent on civic amenities and donation accounted to Rs 1,427 and Rs 1,044 respectively. The income and expenditure of the V P C for 1983-84 was of Rs 11,386 and Rs 11,630 respectively as against Rs 12,769 and Rs 9,546 for 1981-82. The corresponding figures of income and expenditure for 1978-79 stood at Rs 12,628 and Rs 17,500 as against Rs 13,315 and Rs 17,497 respectively for 1974-75.

Rural Water Supply

Consequent on the formation of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Bangalore, 1975, a separate department called Public Health Engineering was created to speed up the work of rural water supply. Accordingly, the present P H E division covering the entire District of Uttara Kannada was opened in October, 1982

with three sub-divisions at Karwar, Haliyal and Sirsi. Under the rural water supply scheme, there are two schemes called the State Plan Scheme and the Central Plan Scheme. Under the Central Plan Scheme of N R W S launched by the Central Government for providing water supply to the rural population, 50% of the cost of the Scheme was to be met by the Central aid and 40% by the State Government and the remaining 10% by the concerned village panchayats. This scheme was in force till 1972-73 and thereafter it was discontinued (in 1979) and since then the entire cost of the scheme is being borne by the State as well as Central Government.

The ground water survey conducted for providing water supply in the district had revealed that there are as many as 573 villages under the "category I, Classified as problem villages" and there are 12 villages classified under "category II of problem villages". Since inception of the (N R W S) scheme, upto the end of March 1984, number of schemes sanctioned was 92 under the State Plan and of them, 37 were executed and the villages benefited were 35. The expenditure incurred was to the extent of about Rs 50 lakhs. Under accelerated programme of work (Central Plan Scheme), ten schemes were executed at an estimated expenditure of about Rs 15 lakhs by the end of March, 1984. In addition to these schemes, water is also being supplied by means of bore wells. The number of bore wells drilled in the district at various places since the inception of the scheme accounted to about 600 at an estimated cost of Rs 250 lakhs.

Housing

In order to lessen the acuteness of the growing housing problems specially in the urban centres, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, extended its activities in the district by opening its sub-divisional office at Karwar, in 1972, and it was later shifted to Dandeli in 1977. The housing board activities of the district are controlled by the divisional office at Hubli. The Housing Board is implementing the following housing schemes in the district viz., 1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 2) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme, 3) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 4) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 5) Teachers Quarters and 6) Houses for low paid Government employees, quarters for medical officers and para-medical staff, etc. Houses are also constructed by the Board under Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Non-Hudco Schemes.

Since 1972-73 upto end of 1982-83, the total number of houses constructed by the Board under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Dandeli was 748 at a cost of Rs 39.20 lakhs for industrial workers. The number of houses constructed under Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme under Non-Hudco accounted to 60 houses, 20 each at Dandeli, Bhatkal and Ankola at a cost of Rs 6.70 lakhs.

The number of houses constructed by the Board under L I G (Low Income Group) Scheme, in the district at various places accounted to 421 at an estimated cost of Rs 130.20 lakhs. While the number of houses built under M I G was 36 at an estimated cost of Rs 17.20 lakhs. The number of teachers quarters constructed by the Board was 62 at an estimated cost of Rs 9.67 lakhs. The Board constructed two medical officers' quarters at Ramanguli and Kadra at a cost of Rs 90,000. The number of houses constructed by the Board under HUDCO scheme for the economically weaker sections was 433, at a cost of Rs 47 lakhs, under the same scheme, 75 houses under L I G, and 18 houses under M I G, were also constructed by the Board at Dandeli. Under non-HUDCO Scheme, the construction of 50 L I G houses, 60 M I G houses at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs is under progress in places like Sirsi, Honavar and Karwar.

In addition to the Housing Board activities, there are also several house building co-operatives working in the district to assist their members in house building (See Chapter VI). The City Municipality of Dandeli has constructed more than 230 houses for its own employees and others. Under the Peoples' Housing Scheme introduced in the district during 1973-74, out of 24,481 number of houses sanctioned for the District by the end of 1983-84 the number of houses constructed was 18,414 at a cost of Rs 5.14 crores.

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards, Uttara Kannada District, for the year 1983-84

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the taluk	Land revenue assigned by government	Revenue derived from taluk board			Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Debt Heads
		Rates and taxes	from taluk board	properties and other sources			
Ankola	0.82	0.19	0.07	0.03	2.41	3.34	
Bhatkal	0.47	0.14	0.10	0.07	2.50	2.35	
Haliyal	0.81	0.27	0.06	0.18	2.21	2.18	
Honavar	1.37	0.18	0.14	0.30	2.23	6.74	
Karwar	0.76	0.28	0.10	0.10	2.26	5.03	
Kumta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Mundgod	0.38	0.16	0.09	0.08	2.46	3.32	
Siddapur	0.90	0.13	0.09	0.55	2.28	2.01	
Sirsi	1.42	0.36	0.06	0.18	2.12	7.27	
Supa	0.32	0.09	0.06	0.45	0.30	7.46	
Yellapur	0.99	0.12	0.08	0.05	2.65	0.69	

Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards of Uttara Kannada District for the year 1983-84

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the taluk	General administration	Public works executed	Public health and sanitation	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Head
Ankola	0.63	1.24	0.04	0.18	0.15	0.25	0.91	3.68
Bhatkal	1.02	1.40	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.001	0.63	16.21
Haliyal	1.07	1.86	0.14	0.03	0.27	0.01	0.42	1.68
Honavar	0.92	0.36	0.02	0.002	0.39	0.005	0.070	2.78
Karwar	0.92	2.00	—	0.26	0.005	0.004	1.00	9.95
Kumta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mundgod	0.98	0.96	0.07	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.89	4.56
Siddapur	1.19	0.91	0.005	0.005	0.21	0.01	0.62	1.03
Sirsi	1.33	1.67	—	0.005	0.32	0.005	0.76	10.81
Supa	0.48	0.22	0.003	0.09	0.08	0.002	0.66	7.59
Yellapur	1.09	4.58	0.04	0.005	0.03	—	0.55	0.65

TABLE

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of TMCs, TPs, in
Uttara Kannada District, for the years 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1983-84

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the T M C	1973-74		1978-79		1983-84	
	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture	Income	Expendi- ture
Ankola	0.55	0.50	2.22	1.88	7.64	6.98
Bhatkal	2.78	1.98	5.40	5.52	7.59	8.43
Dandeli	13.52	5.68	20.57	22.05	40.16	38.00
Haliyal	2.59	2.50	6.15	5.55	14.03	14.66
Honavar	3.98	4.13	8.16	7.46	12.43	14.27
Karwar	9.20	8.24	14.29	14.69	17.47	16.68
Kumta	5.39	5.42	8.31	7.62	14.24	14.38
Mundgod	1.94	1.65	5.43	4.89	11.40	10.89
Siddapur	1.73	1.67	2.01	2.28	6.80	7.05
Sirsi	10.11	9.93	18.25	14.60	22.00	18.00
Yellapur	1.07	0.85	1.05	1.03	5.08	6.71
Gokarn	1.15	0.94	1.50	1.54	2.15	2.53

Yellapur was T P in 1973-74

Gokarn T P

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Uttara Kannada appears to have been to some extent an educationally advanced district in historical times. The Buddhists appear to have fostered learning at the few *viharas* they had in the district at Banavasi, Haigunda, Divgi, Napitapalli, etc. The Kadamba royal family itself hailed from a family of scholars from the neighbouring Talagunda *agrahara*. Tradition in the district is replete with statements informing that the Kadambas encouraged the migration of scholarly Brahmanas from Ahikshetra and founded many *agraharas*. Brahmanas with good educational background had spread out in the district, taking to areca plantations. But they did not give up their academic pursuits. At least one member in these families would take to classical learning at the various academic centres in the district. Popularity of Yakshagana also helped to nourish the cultural and academic life, and it touched all sections of the society.

Haigunda was an *agrahara* founded perhaps by the Kadambas, and later expanded or further endowed by the Badami Chalukyas, as indicated by the Haldipur plates. Hiriya Hingulige, now a *bechirak* hamlet near Pala is called an *anadi aghara* (an *agrahara* of great antiquity) in one of the records. An inscription from Hulekal speaks of Islur as an *agrahara*. Kalkuni in Sirsi Taluk was also an *agrahara* called Lakshmiपुरी with 12 scholarly *mahajanas*, founded in Vijayanagara time. Murur in Kumta taluk is also described as an *anadi aghara*. Haliyal (Palleyala) was a notable major *agrahara* founded by the Kadambas of Goa and an 11th-century record eulogises the *mahajanas* of the place in glowing terms. Mallapur or Mallinathapur *agrahara* near Chandavar had 12 *mahajanas* of great erudition. Banavasi, Gokarn, Karki, Shirali, Sonda, Hulekal, Bilgi,

etc., also had settlements of scholars where teaching was being continued. Fryer, who visited Gokarn in 1676 speaks of the "Principal University of the Brachmins", which he describes as "well-endowed". "They live not under collegiate confinement but in pretty neat houses", he adds while speaking about the students of the place. He also speaks of the library at the place of old manuscripts. Brahmuru, Bommanahalli, Harumaskeri and Agrahara near Karki must have been *agraharas* as indicated by their names, and the village Agrahara, according to local tradition, was in fact founded by prince Basavaraja of Keladi during the early part of the 18th century. As elsewhere in other *agraharas* the *mahajanas* engaged themselves in the study of the 14 *vidyas* which also included the Vedas. The Veerashaiva Mathas at Bilgi, Sonda, Sirsi, Haliyal and other places and the Jaina Mathas at Sonda and Bilgi also must have fostered education and learning.

Ibn Batuta, who visited Honavar in 1347 speaks of the 13 schools for girls and 23 for boys for the Muslim population of Honavar, which was the capital of Sultan Jamal-ud-din. He adds that even women of the town knew the *Koran* by heart. Muslims had their own educational institutions attached to their mosques, and they continue even now in many places, teaching Arabic.

With the advent of the British, education became a concern of the Government, particularly from the middle of the 19th century. Before this "every large village had a school, kept generally by a Shenvi Brahman and attended by boys under fifteen". By 1880-81 eight such institutions had survived with 150 pupils as such institutions received a setback by the introduction of State schools. These teachers were paid a monthly fees of two annas (12 paise) to one rupee.

Primary Education

By 1866 there had been 11 Government schools in the district with 830 pupils and of these three were Anglo-Vernacular schools at Haliyal, Sirsi and Kumta. One Urdu school was opened at Haliyal in 1866. In 1875, there were 86 schools with 3,976 pupils and by 1880, their number rose to 96 schools with 4,978 pupils. In 1866, two schools for girls were opened at Kumta and Sirsi, and there were 45 girls attending them. By 1881 there were four schools for girls with a strength nearing 200. The progress for the next 2 or 3 decades was as follows, number of girls attending given, in brackets: 1885: 164 schools, 11,497 strength (N A), 1890: 206, 12,126 (N A), 1895: 179, 11,232 (470), 1900: 183, 10,204 (430), 1905: 240, 12,616 (922) and 1910: 287, 15,571 (1,156).

A high school was started at Karwar in 1864, and for long it was the only high school in the district. During the British regime the schools in Bombay Province were managed by the Local Boards, Municipalities and the private organisations. The Educational Inspector who was in charge of the district, was assisted by the Deputy Educational Inspector who was in charge of the primary education; W. A. Russel was Educational Inspector during 1865-1885. His efforts in identifying the districts in the so called 'Southern Maratha' country as Kannada-speaking are well known. Christian missionaries and private bodies also started the English schools in the towns of the district.

D L B Schools

The Bombay Primary Education Act 1923 had made a provision for transfer of primary schools to the local bodies called the District School Board. This Act also aimed at the introduction of universal compulsory elementary education. The total number receiving primary education in the district during 1935-36 in the 853 schools was 23,465, including 5,776 girls. Education of Scheduled Castes and of the Muslims received special attention. Special schools were started for them wherever feasible. The total number of school going Scheduled Caste students rose to 611 in the year 1936-37. During the year 1946-47, the district had 412 primary schools with a total pupil strength of 34,015.

District School Board

The District School Board was set up in 1944, taking away primary education from the D L B. It was a statutory body with 12 members, of whom three were to be nominated by the Government and the rest were to be elected by the local bodies. Primary education of the district was administered by this Board housed at Karwar. Municipalities were to collect the educational cess on behalf of the Board. The main agencies in charge of primary education in the district were, i) District School Board, ii) Authorised Municipalities and iii) Aided private managements. The course of instruction in primary schools in the Bombay Province extended over a period of seven years. The Lower Primary stage had standards I to IV and Upper Primary stage standards V to VII. At the end of the VII standard, there was a public examination known as "Primary School Certificate Examination" popularly called *mulki* examination.

Basic Education: Basic Education scheme was introduced in the

Bombay Province in the year 1938, being accepted as the pattern at the primary schools' stage. Short-term courses in craft training were also conducted to train the primary teachers. Crafts taught in the basic schools were generally spinning, weaving, agriculture, etc. During 1953-54, there were twenty basic schools in the district.

Compulsory Education: The Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1918 was introduced in the Bombay Province. Haliyal and Honavar Municipalities introduced this scheme, as provided by the Act. Again the scheme of compulsory primary education was introduced in this area as per the Bombay Primary Education Act 1947. Accordingly the children in the age group of 7-11 had to attend schools. All villages having a population of 1,000 or above were covered by this scheme in a phased manner. At the time of Re-organisation of the State, the district had 969 primary schools with a pupil strength of 71,779 and a teaching staff of 1,759.

Growth of Literacy

During the early decades of this century, there was a very poor percentage of literacy in the district. In 1901, the percentage of literates was eight and of this, 15 per cent were males and females only one per cent.

General percentage of literacy rates in the district during recent decades is as follows :

	1951	1961	1971	1981	State figure in 1981
Persons	25.64	33.44	40.65	48.35	38.46
Male	35.71	43.39	49.59	57.36	48.81
Female	15.24	22.92	31.30	38.95	21.71

Percentage of literacy rates in rural and urban areas is as follows, urban figures given in brackets. 1961 : 30.02 (49.51); 1971 : 37.21 (56.63); 1981 43.60 (62.32).

Percentage of literacy in the towns of the district in 1971 is as follows, what is given first being total percentage, followed by male literacy figures given in brackets, followed by female literacy figures : Bhatkal 51.64 (57.66) 46.55, Dandeli 48.59 (58.7) 36.74, Haliyal

43.30 (51.33) 34.76, Honavar 58.36 (67.56) 49.18. Karwar 64.34 (72.28) 55.97, Kumta 61.16 (69.34) 52.83, Sirsi 61.78 (68.27) 54.73 and Yellapur 55.20 (63.60) 45.88.

Statement showing taluk-wise literacy percentage to the population and male and female literacy percentage from among total literates in 1981

Taluk	Total Literates' percentage	Literate Males' percentage	Literate Females' percentage
Ankola	48.67	61.44	38.56
Bhatkal	39.29	58.85	41.15
Haliyal	42.39	65.40	34.60
Honavar	48.57	60.04	39.96
Karwar	59.25	58.19	41.81
Kumta	51.46	58.86	41.14
Mundgod	37.63	66.93	33.07
Siddapur	50.27	60.34	39.66
Sirsi	57.37	57.98	42.02
Supa	34.66	68.51	31.49
Yellapur	45.76	60.67	39.33
Total	48.34	60.58	39.42

Primary Education

The Education Integration Advisory Committee was constituted in the year 1957 by the State Government. Based on its recommendations, the seven years' course of primary education was accepted in the whole State. This had already prevailed in the District. A common system of examination at the end of the VII standard at the district-level was introduced since 1962-63. Under the new pattern, the lower primary schools consists of Standard I to IV and the higher primary schools from Standard V to VII. Schools having standards either with I to VII or V to VII are called higher primary schools. After the introduction of compulsory education in 1961, rapid progress was achieved at the primary level. Private organisation and the local bodies including the Taluk Development Boards and municipalities have been encouraged to start schools. It is an obligation of the State to impart free and compulsory primary education to the children in the age group of 5 years 10 months to 10 years. The following are some of the important provisions of the

Act: i) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one km from the house of every child; ii) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children; iii) Prevention of employment of children and iv) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school. A child completing the age of five years and ten months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But even children, who completed the age of five years can be admitted to primary I standard on voluntary basis. A State-level Seminar on Compulsory Primary Education was held in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this seminar accepted by the Government were as follows: i) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students are available. ii) Appointment of additional teachers to existing schools wherever necessary. iii) Provision for introducing schemes like mid-day meal, free supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc. iv) Constitution of School Betterment Committee for each school. v) Making it the responsibility of the Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities to actively implement the scheme of compulsory primary education in their respective jurisdiction.

In view of the various facilities provided by the State, the enrolment of pupils have been increased considerably. The number of primary schools during 1969-70 was 913 and higher primary schools 394. It has risen to 1,018 primary schools and 583 higher primary schools as on 1978. Pupils strength as on 1974-75 have also increased to 54,200 boys and 45,876 girls in primary stage and to that of 20,066 boys and 14,245 girls studying in higher primary schools. The tables given in p. 741, 742 & 743 show the taluk-wise particulars as on 1983-84.

The State Government through the Departments of Education and Social Welfare implemented various schemes of incentives. The benefits include providing attendance scholarships, free supply of text books, the pre-matric scholarships, scholarships for the backward and the physically handicapped, the ex-servicemen scholarships and Government of India Merit Scholarship to the pupils of VII Standard who passed on merit. In 1981-82, 271 pupils of these various categories were sanctioned scholarship at the rate of Rs 30 per head. Special coaching classes for SC and ST pupils and those of other weaker sections were conducted. Nine Women Welfare Centres have been started for the benefit of weaker sections. Two residential schools

Standard-wise strength from I to VII Standard in the District during 1983-84

Taluk	I Std.	II Std.	III Std.	IV Std.	V Std.	VI Std.	VII Std.	Total
Ankola	(B) 1,464	1,329	1,266	1,031	875	733	588	7,286
Bhatkal	(G) 1,361	1,149	997	792	629	517	433	5,878
Haliyal	(B) 1,985	1,620	1,610	1,314	931	671	435	8,566
Honavar	(G) 1,997	1,332	1,139	939	758	551	418	7,134
Karwar	(B) 2,450	1,924	1,714	1,461	1,157	949	724	16,379
Kumta	(G) 2,253	1,568	1,392	1,042	788	610	494	8,147
Mundgod	(B) 2,515	1,997	1,916	1,615	1,298	1,250	978	11,569
Siddapur	(G) 2,415	1,799	1,562	1,250	1,025	952	709	9,712
Sirsi	(B) 2,016	1,798	1,797	1,612	1,230	1,113	970	10,536
Supa	(G) 2,080	1,620	1,615	1,423	1,003	872	790	9,403
Yellapur	(B) 2,105	1,705	1,775	1,537	1,392	1,133	874	10,526
	(G) 2,046	1,567	1,512	1,086	841	790	674	8,489
	(B) 1,321	832	705	450	348	234	200	4,090
	(G) 1,140	753	592	351	204	207	108	3,355
	(B) 1,618	1,217	1,157	997	867	771	593	7,220
	(G) 1,686	1,094	966	807	684	532	439	6,213
	(B) 2,115	1,737	1,758	1,569	1,448	1,164	935	10,726
	(G) 2,049	1,586	1,565	1,305	1,224	977	828	9,534
	(B) 843	681	622	510	323	249	185	3,413
	(G) 907	607	519	344	186	136	115	2,814
	(B) 1,159	812	838	686	610	505	352	4,962
	(G) 951	757	650	593	441	307	283	3,982

Source : Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Karwar. B—Boys, G=Girls.

Statement showing the pupils strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Primary Schools during 1983

Taluk	Lower Primary School I-IV Standard				Higher Primary School I-VII Standard			
	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ankola	113	83	—	—	414	403	—	—
Bhatkal	230	200	374	255	555	453	261	169
Haliyal	184	115	8	9	781	560	42	29
Honavar	130	116	—	—	238	217	10	8
Karwar	42	52	2	2	275	232	7	10
Kumta	88	102	—	—	506	422	—	—
Mundgod	282	211	—	—	436	269	—	—
Siddapur	68	69	6	8	319	273	7	2
Sirsi	239	213	—	—	892	749	5	4
Supa	118	180	15	6	263	355	2	1
Yellapur	37	20	—	—	202	148	1	3
Total	1,531	1,361	405	280	4,881	4,081	335	226

Source: Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Karwar.

Taluk	No. of Nursery Schools	No. of Lower Primary Schools	No. of teachers in L.P.S.	No. of Higher Primary Schools	No. of teachers in H.P.S.
Ankola	8	79	111	48	268
Bhatkal	28	68	85	40	245
Haliyal	51	66	96	40	321
Honavar	51	116	143	87	358
Karwar	64	122	220	90	495
Kumta	9	99	131	74	430
Mundgod	38	64	46	22	116
Siddapur	49	96	98	67	254
Sirsi	59	127	123	92	392
Supa	4	107	134	22	100
Yellapur	24	78	75	49	165
Total	385	1,022	1,262	630	3,144

Source: D D P I, Karwar

for children belonging to the Denotified and Nomadic tribes were started. Twenty one Government hostels have been opened. Scheme of Integrated Education for the disabled has been in operation since 1974. Under Family and Child Welfare Projects Scheme, *balawadis* are opened in the district. Sports materials are provided, the Special Nutrition Programme is extended for the children of these Balawadis. Under Integrated Child Development Scheme (I C D S), non-formal education centres are opened. There are about 321 Anganawadi centres imparting non-formal education in the district.

Educational and Vocational Guidance: Now greater attention is being paid to educational and vocational guidance activities in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Education has been organising the guidance activities. One of its important activities is to train high school teachers as career masters, who in turn can guide the 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 1981-82, 65 high school teachers in Uttara Kannada district were trained as career

masters. Vocational Guidance has also been introduced as a subject for the students of the B.Ed. class.

Commerce Education

Training is imparted in English and Kannada type-writing and short-hand (English and Kannada) in private commerce institutes (Recognised by the Government) which conducts classes and prepare candidates for various commerce examinations conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. The Board grants certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were about 35 commerce institutions in the district, all under private managements with the students strength of 2,280 boys and 7,892 girls studying under 107 instructors as in 1983-84. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. Examinations were held twice in a year. As in 1982-83, 3,839 candidates appeared for the several commerce examinations, as against 5,345 during 1980-81 in the district. There are some Junior Colleges imparting commerce education as job-oriented course.

Administrative set-up: Prior to the Reorganisation of States under the Bombay administrative set-up, schools of all grades in Uttara Kannada were under the general supervision of one Educational Inspector of Class I grade. He was assisted by another Deputy Educational Inspector (Class II) for primary education, who was in turn assisted by Assistant Educational Inspectors of Class III Grade. The primary schools were under the administration of the School Board. Before reorganisation of the Education Department in 1970, the District Educational Officer (Class I) was the administrative head of the department. In the administration, he was assisted by an Education Officer, a Gazetted Assistant, Physical Education Superintendent and 14 Inspectors of Schools. Nomenclature of District Educational Officer was changed as Deputy Director of Public Instruction in 1970. He is completely in charge of the Education Department's activities in the district. He inspects and supervises all primary and secondary schools including teachers training institutions. At his office he is assisted by two Educational officers, five Subject Inspectors and a Gazetted Assistant and the necessary clerical staff. The District Superintendent for Physical Education is also attached to him to look after the physical education in the schools. There were eleven Assistant Educational Officers (Class II) one in each taluk. The Assistant Educational Officer is in complete charge of pre-primary and primary education of the taluk

and is responsible to the D D P I Karwar. He is assisted by two graduate Inspector of Schools and other clerical staff. The DDPI is under the control of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Belgaum Division, Belgaum.

Secondary Education

The educational set-up in the Uttara Kannada district prior to 1st November 1956 was of the pattern prevailing in the Bombay Province. English education commenced in Karwar with the starting of Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The Government High School was started at Karwar in the year 1864 which became a full-fledged high school during 1878. Many private high schools were started in the district prior to 1900. They were, the Anandasharma High School (1884), Bankikodla, Marikamba School (1884), Sirsi, Sadashivgad School (1895), Jai Hind (Edward) High School (1896), Ankola, and the Hindu High School (1897), Karwar. Local bodies and Municipalities also stepped in to establish high schools in the district. In between 1900 and 1947, 15 high schools were opened, such as the St. Thomas High School (1905) Honavar, Gibb High School (1908) Kumta, New High School (1925) Baad, Shivaji Vidyalaya (1921) Haliyal, St. Michael Convent (1926) Karwar, New English High School (1930) Honavar, New English High School (1935) Bhatkal, Shivaji High School (1936) Majali, Chennakeshava High School (1937) Karki, Shivaji High School (1940) Baad, Peoples Multi-Purpose High School (1941) Ankola, Popular New English School (1945) Chendiye, Bhadrakali High School (1946) Gokarn and the Islamia Urdu High School (1946) Bhatkal.

The term Secondary Schools in former Bombay Province applied to schools providing instructions from standards VIII to XI, following a primary course of seven years, bringing the total period of pre-collegiate education to eleven years as in former princely Mysore. At the end of the XI standard, pupils appeared for the S S C examination conducted by the S S C Board of the Bombay Government, Pune. In 1948, the Bombay Government passed Secondary School Certificate Examination Act and established a Board known as Secondary School Certificate Board. This scheme has provided a wide choice of subjects including vocational subjects like crafts and drawing and physical education. Government Technical High School was started at Karwar (later it has been converted as Government Polytechnic) with a view to provide vocational base to the secondary education. The Peoples Multi-Purpose High School started at Ankola also offered instruction

in agriculture. As on 1-11-1956, there were 32 high schools in the district. The students studying in these institutions were 6,408 boys and 1,471 girls.

Revised Scheme: On the eve of Reorganisation of the State, the Education Integration Advisory Committee was constituted in the year 1957 for the purpose of bringing about uniformity in the duration and courses of primary, secondary and pre-university education. Based on its recommendations, the revised scheme of secondary education was introduced in all high schools during the year 1960-61. The duration of primary education in all the areas of the State is seven years and for secondary education three years commencing with the VIII standard. All high schools had uniform system of secondary education leading to the X standard and the first public examination at the end of X standard under the new scheme was conducted in April 1963. Generally Kannada is the medium of instruction, but in some schools, Marathi, Urdu and English are the media.

Municipality and T D B Schools: Prior to 1956, the Municipalities of Haliyal and Sirsi started high schools. As in 1970, there were six high schools, run by the Taluk Development Boards at Amdalli, Manki, Idgunji, Halgeri, Murkwad and Supa. All these were taken over by the Government during 1971-73. Sri Rama High School at Joida is the only institution maintained by the T D B, Supa.

Service Conditions: The State Government introduced uniform grant-in-aid for all aided high schools throughout the State during the year 1962-63. The Triple Benefit Scheme has also been introduced from 1-4-1963. There are private organisations, numbering about 85, who are running high schools. They receive government grants as laid down in the Educational Grant-in-Aid Code. Cent per cent salary grant is being extended by the Government to aided schools since 1967.

The period from 1960-1975 witnessed a considerable expansion in the number of educational institutions. By 1961-62 there were 58 high schools in the district and the number has increased to 114 by 1971-72. Of these, six were government schools, five of the local bodies, 96 aided and seven unaided. Pupils' strength as in 1971-72 in all these schools was 19,879 with 1,036 teaching staff. The position in 1975-76 was, there were 123 high schools having a total of 22,189 pupils including 7,980 girls. Scheduled Caste students studying in these schools accounted to 239 boys, and 138 girls and 10 boys and three girls

belonged to Scheduled Tribes. By the end of 1984, there were in all 156 high schools in the district, and out of these 12 are girls schools. Management-wise, the Government schools are 33, aided 111, unaided 11 and local body one. The total number of pupils studying in all these high schools is 14,361 boys and 10,959 girls. This figure includes the 17 composite Junior colleges, where high school classes (from VIII to X) are attached. Teaching staff in these high schools totalled 1,156 men and 306 women. Secondary Education in the State was made free to all the students irrespective of the income of their parents with effect from the academic year 1966-67.

S S L C Examination results: The State Secondary Education Examination Board conducts a public examination called the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination at the end of tenth year of school education. The following table shows the number of pupils appeared and the number passed during some recent years.

Year	No. appeared	No. passed	District percentage	Rank in the State
April 1977	5,143	3,122	60.7	4
April 1978	5,741	3,834	66.8	7
April 1980	6,575	4,743	72.1	—
April 1981	6,599	2,784	42.2	7
April 1984	10,391	6,677	64.3	5
April 1985	10,334	5,291	52.2	7

The figures given hereunder show the position of results among boys and girls for the years 1984 and 1985.

Year	No. appeared		No. passed		Percentage of results	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
April 1984	6,015	4,376	3,811	2,866	63.4	65.5
April 1985	6,029	4,305	3,051	2,240	50.6	52.0

Taluk-wise Number of Secondary Schools and their student strength

Taluk	Students Sirength in High Schools as on 30-9-1983						No. of High Schools			
	VIII Std.		IX Std.		X Std.					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	1983	1984
Ankola	708	393	485	344	366	238	1,559	975	12	13
Bhatkal	467	307	393	210	237	176	1,097	693	7	7
Haliyal	694	444	523	356	428	314	1,645	1,114	11	12
Honavar	871	601	737	595	561	424	2,169	1,620	18	19
Karwar	1,327	993	1,206	852	989	709	3,522	2,554	32	32
Kumta	953	680	845	565	538	478	2,336	1,723	16	18
Mundgod	186	101	147	64	110	64	443	229	5	6
Siddapur	534	416	458	374	373	270	1,365	1,060	14	14
Sirsi	894	757	810	638	636	549	2,340*	1,944	21	22
Supa	94	49	79	21	36	28	209	98	4	5
Yellapur	299	211	240	184	256	136	795	531	6	8
Total	7,027	4,952	5,923	4,203	4,530	3,386	17,480	12,541	146	156

Source : Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Karwar.

Management-wise institution as existing on 1983, with number of teachers is given in brackets :

	Nursery Schools	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	High Schools	Junior Colleges
Government	89	1,005 (1,255)	605 (2,803)	23 (125)	8
Local body	238	—	—	1 (7)	—
Private aided	38	14 (20)	14 (116)	111 (1,115)	14
Private Unaided	20	3 (16)	11 (66)	11 (55)	—
	385	1,022 (1,291)	630 (2,985)	146 (1,342)	22

Management-wise student strength (1983)

	Nursery Schools	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	High Schools	Junior Colleges
Government	3,029	37,981	1,13,814	3,007	336
Local body	7,822	—	—	106	—
Private aided	1,172	1,043	6,718	25,837	2,223
Private Unaided	1,928	719	3,659	1,071	—
Total	13,951	39,743	1,24,191	30,021	2,559

Medium (Language) wise institutions (1983)

	Nursery Schools	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	High Schools
Kannada	339	844	534	97
English	9	1	12	6
Marathi	26	122	34	3
Urdu	10	54	48	4
Kannada & Marathi	—	—	—	25
Kannada & Urdu	—	—	1	7
Any other language	1	1	1	3
Kannada & English	—	—	—	1
Total	385	1,022	630	146

Source : D D P I Karwar.

Central Tibetan School, Mundgod: To provide educational facilities to the children of the Tibetans who have settled in Mundgod taluk, a Central School was started near the Tibetan Camps in the year 1969 by the Government of India. There are two branch (primary) schools (with I to V standards) and a secondary school in their camps. The Secondary School has all classes from the I to the X standard. At present the Vice-Principal who is in charge of the institution is assisted by 30 teachers. This Central School is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education Delhi. In addition to the regular courses, drawing, crafts, health education, dance and music are the subjects being taught in English, Hindi and Tibetan medium. Public examination is held for the X standard. During 1984, the total strength was 1,119 as against 1,061 pupils in 1983. Non-Tibetan children are also admitted at the rate of 10% of the total strength of the school.

Pre-University Education

Consequent on the abolition of the two-year Intermediate course, one year pre-university course was introduced in the State during the year 1956-57. Selected high schools in the district were converted into Higher Secondary Schools by adding XI standard. The examination at the end of the XI standard was conducted by the Karnatak University. Students passing the XI standard were eligible for admission to the first year of the degree course in the University. Accepting the national policy of Education (10+2+3 pattern) the State Government introduced the two-year pre-university course from the academic year 1971-72. A Board of Pre-University Education headed by the Director, was constituted. There is uniformity in syllabus, text-books and examination conducted by the P U C Board. During 1974-75, there were two Government Junior Colleges and 10 aided composite Junior Colleges in the district with the student strength of 841 boys and 355 girls studying in the two-year P U C Course. This increased to 2,012 including 835 girls as in 1980-81, and total number of teachers in the colleges were 239. As on 1984, there were 22 Junior Colleges in the district, eight belonging to Government and 14 are aided (the list is appended). The composite Junior Colleges come under the perview of the Commissioner of Public Instruction and the First Grade Colleges attached with P U C classes under the Directorate of Collegiate Education. Total strength of all these colleges as on 1983-84 were 5,922 including 2,043 girls. A number of Junior Colleges have introduced the vocational job-oriented courses, such as dairying, servicing of electric appliances, X-Ray technology,

material management, banking practice, education, typing, etc., in addition to the courses in arts, science and commerce.

Statement showing the results of the II Year Pre-University in the district

Year	No. appeared		Total	No. of passes		Total	Percent- age	Rank in State
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls			
1980 April	2,215	1,129	3,344	994	608	1,602	47.9	8th
1981 ..	2,474	1,216	3,690	967	270	1,237	52.6	2nd
1982 ..	—	—	4,060	—	—	1,826	47.0	6th
1983 ..	—	—	3,806	—	—	1,717	45.10	6th
1984 ..	2,009	1,142	3,421	827	718	1,545	45.16	3rd
1985 ..	2,979	1,658	4,637	963	736	1,699	36.64	4th

Junior Colleges in the District: 1) Government Junior College, Haliyal 1984, 2) Government Junior College, Mundgod 1975, 3) Government Junior College, Manchikeri 1983, 4) Government Junior College, Sirsi 1983, 5) Government Junior College, Idagunji 1984, 6) Government Junior College, Amdalli 1984, 7) Government Junior College, Halageri 1984, 8) Government Junior College, Kagal 1984, 9) Mahasatee Junior College, Ulga 1972, 10) Janata Vidyalaya Composite Junior College, Dandeli 1971, 11) Bangurnagar Composite Junior College, Dandeli 1970**, 12) Progressive Composite Junior College, Sirsi, 13) Bhadrakali Junior College, Gokarn, 14) Vidyodaya Junior College, Yedalli, Sirsi, 15) Composite Junior College, Yellapur 1971, 16) Shivaji Composite Junior College, Sadashivgad, 17) S K P Junior College, Salkod-Areangadi, 18) Janata Junior College, Shirali, 19) Janata Junior College, Kadtoke 1972, 20) St. Thomas Composite Junior College, Honavar, 21) Kathyayini Composite Junior College, Aversa, 22) Anjuman Junior College for Women, Bhatkal 1980**. (In addition there are degree colleges with P U Course).

Higher Education

Karnatak University, Dharwad was established in 1950 to serve the needs of the Bombay-Karnataka region including the Uttara Kannada district. Until 1949, this district did not have any institution of higher education, students were to seek admission at Dharwad,

** With vocational course.

Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sangli, Pune and Bombay. Kanara College Society, Kumta, founded the Canara College (so named till 1960), now named Dr. A. V. Baliga College of Arts and Science, in 1949 at Kumta. There was no college at Karwar before one arts and science college was started in 1961 by the Academy of General Education. During 1962 to 1975 about 13 degree colleges (offering courses in arts, science and commerce), three professional colleges, two B.Ed. colleges and one Law College were opened. There are three Government Colleges in the district one each at Haliyal, Mundgod and Karwar, established in 1983, 1984 and 1962 respectively which are under the administration control of Director of the Collegiate Education. An Engineering College was opened at Bhatkal in 1980. In all there are 19 colleges including four professional colleges. During 1981-82 there were 8,844 students including 3,068 girls and a teaching staff of 312 in these colleges. As in 1984, about 11,000 students were enrolled in all these colleges. An effort is made to introduce the degree colleges in the district in the following pages.

Shree Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwar College, Honavar : The Malnad Progressive Educational Society, Honavar, started this college in 1964. The temple authority of Dharmasthala has extended financial aid to this institution. Initially offering only P U Course in Arts, Science and Commerce, later the college became a full-fledged degree college, offering B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com degree courses. The strength has increased to 923 in 1980 and 1148 in 1984, the strength of the teaching staff being 39. Job-oriented courses in Banking and Building Construction Technology was added in PUC.

Anjuman Arts, Science and Commerce College, Bhatkal : The Anjuman College of Arts, Science and Commerce started by the Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen Education Trust in the beginning (1968) offered only PU Arts course with 101 students. Later it added science and commerce courses in two-year PUC and degree courses in arts, science and commerce. The strength of the college during 1984 was 584 including 115 girls, and of these 343 were in PUC and 243 in degree classes and the strength of the teaching staff was 29. The College has a well-equipped laboratory and a library.

M G Centenary College of Arts and Commerce, Siddapur : Mahatma Gandhi Centenary College was started in 1969 by a co-operative body Sahakari Shikshana Parasarak Samiti. The college offered Arts and Commerce courses in PUC and BA Part I. Science subjects were

added in the year 1972. As in 1975, there were 170 students in PUC and 73 in degree class and the strength has increased to 542 in 1983. Degree course in commerce was started in 1977. During 1978, under vocational and job-oriented schemes, courses in Education, Dairying, Tailoring and Embroidery were also introduced at PUC level.

Motensar Memorial Arts and Science College, Sirsi : To start with, this college founded by the Modern Education Society offered Arts and Science courses in PUC only (1961), adding Commerce section the next year. Subsequently it became a full fledged degree college of Arts and Science by 1966. During 1977 it had 965 students on its roll which had increased to 1,348 in 1983, of these 546 were girls. Of this total strength, 782 were in PUC and 566 in degree courses and the strength of the teaching staff was 52. It is equipped with a good laboratory and a library containing about 20,283 volumes. The Society also started a Commerce College in 1972. There were 56 students in the first year B.Com in 1972 and its strength has increased to 241 in 1982. The Society introduced in 1977, Electrical wiring and servicing of Electrical Appliances and Dairying courses at the PUC level.

Mahasatee Arts and Commerce College, Ulga : Sri Shivaji Education Society, founded in 1954 at Ulga, Karwar taluk, started a high school in 1954, a Junior College in 1972 and the Mahasatee Arts and Commerce College in 1975. In all its institutions, about 721 students were studying during 1984. Job-oriented courses at Pre-University level viz., Nursery Training and Co-operation were introduced in the college. There were 69 members in the teaching staff attached to these institutions in 1984 at all levels including the college.

Shivaji Arts and Commerce College, Baad, Karwar : The Shivaji Education Society, Baad, Karwar, started this arts and commerce college in 1972. During 1984, 540 students including 203 girls were studying in the college and of these 397 were in Pre-University class, as against the total of 314 in 1980. The teaching staff attached to the college was 25.

Bangur Nagar Arts, Science, Commerce and Applied Science College, Dandeli : To provide educational facilities to the children of their employees, the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, sponsored Dandeli Education Society in 1963 and the Bangur Nagar Arts, Science, Commerce and Applied Science College was started in 1974. During 1978, the College started a job-oriented B.A., B.Sc. degree

courses in Pulp and Paper Science Technology. It is post-PUC 3½ years course of B.A. Sc which is the first of its kind in India. After three years, students of this course have to undergo six-month plant training at the paper factory assigned. To start with, 48 students were enrolled in the college and the strength was 503 in 1980 and 456 in 1984, under the care of 52 teachers.

Government Arts and Science College, Karwar: The present Government Arts and Science College, Karwar, was started in 1961 by a private organisation called the Academy of General Education. It was the first college at Karwar and had a student strength of 248 including 30 girls in 1961 and of these 224 were in PUC and 24 in degree classes. The college was transferred to the Government in 1977. The strength of the teaching staff is 39 and of 868 students (including 341 girls), 503 in PUC and 365 in degree course (B.A. and B.Sc.) in 1984-85.

First Grade Government Colleges were also started at Haliyal (1983) and Mundgod (1984).

Dr. A. V. Baliga College of Arts and Science, Kumta: Kanara College Society, started this college at Kumta in the year 1949. It was the first college in the district, then affiliated to the Bombay University. In the beginning, Intermediate and First year degree courses in Arts and Science were offered and the student strength in the initial year being 120, and of them 12 in intermediate and 108 were in degree classes. During 1983-84 it had a total strength of 1,775, of them 598 students were in Pre-University class and 1,177 in degree classes of B. A. and B. Sc. The college is provided with well equipped laboratory and a separate library with 30,000 books.

Dr. A. V. Baliga College of Commerce, Kumta: Kanara College Society, Kumta, started the Commerce College in 1966. It had a strength of 471 students in 1975, of whom 236 were in Pre-University course and 235 in the three year B. Com. course. As in 1984, the total strength has increased to 730 and of these 320 are in Pre-University course.

Gokhale Centenary College, Ankola: Founded in 1966 by the Kanara Welfare Trust, and named in memory of Gopala Krishna Gokhale's birth centenary celebration, this college was inaugurated by Dr Radhakrishnan, then the Vice-President of India. In 1969 it became a full-fledged college with degree classes in B.A., B.Sc., and

B.Com. During 1983, the college had 1,296 students on its rolls (486 girls), and of these 708 were in PUC and 588 in degree classes. The strength of the staff was 38. It has a well-equipped laboratory and a library which contains 31,857 books. A separate photo club is housed in the college to train the pupils in photography. The Planning Forum of the College conducts village survey on socio-economic factors of rural areas.

Divekar College of Commerce, Karwar: The Divekar College of Commerce was started at Karwar in 1970 by the Kanara Welfare Trust, with the encouragement of Dr M. R. Divekar, a trustee of the Divekar Charity. The College offered Commerce course and there were 97 students in PUC and 52 in the first-year degree course in 1970 with seven teachers. As in 1983, it had 764 students on its roll, of whom 320 were in PUC and 444 in the degree course.

Professional and Technical Education

Post-Graduate Centre for Marine Biology: The Karnatak University, Dharwad, has established the Post-Graduate Centre for Marine Biology during 1975 at Kodibag, Karwar, with a view to offering a two year post-graduate course leading to M.Sc. degree in Marine Biology. The Centre is engaged in the studies of environmental assessment including physico-chemical factor analysis. A few projects regarding the dynamics of hydrology, plankton distribution, mangrove environment and fishery biology, benthic ecology and bio-degradation have been completed under master's and doctoral degree programmes. It is also engaged in the generation of useful data on all biological aspects of the Uttara Kannada waters in general and the Kali estuary and in-shore waters of Karwar in particular. All necessary facilities for the basic studies on hydrology and sedimentology are available here. The laboratory is moderately equipped to carry out a multi-disciplinary research in marine biology. As in 1983-84, there were 13 students of which three were girls studying in the Centre, and six working for Ph.D. degree. The Department has been attracting students from different parts of the country and from abroad.

Teachers' Training Colleges

Until 1972, there were no secondary teachers training colleges in the district of Uttara Kannada. Students had to seek admission in the secondary teacher training college at Belgaum which was started in the year 1939. As in 1925 only 11 teachers were trained graduates

in the district. The B.Ed. colleges were started in the district. in 1972,

Kamala Baliga College of Education: Kanara College Society, Kumta started Kamala Baliga College of Education at Kumta in 1972. During 1984-85, the strength was 80, of these 35 were men and 45 ladies in the college with eight teachers. So far 1,120 trained graduates have come out from this institution. This college has taken up the project work of the orientation in population education for in-service secondary school teachers of the district, and also the National Adult Education programme with a financial aid from the University Grants Commission.

College of Education, Baad: This was started, at Baad, near Karwar in 1972 by the Shivaji Education Society, Karwar. There were 72 students of whom 30 were ladies as in 1984, studying for B.Ed. degree.

Law College, Sirsi: It was started at Sirsi in 1974 by the Modern Education Society. College offers 3-year LL B Course. It is the only Law College in the district. With 131 students in the beginning and at present 145 are studying.

Technical Education

An industrial training institute with a carpentry class was started in 1906 at Karwar by an individual named Hari Babu Kamat. Later it was closed for want of public response. A Government Technical School was started at Karwar in 1955. It prepared students for S S C Examination in the subjects of mechanical and electrical engineering. During 1958, it was converted into Government Polytechnic. There are A T Is at Kumta and Honavar (see p 413).

Government Polytechnic, Karwar: The Government Polytechnic (1958) offers three-year diploma course in Civil, Electrical and mechanical engineering. There were 165 students in 1975 and the strength has increased to 338 as in 1983. One Principal and 18 lecturers are on the staff. During 1983 one more course, commercial practice, was introduced. The institution has maintained its reputation by securing ranks and high percentage of passes with distinction.

Considering the need and importance of the technical and other job-oriented courses, some of the private educational associations have started technical institutions. Sahakari Shikshana Prasarak

Samithi, Siddapur has started a polytechnic at Siddapur during 1984-85, offering 3 year course in commercial practice. Forty students have been admitted. Another polytechnic is also founded in the current year (1984-85) at Sirsi by the Modern Education Society, Sirsi. It offers courses in civil and electrical engineering with an intake of 40 students in each course. Similar type of polytechnic is started at Kumta in the current year (1984-85) by the Kanara College Education Society named Vidyadhiraja Polytechnic, with courses in electronics, refrigeration and chemical technology. Sirigere Education Trust, Sirigere, has also started polytechnic at Dandeli during 1984-85. All these institutions are under the control of the Director of Technical Education, Bangalore.

Anjuman Engineering College, Bhatkal: The Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen Educational Trust, Bhatkal, a pioneering Muslim educational society, has started the Engineering College in the year 1980 at Bhatkal. It is the only technical college in the district. It offers courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The intake is 40 students in each course. During 1983-84 the total strength was 140 in Civil, 131 in mechanical and 84 in electrical courses. The strength of the teaching staff is 37. All departments have well equipped laboratories. The college has shown very good results.

Sanskrita Education

Several Hindu religious centres of the district (Gokarn, Sonda, Shirali, Banavasi, Sirsi, Karki, etc.) have been the centres of Sanskrita studies. Gokarn had reputation for Sanskrita learning. The Vedic *pandit* and *agnihotris* of this place have been noted for traditional Sanskrita learning. Maharshi Daivarata (1891-1975), hailing from Gokarn, was a famous Sanskrita scholar. Before Reorganisation of States, there were Sanskrita *pathashalas* at Gokarn (1884), Swarnavalli (1950) and Sirsi (1955). Students of these institutions appeared for examination conducted by the Sanskrita Vidyapeetha of Pune. At present there are more than 20 recognised Sanskrita *pathashalas* in the district including a Sanskrita College at Gokarn. All these institutions receive financial assistance from both the Central Government as well as the State Government. The courses conducted in these *pathashalas* are Prathama (3 years), Kavya (2 years) and Sahitya (3 years). All these Sanskrita institutions have libraries of Sanskrita books. Sanskrita is being taught in some of the Higher Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and colleges in the district.

The following are some of the incentives to the development of Samskrita education (1) Financial assistance to voluntary Samskrita organisation, (2) Scholarships to students studying Samskrita schools, (3) Providing facilities for teaching of Samskrita, (4) Awarding honours to Vedic scholars and pandits, etc. The statement following presents details of Samskrita institutions in the district as in 1983, with the date of establishment and present strength given in brackets :

- 1) Sri Meda Dakshinamurti Ved-Bhavan Vidyalaya Samskrita College, Gokarn, 1971 (313); 2) Sri Rajarajeshwari Samskrita Pathashala, Swarnavalli, 1950 (100); 3) Sri Gajanana Samskrita Pathashala, Sirsi, 1953 (50); 4) Vishnumurty Ganapati Samskrita Pathashala, Kotakhanda (Bhatkal tq), 1956 (50); 5) Sri Sridhar Samskrita Pathashala, Shigehalli (Sirsi tq), 1957 (50); 6) Sri Siddhivinayaka Samskrita Pathashala Haladkatta (Siddapura tq), 1958 (176); 7) Sri Matha Samskrita Pathashala, Kotemane-uruchige (Yellapur tq) 1962 (126); 8) Sri Mahaganapati Vidyavardhak Samskrita Pathashala, Itgi (Siddapura tq), 1962 (82); 9) Progressive Samskrita Pathashala, Sirsi, 1963 (163); 10) Sri Siddhivinayaka Samskrita Pathashala, Idgunji, 1964 (42); 11) Sri Vinayak Vydika Samskrita Pathashala, Revankatta (Sirsi tq), 1966 (50); 12) Sri Lakshminarasimha Samskrita Pathashala, Salkani (Sirsi tq), 1966 (153); 13) Sri Raghavendra Bharathi Saveda Samskrita Pathashala, Subramanya (Honavar tq), 1968 (271); 14) Sri Sharadamba Samskrita Pathashala, Kalche (Yellapur tq), 1974 (113); 15) Sri Someshwara Vedavani Samskrita Pathashala, Somasagar (Sirsi tq), 1976 (138); 16) Sri Someshwara Vedavani Samskrita Pathashala, Yedalli (Sirsi tq), 1976 (138); 17) Sri Uma Madhukeshwara Samskrita Pathashala, Banavasi; 18) Sri Vidyaranya Samskrita Pathashala, Kekkar (Honavar tq); 19) Sri Seetha Ramanjaneya Samskrita Pathashala, Bisgod (Yellapur tq) and 20) Sri Pandurangashrama Samskrita Pathashala, Shirali.

Samskrita College, Gokarn : Sri Meda Dakshinamurti Veda-Bhavan Pathashala at Gokarn was established in 1884. The Bharateeya Chaturdhama Veda Bhavan, Nyasa, Kanpur (UP) has taken over this Pathashala and made it a full-fledged institution by name Sri Meda Dakshinamurti Veda Bhavan Vidyalaya Samskrita College and is recognised by the Government of Karnataka in the year 1971. The Veda Bhavan Nyasa (Kanpur) has established Veda Bhavan Vidyalayas at ten places in various parts of the country including Bangalore and Gokarn. The courses conducted here, are Prathama (3 years), Kavya (2 years) and Sahitya (3 years), Vidwat Madhyama (3 years) and Vidwat Uttama (2 years). Teaching of four *shastras* viz., Alankara Shastra,

Vyakarana Shastra, Naveena Nyaya Shastra and Adwaita Vedanta Shastra is taken up here together with the four Vedas. Gokarn is the only place in Karnataka, where Atharva Veda is being taught. The institution is located in an independent building and has a library with over 2,000 books. At present (1985) there are 313 students and 14 teachers (including over 100 girls) of whom are five of the SC and eight of the BCT communities, and 14 teachers.

Sri Matha Samskrita Pathashala : Started at Kattemane in 1952 with five students under one teacher, at present there are 35 boys and 41 girls studying under four teachers; residential hostel is attached to the institution. A separate library aided by the Government is having 2,000 books. Courses offered are Prathama, Kavya and Sahitya; Veda is one of the optional subjects. **Sri Rajarajeshwari Samskrita Pathashala,** Swarnavalli, was founded in 1950 by the Matha authority. There were 63 boys and 37 girls studying at Prathama, Kavya and Sahitya. Students are provided with boarding facilities. **Sri Raghavendra Bharati Saveda Samskrita Pathashala,** founded in 1952 at Subramanya (Honavar tq) had 272 students studying under seven teachers in 1984. The management is also running a Vedapathashala. **Sri Gajanana Samskrita Pathashala** at Sirsi has been recognised by the Government of Karnataka and there were 50 students during 1975. This Pathashala was recognised as an examination centre by the Sanskrit Board, Pune in 1955. During 1978-79 there were about 1,623 students studying in various Samskrita classes in the district and during 1983-84 the strength has increased to about 2,500.

Hindi Education

Hindi is being taught in almost all the primary and secondary schools in the district as a compulsory subject from VI to X standards and it is also a subject of study as a second language in High Schools and Colleges. As an elective subject, it can be studied from Pre-University onwards. Training for Hindi teachers has been organised by the Department of Public Instruction. Voluntary organisations have also made lot of work in the spread of Hindi language in the district. There are four major Hindi voluntary organisations which have state-wide activities, having also their *pracharak* centres in Uttara Kannada District too.

Karnataka Hindi Prachara Samithi (Bangalore) - has four *pracharak* branches in the district, namely Bharathanalli, Vapdane, Balgod and Kavanchur. It conducts classes for both, Prathama and

Madhyama (lower examinations) and Rajabhasha Pravesh, Rajabhasha Prakash and Rajabhasha Vidwan (higher examinations). So far 1720 candidates had appeared for the various examinations conducted by this Samithi in the district, of which 1,356 candidates have completed. In 1983-84, 202 candidates appeared and 165 completed the course. *Mysore Hindi Prachara Parishad* (Bangalore) conducts classes in Prathama, Madhyama, Pravesh and Ratna courses. It holds examinations thrice in a year. *Pracharaks* in five centres coach the students for various Hindi examinations and Hindi type-writing in the district. *Karnataka Mahila Hindi Seva Samithi* (Bangalore) started its activities in Uttara Kannada district since 1958. About 57,950 candidates in the district have so far appeared for various examinations conducted by this organisation. It conducts Hindi competitions for the High School students every year and students from the district have been taking keen interest. In 1982-83, six students from this district have completed type-writing examinations conducted by this institute. *Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha* (Bangalore) is also coaching Hindi for various examinations including typewriting in Hindi. There were eight *pracharak* branches of this Sabha working in the district.

Adult Education

Adult education mainly aims at eradication of illiteracy among the adults. In Bombay Karnataka area, prior to 1937, there were night schools run by the government; local bodies and other agencies too imparted non-formal education to the adults of the age group 14-35 and above. In 1937, Adult Education Board was constituted and grants were also given for night schools. During 1947-56, social education was given a prominent place in the scheme of adult education which became an integral part of Community Development Projects. There used to be two types of literary classes of four months and six months duration. The activities of the adult education in the district received great fillip since 1980, when the State Adult Education Council, Mysore opened the office of the Project Officer, Adult Education Council at Sirsi. At present, 150 Adult Education Centres and another 150 Post-Literacy Centres are functioning in five taluks of the district viz., Sirsi, Mundgod, Honavar, Kumta and Ankola in addition to 30 centres managed by Mahila Sahakari Sangh of Haldipur under voluntary agency scheme aided by the Central Government under N A E P.

Under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLC) launched in the district in 1983-84, it is planned to start 300 such centres

covering the taluks of Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod at the rate of 100 centres per taluk. The total number of adults benefited by this scheme of education in the district in 1983 and 1982 was 2,985 and 3,490 respectively as against 4,808 and 1,315 in 1981 and 1980 respectively. The Adult Education Committee of the district advises and co-ordinates the work of implementing the scheme in the district.

Public Library

The *mathas*, *agharas* and religious institutions such as those at Sonda, Bhatkal, Haduvalli, Banavasi and Gokarn which were centres of learning, must have had libraries containing books manuscripts of palm-leaf, etc. Fryer speaks of the one such at Gokarn in 1676. A Public Library was opened at Karwar by a group of English officers and native scholars under the name of Karwar General Library on 1-5-1864. In 1869, the Karwar Municipality sanctioned a building grant of Rs 2,000. Prior to 1900, there were libraries at Karwar, Sirsi, Kumta, Sadashivgad and Haliyal. Private organisations and Municipalities have evinced interest to establish libraries and reading rooms in the district. Under Library Development Programme initiated by the then Bombay Province, Karwar General Library was recognised as the District Library. The Office of the Assistant Curators of Libraries was opened at Dharwad in 1943. The Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965 was given effect from 1-4-1966. The objects of the Act is to provide Free Library Service to all in a three-tier system for the rural and urban areas of the State.

The District Central Library under the Department of Public Libraries works under District Library Authority, where the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman and the Chief Librarian is the *ex-officio* Secretary. Library cess collected by the Local Bodies and 3% of the Land revenue collection of the district are made available for the maintenance and improvement of libraries in the district. The Chief Librarian, a Class II Gazetted Officer is assisted by a Librarian and ten Library Assistants in the district. As in 1984, there were more than ten Branch libraries and a District Central Library functioning under the control of the Department of Public Libraries. There are also about 12 private aided libraries including those maintained by the Municipalities. There were about 48 village centre libraries in the district for which the books under the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation Scheme are distributed. Recently the Department of Library has opened five Book Delivery Stations at Markad, Karki, Bhairumbe, Gokarn and Ulvi. The

salient particulars of Libraries as on 1983 are given below, the date of establishment given in brackets, followed by the number of books :

1) Karwar General Library (District Central Library) Karwar. (1864) 68,472, 2) Victoria Jubilee Library, Kumta (1953) 7,688, 3) Hind Vachanalaya, Ankola (1912) 5,336, 4) R B Giri's District Central Branch Library, Haliyal (1925) 3,200, 5) District Central Library Branch, Bhatkal (1979), 6) District Central Library Branch, Sirsi (1979), 7) District Central Library Branch, Shirali (1979), 8) District Central Library Branch, Yellapur (1980), 9) District Central Library Branch, Manchikeri (1981), 10) District Central Library Branch, Siddapur (1980) and 11) District Central Library Branch, Dandeli (1981). *Private Libraries*: 12) Pandit General Library, Sirsi (1870) 7,425, 13) General Library Sadashivgad (1894) 3,117, 14) Ravindra Vachanalaya, Honavar (1951) 22,000, 15) Public Library, Murdeshwar (1933) 3,400, 16) Study Circle Library, Gokarn (1945) 18,807, 17) Karnataka Sangha Town Library, Gokarn (1939), 12,905, 18) Shree Shantikamba Vachanalaya, Hegde (1939) 3,000, 19) Subhas Vachanalaya, Yellapur (1955) 1,708, 20) T M C Vachanalaya, Siddapur (1952) 6,500, 21) T M C Library, Mundgod 1,307, 22) S U M S Vachanalaya, Banavasi (1969) 5,667, 23) Matha Vaidika Sahitya Vachanalaya, Kotemane 786, 24) Halliga Library, Haldipur and 25) Shambhulinga Vachanalaya, Muroor.

District Central Library: The former Karwar General Library (1864) was taken over by the State Department of Libraries and converted it as the District Central Library during 1977. As in 1880-81 it had 1,709 volumes and at the time of its taken over by Government, had about 18,000 volumes and rare periodicals, etc. Of these 5,555 were English, 3,011 Kannada, 1,534 Marathi, 773 Hindi and rest on other rare volumes. This library has celebrated its centenary in 1964.

Pandit General Library, Sirsi: It is also an old institution (1870) registered under Bombay Public Trusts Act 1950, and later recognised by the Government of Karnataka. It has 7,425 books and it subscribes to 80 periodicals and papers. About 400 subscriber members as well as public make use of this library. It celebrated its centenary in 1971. *Victoria Jubilee Library*, Kumta was founded in 1953 and it was taken over as taluk library during 1979. Readers are making use of the 7,688 volumes and 62 periodicals and papers of the library. *The Hind Vachanalaya*, Ankola was established in 1912. In 1982 it was converted

as taluk library under the control of the District Central Library. It serves the public with 5,636 books and 40 periodicals. *R B Giri's Municipal Library*, Haliyal started in 1925 served as reference library was taken over by Government in 1977. It contains 3,200 books. *The Karnataka Sangha Town Library*, Gokarn started in 1939 by local people and administered by a managing committee. It has a very good collection of 12,905 books and subscribes to about 80 periodicals and papers. It is housed in a rented building and has been receiving financial aid from the Government. *Study Circle Library*, Gokarn has a valuable collections of rare volumes and periodicals, on literature, culture and history. It was started in 1945 by an independent body and it collects book through the international gifts and good will. About 18,807 volumes, of which 6,078 were on English, French, German, Russian languages, 1,151 Samskrita texts and 885 Hindi, 5,365 Kannada, 136 Marathi, 31 Gujarati, 41 Telugu, 43 Tamil, 16 Urdu and 12 Bengali and six Ardhamagadhi are found in its collection. The Library has an interesting collection of manuscripts, maps, stamps, pictures and also art and crafts works. It has served as one of the reference libraries in the district. *Ravindra Vachanalaya*, Honavar, founded in 1951, is under private management, housed in a rented building. About 22,000 books and 40 periodicals are made available to the readers. The Chitrapura Matha, Shirali is having a small library and a Museum founded in 1973. The Marikamba temple, Sirsi, is also having good collections of books. Many individuals in the district have possessed very valuable books. R G Raikar of Sirsi, has very good collections in his home library exceeding 4,000 books. De' Silva, Advocate and Scholar had made a remarkable collection of old and new books, periodicals and other survey reports pertaining to various subjects at his residential library. It served really as a reference for research scholars. Of late, the collection has been scattered.

Scouts and Guides

Self-sacrifice and service to the country are the chief aims and objectives of Scouts and Guides. As early as in 1922, Scouts and Guides activities of the district made their beginning, initiated and inspired by late S M Kaikini, S D Gaonkar and Alvares being the district Commissioners in the early years of the movement. Soon after the Reorganisation of the State, in 1956, the district association merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association which gave a new dimension to the spread of Scouts and Guides Movement in the district.

The 16th Karnataka State Jamborette was held at Kumta in January 1980. During 1984-85, the total number of cubs, scouts and guides in the district was 168, 874 and 246 respectively as against 387, 757 and 345 respectively in 1980-81. The number of Scout and Cubs' Masters was 38 and seven respectively in addition to 12 Assistant District Commissioners for Scouts and Guides together as in 1984-85.

National Cadet Corps: The Naval Unit of the National Cadet Corps in Uttara Kannada District was established at Karwar in 1965. At present there are four sub-units of Senior Division and 11 Troupes of Junior Division in the district. The Naval Unit's main function is to impart intensive training of the Naval wing to the students of schools and colleges. The Commander NCC Group, Belgaum is the immediate Superior Officer of this Unit. The district unit is headed by the Commanding Officer, who is a regular service personnel. He is assisted by one Executive Officer and other staff including 13 laskars. Its units are working in all major degree colleges.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Uttara Kannada district has a rich cultural heritage. Yakshagana performances have been responsible for the enlightenment evidenced in the district, both in matters of literary activity and other cultural matters. There is a rich heritage of the folk arts too in the agricultural sections. Gokarn has also been a centre of scholarship. The Kadambas had been patrons of art and literature during their reign. Banavasi, their capital, was a great centre of cultural activities. Even Kalidasa is believed to have visited it as an ambassador from the Gupta court. Prakrit has been used in the records of the Chutus that ruled from Banavasi. Absorption of many Prakrit words into Kannada also appears to have taken place as a result. Later the Kadambas adopted Samskrita language for administration, as most of their records are in that language.

The Buddhist centres like Banavasi, Jaina centres like Haduvalli, Sonda, Gersoppa, Bilgi and Kaikini, centres of Vedic religion like Gokarn, Yan and Sonda, Veerashaiva centres like Ulvi, Haliyal, Yellapur and Sirsi, Islamic centres like Bhatkal and the Christian centres like Karwar and its surroundings, etc., have been contributing profusely for the cultural awakening and synthesis in the area. The saints and pontiffs of various Mathas like Swarnavalli Matha, Sonda Vadiraja Matha, Chitrapur Matha at Shirali, etc., have been striving

to foster religion, art and literature. Royal capitals like Banavasi, Gersoppa, Sonda, Haduvalli and Bilgi and centres of religion like Shirali, Yan, Gokarn and Hulekal and *agraras* like Haigunda, Karki, etc., have fostered cultural activity and scholarship. The rulers of Sonda, Bilgi and the Saluva dynasties, their ministers and administrators also encouraged learning, literature and other cultural pursuits. Yakshagana has taken the knowledge of the epics and scriptures to the lowliest of the lowly and produced creative men both in fine arts and literature among them.

The district has indelible imprint of Vedic traditions. There are many settlements of Vedic scholars, majority of them Havyaka Brahmanas, and also Saraswat Brahmanas and a small number of Chitpavans and Karades. Most of the early writers from the district were well versed in Samskrita. The deep-rooted cultural heritage has been exposed in various ways like devotional songs, dramas, Yakshagana *prasangas*, poetical works and *sthal puranas*. Many Samskrita schools and colleges have been established voluntarily and they have been contributing their mite towards the growth of language and literature. Vadiraja Teertha and Bhattakalanka, and Maharshi Daivarata in our times were men of outstanding scholarship in Samskrita. The poet of the famous Talagunda inscription, Kubja, a poet of considerable merit, might have hailed from Banavasi. The Gudnapur record is also a scholarly composition. Kannada Poet, Pampa must have lived for considerable time in Banavasi. The intense attachment he had for the place is expressed in the words that "nobody's goadings can prevent me from remembering Banavasi, and more than that, the ardent memories of its spring festival". Andayya known for Kannada purism (work: *Kabbigara Kava*), Bhattakalanka II who produced an outstanding work on Kannada grammar, *Shabdamushasana* in Samskrita and Salva who is famous for his work on *rasas*, *Rasa Ratnakara* and his famous *Salva Bharata* in *shatpadi* metre are the great poets of medieval times. Salva was patronised by the Gersoppa rulers. Vadi Vidyananda (1530), a renowned Jaina scholar, was at the court of Gersoppa and has an anthology of Kannada poems, *Kavyasara* to his credit. Adiyappa, the author of *Dhanya Kumara Charite* was at the same court under Bhairava I. At the court of Haduvalli were Kotishwara who wrote *Jeevandhara shatpadi* in 1440 and Payanna, the author of *Ahimsa Charite*. Sadashiva Nayaka of Sonda (1674-1718) himself composed *Sadashiva Neeti* or *Panchashataka Neeti* in Kannada. Appayya Samartha of Bhatkal (c 1705) has composed many devotional songs, and he was patronised by Keladi Basavappa. Sadananda

Avadhoota (c 1750) composed *Jnana Sindhu*, *Kama Vidambana*, *Devi Mahatme*, all in *shatpadi* metre and many devotional songs. Varada Vitthala of Valagalli (1751) known as Battaleshwara composed *Ramayana* in 56 chapters. Parts of it has been edited by Dr Shivaram Karanth and published as *Kaushika Ramayana*. Gopalkrishna Vaidya of Ankola wrote *Ramayana* an epic poem (unpublished) on palm leaves.

As Yakshagana was popular in the district, there had been a good number of composers of Yakshagana works during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Sabhahits of Idgunji and Haldipur are famous. The 'Sabhahit text' on any Yakshagana was considered as authoritative. Vishnu Sabhahit who lived during the 19th century was from Haldipur and he composed works like *Chandrasa Kalaga*, *Ramapaduka Pattabhisheka*, *Krishna Sandhana* and *Shatasya Ravana Kalaga*. Artists from Karki staged them. Ennemadi Venkataramanayya of Shirali composed *Bhishmaparva*, and in this he is influenced by an earlier composed work from the district, Devidasa. Gersoppa Shantappayya lived mostly in Dakshina Kannada, though he hailed from this district, and his *Ravana Digvijaya* was printed by the Basel Mission in 1848. *Putrakameshthi*, *Seeta Kalyana*, *Ravana Samhara*, *Ekadashi Prasanga*, etc. are some of his works, and *Karnaparva* is his most notable among them. Another Yakshagana poet Nagare Subrahmanya composed *Shanbarasura Kalaga*.

There had been some poetesses in Uttara Kannada who composed devotional songs during this period such as Sannabhadati Ganapakka and Panni Lakshmibai, both from Gokarn, Nadghar Shantabai from Bhatkal and Kibba Nanjamma. The impact of classical and religious tradition of the 19th century could be seen in the writings of the 20th century. Many scholars wrote on the temples and holy places in the district and some others on spiritual subjects. Kekkar Shivabhat (1886-1931), a great Vedic scholar wrote *Atmavidya Rahasya*, a notable work in Kannada on self-realisation. *Sukti Muktavali*, *Paramartha Sangraha* etc., are his other works and he also composed many *stotras*, Suryanarayana Hegde Kadtoka wrote *Bhagavan Sri Shankaracharya* and many stray articles in local journals. Kumta Narayana Acharya (1874-1942) translated *Gurucharita* from Marathi and a book on Kekkar Shivabhat called *Sri Shiva Sadguru* and a good number of religious works. Durga Deva Nayaka wrote *Tirupati Venkatesha Mahatme*. Venkatappa Paramaiah Hegde Kadekodi composed many religious poems like *Sri Madananta Katha* and *Tulasi Saptaka*. His

poem *Kalpa Vriksha* is a notable composition on the cocount palm. Bhadri Narayana Subramanya Shastry's *Bharatha Kathasara*, Sri Shankarananda Bharati's *Sadguru Shivananda Lahari*, Gajanana Bhat Ugru's *Gokarna Kshetra Mahime*, Narayana Maskeri's *Bhakta Vijaya*, Narayana Subraya Mayar's devotional poems on Banavasi Madhukeshvara and Manjuguni Venkataramana, Shivananda Yati's *Adyatma Ramayana*, Ganapati Shiva Bhadti's, *Masa Mahatme*, Venkataramana Shastry Hosamane's *Sri Krishna Geeta* and *Gokarna Purana*, Shambhusharma Najgar's *Dwadasha Bhava* and *Satyanarayana Hagu Satyaganapati Pooja Vidhi*, Madguni Shambhu Bhatta's *Sri Ramacharita Manasa* (translation of *Tulasi Ramayana*) and *Saraswati Bhamini Vilasa*, are some notable writings in this direction. Ishwara Keshava Bhatta composed invocative poems on Rameshvara, Dattatreya, Karikamma, Gokarn Mahabaleshwara and other deities. Narayana Shastry's works on Samskrita poets like Bhavabhuti, Kalidasa and others are notable. He is a great scholar in Samskrita. Samba Dikshit of Gokarn composed poems on Gokarn and history of Karnataka in verse among other writings. Narayana Venkatesha Kuradi composed *Karnataka Kavita Kusuma Manjari* and works on other Puranic and historic personages. V. R. Prabhu of Sunkeri wrote articles on grammar and literature, mostly in *Vinodini* monthly. Savitribai Balegadde, Bhagiratibai Balagandi and Parvatidevi Hegde were some of the ladies who composed religious songs to be sung on various religious and social functions. Some of them are replete with intense devotion to God. Lakshana Babani Pai (1853-1927) is a renowned scholar and prolific writer who was commented on the Vedas in simple Kannada, and also translated *Mahabharata*. V. P. Hegde Kadekodi edited *Parashurama Ramayana* of Bobburu Ranga. T. L. Hegde ('Tirumalananda') wrote biography of Buddha and many scholarly articles.

The 20th century saw many eminent writers who had fully imbibed the modern literary trends and experimenting with the new literary forms like the lyric poetry, short story, novel and play. Yeshwant Chittal from Hanehalli in Kumta taluk is the first and foremost among them. He has won Central Sahitya Akademy award for his short stories. Dr. Shantinatha Desai, novelist is another notable figure. Dinkar Desai and Gaurish Kaikini have been outstanding versatile from the district. V. G. Bhatta and Gangadhar Chittal have been the district's contribution to the galaxy of Kannada poets. Noted playwright and actor, Girish Karnad had his early education in Uttara Kannada. Dr Akbar Ali and S. R. Ekkundi, prominent poets

made the district their home for some time, Prof. B. H. Sridhara, Dr. Sadananda Nayak and Dr. L. R. Hegde have been eminent critics and scholars.

English education spread of literacy and the introduction of printing had its own impact on the literary activity in the district. The publication of newspapers in Kannada also gave a fillip to creative writing. Three newspapers *Havyaka Subodha* and *Hitopadesha* edited by Karki Venkataramana Shastry Suri and *Kannada Suvarte* edited by Mangesh Nadakarni, all published from Bombay during 1880s has considerable circulation in the district. Karki Venkataramana Sastry was also a notable writer who wrote a play, *Iggappa Heggadeya Vivaha Prahasana* (1887) which was a satire on the evil practice of child marriage and bride price. This is Kannada's first modern play. Another play published in the same year on the same subject was *Kanya Vikraya* by Shivarama Narnappa Hegde. Karki Venkataramana Shastry Suri's *Natya Katharnava* (1888) illustrates his effort to write modern short stories based on old themes. Shamarao Vitthal Kaikini, one of the leaders of Kannada Renaissance and the first president of the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha (Dharwad) was a scholar and social reformer and he wrote *Vidhaveyara Vivaha* defending widow marriage and *Samudrayana Meemamse*, a book defending trans-oceanic travel in the 1890s. These were some of the trend setters in modern prose writing in the district.

Of the early poets of the modern period Kavi Atmarama, Tipayya Master, Pandit Vighneshwara Sharma of Gokarn and S P Gaonkar need a mention. Kavi Atmaram wrote poems in classical style, but with modern ideas. Tipayya Master composed not only ballad-like compositions but also those that breathed patriotic fervour. They were widely sung, as they were set in the modes of popular stage songs. Pandit Vighneshwara, while writing on classical themes could not free himself from the impact of the new poetry just emerging as can be seen in his collection *Devi Renuke*. S. P. Gaonkar's collections *Mugilu* and *Prakriti-Preeti* have many lucid modern poems. He also translated Tagore's *Geetanjali* and composed patriotic poems.

Short story has been popular medium to which many persons have been contributing quite substantially. *Natya Katharnava* (1888) can be considered as the earliest publication in this series. Secular themes attracted the attention of more and more. There had been a good harvest of novels emanating from the intellectuals and gifted men who

described society in all its colours. The first independent social novel from the district was written in 1923 bearing the name *Samsara Sukhavo Dukhavo* by K V Sharma. *Bhayankara khuni khatle* a social novel by V P Padiyara (Gokarn) is another notable early publication. Narayana Venkatesha Kuradi, Subraya Krishna Hegde and Mangarashi produced historical novels.

Music dominated the stage in Uttara Kannada as elsewhere on the stage. This state of affair continued for long time because of the influence of the Yakshagana operas and the Marathi stage. R V Valgalli (Ramachandra Bhat), Hulimane Seetharam Sastry and M Madhava Rao were the pioneer playwrights. They produced, directed, assisted and started drama companies besides being actors of high calibre. Hulimane Seetaram Sastry's *Pannadasi*, *Putrapeksha*, and *Samshaya Samrajya*, M Madhava Rao's *Kittura Channamma* and *Tipu Sultan* and Valgalli's *Shahajahan* belong to this group. In 1965 State Award was bestowed on Valgalli for his notable service. G G Hegde, Rajaram, G P Nayak, Gangadhara Sastry, Pandit Vighneshwara Sharma, N R Nayak and S M Krishna Rao are some other reckonable personalities in this field. As artist and playwright Kameshwara Narayana Maskeri, V J Nayak, Narayana Rao Sanu and G S Avadhani have rendered yeoman service. They have strived to improve the quality of the stage by their plays.

Apart from creative writers, there have been many who wrote in prose to disseminate knowledge. Hardekar Manjappa (1886-1947) born in Banavasi is the doyen among such writers from the district. His works on religion, nationalism, Gandhian philosophy, khadi and Veerashaivism are prolific. Timmappa S Nayak (1897-1974), a celebrated Gandhian and nationalist, and his co-workers Vamana Hodke have written a number of books on nationalism, Gandhian thought, khadi, prohibition, naturopathy, religion, etc. Others in this line are Gopala Shiva Hegde, Malappa Subraya Pai (these two persons have written patriotic poems too), Raghupati Shenvi (Chendiye), Mahadevitai Dodmane, Vithala Hodke, N N Yaji Bailur, S P Gaonkar and Hanumantrao Manjerkar. Prof B H Sridhara, Gaurish Kaikini, Prof L T Sharma, Saverine Silva, G R Pandeshwar, Sachidananda Shirodkar, Taddalase Vighneshwara Sharma (also a creative writer), Prof Timmanna Madhava Pandit, R G Raikar, M R Shanbhag, S M Krishna Rao, M G Sastry, Dr A K Sastry, M G Setty, G P Shivananda Rao, T M Subbaraya, R R Madgaonkar, Sridhar Yernekar, Jinadeva Nayak, D N Raikar, Dr V N Naik, Sham Huddar,

D T Joshi, Dr D N Shanbhag and T K Mahamood are other writers who have covered a wide range of subjects like literature, economics, history, geography, religion, social problems and other aspects of life. Nagesh Hegde has been a prolific writer on science subjects. The period after Unification (1956) saw the blooming of many new writers or many earlier ones "coming of age". Many were influenced by the Leftist thought and belonged to the progressive school. There had been recent movements of Dalit literature and Bandaya (rebel) literature. The last two schools have attracted considerable number of young creative writers and they have also organised district-level conferences of such writers.

Of the poets of the present generation Gangadhar Chittal and V G Bhatta are the foremost. Chittal's lyrics, odes and other poems are included in his collections like *Kalada kare*, *Manukulada Hadu* and *Hariva Niru*. V G Bhatta has a place of his own among the poets of Karnataka. His satire (including on politics), down-to-earth expressions and realistic approach have made him a distinct poet. Of his collections, *Lahari* and *Kavya Vedane* are notable and *Uttarayana Mattu Itara Kavanagalu* is the latest one. Dinkar Desai is essentially a poet and *Kavana Sangraha* is his notable collection. He also wrote poems for children, which are popularly sung. He is more popular for his limericks or *chutuka*, pungent, full of satire and pathos. His *Dinakara Chaupadi* is a collection of them. 'Vidambari' of Idgunji has successfully imitated him in *chutukas*. Aravinda Nadkarni, now living in Bombay won State Academy award for his collection *Atmabharata*. Sundara Nadkarni, presently at Anand in Gujarat is a talented poet and *Mathana* and *Hasirudeepa* are his early collections. He is also a novelist and one of his novel (*Mandimane*) has won him State Academy award. Jayant Kaikini is a promising poet, known for the employment of variegated techniques and expressing his eager search for values. One of his collections has secured him State Academy award. He has also written short stories. Noted scholar and critic, Sadananda Nayak has also written poems, and *Padmapani Mattu Itara Kavanagalu* is his collection. Vishnu Nayak has been an up-coming poet and of his collections *Sumana* and *Aaritti Eeriti* can be mentioned. Rohidas Bhandari's *Kanna Katte Kade Gude* is a notable collection. A versatile, Gopalakrishna Hegde Keremane, has two collection of poems, *Vaijayanti* and *Shailasree*. Jayarama Hegde's collection *Mukta*, Nagaraja Hegde Baad's *Spandana* and D S Bhide's *Kavyakusuma* and *Antarmukhi* vouch to their poetic talents. Vinayak Ganapati Naik's poems in *Honnura Jaji* have the

flavour of the rural life. Malkod Narayan Hegde has two collections to his credit. Honnappa Bhavikeri, also a journalist, has his early collection like *Kedige* and *Muttina Chandu* to his credit. He is also a playwright. Shantaram Nayaka (Hichkad) has brought out two collections, *Kadahennu* and *Darimadi Kodi*. Jinadeva Nayak, G S Avadhani, (collection: *Benkiballi*, etc.), Sripada Setty (*Priya Sharavati*), T G Hasanagi (*Eeche Dadadalli Nintu*), L S Sastry (*Ee Dande Darveshi*), Dr V N Nayak, Ashoka Hasyagar and Sripada Kanni are other poets of repute. Noted journalist and versatile writer, G R Pandeshwar is also famous as a poet. Narayana Sanu is another elderly poet whose collection *Sugandha* is well known. Teacher scholar N R Nayak has brought out one collection *Kadu Aralu*.

While speaking of novelists, Yashwant Chittal and Prof Shantinath Desai are to be remembered first. Chittal, a short story writer has also published two notable novels, namely *Mooru Darigalu* and *Shikari* revolving round the village life of struggles. His *Katheyadalu Hudugi*, collection of short stories won him Central Sahitya Academy Award. Shantianatha Desai is one of the front-rank writers of Karnataka, and his novels, *Mukti*, *Sambandha* and *Srishti* are unique for their technique and study of human nature. Born at Havgi in Haliyal taluk, Prof Desai teaches English literature at the Shivaji University of Kolhapur and he is also a critic. Dayananda Torke is both a novelist and short story writer and he has several novels to his credit and they include *Agnikunda*, *Seleta*, *Seema*, *Gejjenada*, etc. Most of his writings give a fine exposition of the life of Nadavars and Halakki Vokkals. Anand Varti's *Jayagomantaka* is a novel woven round the Goa liberation movement. P V Shastri, Kibballi, essentially a story teller, has also written a novel, *Samudradanchina Sanje*. *Avala Devaru Mattu Itara Kategalu* is his short story collection. A P Malati has many novels to her credit and of these *Ardhangi*, *Atripte* and *Anishchaya* are notable. R G Gundi and Banavasi Venkatesh Murthy have also written some good short stories. Gopalakrishna Hegde Keremane has several short stories to his credit and they include *Navya Kategalu* and *Deepada Kudi*. P S Bhat has published many short story collections and novels and he has translations, too to his credit. M H Nayak (Baad) is an important short story writer from the district. Vivek Shanbhag has brought one collection of stories *Ankura*. Of the lady writers, Jaya Bhat Agasur, Bhagirati Hegde, Kannika Hegde Bhuvaneshwari Hegde and Sumitra Shanbhag can be mentioned.

Of the playwrights, G G Hegde, a journalist and versatile writer

has written many stage plays and also over 20 radio plays. Dr N R Nayak's *Vimochane* is a notable publication. Versatile writer Gaurish Kaikini has written many radio plays. Gopalakrishna P Nayak's plays include *Aa Ratri*, *Nooru Rupayi Notu* and *Devamoorti*. He also wrote a play on the mythological theme, *Harishchandramati* using blank verse successfully. Narayan Mahabaleshwar Hegde has written many radio and stage plays. Rohidas Mahale, playwright and stage artists has written *Kai Hididavalu*, *Dharma Sangama* and other plays which have been staged.

Of the men who did work in the field of literary criticism, Dr Sadananda Nayak is the foremost. Of his many publications *Sahitya Somshodhane Mattu Samalochane* is important and he has been a versatile writer. G H Naik, working in Mysore University is one of the notable critics of Kannada literature and of his collections on literary criticism, *Samakaleena*, *Nirapeksha* and *Anivarya* can be mentioned. G K Hegde's *Kavyadalli Dhwani* is a good work on literary criticism. Dr L R Hegde, a renowned folklorist, has many collections of folk stories and poems to his credit and *Purna Jijnyase* and *Kavya Vyasanga* are his two important works. Dr N R Nayak has also been active in the field of studying folklore and *Jengoda*, *Padukgolie* and *Karwara Jilleya Janapada Geetaganalu* are his most notable works. Shanti Nayak, V V Torke, L G Bhatta and V G Nayak have also been serious students of folk literature. G S Bhat's work on the writings of Yashwant Chittal has to be mentioned here. He has also written biographies of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Chand-bibi. Maruti Shanbhag (Bombay) is another notable literary critic. Vishnu Nayak has brought out two anthologies *Uttara Kannadada Kavanaganalu* (poems) and *Sahityadalli Navyate*. N K Bhat and I S Bhat edited *Uttara Kannada Barahagararu* (1869). Shalini Raghunath has been a student of linguistics and has many articles on the subject to her credit. Dr Jyotsna Kamat is to be remembered for her research in the field of history. She has written short stories also. Other lady writers of note are Sarojini Nayak, Sita G Gaonkar and Vidyullata Sasanur and Madhavi Bhandari.

In the field of translation from Marathi, English and other languages, Gaurish Kaikini, M G Shetty, P S Bhat and Panduranga Shahane have done commendable work. Devanimath Subraya Bhat has written many books for children and Srinivasa Shetty many poems. Equally notable is Subraya Mahadava Bhat for his work in the field.

Dinakar Desai's *Na Kanda Paduvana* is a contribution to the field of travelogues and it presents a lively and vivid description of the Western countries. Dr Krishnanand Kamat is quite adept in writing travelogues and his *Nanu Amerikage Hogidde* is one of the finest publications on the subject in Kannada which is at once educative and humorous. His *Na Rajasthanadalli* and *Vanga Darshana* are also travelogues of high order.

M P Pandit of the Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry hails from Sirsi and has been a prolific writer in English on Indian philosophy and the *Upanishads*. Celebrated Indo-Anglican writer and novelist, Manohar Malgaonkar is from this district, residing at Jagalbet in Supa taluk.

Sanskrita

The holy places and *mathas* of the district gave impetus to Sanskrita learning. Many books on the Veda, Vedanta, astrology (Jyotisha), Puranas, etc., and also *stotras* have been brought out. King, Sadashiva II of Sonda (c 1675-1718) dynasty wrote the commentary on the Sanskrita work *Basavapurana* of Shankararadhya. It is believed that *Ashva Shastra* was composed by him. Bhatta-kalanka II a noted grammarian composed 'Shabdanushasana' a Kannada grammar in Sanskrit (1604). Vadiraja Swamy (1480-1600), of the Sonda Matha wrote numerous works in Sanskrita *Tirtha Prabandha* is a travelogue and *Rukminisha Vijaya* is a *kavya* of outstanding quality. Madhava Pandit has written *Muhurta Madhavi* and *Parvati Rukmineeya*. Kekkar Shiva Bhatta's works include *Svanubha-vadarsha* and *Tulasi Vityoga Vijnana*. *Shivakaivalyacharitam* of V M Kaikini includes a beautiful description of the Karwar beach. Venkatadhvari's *Vishvagunadarsha champu* has been edited by Shamarao Vitthal Kaikini. He also edited *Parashara Madhaveeya*, a work on Hindu Law. Madguni Shambhu Bhatta's *Svanandavanavihara Kavya*, *Saraswati Bhamini Vilasa* in *shatpadi* metre, *Anjaneya Dashaka* in Sanskrita and Kannada with other *stotras* are notable. Shambhu Sharma Najgar and Ganesha Narayana Bhatta produced many *stotras* and commentaries besides rendering some into Kannada. Venkappa Paramaiah rendered the works of Kekkar Shiva Bhatta into Kannada. Venkataramana Pandit wrote commentaries on *Vidya Madhavi*, *Muhurta Shataka* and he also translated *Muhurta Madhavi* into Kannada. Gunni Ganapati Shastri composed dramas like *Partha Vijaya*, *Lakshmana Sanjeevana* and a few *stotras*. *Rasalapura Varnanam* and *Bodhayana Grihyasutra Vyakhya* are contributed by Suri Ramachandra Shastri.

Venkataramana Narasimha Shastri, Pandit Vighneshvara Sharma, Buchchan Narayana Shastri, Sambhu Dixit, Vighneshvara Dixit, Bhadti N. S. Shastri, Gangadhar Bhat, Vishnu Sharma Pandit, Sarpakarneshvara and Laxmana Babani Pai have also composed in Sanskrit and translated Sanskrit works. Maharshi Daivarat is a reputed Vedic scholar and composer (See Chapter III). His teacher Vashishtha Ganapati Muni from Tamilnadu was an outstanding scholar and composer in Sanskrit who lived at Gokarn for some time.

Konkani

The contribution of the people who speak Konkani has enriched the Kannada language and literature. There are a galaxy of writers who have written in Konkani as well. P S Kamat, Dr Dayanand Shanbhag and S Silva are noted writers in Konkani. Madhav Shanbhag has published Konkani grammar and Konkani primers. Dinkar Desai contributed articles in Konkani for the journals like *Marg*, *Saad*, *Salika* and *Prajecho Avaz* which were published from Bombay. Hosad Babuti Nayak had written scores of dramas (comedies) in Konkani and enacted them. Manjunath Prabhu of Ankola has also written dramas in Konkani. N V Prabhu's Konkani articles were published in a weekly journal *Saraswata* from Mangalore. He has written *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* in brief in Konkani adopting the *ovi* style of Marathi. He translated the *abhangas* of Tukaram into Konkani. Mangesha Ramakrishna Telang and Hattangadi Narayana Rao were also noted Konkani writers. Madhav Shanbhag founded Konkani Bhasha Mandal, the first session of which was held in Karwar in 1939. Konkani journals in Kannada script like *Navyug* (1940), *Uzvad* (1947) and *Sarvodaya*, all from Karwar and *Konkana Kinara* (1950) from Kumta were being published. Konkani Bhasha Parishat at Karwar is the important institutions which is promoting Konkani.

Marathi

There have been some Marathi writers in Karwar taluk. Shivanada who belonged to 18th century composed *Devi Mahatmya* in Marathi. Shubhananda Pikale translated the entire Mahabharata into Marathi. Vithala Krishna Kaikini, father of Shamrao Vithal Kaikini wrote *Mangesha Mahatmya* in *ovi* metre in 1872, and *Gokarna Mahatmya* in *tripadi* metre in 1892. *Gokarna Mahatmya* has 64 chapters and 13,159 poems. *Laxmana Charitra* and *Satyanarayana Katha* are his other works. Venkatarao Vaikuntha Wagh wrote *Shivadarsha* and *Vamana*

Mangesha Dubhashi with the pen-name 'Rigvedi' wrote a book on the festivals of the Aryans, and *Hindu Dharma Deepika*. His *Abhanga Geetanjali* is a translation of Tagore's *Geetanjali*. Govinda Shivaram Kurderkar had rendered many Yakshagana texts into Marathi. Shivrao Nadakarni has composed a poems *Shanta Durga* and *Bhatka Shivananda* in *ovi* metre. Ananda Venkata Rao Majumdar with his pen-name 'Sharad' has written short stories and poems. Indira Telang has published *Bhavaneecha Chhata*, *Bhavana Tarang* and *Vaddivsachi Bhet* are her collected works. Bhavanishankara Neelakanta Wagle who is proficient in Marathi and has written *Kutla Karasthane*, *Taraka* and *Santanche bol*. Dr A V Varti, contributor of articles to journals had brought out two novels in Marathi and *Raneecha Bag*, a play. He has also written many humourous stories and *Sulucha Saravanta* is one of his collections. Prema Kantaka's *Kama Ani Kamini*, *Agniyaana* and *Bhranta Jeevana* are notable works in Marathi. Dattu Bandekar's *Amrutavani* and *Atiprasanga* are satirical works. Panduranga Damodara Shahane and M G Shetty have rendered Marathi works into Kannada. Mangesha Padaki and Atmaram Sastri Odlamane have also written in Marathi. Jnaneshwar Nandkarni is a renowned literary critic. Gaurish Kaikini has translated *Kannada Sohitya Charitre* of Prof Mugali into Marathi and also rendered Masti's stories into Marathi. Balkur Subraya Adiga has translated voluminous material from Hindi to Kannada.

FINE ARTS

Yakshagana

Yakshagana is a unique and an exquisite folk-dance prevalent in Uttara Kannada district. It is a composite art of singing, dancing and dramatic representation accompanied by dialogue. They are combined to produce a powerful impact on the audience. This open-air dance-drama is magnified with colourful costumes, glittering jewellery, crown and pleasing music. The form of Yakshagana found in the district is common for the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Shimoga with certain local variations. Yakshagana in the district has a long tradition. It has given meaning to the life of the common folk and helped them in moulding their characters.

Of the three styles of Yakshagana, Uttara Kannada is predominantly adopting Badagu Tittu and extreme Badagu Tittu. This Badagu Tittu or Northern school is prevailing from Udupi to Honavar. It is otherwise called as Kundapura Badagu Tittu. In the area to the north of Honavar till Karwar extreme Badagu Tittu style

is in vogue. These differences are visible in the variety of dresses, costumes, prevalence of varied customs and traditions, innovations combining divergence of talents and skills, differences in language, stage presentation, etc.

Some sort of similarity is found in the beats of the cymbals, chorus songs, costumes, songs and dances in the two styles of Yakshagana that are prevalent at present in Uttara Kannada. Much stress and importance is not bestowed on *ex tempore* talk, but on fine display of dance, elaborate expression of feelings with poses and gestures, singing of songs slowly and repeatedly to encourage and give sufficient time and scope for complete and elaborate expression by gestures. Artistes of this district used to wear the black, red, green plain coloured sarees for their costumers without wasting money for separate set of costumes. Artistes of Badagu Tittu wear Choukudi sarees and tie *shawl* (*hegalu valli*) to their backs, whereas the artistes of extreme Badagu Tittu allow the *shawls* to dangle in the front which gives beauty and get-up and wavy movement while they dance. They wear scissor-shaped decorative piece of *edekattu* and mustaches.

Many Yakshnagana script composers belong to this district. Nagireya Subramanya, Halemakki Rama, Ennemadi Venkataramanayya, Gersoppa Shantappayya and Vishnu Sabhahit are the eminent men of the past. In addition, Parameshvara Bhatta of Haritakipura, Nityananda Avaduta, Subba of Haduvalli and Bhima of Kaikini are said to have belonged to this district. Among the composers of the present century are Janakai Thimmappa Hegde, Hosatota Manjunatha Hegde, Urakeri Vishnu Bhagavat, Belasalige Ganapati Hegde, Nadumaskeri Gaonkar Timmanna Nayak, R G Gundi, Aggaragona Rama Nayak, Seetaram Hegde, Malekodlu (Murdeswar) Bhagavat, Surve Bhagavat Hammanna Nayak, Kadtoka Manjunath Bhagavat, Atmaram, Gangaji and Tarkhand Seetaram Hegde. R B Hasanagi wrote *Yakshanatakagalu* and Krishna Bhandari *Yakshagana Kaipidi* (hand book).

Yakshagana, being a folk-art, gained encouragement from the common people. It prospered due to royal patronage of Keladi, Gersoppa and other rulers. Regular display for months together are organised by the temple charities. Gundbala Mukhyaprana temple holds over 100 performances annually. Occasional display are arranged by interested, generous persons or organisations on special occasions. During the *jatras* and other occasions closed door

performances with entry fee are also common. A troupe under the leadership of Mudkani Narayana Hegde visited Ramdurga and Mysore and won appreciation from the princes and prominent persons. The artistes of Karki enacted before the prince of Baroda and gained royal award. The participation of Yakshagana troupes in Delhi, Madras, Belgaum, Bangalore and Bombay functions indicates the popularity of this art. There are regular Yakshagana Mandalis or performing troupes. The Kondakuli Mela of Mudkani Narayana Hegde, Ankola Mela of Jogi Naik and Yakshagana Subodha Natak Mandali of Bhasgod were some noted troupes of yester years.

Sri Durgamba Prasadika or Karki Hasyagara Yakshagana Mandali: This Mandali of Karki which consists mainly of the artistes of the Karki Hasyagara family had commenced working early and was revived in 1942. It had participated in the Kannada Cultural Festival held in Delhi in 1954. It was awarded a silver shield in the Second Bombay Natya Mahotsava held in 1955 and took part in the cultural show at the Bangalore Congress Session in 1961. Thimma Hasyagara, Varada Hasyagara, Satya Hasyagara and Paramayya Hasyara, were the eminent artistes of this Mandali. The late Paramayya Hasyagara was honoured by the State Akademy in 1969. K P Hasyagara is renowned for his lion dance. Ganapati Hasyagara was reputed for his female roles. Narayana Hasyagara was getting scholarship. P V Hasyagara was awarded a prize by the Maharashtra Government. The B B C filmed a performance of this troupe in 1974.

Sri Idgunji Mahaganapati Prasadika Yakshagana Mandali: This Mandali was started by the renowned actor Keremane Shivarama Hegde in 1934, whom the State Sangita Nritya Akademy honoured in 1965, and he is also the recipient of Central Nritya Nataka Akademy award in 1970. Shambu Hegde, his eldest son is also a reputed artiste and member, State Janapada Akademy. The other noted artistes in the troupe are Mahabala Hegde, Murur Devara Hegde and the late Gajanana Hegde. The Yakshagana sound track of this troupe was recorded in 1949. One play was broadcast on television (Delhi) in 1968. In 1960 the Mandali conducted the North India tour and received universal appreciation. Venkataramana Yaji, Maravante Narasimha, Uppuru Narnappayya, Kadtoka Krishna and Nebburn Narayana have served in the Mandali as Bhagavatas. Kannaiah Bhandari of Gunavante and Narayana Hegde of Kinnair are the famous drummers of the troupe. Krishna Yaji of Mavinakere is noted for *chende*.

Sringara Mantapa Yakshagana Kalakendra, Honavar (1961) had arranged the first District Yakshagana Conference and symposium in 1971. It commenced Yakshagana Kala Kendra by arranging a training camp for 15 boys. Traditional training in Yakshagana was imparted. During 1977, Gangadhara Sastry Najagar was the director, Mahabala Hegde Keremane the teacher and L. S. Sastry Najagar the promoter of this centre. *Yakshagana School, Karki* came into existence in 1973 and Makki Mahabaleshwara Hegde is the head of the institution from its inception. P. V. Hasyagara is the dance director. Coaching for 10 students per year is being imparted. Duration of the course is two years. *Yakshagana Kalakendra, Shetageri*, was formed under the auspices of the Subodha Yakshagana Mandali. For a few years, it displayed many shows under the leadership of Bhavikeri Rama Nayaka and Bhasgod Sanna Mohanappa Nayaka. It was revived in 1976 after some years of inactivity. During summer, training is being imparted for boys and girls every year under the direction of V. J. Nayak and Buddu Agera, the Bhagavata and Ramadas Bhandari, *mridnaga* player also teach here. V. J. Nayak is an awardee of the State Janapada and Yakshagana Academy. *Samaya Samuha* of Sirsi (1980) is exclusively training children with Hostota Manjunath Bhagavat as the director. They have been rendering a play *Nisarga Sandhana* stressing preservation of forests and environmental problems. With Hostota Manjunath Bhagavat as the teacher and guide, the *Malenadu Yakshagana Kala Pratisthana, Talguppa*, has been functioning at Sirsi and Purle Ramachandra Hegde is the President of the Sirsi branch. It has been organising training centres in three places and persons trained in 1985 numbered 50.

Of the other artistes in the field Mudkani Narayana Hegde who is revered as the "Father of Yakshagana" in this district secured in 1964 the State Sangeeta Nritya Academy award. V T Hegde Shigehalli, Gode Narayana Hegde, Kolagi Anantha Hegde, Bhaskar Joshi, Subray Bhatta, Honnappa Gunaga, Mahadeva Hegde, Krishna Yaji, Mururu Vishnu, Kondadakuli Rama Hegde, Lakshmana Hegde, Mururu Devara Hegde, the late Actor Joshi, Jalavalli Venkatesh, Javalikere Narasimha Bhat, Chittani Ramachandra Hegde, Vandige Hammanna Nayak, Vandige Vithoba Nayak, Surve Hammanna Nayak, Bavikeri Rama Nayak, Govind Naik, M M Nayak, Shetigeri Jogi Nayak, Torke Beeranna Nayak, Venkatachala Bhat Keremane, Vandige Ramachandra Nayak, Bhasgod Sanna Mohanappa Nayak, Hiregutti Venkataramana Nayak, Maskeri Gaonkar Timmanna Nayak, V. J. Nayak, Venkataramana Naik of Mirjan, Surve G. V. Nayak,

R. G. Gundi, Maskeri Kameshwara Bhatta, Subrahmanya Chittani, Surve Narayana Hammanna Nayak, Sukru Master, etc., are some of the renowned artists of Uttara Kannada. Gajanana Bhandari and Mururu Krishna Hegde are experts in executing the ladies' roles. Kodlipal Shivaram Hegde's role of Hanuman is famous. Dhareshvar Subba for lion-dance and Mururu Eswar Hegde and Kanagila Hammanna Nayak as jesters are notable. Karki Lakshminarayana, Adinabala Subraya, Manjunath Bhagvat Karki, Dhareshvar Subrahmanya, Krishna Bhagavat, Nebbur Bhagavat and Yaji Bhagavat are other famous Bhagavats. Durgappa Gudigar, Prabhakara Bhandari and Ganapati Bhagavat are eminent as drummers. Satyanarayana Bhandari, Keshava Bhandari, Gajanana Bhandari, Shantaram Bhandari and a team of others have gained reputation for their performance on *chende*.

Another variant of Yakshagana theatrical form is *tala-maddale* or *baithak* performance which literally means cymbal and *maddale*, a percussion instrument. The Bhagavata is its sole director who sits in an elevated place with his accompanists viz., the drummer and cymbalist and sometimes the *chende* player. The participants who assume various characters or roles of the play (*prasanga*) sit before the Bhagavata, facing each other in a semi-circle. The text of the play or *prasanga* will be the same as that of Yakshagana. The participants will be in their normal plain dress. Any hall or indoor resort with a capacity to seat the audience will do. The Bhagavata renders the songs to the accompaniment cymbals and *maddale*. This is followed by participants (*arthadharis*) rendering their part of the dialogue with sentiments relevant to the situation *ex tempore*. It is a way of impressing the epic stories in the minds of rural folk, revealing them the real values of life, with jokes and repartees and providing ample opportunity to learn and master the language and the epics. People enjoy this wordy duel of wits and scholarship. Hasanagi Ganapati Bhatta is an outstandingly talented participant in this form among others.

Agadi Aata: Another variant of Yakshagana, on the model of *doddada* of Mudalpaya style is *Agadi Aata* which was introduced about 80 years back by Huchcha Naik of Siddapur and propagated by Kalappa Madiwala in Siddapur area. The Bhagavata, beating the cymbals sings the stanzas of *prasanga* and immediately the chorus consisting of 6 to 8 singers sing the same loudly to make it much impressive. Demons with roaring and thundering laughter, enter

from the front side of the stage having in their hands bright torches. Jester or *kodangi* using the rhymes and other feats invokes laughter. *Agadi Aata* is in vogue in Kondli and Husur of Siddapur taluk. *Sanna Adike Aata* is slightly different from *dodddata* and in which persons assuming female roles only perform dance and male roles express feelings and sentiments by gestures without dance. *Sarathi* is the jester here. This style is prevalent in Honnegundi of Siddapur taluk. Gundu Bharamana Aata is another variant of *sannata* in the *Yakshagana* style. *Sangya-Balya* another variant of *dodddata* is being exhibited in the district by the Harijans, Siddis and others. Nagya Subba Siddi and his party of Sonara Jaddi display this often. This theme has been rendered into a *Yakshagana prasanga* by Aggragona N M Nayak.

Folk Arts

Uttara Kannada has some special forms of Kannada and is rich in compositions of folk songs like *Garatiya Hadu*, *Halliya Hadu*, *Nadapadagalu*, *Bingipada*, *Gumatepada*, *Jogavve Hadu*, *Jogipada*, *Donipada*, etc. A variety of folk-dances are also prevalent. Of these *suggi kunita* (harvest dance) is quite colourful. The Halakki Vokkals, the Kumara Panths, the Konkani Marathas and the Siddis usually participate in it. *Gumate*, the cylindrical drum is the major rhythm instrument. *Jagate* (beating disc), *kolu* and *kuncha* (a bunch of peacock feathers with wooden base) are the other main instruments which provide music for the chorus sung by the artistes. Artistes wear pyjama or *dhoti* and a *kurta* with a colourful jacket over it. They put on a waist cloth, garlands or beads round their neck and a *turayi* (a colourful artistic headwear made of pith, resembling a group of birds perching on a corn bunch) is fixed on the turban. There are two types namely *hire suggi* and *kire suggi* which are prevalent in certain areas of Kumta, Gokarn, Aghanashini and other coastal parts. Govinda Shivappa Gowda and his party of Aghanashini are a famous troupe. *Kolata* (stick dance) which has a variety of feats is being practised by the people of the district, especially the Kunbis. The Muslim Siddis display *aligum kunita*, a type of folk-dance during Moharrum procession popular in Yellapur taluk. The artistes wear knickers after painting *shedi* (white clay) to their bodies with stripes drawn with fingers. They put on a crest made of straw and sticks and have small bells in their waists and sticks in their hands. Subba Daku Siddi and his party of Manchikeri have gained name in this form of art. The hereditary art prevalent among Harijans of Honavar and

Bhatkal taluks is *kadya kunita* which, it is said, they exhibit to satisfy the gods and goddesses and to ward off evil spirits causing epidemics. The songs they chant are of literary merit. Manju Shukra Uppar and his group of artistes of Bengre also display this *kadya kunita*. *Gumate kunita* of coastal area which the Halakkis, the Kumarapanths and Namadharis mostly exhibit during *suggi* (harvest) season and also in Holi festival, is another folk-art. The *gumate* is an instrument slightly different from that used in *gumate pang*. The artistes dance according to the rhythmic tone of *gumate*. Formerly it was displayed continuously for five days without break. Ganappa Beere Gowda and his party of Horepal have earned name in this art. *Kodangi kunita* is like *bedara kunita* of Sirsi area. It is conducted during festive days. Men wearing the costumes of Hanuman, imitating the behaviour of monkey, together with the women dressed differently execute this play. Another folk-art which is prevalent in Karwar taluk especially among the Konkani Marathas, the Kumarpanths, the Konkani Vaishyas and the Ambaligas is *gopukunita*. *Gopu* is an ornament like a girdle and the artistes while displaying weave the stripes of girdles. Sometimes they dress like Gopi and Krishna. The Siddi women perform *dhamami kunita*, a kind of dance, with the assistance of *dhamami*, a type of musical instrument during *Navaratri* and *Yugadi*. *Bhavangar* and *mujako* are the other musical accompaniments used by them. Giradoli Jaki Siddi and his companions of Shirnala are noted for this dance. *Pala*, a leather instrument, which is also called as *dollubala*, is being played during the time of sacrifices offered to gods and goddesses. The Bandaris mostly play this instrument in addition to *nagari* in temples. Hence it is called *palavadana*. Women folk of the Kshatriya Kumarpanthi, the Gabits, the Harkantas and the Ambigas participate in *pugadi kunita* which is in practice in Karwar, Ankola and Kumta taluks and which is manifested during Krishnashtami, Gangashtami and Ganesha Chaturthi. The artistes hold the empty water-pots, wooden *marige* and bronze plates and use them as background musical instruments while they sing, dance and exhibit *pugadi kunita*.

The Marathas of this district mostly participate in *bhajana barod* (Bhajana-drama) which is a combination and fusion of *yakshagana* and *bhajan*. Epic stories to the accompaniments of tabla, harmonium and cymbals are being enacted or played. This is a significant folk-art of Uttara Kannada. *Belaku needuva bhingi* (called *antike pantike* in other parts of the State) is displayed during Deepavali as a token of worship of Balichakravarti. The participants hold lanterns

in their hands after having covered their bodies with woollen blankets and visit the houses turn by turn and announce the approach of Deepavali. Puttappa Gowda and his party of Taragala exhibit this art. *Gondala* is a tumultuous festivity in propitiation of Devi Renuka. *Gondaligara mela* which is prevalent in this district and which is also named as *Jogappa Jogavve Kunita* is displayed by the ardent devotees of Ellamma or Renuka together with loud music. Rudrappa Hanumappa Gondali and his companions of Bharatanalli are the noted performers. *Huvina Makkalu*, a symbolic expression of various stages of activities related to the growing of crops is mostly shown by the Pategars during the *jatra* (fair) of Kanchikamba of Baad.

During the Holi festival men wearing fantastic dress of a hunter, dance to the rhythmic sound of the *tamate* and delight the people. This folk-dance known as *bedara kunita* is prevalent in the district and M N Nayak is a noted performer. *Preta Kunita* (skeleton dance), ghost-dance, lion dance, tiger dance which are also found in Yakshagana plays need proper platform with exciting background music to render them neatly. *Koravara kunita* and *dollu kunita* which were popular in the district have a few exponents now. During the *bandihabbas* at Mirjan and Ankola, *pagarana* is performed by wearing wooden masks and this is an art similar to *Yakshagana*. *Mandala kunita* (of Gonds), *Masti kunita*, *kalashagala kunita*, *tarle kunita* (of Halakki Vokkals), *durgi murgi kunita* and *maragala* (wooden leg) *kunita* are some other folk dances, some with religious background. At Karwar a kind of puppet show is performed during Ganesha festival.

Other Fine Arts

Gudigars: According to the *Dictionary of Economic Products*, Uttara Kannada is the chief home of sandalwood carving industry. The artisans who are specialised in the craft of sandalwood are called as Gudigars, originating from Goa. Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar and Siddapur are their settlements in the district. They work on mediums like sandalwood, ebony, blackwood and teak. The best works come from Kumta. The Gudigars of this district are noted for the fine and exquisite workmanship. Articles by Subbanna of Honavar had been sent to the exhibition (1867) in Paris securing him a silver medal. Bhaskarappa's work won him a copper medal in London in 1886. The works of these Gudigars have found a place in many museums and drawing rooms of many eminent men all over Europe. The reception room of the President of India is richly equipped with beautiful ivory

carved furniture. Beautiful works like Karnarjuna Yuddha with grand chariots and galloping horses were presented to Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth. The *Geetopadesha motif* was presented to the Pope in 1965. The engravers produce a wide range of articles. They include images of deities, panels, caskets, photo-frames, trays, paper weights, paper knives, walking sticks, fans, elephants, flower-pots, garlands and many other articles.

The Artisan Training Institute at Kumta imparts training in sandalwood carving. High priced articles and images of deities of sandalwood, involving more time and labour in making are produced by the craftsmen staying in villages, particularly at Nathkeri in Honavar taluk. H. Venkatappa of Honavar was teaching at the Mysore Chamarajendra Technical Institute and his Radhakrishna *motif* is famous. Another noted artist was Venkatagiri Chitrakar of Siddapur, a sculptor of outstanding merit. Raghuveera Janardana Shetty produced a miniature model of the Karnataka College in sandalwood which is at present in London Museum. The *Geetopadesha motifs* which were presented to Nehru and Pope Paul were the handiwork of Datta Eraiah Shetty of Kumta. The engraved ceilings of Kumta Mahalasa temple which are like lace works were executed by Janna Shetty of Kumta. Vitthal Ramachandra Shetty of Kumta secured National award in 1969 for the beautiful image Viswakarma and the Karnataka Lalitakala Akademy honoured him with award in 1970 for the fine creation of *Geetopadesha motif*. Shamba Ananta Shetty of Kumta whose workmanship is outstanding and appealing performed Kurukshetra and *Geetopadesha motifs* which were used for presentation to foreign dignitaries. Subraya Ramachandra Shetty (Kumta) has won many awards for his carving of *Geetopadesha* and *Tandavanritya* and won State award in 1970. Vitthal Manjunath Shetty of Honavar received both State and National awards for his fine creations *Amritamanthana*, *Kurukshetra*, *Tandavanritya* and *Ganapati*. Madhava Ganapati Gudigar (Kumta) is a State award winner in 1971. The Gudigars considered the late Jade Manjappa Hiriyannappa of Sirsi as their teacher and guide. He was the artist who prepared the icons of Rama, Lakshmana, Seeta and Hanumanta of Rama temple of Sirsi, the wooden *dwarapalakas* of Manjunatha temple of Dharmasthala. National award (posthumous) was accorded to him in 1974. Ganapati Manjunatha Shetty of Honavar and Devidasa Datta Shetty of Kumta are winners of State Akademy awards. Dayananda Achuta Shetty (Kumta), now working at Nutan Kalamandir, Bombay is another eminent sculptor and also a painter. Subraya Puttappa,

Eswara Seshagiri Gudigar, Bhaskarappa, Manjappa Mariyappa, Venkappa, Vamana Narayana, Dattatreya Vasudeva, Gopala Sheshagiri, Venkappa Vaikunta and Seetarama Chikkappa were other noted Gudigars. At present Ananda Subraya, Narayana Subraya, Subraya Vamana Shetty, Suresh Ganapati Shetty, Somanna Ananth Shetty, Vasudeva Govindaraya Shetty, Nagesha Vamana, Sadananda Shetty and Ullas Datta Shetty are some eminent craftsmen.

Pith work is a side-art of the Gudigars, especially women, who produce artistic floral garlands, *basingas* (marriage coronets), etc. Mahananda Mahadeva Shetty, Sunanda Suresh Shetty, Ramabai Shetty and Muktabai Datta Shetty from Kumta, Damayantidevi and Lalita Narayana Shetty from Honavar, Tarabai Sadananda Shetty and Rekha Chandrakant from Sirsi are some of the talented ladies in the craft.

Kannada Sahitya Sammelanas

The 17th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana which was the first in Uttara Kannada was held at Karwar in 1913 with Muliya Thimmapayya presiding. The 36th Sammelana was the second one in this district, held at Kumta in 1954 under the Presidentship of V Seetharamaiah. The 45th and 55th Sahitya Sammelanas were held respectively in 1965 and 1982 at Karwar and Sirsi, and Kadangodlu Shankara Bhat and Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar presiding respectively. In addition to this, the district unit of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat has organised district-level Sahitya Sammelanas at : Honavar (1972) when Gaurish Kaikini presided; Yellapur (1974) when B H Sridhara presided; Sirsi (1981) when Yashvant Chittal presided; and Siddapura (1985) when Shantinath Desai presided.

Other Organisations and Artistes

The Karnataka Sangha, Siddapur, a registered body (1947) has been arranging various competitions in Yakshagana, drama, folk art and literature, sports and games, debates, mono-acting and dance. It has also gained name for the display of dance dramas. The Karnataka Sangha, Gokarn (1939) has been striving to encourage literary and cultural activities by maintaining a reading room, organising study circles and staging dramas. It also organised Vasanta Sahitya Utsava on a grand scale. Karnataka Sangha, Dandeli, Karnataka Sangha, Honavar and Karnataka Sangha, Ankola have been evincing keen interest in organising lectures, discourses and

functions connected with literary and cultural associations, the Taruna Sangha (1938) of Sirsi, has been conducting activities related to drama and music. It was responsible for organising a literary meet in 1941.

Newly founded Kadamba Institute of Cultural Studies (1982) has organised a national seminar on Kadamba history, and brought out collection of inscriptions of the dynasty and has been engaged in cultural and literary activities.

Geleyara Balaga and Kiriya Koota of Sirsi celebrates various national festivals. Kalamandala (Sirsi) led by G G Dixit has been rendering *tala-maddale* performances. Stree Nataka Mandali sponsored by G R Raikar, Vishnu Venkatesha Nataka Sabha of Janardana Nayak, Natya Kala Sevaka Mandala of Valgalli, Geleyara Balaga of Bharatanalli founded by Na. Su. Hegde and his friends, Mitra Koota of Bharatanalli, Samskritika Mandala headed by Sheegemane Narayana, Kanagod Kannad Kalakoota, directed by Subrao have contributed much to promote literature and culture. Geleyara Kalakshetra of Honavar headed by G V Bhat, Yuvajana Kalavrinda of Karwar led by Channakeshava Sastry, Taruna Raita Sangha of Kansur, Samskritika Sangha of Mundgod, Sangeeta Kala Mandala of Sirsi, Arunodaya Kalaniketana guided by Maharudrappa Pujar, Kannada Kalakoota of Heggane have been some other such cultural organisations. Nrisimha Kalakunja, Karwar established in 1938, has been enacting hundreds of dramas with a view to encourage cultural activities and to render financial help to the needy and worthy organisations by arranging benefit shows. It has its own theatre at Karwar. Shringara Mantapa of Honavar (1961) started a quarterly journal viz., *Shringara* in 1962, published *Dharmasindhu*, a religious compendium and established its own printing press of the same name in 1968. It also arranged a Seminar on Yakshagana in 1971. Nadoja Pampa Kala Sangha, Banavasi (1982) is striving to revive the cultural traditions of Banavasi. Allamaprabhu Janapada Kalavrinda of the same place is active in promoting folk arts, including *dollata*, *bhajan* and Yakshagana in surrounding villages too.

Uttara Kannada Jilla Sahitya Pravartaka Sahakari Sangha (1971) being the district level cultural organisation, has been assisting the writers to get financial aid. It owns a printing press also. Nava-chetana Natya Kalavaibhava Sangha, Haliyal (1970) has been on the cultural front of the town, Actor S T Belagaumkar being the moving

spirit behind it. Sri Seetaramachandra Natya Seva Sangha, Siddapur (1923) was established by the noted poet Thippayya Master. The Sangha has celebrated Golden Jubilee in 1973. Neenasam, noted organisation from Heggodu, Shimoga district, organised *janaspandana* in 1983 at Manchikeri (Yellapur taluk) with the aid of Ford Foundation of America. It trained the village dwelling Siddis from Manchikeri and enacted a play very successfully.

The Shastreeya Sangeeta Vidyalaya of Sirsi was founded in 1958 by Ganapati Subraya Hegde, a notable musician, both vocal and instrumental. It has a branch at Gokarn (1979) also. Veena Sangeeta Vidyalaya, Bangur Nagar, Dandeli (1969) is a centre where music and dance are being taught. Sadguru Nityananda Ashrama, Sanikatta (1956) conducts now and then cultural activities. The Marikamba Temple Trust, Sirsi, has a big hall which has been a centre of cultural activities. Music recital, *harikata*, lectures by eminent scholars, etc., are organised at this place. Lalita Kala Kendra, Karwar, Natya Bharati Institute, Sirsi, Kalaniketan, Sirsi and Friends Arts Circle, Honavar, have been active in the field of promoting fine arts. A 15-day drama festival is organised annually at Mastikatta, Ankola tq.

Outstanding playwright, actor on stage and film and director Girish Karnad hails from Sirsi. Marathi stage artiste Jayashree Gadkar hails from Karwar. Ranga Rao, well-known drama artist and owner of Sri Krishna Chaitanya Nataka Sabha, Vimalananda Das, Harikata Vidwan, and the latter's sisters, Pandari Bai and Mainavati, renown stage and film actresses originally came from Bhatkal. Anant Nag and Shankar Nag, noted film actors belong to Mallapur in Honavar taluk. Kannada actors Ramakrishna, Padma Kumta, Meera Nayak, Purnima Gaonkar, G P Nayak and G U Bhat belong to this district.

Founder of Jayakarnataka Natya Sangha, Siddapur and a State awardee in drama in 1965 in addition to several honours and titles, Hulimane Seetaram Sastry, was an outstanding stage artist. Being an ardent and experienced artist, director and owner of drama Company, Murdeshwar Madhava Rao is a household name in the district. Telang Mangesha Rao was a versatile, being both a literary figure and expert in playing *sitar* and *veena* and talented in drawing. His music recitals had been organised at the royal Court of Darbhanga and Mysore and at Lahore and Faizabad. M Prabhakar who hails from Bhatkal has secured the title "Gayakaratra" for his distinguished

performance in music. Halibandi, an employee of KPC, Ganeshgudi, is noted for singing Bhavageeta (lyrics) and light music. G S Hegde, Belekeri is another noted musician.

G R Raikar was a goldsmith of outstanding talents who has produced many artistic jewels. S U Nayak, famous landscape painter belongs to this district. Famous sculptor from Bombay Wagh hails from Karwar. R G Raikar of Sirsi is an eminent artist whose paintings have been exhibited in the one-man shows organised in many places like Mysore, and Bangalore and he was member State Lalitkala Academy. Renuka Markanda, G M Hegde of Sirsi, Yeshwant Achari and S S Kamat are noted artists from the district. Purnima Shanbhag of Siddapur is a budding portrait painter. Janardan Govinda Shetty painter and photographer, Jade Manjunatappa an architect of Sirsi, G M Hegde, an artist, Mahabaleshwara Bhat, a modeller, K Anant, an employee of KPC, Ganeshgudi, a micro-artist are among the talented men from the district who have made a mark in their fields. The Mahale Brothers of Ankola are renowned for their craftsmanship. Venkatramana Pandit, is an artist in clay modelling and drawing besides being a musician. Anuradha Dhareshwar and Devendra Murdeshwar, outstanding musicians hail from this district.

Honnappa Bhavikeri is a popular singer of lyric poems. R P Hegde and Kamalakar Bhat are well versed in classical music. G P Nayak, V J Nayak and Kum. Kirti Nayak are talented dancers and B R Kollapuri and Kum. Renuka are well versed in music as well.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Prior to the introduction of the Allopathic system of medicine in the district, Ayurveda was very popular as the herbs were abundant in this forest district. Many *pandits* of Ayurveda had flourished in the past. *Agraharas* like Haigunda, Banavasi, Gokarn, Karki and Haliyal must have had a good number of Ayurvedic scholars and *pandits*. A record of the Kadambas speaks of one Neelakantha Deshamatya, described as the favourite *vaidya* of Ravi Varman. At the court of the Gersoppa ruler lived poet Salva, who among his other writings, also wrote a book on Ayurveda in Kannada called *Vaidya Sangatya* during the 15th century. The Sonda Rajas had patronised many Ayurvedic *pandits* who were called the Rajavaidyas, the descendants of whom are found even today practising the age old family occupation. Eranna, a famous *pandit* of Yan who lived in about 1785 A D went and settled in Bilgi at the request by the king of Bilgi to cure a peculiar type of disease which was fatal to many in the area. Eranna by his efforts formulated a pill, which was used as medicine for many diseases by administering it in different doses, which later came to be known as the 'Bilgi pill' or Suvarna Bhoopathi Matre. Later, Shivappa Hegde of Hoovinamane showed much interest in the preparation of these pills. Neelakantarao Patvardhan (1879-1958), a renowned Ayurvedic *pandit* of the country was born in a family of *pandits* in Sirsi. His father Raghavendraro Patvardhan was a famous Ayurvedic *pandit* of the locality. Neelakantharao raised a herbarium behind his house over an area of about two hectares of land by collecting thousands of rare specimen from the forest and arranged herbs' exhibitions at Ayurvedic medical conferences. His exhibition was appreciated at the All-India Ayurvedic Medical Conference held at Pune in 1915. He hosted the All Karnataka Ayurvedic Conference

at Sirsi in 1939. He has also written books on Ayurveda. He and his son Ganapatirao Patvardhan have prepared a directory of herbs with illustrations to identify them.

Vinayakarao Bapat of this district is known for his scientific research in Ayurveda. Born in a family of Ayurvedic *pandits* in 1914, Bapat learnt Ayurveda from his maternal uncle Pandit Gundu Dixit Phadke, joined Ayurvedic college at Mysore in 1931 and was a student of the famous Pandit Acharya Yadavji of Bombay. He has written books on Ayurveda and has specialised in neurological diseases. A number of Ayurvedic *pandits* of fame have flourished in the district both in the past and at present. Sitharam Vigneswara Bhatta Bhadi (1893), Gayithri Shambhu Bhatta (1899) both from Gokarn were notable Ayurvedic *pandits*. Hari Rajavaidya (Madgaonkar) of Bilgi was also a renowned physician. D P Pandit of Bargi in Kumta taluk was a famous *pandit* of Ayurveda as well as a poet. Maharshi Daivaratji also knew Ayurveda. Valgalli Venkatarama Bhat, a contemporary of Neelakantharao Patvardhan was an Ayurvedic *pandit* of repute. Krishna Subraya Bhatta of Sirsi, who studied under Pandit Taranath, was a managing director of Taranath Rasoushadhi Works (P), Ltd, Chikmagalur. Abrimane Ganapati Ramakrishna Hegde, Manjunatha Hegde of Makkalataimane, Sode Ganapati Shastri, G S Hegde Lingadkone of Sirsi, V G Hegde of Kalkai, B Haridas of Ankola, Mohammed Hassan Hakeem, T A H Asadi of Sirsi, etc., are some of the Ayurvedic *pandits* of fame in the district. Abrimane Ganapati Ramakrishna Hegde of Mundgesar practised Jaina system of medicine. Yogiraj Umeshchandra Madhav Joshi of Karwar had keen interest in the study of Yoga in his early ages and he established Sri Ramateertha Yogashram in Bombay in 1933 where Ramateertha Brahmi Oil is manufactured and treatment is given for many diseases by Yogic methods. Masti Naik Govindji of Shirali is famous for the treatment of sterility among women by the herbal medicines. Shivu Bommu Gowda of Belambar in Ankola taluk was famous for the treatment of paralysis. It is said that Shivu Bommu Gowda had treated Mahatma Gandhi at Nippani in 1927. After his death, his son Bommu Shivu Gowda is continuing the profession. Beera Banta Gowda of Todur in Karwar taluk is famous for bone-setting, using herbal medicines. He comes from a family of traditional bone-setters. Byra Hanumantha Gowda of Kallthoda near Hegde in Kumta taluk is famous for bone-setting of animals, the traditional family occupation which he is practising for nearly forty years.

Mahadeva Naik of Yedalli near Sirsi was famous in treating the diseases of cattle.

The Allopathic System of Medicine seems to have made its entry into the district when Fryer, the English traveller and physician had visited the district in 1660s. The British Government founded a dispensary at Honavar even earlier to 1862, followed by dispensaries at Sirsi in 1862, at Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa in 1863 and at Mundgod in 1864. The Civil Hospital at Karwar was started in 1865. During 1893, there were nine dispensaries in the district including the Civil Hospital at Karwar, where 42,241 out-door patients and 895 in-door patients were treated in all. The number of dispensaries increased to 12 in 1904 including the Railway Dispensary at Castlerock and the Civil Hospital at Karwar with 25 beds, treating on the whole 49,751 out-door patients, 749 in-door patients, performing 941 operations. The Travelling Dispensaries at Supa and Yellapur started in 1904, were discontinued as Travelling Dispensaries in 1908 and were named as the Kumbharwada Dispensary and the Manchikeri Dispensary respectively. During 1949, there were five hospitals and dispensaries run by the government and 12 local board and municipal fund dispensaries in the district with a total of 124 beds. During that year, 1,15,945 out-door patients and 2,691 in-door patients were treated. By the end of the year 1957, the number of medical institutions had increased to 26 of which, four were hospitals and 22 dispensaries. On an average, each institution provided medical facilities to a population of 19,914.6. The bed strength had increased to 187 (97 for men and 90 for women). There were 32 doctors including one lady medical officer. As on 1-4-1983, there were six General Hospitals, one District Hospital at Karwar, 11 Primary Health Centres, 46 Primary Health Units, eight Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 27 Subsidised medical practitioners' centres, one STD clinic, one District T B Centre and one Health Laboratory in the district besides a number of private nursing homes, hospitals and clinics. The total number of beds available in government hospitals, health centres and units in the district was 379.

Vital Statistics

Prior to the Reorganisation of the State, the former Bombay Province was divided into three registration districts for public health administration and Uttara Kannada was included under the Southern Registration District. The Police Patils were registering births and deaths in rural areas and the concerned municipalities in municipal

areas. Under the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1970 and the Rules of 1970 the Director, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Deputy Commissioner of the District is the District Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar.

Sample Registration System: The Sample Registration System (SRS) provides reliable estimates of annual birth and death rates separately for rural and urban areas. In Karnataka the SRS began functioning with effect from June, 1966 in rural areas and from July, 1968 in urban areas. The registration of births and deaths is done by part-time enumerators. The data yielded by the SRS, range from crude birth and death rates to more refined measures of fertility and mortality. There are seven rural and two urban units in the district, the rural units being at Mavalli, Kasarkod, Kallalli, Heepnalli and Kanagod in Sirsi taluk, Shirwad and Arga in Karwar taluk. The urban units are in Kumta and Haliyal.

Births and Deaths

Though the figures are of doubtful accuracy, there was an yearly average birth of 11,220 during the decade 1871 to 1880, the highest number of births being 12,873 in 1880 and the lowest being 8,057 in 1878. The deaths were on an average 8,467 per year during the period from 1866 to 1870 and 13,006 from 1871 to 1880, with the highest number of deaths being 21,561 in 1877 and the lowest being 10,068 in 1873. The Crude Birth Rate is defined as the number of live births per thousand mid-year population in any given area. The Crude Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths in a specified year per thousand mid-year population in any given area, with the advancement of health and medical services, the Crude Death Rate has however been reduced year after year. The Crude Death Rate was on an average of 29.45 in the 1890s, and increased to an average of 31.59 in the first decade of the present century, in the district which was probably due to the rampage of epidemics. In 1954, there was a total death of 6,850 persons with a Death Rate of 16.8 and the mean Death Rate for the previous five years was 16.8. The Birth Rate which was around 30 in the 1890's had almost remained the same with a little fluctuation in the first decade of this century and afterwards. During the year 1954, the Birth Rate was 33.4 and the average Birth Rate during the previous five years was 37.2. Only in recent years, it is

being brought down by the adoption of various methods of family planning.

Infant and maternal deaths: Infant deaths are measured by the Infant Mortality Rate, which is the number of infant deaths registered in a calendar year per thousand live births registered in the same year. Still Birth means foetal death, where, a product of conception has attained at least 28 weeks of gestation. The Infant Mortality Rate which was very high in the district is gradually decreasing which may be due to improved medical and health facilities. The maternal deaths in the earlier days was very high due to the lack of medical and surgical facilities in the rural parts of the district. The Infant Mortality rate in 1953 was 99.99. The table below gives the Vital Statistics for the years from 1971 to 1980, in the district, Under Civil Registration System.

Year	Births	Birth Rate	Death	Death Rate	Infant deaths	Infant Death Rate	Still births	Maternal deaths
1971	19,024	—	6,141	—	880	—	332	23
1972	18,099	26.5	5,691	8.4	783	43	345	21
1973	17,829	25.4	6,179	8.8	664	37	167	21
1974	15,998	21.7	5,628	7.6	562	35	199	22
1975	16,694	20.9	5,901	7.4	566	34	249	11
1976	17,941	22.6	5,603	7.1	463	26	259	6
1977	16,312	21.2	5,141	6.7	477	29	234	12
1978	17,149	22.8	5,179	6.9	393	23	297	8
1979	15,031	19.6	4,446	5.8	299	20	193	8
1980	15,690	18.4	1,918	2.4	199	12	195	19

Source: Registrar General, India.

Figures not to be used for Research and Technical purposes.

There are various causes of death such as epidemic diseases, suicides, accidents, bites by snakes, killing by wild animals, etc. In the following table deaths due to different causes are given for the years from 1971 to 1980.

Disease	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Plague	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	29	10	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	15	17	31	24	17	12	—	—	—	—
Malaria	177	104	70	65	49	55	68	39	11	79
Typhoid	87	68	111	48	60	31	29	17	11	24
Other fevers	1,105	1,119	1,130	860	865	220	50	26	65	409
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	119	202	248	152	183	155	155	125	81	95
Respiratory diseases	706	714	783	677	907	836	816	735	631	301
Tuberculosis	180	169	171	177	194	190	175	190	115	104
Leprosy	20	10	5	6	12	2	9	3	8	3
Maternal deaths	23	21	21	22	11	6	12	8	8	19
Suicide	8	19	13	10	13	18	15	18	17	17
Drowning	32	24	33	39	42	26	34	21	13	18
Wounds & accidents	19	15	19	22	29	42	42	34	44	81
Killed by wild beasts	2	—	4	6	3	—	—	1	—	2
Snake bite	8	5	17	15	12	18	16	15	15	27
Diphtheria	2	2	—	—	4	2	1	2	2	27
Tetanus	15	5	4	11	27	21	15	19	22	68
Rabies	2	6	7	6	6	3	1	3	5	12
Whooping cough	1	6	9	40	2	—	2	—	1	3
Polio	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	11
Pulmonary	—	2	—	6	—	—	1	2	5	—
Other causes	3,570	3,120	3,486	3,261	3,358	3,835	3,467	3,749	3,209	516
Causes not stated	21	47	—	167	105	131	233	171	183	102
Total	6,141	5,691	6,179	5,628	5,901	5,603	5,141	5,179	4,446	1,918

Sanitation

The municipalities and the District Local Board in the district had taken health and sanitary measures to prevent epidemics. The

Karwar municipality had opened a charitable dispensary earlier to 1865, appointed the Chinese convicts as scavengers to keep the town clean; had brought some scavengers from Cannanore in 1870; levied Bhangy Cess in 1883; and constructed public latrines and dug drinking water wells in 1867. Vaccination against small-pox was one of the earliest preventive measures taken up by the Government in the district.

In 1946, there were eight Sanitary and Health Inspectors and 17 male Vaccinators in rural areas and two Health Inspectors and one Vaccinator in urban areas of the district. By 1954, Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi, Haliyal and Mundgod municipalities had one Sanitary Inspector each. The Public Health Department had four Sanitary and Malaria Inspectors, seven Sanitary Sub-Inspectors and 17 Male Vaccinators in rural parts of the district. The administration and management of public health services in the district had been divided into two divisions, the western division with headquarters at Karwar and the eastern division with Sirsi as headquarters. Each division was headed by a medical officer of health whose duty was to supervise and carry out all sanitary and anti-epidemic works in addition to malaria control measures. With the establishment of primary health centres many of the activities of the Department have been entrusted to the health centres and Health Inspectors attached to these centres.

Epidemics and Communicable Diseases

Malaria: Malaria is essentially and predominantly a rural disease. Malarious type of fever was prevalent in the district in 1750 and 1800 for which many people were victims. In about 1830, fever prevailed to some extent in the uplands. Between 1860 and 1867, Karwar suffered severely from an attack of fever which was sometimes remittent but mostly intermittent of the usual daily, third day and fourth day types characterised by the swelling or enlargement of spleen. The out-break began in 1860, abated in 1861, but in 1862, again increased in severity and spread over the whole district except the places of Tadri, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal where the people were little affected or free from the disease. In 1864, the outbreak of the fever was very severe that many villages in the upland became desolate. At Sirsi, several merchants, who lived there for years left the place to escape from the disease and the business transactions came to a stand still. The fever was so violent at Haliyal that the town was almost deserted. The outbreak lasted for eight years,

the fever relaxing only during the hot months. Again in 1878, cholera gave place to violent fevers which continued for years deserting many villages in the district and many families were wiped out on account of this disease. In the 1930's, travelling anti-malarial doctors had been posted with special provision for the distribution of quinine tablets. There were four medical officers working in the most malarious tracts in the district. The town municipal council of Sirsi was distributing quinine to the students freely once a week. The D D T spraying was started in 1946. Ganesh Ramaiah Hegde of Kilar had concluded by a survey that young widows were on the increase due to untimely deaths of youths by malaria and at one time, there were 700 such widows in the small Siddapur taluk alone.

The comprehensive scheme of malaria control in Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts was formally inaugurated in 1946 and the earliest to be undertaken in the erstwhile Bombay Province and had been in continuous operation since 1946. Some of the salient features of the schemes were inclusion of the whole of Kanara district in one comprehensive scheme, selection of all malarious villages with a population of more than a hundred and residual spraying of a five per cent emulsion of D D T at intervals. The total population covered and the number of villages actually sprayed from July to November were 65,118 and 144, while those from December to June were 2,15,346 and 343 respectively in the district. By 1954, 1,156 villages of the district had been included under malaria control measures and spraying was carried out at different times of the year. The cumulative spleen rate at the close of each season from 1946 to 1954 were 72.2, 14.4, 11.6, 7.1, 3.7, 0.9, 0.3, 0.2 and zero respectively. The malaria work was integrated with public health work in the district.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme was initiated in the State during 1958. The Sirsi, Siddapur and Mundgod taluks came under the maintenance phase from 1st of August, 1965 and the remaining taluks from 1st of October 1966. This district was free from malaria during the maintenance phase in 1970. The disease reappeared in the district when the Hydro-electric Projects were started. The reappearance was first found in the Kali Project area during the year 1970 and was prominent there. The year-wise incidence of malaria in the district was 1970-10, 1971-59, 1972-1,172, 1973-1,674, 1974-1,479, 1975-2,916, 1976-4,125, 1977-4,617, 1978-2,339, 1979-2,000, 1980-1,336, 1981-737, 1982-205 and 1983-87.

Two rounds of DDT spraying in a year, first round during March/April and second round during September are being undertaken in the areas covered under eight primary health centres, where sections are having API 2 and above since 1976, in the areas other than the project. Focal DDT spraying is being undertaken wherever MPP cases were reported in sections having API 2 and below. Monthly BHC and DDT spraying is being attended in the Kali Hydro Electric Projects areas.

During 1983, there were 179 National Malaria Eradication Programme Sections in the district. Fortnightly Active Malaria Surveillance work was being attended by all the sections and weekly Surveillance was being carried out in 16 sections of the project area. Since 1981, the District Malaria Office is functioning at Karwar headed by the District Malaria Officer, who is assisted in his office by one superintendent, and other field staff. The District Malaria Officer is in charge of the whole programme, who works under the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Karwar.

Filaria: Filaria, a communicable disease is caused by the presence of nematode worms. The disease is found in Bhatkal and Gokarn towns of the district. The Filaria Control Units at Bhatkal and Gokarn were sanctioned under Plan Scheme to control filariasis during the years 1981 and 1982 respectively. The Filaria Unit of the Bhatkal town is attached to the General Hospital, Bhatkal and that at Gokarn to the Primary Health Unit, Gokarn. A survey of disease was conducted at Gokarn in 1968, which had revealed the existence of the disease in a cognisable magnitude. (A private survey has revealed the incidence of hydrocele cases too together with filaria at Gokarn). Another Filaria Survey was carried out in Gokarn town on 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1981. Blood smears were collected in the town by random sampling between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. During the survey, 1,261 persons of both the sexes of all ages were examined; of whom, 54 males and 33 females showed disease manifestation. The youngest age and sex group positive for microfilaria were eight years and female. In Bhatkal town, a total of 6,741 persons were surveyed; of whom, 217 were found to be suffering from filaria. By the end of the year 1983, a total of 7,940 persons were examined in the district; of whom, 309 had been found single positive for microfilaria and 114 were found to be double positive and a total of 243 advanced cases were under treatment. Mosquito breeding control measures have been taken up.

Small Pox: Uttara Kannada district suffered much from the ravages of small pox and malaria in the 19th and early parts of the 20th century. Earlier to 1860, small pox raged furiously in many parts of the district, after the worst type of fever and cholera. The death reports from the district indicate that 126 persons died of small pox in 1866. The epidemic was severe again in 1872-1874 in the district and continued with lesser severity for another two years. During 1872, the death toll from the disease was 1,170. Reference to the out-break of this disease in Karwar is found in January 1873, when the municipality sanctioned Rs 200 for erecting isolation pendal at Baithkol and for relief measures to the patients. In 1884, the epidemic appears to have visited Kumta and Sadashivgad. During 1885, there was recurrence of small pox and cholera in Karwar. Small pox appeared again in 1890, and in 1901 when the reported death toll was 1,108. The district suffered severely from this disease in 1905 and help was sought from the District Local Board and the Government. The disease took a heavy toll in Sirsi during 1907. During the period from 1914 to 1916 and 1919 to 1921, the district was severely affected by this disease. The disease had continued to cause damage to the life of the people even in the 1930's. In 1936-37, the heaviest attack was in Karwar taluk with 285 attacks and 41 deaths. Whenever there were out-breaks of small pox in the district, extra vaccinators were appointed at places of greater affectation of the disease in the district.

The National Small Pox Eradication Programme was launched in the country by the Government of India in 1961. Under this scheme, the work was carried out by the Primary Health Centres in the district. The last case of small pox occurred in the district during February, 1974, in Mundgod Tibetan Resettlement, Tattihalli village. They were two attacks with one death on 6-3-1974 at KMC Hospital, Hubli, the source of infection being from Buddhagaya of Bihar State. Since then, this disease has been eradicated from this district. The first urban small pox search was started on 14-10-1974. There were no small pox cases during the Active Small Pox Searches in the district. Uttara Kannada district was awarded the merit certificate by the World Health Organisation for the good work turned out during the searches.

Vaccination against Small Pox is one of the earliest preventive measures taken up by the Government in the district. In the year 1869-79, 6,579 persons were vaccinated and this programme was

continued every year. In 1946, there were 17 male vaccinators in Karwar municipality. The primary vaccinations and revaccinations (given in brackets) done in the district from 1974 onwards were 1974 41,109 (1,94,405), 1975 37,271 (1,29,824), 1976 36,792 (1,05,287), 1977 44,054 (1,17,327) and 1978 35,166 (53,897) respectively.

Plague: Plague, a dreadful epidemic, threatened the civic life of Karwar for the first time in 1896 and Haliyal in 1898. As a preventive measure, the Karwar Municipality erected segregation camps and killing of rats was taken up in right earnest. One anna (6 paise) was offered for a dozen rats killed. The total mortality from this epidemic from 1896-97 to 1910-11 in the district was 3,357 or 0.8 per cent of the total population of the district, the heaviest number of attacks being during 1902-03 with 840 deaths. Till 1903-04, most of the plague cases had occurred in Haliyal only. The district was affected by plague in 1916-17 and 1919-20. Again in 1926, plague menace was started in Karwar, when special measures like appointment of doctors on special duties, house visits, disinfecting the town, provision of medical and sanitary help were taken up to control the disease. A quarter anna for every rat killed was paid. Mass inoculation was undertaken. In 1934, there was a severe outbreak of plague in Kumta town, when the whole town was deserted. During the same year, plague broke out in Ankola, Sirsi, Yellapur, Kumta and Karwar taluks, when a number of persons fell a prey to the disease. In 1935-36, there were 12 attacks and eight deaths by plague in Sirsi. After long and continued efforts for years, the menace was rooted out in Karwar by 1941. In recent years, the disease has been brought under control.

Cholera: The dreadful epidemic, cholera had raged furiously in many parts of the district earlier to 1860, which was later followed by small pox. This epidemic seems to have been severe in the district during the years 1866, 1869, 1876 and 1877 as there were 859, 531, 929 and 2,804 deaths respectively from this disease. The recorded outbreak of cholera in Karwar goes back to 1884 when an order was passed to register all cases of cholera and small pox. In 1885, a fine was imposed on householders for failing to report the cases. During 1893-94, three villages in the district were affected by cholera with 11 attacks and five deaths. In 1895-96, there were 59 deaths from cholera. During 1912-13, there were fresh outbreaks of cholera. The disease spread in an epidemic form in 1917 in Karwar and lingered on for about six months and after that Karwar has not witnessed

cholera in an epidemic form. During 1936-37, when there was an outbreak of cholera in Sirsi town there were 40 attacks and 11 deaths. During 1979, one village in the district was affected by the epidemic with one attack and no death. Now, the district is almost free from the epidemic.

Tuberculosis: Tuberculosis is one of the major health problems of the district. Prior to 1976, the B C G Team attached to the T B Centre, Karwar was conducting house to house survey of persons in the age group of 0-19 years. In 1976, the work was entrusted to the Primary Health Centres and by introducing the multi-purpose workers scheme, all the field workers of the Primary Health Centres were involved in the Scheme. During 1981 and 1982, survey of mass sputum detection and B C G vaccination camps were held at Ankola and the Tibetan colony, Mundgod where 44 and 351 samples of sputum were examined detecting two and 12 positive cases of tuberculosis respectively. The anti-tuberculosis drugs are supplied by the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi free of cost which will be distributed to the patients through Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units. The B C G vaccination has been made compulsory for the children of age group 0-4 years. As many as 46 centres were involved in the National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the district during 1983 apart from those of private clinics and nursing homes. There were 26 referring centres, 17 microscopic and five X-ray centres (all government) in the district where tuberculosis could be detected for treatment. A private source spoke of considerable incidence of the disease in Bhatkal town. The table on p. 800 shows the number of X-ray and sputum examinations conducted, new T B cases detected and treatment given for the years from 1975 to 1983 in the district.

Influenza: Influenza, which hit the whole of India after the close of the World War I in 1918 did not leave Uttara Kannada district untouched. During 1918-19, the coastline suffered less in comparison with the other parts of the district. With some lesser intensity, it was present in the district even during 1920-21. The municipalities adopted various measures to prevent the spread of the disease. After taking a heavy toll, the epidemic subsided in the district.

Leprosy: The National Leprosy Programme was initiated in the country during the year 1954 and implemented in Uttara Kannada district since 1974. The district is recognised as a low endemic

Year	Number of X-ray Examinations	Number of sputum Examinations	Number of new T B cases detected	Number of T B cases treated	Number of BCG vaccinations
1975	1,698	1,519	551	4,950	65,764
1976	2,054	3,339	883	5,228	57,635
1977	1,938	2,819	715	5,943	55,346
1978	1,773	1,589	750	9,021	64,968
1979	1,617	1,203	589	8,093	65,851
1980	3,504	5,897	739	8,680	21,359
1981	3,510	7,452	798	9,900	20,578
1982	3,246	5,777	772	10,210	19,841
1983	4,733	2,361	736	9,848	23,909

district with an over-all prevalence rate of 0.58 per thousand population. The work of the National Leprosy Control Programme in the district is by way of starting survey, education and treatment centres. During 1982-83, there were 14 Survey, Education and Training Centres in the district and one urban Leprosy Centre in Dandeli started during 1977-78. By the end of March, 1983, Survey had been completed in 1,134 villages and out of 8,78,963 persons enumerated, 6,24,022 persons were actually examined, finding only 362 persons suffering from leprosy. Resurveys were also conducted in the district and only 92 new cases of leprosy were detected. The patients are under treatment by supplying D D S tablets. One post of para-medical worker was created in 1974 and later in 1975, three posts of para-medical workers and one junior non-medical supervisor were sanctioned. Again in 1978, four posts of para-medical workers, one junior non-medical supervisor and one senior non-medical supervisor were sanctioned for the district. After the implementation of multi-purpose workers scheme in the Primary Health Centres, all the health workers are involved in Leprosy work. The table on page 801 shows the progress under National Leprosy Control Programme in the District from 1977 to 1984.

The Guinea Worm Disease: The Guinea worm (*naru hunnu*) disease, a water borne ailment is causing concern among the people

Year	Population surveyed	Population examined	New cases detected	Deaths or migration	Number of cases treated
1977	10,315	8,530	33	—	33
1978	20,224	17,508	140	1	172
1979	64,545	58,406	50	9	189
1980	60,839	54,148	48	3	254
1981	97,872	83,521	50	8 migrated	285
1982-83	7,51,726	7,51,726	231	92	439
1983-84	2,58,642	2,58,642	163	28	574

of some villages in the taluks of Mundgod and Haliyal. The source is the water of the villages stepped wells or ponds into which the inhabitants dip their limbs. The disease affects the legs and arms and may spread to the other parts of the human body. The affected portion swells with puss formation and gives pain. When the swelling bursts thread like worms, six to seven inches long at times crawl out from the wound. The total extraction of the worms provides the cure for the disease. There were 14 villages in Mundgod taluk and 11 villages in Haliyal taluk which were considered as problem villages where the disease was prevalent as revealed by the searches conducted during 1981, 1982 and 1983. During the years 1977 to 1979, 43 cases were detected. In the searches conducted in 1980, 1981 and 1982, three, 23 and five cases were found respectively. Public Health Engineering Section has taken up the Project of providing safe drinking water in these problem villages.

Bacillary Dysentery: Bacillary Dysentery appeared in the district during the years 1981 and 1982, which could not be controlled by the ordinary courses of treatment. The investigation team from the Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, undertook a detailed investigation in Ankola taluk. During the year 1981, there were 5,862 attacks and 122 deaths in the district. Preventive measures were also taken. Inoculations were done to 5,873 persons, 13,466 drinking water wells were chlorinated and 422 houses were disinfected. During 1983-84, there were 18 attacks and one death of Gastro-enteritis and 115 attacks

and four deaths due to Bacillary Dysentery. Inoculations were done to 11,014 persons and 645 drinking water wells were chlorinated.

Kyasanur Forest Disease: The Kyasanur Forest Disease (*mangana kayile*) which seems to have spread from Shimoga district to Uttara Kannada district during the year 1956, appeared in 1973, continued to prevail during 1974, 1975, 1976 and again appeared in 1980 affecting the human population in 36 villages of Honavar taluk and two villages of Sirsi taluk. In 1976, a field station was opened in Honavar under the direct control of the Deputy Director, Virus Diagnostic Laboratory, Shimoga. One mobile team with an ambulance to shift the emergency cases is stationed at Honavar attached to the primary Health Unit, Honavar to give door to door services in affected villages. The disease appears only during summer after the close of rainy season and before the commencement of monsoons. During 1973 there were 304 human and 153 monkey attacks in the district with no deaths and in 1974, there were 624 human attacks with 19 deaths and 180 monkey attacks with two deaths. In 1975, the human attacks and deaths were 609 and 15 while those of monkeys were 226 and four respectively, which rose to 982 human attacks with 36 deaths and 373 monkey attack with eight deaths in 1976. The table below shows the incidence of the disease in the district

Year	Taluk	No. of villages affected	Human		Human positives
			Attacks	Deaths	
1980	Honavar	36	107	6	37
	Sirsi	2	5	—	—
1981	Honavar	33	114	8	36
	Bhatkal	3	4	—	1
1982	Honavar	36	301	18	95
	Bhatkal	4	29	2	6
1983	Honavar	37	594	22	48
	Bhatkal	4	23	1	
	Yellapur	3	9	—	
1984 upto 29-4-1984	—	27	381	31	NA

There were 91 monkey deaths during 1984 upto 29-4-84.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

General Hospitals

There are six General Hospitals and one District Hospital in Uttara Kannada district. They are the Pandit General Hospital, Sirsi, the General Hospital, Bhatkal and the General Hospital, Dandeli and the other three general Hospital (Municipal) are at Kumta, Honavar and Haliyal.

District Hospital Karwar: The Civil Hospital Karwar was opened during the year 1865, by the erstwhile Government of Bombay, when the Charitable Dispensary started earlier by the Karwar Municipality was also handed over to it. The old building of the hospital was completed during the year 1874-75 at a cost of Rs 38,759. The T B Ward of the Hospital in the old building premises was constructed during the year 1958. The Civil Hospital was shifted to its present new building in 1979.

During the year 1882, 375 in-door patients, and 5,583 out-door patients were treated, 11 major operations were conducted and the expenditure was Rs 8,625. In 1911, the expenditure on the hospital was Rs 10,642 and the patients attending the hospital were 330 in-door and 9,231 out-door. In 1953, the bed strength was 44, and 11,509 in-door and 20,837 out-door patients attended the hospital. During 1982-83, the number of beds in the hospital was 120 and during that year, 5,478 in-door and 99,659 out-door patients attended the hospital; 753 major and 451 minor operations were performed and 1,022 maternity cases were attended. Under Family Welfare Services, seven vasectomy and 245 tubectomy operations were conducted and 96 Intra-Urinary Deficiency (IUD) placements were attended. The income and the expenditure of the hospital during 1982-83 were the Rs 31,265 and Rs 22,48,380 respectively. The Hospital has specialised services in general medicine, general surgery, paediatrics, ophthalmology, ENT, dentistry, skin and sexually transmitted diseases (STD). An ANM training school and Post Partum Centre are also attached to the hospital. The hospital is equipped with an X-ray unit, a blood bank and a laboratory. The paediatric unit of the District Hospital was opened during August 1980 with a children's ward of 20 beds. The ANM training school attached to the hospital was started during the year 1966 to train the Auxiliary Nursery Midwives. There were eight members on the teaching staff during 1983-84 and a total of 335 persons had been trained by the end of March, 1983.

The District Laboratory, Karwar under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Karwar is functioning since 1973. During 1982, 24,260 specimens were examined in the laboratory.

Pandit General Hospital, Sirsi: The Pandit General Hospital, Sirsi was started in the year 1872 as a dispensary maintained by Local Funds. In 1951, the municipality took the management of the hospital and was converted into a cottage hospital. It was equipped with a X-ray unit, a physiotherapy laboratory, maternity unit and an operation theatre. Rao Bahadur Pundlik Narayan Pandit (1854-1935) spent a major part of his earnings on this hospital as donation. The bed strength was 17 in 1953 which was raised to 50 in 1971. It was handed over to the government in 1965. The Pandit Cottage Hospital was renamed as Pandit General Hospital in September, 1978. A blood bank and an Urban Family Welfare Centre are now attached to the hospital. During the year 1882, 79 in-door patients and 6,523 out-door patients attended the hospital. In 1911, the hospital treated 108 in-door patients and 8,503 out-door patients. During 1953, the in-door and out-door patients were 818 and 16,038 respectively. In 1983, 15,820 in-door patients and 1,60,166 out-door patients attended the hospital 333 major operations and 161 minor operations were conducted, 689 maternity cases were attended, 426 X-rays and 589 screenings were made. Under Family Welfare Programme, seven vasectomy and 303 tubectomy operations were performed and 220 IUD placements were made. The expenditure of this hospital during 1982-83 was Rs 5,38,304 as against Rs 4,87,881 during 1981-82.

General Hospital, Bhatkal: The General Hospital, Bhatkal was started in 1895 as a Municipal Fund Dispensary. In the beginning, the bed strength was only five. It was converted into a cottage hospital with 25 beds in 1957 and in 1976, the number of beds was increased to 40. The hospital building was completed in 1957. From September, 1978, it was renamed as the General Hospital Bhatkal. A Filaria Control Unit and an Urban Family Welfare Centre were attached in 1981. The hospital is also equipped with a X-ray unit and a laboratory. During 1895, the hospital treated 18 in-door patients and 2,445 out-door patients. During the year 1953, the hospital was attended by 27 in-door and 13,440 out-door patients. In 1982-83, 1,627 in-door patients and 42,496 out-door patients were treated, 268 major operations and 337 minor operations were performed and 286 maternity cases were attended. Under Family Welfare Programme,

one vasectomy, 106 tubectomy cases were operated and 43 IUD placements were made. The expenditure on the hospital was Rs 3,46,885 in 1982-83.

General Hospital, Dandeli: The General Hospital, Dandeli was established in 1962 with 40 beds. The hospital is equipped with a laboratory and an X-ray unit. The bed strength in 1983 was 40. During 1982-83, 1,487 in-door and 50,837 out-door patients treated, 440 major and minor operations performed and 294 maternity cases attended. Under Family Welfare programme, two vasectomy and 338 tubectomy operations were performed and 91 IUD placements were made. The expenditure on the hospital during 1982-83 was Rs 4,91,863.

General Hospital, Honavar: The Honavar General Hospital seems to be the earliest dispensary in the district having been in existence in 1860. It looks the building of the old jail in Honavar was used for the dispensary. In 1880, it was housed in old Sub-Judge's Court building and maintained by the municipality. In 1978, an operation theatre was constructed with full equipment and in 1981, a maternity extension ward was constructed with two special rooms, an emergency room and a refrigeration room by raising donations from the public. With the spread of the Kyasanur Forest Disease in the villages of the district, particularly in Honavar taluk, additional staff is being deputed to the dispensary with a mobile van to shift the cases during the season when the disease appears. The dispensary was handed over to the Government in 1981 and became a General Hospital. During 1882, the dispensary treated 44 in-door and 3,489 out-door patients. In 1911, the in-door and out-door patients treated were 42 and 7,976 respectively. During 1953, 147 in-door and 12,618 out-door patients were treated and the total number of beds available was 10. In 1982-83, the hospital was attached with an Urban Family Welfare Centre and the number of beds was 50. During that year, 1,905 in-door and 72,037 out-door patients were treated, 94 maternity cases attended, 327 major and minor operations were performed. Under family welfare programme, 283 sterilizations and 178 IUD placements were made. The expenditure was Rs 1,64,743.

General Hospital, Kumta: The General Hospital, Kumta was started during 1869 as municipal dispensary and was converted into Primary Health Unit and handed over to Government in 1981. Later, it became a General Hospital. An Urban Family Welfare Centre is

attached to the hospital. During 1882, 136 in-door and 6,010 out-door patients were treated and 38 major operations were conducted. In 1911, 77 in-door and 8,037 out-door patients were treated. During 1953, 310 in-door and 10,837 out-door patients were treated and the number of beds available was 20. During 1982-83, the bed strength was 31 and in that year, 238 in-door and 50,419 out-door patients were treated, 87 maternity cases attended, 260 major and minor operations were performed. The expenditure during that year was Rs 1,39,539.

General Hospital, Haliyal: The General Hospital, Haliyal was started in the year 1863 as a dispensary supported by the Municipality. It was converted into Primary Health Unit and handed over to Government in 1981 and was later converted into General Hospital. During 1882, 21 in-door and 3,374 out-door patients were treated. In 1911, the in-door and out-door patients treated were 68 and 4,758 respectively. During 1953, the dispensary treated 42 in-door and 9,860 out-door patients and the number of beds available was 6. In 1982-83, the bed-strength was 12 and during that year 289 in-door and 7,246 out-door patients were treated, 52 maternity cases attended, 632 major and minor operations were performed. Under family welfare programme, 220 sterilisation were conducted and 60 IUD placements made. The expenditure during that year was Rs 1,15,296.

District T B Centre: The District T B Centre, Karwar, was started in 1968 and is managed by a medical officer of health assisted by two T B health visitors, B C G team leader and one X-ray Technician. The BCG team consisting of six BCG Technicians with a vehicle was attached to the Centre from 1970. In 1976, this team was abolished and the technicians were shifted to the Primary Health Centres who have now become multi-purpose workers. The B C G team leader attached to the T B Centre supervises the work of these multi-purpose workers and looks after the supply of drugs and medicines. The T B Centre, is equipped with an X-ray plant. The table in p 807 shows the number of X-rays taken, sputum examined, new cases detected, the number of patients treated and the BCG vaccinations done during the years from 1979 to 1982.

E S I Hospital, Dandeli: The E S I Hospital, Dandeli was started during 1969 to provide medical relief to the workers coming under the Employees State Insurance Scheme. There is also a laboratory attached to the hospital. There are 25 beds for the in-door patients including one for the Family Welfare. During the year 1982-83, 1,460 in-patients

Year	X-rays examined	Sputum examined	New Cases	Cases treated	BCG Vaccinations done
1979	951	1,430	221	926	208
1980	1,587	1,557	282	1,405	220
1981	2,510	2,268	344	2,572	213
1982	2,324	1,771	287	1,868	489

and 3,51,092 out-door cases were treated, 48 minor operations performed, 141 maternity cases attended. Under Family Welfare Programme, 35 tubectomy operations and nine I U D placements were made during 1982-83. An E S I Dispensary is working, attached to the hospital in the same premises. The expenditure of the hospital during 1982-83 was Rs 6,39,573. The number of insured persons who got the benefit during 1983-84 was 8,665 as against 10,177 during 1982-83.

Tibetan Colony Hospital, Mundgod: The Doeguling Tibetan Re-settlement Hospital, Tibetan Colony, Mundgod was started in the year 1969 for the Tibetan population resettled in Mundgod taluk as a private hospital. During the year 1982, 788 in-door patients, 34,104 out-door patients were treated, 59 minor operations were performed and 22 maternity cases were attended as against 843 in-door patients, 29,761 out-door patients, 63 minor operations and 23 maternity cases during 1981.

K P C Hospitals: The Karnataka Power Corporation has opened hospitals and dispensaries at Ambikanagar, Ganeshgudi, Magod, Dandeli, Ramnagar, Tattihalli, Kadra and Kodsalli in Uttara Kannada district to provide medical facility to its employees working in the Kali and Gangavali Hydro-Electric Projects. The hospitals at Ambikanagar and Ganeshgudi are equipped with laboratory, X-ray and other equipments and are provided with facilities for in-door patients also. The senior medical officers of these hospitals visit Tattihalli and Ramnagar twice a week. These hospitals cover most of the programmes of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services. During 1982-83, the budget provision for the hospitals at Ambikanagar and Ganeshgudi was Rs 3.30 lakhs each. The K H E P Hospital, Ambikanagar was started during 1973 with medical and health units. During the year 1982, 756 in-door patients, 65,518

out-door patients attended the hospital, 281 minor and 27 major operations performed, 186 maternity cases were attended. The Ganga-vali Hydro-Electric Project Hospital, Magod was started as a clinic in 1978 with visiting doctors. A medical officer was posted in 1979 and a lady medical officer in 1982. During 1982-83, 27 in-door patients and 15,369 out-door patients were treated, 10 minor operations were conducted and 17 maternity cases were attended. Under Family Welfare Programme, 12 tubectomy operations were performed and I U D cases were attended. The Karnataka Power Corporation has opened a hospital at Kadra during 1984.

Christa Mitra Ashram Hospital, Ankola: The Christa Mitra Ashram Hospital, Ankola was started during the year 1948 by the Missionaries who came from Kerala. Now, it has 50 beds with X-ray unit, clinical laboratory, E C G unit and an operation theatre. The hospital has specialised services in paediatrics and ophthalmology. During the year 1982-83, the hospital treated 2,964 in-door patients, 20,211 out-door patients, conducted 491 major and 136 minor operations, and attended 398 maternity cases. Under Family Welfare Programme, 272 tubectomy operations were performed during 1982-83. The Christa Mitra Ashram is also running a destitute home and two creches.

West Coast Paper Mills Hospital: The West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli is maintaining a full fledged hospital with 30 beds in its township. The hospital is equipped with an operation theatre and a laboratory. All types of major operations are performed free of charge with free medicines and diet. The Company has also established Rural Health Centre in the township. The health centre is looked after by well qualified medical officers and nursing staff. Persons affected with T B which has an incidence of 5% in the area are given special attention and treatment.

St. Ignatius Hospital, Honavar: St. Ignatius Hospital, Honavar was started in the year 1978 by Dharma Jyothi Society. It is housed in its own building constructed in 1978 as a gift from Austria. The hospital is equipped with X-ray unit, a blood bank and a laboratory. There are separate wards for T B in-patients and an isolation ward for the treatment of epidemic diseases. From January 1983, Rural Out-Reach Programme has been started with a mobile clinic. In 1983, it was a 50-bedded hospital. A cardiologist and a surgeon visit the hospital once a month. During the year 1982, 1,100 in-door

patients and 46,640 out-door patients were treated, 156 maternity cases were attended, 25 major and 147 minor operations were conducted.

Kamal Medical Centre, Ankola: The Dr. Kamal Medical Centre, Ankola was started in the year 1979 by Dr Vinayaka Ganesh Shetty of the Nutan Shikshana Sabha Trust, Ankola, to provide medical facilities and relief to the people of Aboriginal Tribes and Backward Classes. The centre has taken up the construction of the hospital building. The Centre has Gynaecological and Maternal and Child Health Services. During the year 1982-83, the Centre has treated 460 in-door patients, 10,293 out-door patients, attended 429 maternity cases as against 359, 5,062 and 339 respectively during 1981-82. The hospital has 22 beds.

Vivekananda Arogyadhama, Kasarkod: The Snehakunja, a Trust was registered in 1976 to organise medical aid of every kind to the poor and needy people in the most backward and neglected regions. The Trust selected Kasarkod near Honavar as the Centre of its activities and Vivekananda Arogyadhama the main centre and the headquarters of the trust was inaugurated in 1977. To start with, the Arogyadhama adopted allopathic line of treatment and later Yoga therapy, Ayurveda and Naturopathy have also been introduced. Herbal medicinal research is one of the important activities of this Arogyadhama. Chronic cases like arthritis, asthma, backaches, spondylosis, headache, sinusitis rhinitis, and peptic ulcer have shown response. Investigation of local herbs and medicinal plants has been taken up and the medicine men who live in jungles and have cured chronic diseases are persuaded to share their knowledge of the herbal medicines. A board of experts on Vanaushadhi Sasya Yojana has been constituted. An operation theatre was attached to the Arogyadhama in 1979 and later an X-ray unit. A fibre glass boat with an out-board motor was donated by the OXFAM, Bangalore and a well wisher of the Trust has presented a jeep. The institution claims to have discovered the root-cause of the Tropical Eosinophilia, a disease prevalent on a large scale in the region among children and has developed a method of treating disease. During 1982, as many as 5,006 out-door patients and 197 in-door patients were treated as against 3,782 out-door and 147 in-door patients in 1981. Now, the Arogyadhama is well-equipped with 25 bedded hospital. The Arogyadhama has sub-centres at Idgunji and Kervalli started in 1979 and at Kavalgeri. The Idgunji sub-centre has a maternity ward and an

emergency ward with five beds. The Arogyadhama Trust also organises health check up camps for school children, arranges public lectures on health, sanitation, nutrition, etc. It has taken up joint health projects with international organisations like Inter Church Co-ordination Organisation, Netherlands, Sponsored India Project, U S A, etc,

Pandit Hospital, Kumta: The Achut Pandit Hospital, Kumta was started by Vaidya P Achut Pandit in 1928 named as Arya Dhanvantary Aushadhalaya where Malabar Ayurvedic treatments like Dhara, Basti, Prichal and Navarakizi were undertaken. The institution is managed by his eldest son Dr Ramadas Pandit after the death of Vaidya P Achut Pandit in 1952. After 1957, several sister clinics were started by the sons of the late Vaidya Achut Pandit and sons of his brother late Vaidya Anant Pandit. There are Achut Pandit Memorial Clinics, at Honavar, Yellapur, Kasarkod, Ankola, Siddapur and Shiroor in Dakshina Kannada. All these clinics are independent of each other. In 1979, the Aushadhalaya was renamed as Achut Pandit Hospital in a new building and provided with Maternity wing in 1974 with 25 beds. The hospital has 18 beds. It has become a pharmaceutical concern manufacturing genuine Ayurvedic medicines which are supplied to Achut Pandit Hospital. During 1982-83, 382 in-patients and 69,600 out-patients were treated in the hospital. During 1982-83, 704 deliveries were conducted in the maternity section.

Primary Health Centres

There were 11 primary health centres in the district, one in each taluk, located at Angadi, Hattikeri, Hegdekatta, Hiregutti, Joida, Kyadgi, Manki, Manchikeri, Mundgod, Murkwad and Shirali as on 31-3-1982 and in 1983, one PHC was started at Malgi, and PHUs at Sambrani, Murdeshwar, Banavasi and Gokarn were upgraded as PHCs. Of these, the Centres at Mundgod and Supa are older. The primary health centre, Mundgod was started in 1864 as a Government dispensary and the Joida PHC was started as a Local Fund Dispensary at Supa in 1863. In 1882, 98 in-door (Mundgod 62, Supa 36) and 4,049 out-door (Mundgod 2,190 and Supa 1,859) patients were treated in these two dispensaries. In the year 1911, in these two dispensaries 74 in-door patients (Mundgod 42 and Supa 32) and 4,038 out-door (Mundgod 2,793 and Supa 1,245) patients were treated. In 1953, 85 in-door (Mundgod 55 and Supa 30) and 7,423 out-door (Mundgod 3,747 and Supa 3,676) patients were treated. The number of beds was 9 (Mundgod 6 and Supa 3) during that year. The Mundgod

dispensary was converted into a Primary Health Centre in 1971. With the abolition of the District Local Board, the Supa dispensary was handed over to the Supa Taluk Development Board. It was converted into a Primary Health Centre in 1961, which was shifted to Joida in 1981. Now, the PHC is provided with 30 beds, and is housed in a new building. The Primary Health Centre, Angadi was started during 1957 and prior to 1957 it was a Primary Health Unit. The Primary Health Centre, Hegdekatta was first started as a Primary Health Unit on Government of India pattern in 1964 and was converted into PHC in 1965. During 1976, the Scheme of multi-purpose workers was introduced in all the PHCs converting the Family Planning Health Assistants, Vaccinators, Basic Health Workers and other staff into multi-purpose workers, male or female.

The table given in p. 812 provides some details of performance during the year 1982-83 of the Primary Health Centres in the district.

Primary Health Units

Prior to 1978, there were 27 types of medical and health institutions in the State, the nomenclature of which was rationalised by the State Government with effect from 1st September, 1978. As per this change, all the Municipal, Local Fund Dispensaries, Combined Dispensaries, Government Dispensaries, Health Unit Type Dispensaries, Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries, Forest Dispensaries, Medical Sub-Centres and others in the district have been redesignated as Primary Health Units. As on the first day of April, 1983, there were in all 46 Primary Health Units in the district. The taluk-wise break-up was as follows Ankola 2, Bhatkal 3, Haliyal 2, Honavar 6, Karwar 7, Kumta 4, Mundgod 2, Siddapur 5, Sirsi 3, Supa 4 and Yellapur 8.

The Forest Dispensaries were started in the early part of the present century in the district and some were located in the interior forest areas like Dandeli, Bilgi, Kumbarwada, Kadra, Ramanguli, Gersoppa, Dehalli, Castlerock, Koralkai, Katgal, Kirwatti and other places. Some of these dispensaries in the villages were managed by Class IV servants and were inspected by the District Surgeon, Karwar once in a month. During the year 1953, in all these forest dispensaries, 36 in-door patients (all in Dandeli Dispensary) and 10,070 out-door patients (Dandeli 6,046, Kumbarwada 1,780, Kadra 926 and Kirwatti 1,323) have been treated.

Primary Health Centre	Population served as per 1981 Census	No. of Beds available	Patients treated during 1982-83				Family Welfare Programme			Expenditure during 1982-83 in rupees	
			In-patients	Out-patients	Major operations	Minor operations	Maternity cases attended	Tubectomy	Vasectomy		I.U.D.
Angadi (1957)	78,308	6	65	5,786	Nil	Nil	35	371	3	80	5,57,242
Hattikeri (1960)	81,011	6	16	2,644	—	—	487	454	2	113	7,13,442
Hegdekatta (1965)	96,153	6	40	11,741	589	50	864	587	3	328	8,24,708
Hiregutti (1962)	93,855	6	11	2,719	Nil	Nil	11	363	1	155	1,18,175
Joida (1961)	52,052	30	10	1,295	Nil	57	12	87	3	53	2,90,660
Kyadgi (1958)	84,500	6	47	4,053	Nil	Nil	349	495	9	129	4,30,348
Manchikeri (1966)	59,062	6	106	5,536	—	35	52	594	11	133	14,42,787
Manki (1964)	1,12,805	6	865	17,032	455	142	217	455	1	250	6,75,386
Mundgod (1971)	58,714	6	342	13,672	370	120	82	367	3	87	4,63,294
Murukwad (1967)	1,32,504	6	115	6,130	750	7	23	750	7	297	5,38,584
Shirali (1962)	71,111	6	449	13,046	1	128	295	316	—	137	5,20,212

The table below indicates the in-door and out-door patients treated, maternity cases attended, major and minor operations performed, achievements of Family Welfare Programme and the expenditure during 1982-83 at the PHUs.

Primary Health Unit	Patients treated	Maternity cases attended	Opera- tions	Sterilisa- tion	IUD	Expenditure
Dandeli (1924)	8,333	53	120	35	6	42,220
Katgal (NA)	6,338	18	Nil	9	15	42,441
Kumbarwada (1904)	13,754	127	98	78	17	37,997
Kadra (1948)	2,925	Nil	Nil	16	6	4,500
Gersoppa (1939)	5,929	Nil	Nil	64	14	80,806
Castlerock (1965)	7,293	Nil	35	Nil	Nil	42,445
Ramanguli (1943)	3,126	21	22	7	1	8,000
Kirwatti (NA)	7,446	Nil	Nil	103	7	47,093
Dehalli (NA)	1,497	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	45,576
Bilgi (NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA=Not available

The dispensaries run by the Taluk Development Boards in the district were located at Yellapur, Siddapur, Gokarn, Ankola, Pala, Banavasi, Chavathi and at other places. Of these Taluk Development Board Dispensaries, the Yellapur and the Siddapur dispensaries are very old, being started in the years 1863 and 1873 respectively.

During the year 1882 in the two dispensaries at Yellapur and Siddapur, 136 in-door (Yellapur 92 and Siddapur 44) and 4,777 out-door patients (Yellapur 2,441 and Siddapur 2,336) were treated. Later, the Local District Board started dispensaries at Ankola in 1922-23 and at Gokarn in 1924. During 1953, in these four dispensaries, there were in all 23 beds, where 88 in-door patients and 32,308 out-door patients had been treated. The Banavasi dispensary was opened in 1956 and the Manchikeri dispensary which was under the management of District Local Board was transferred to Chavathi in 1967. The Taluk Development Boards also started Health Unit type dispensaries in rural parts at Murdeswar, Kharwa, Salkod, Kundargi, Vajralli, Sambrani, Devalmakki, etc. The Murdeswar dispensary started by the Taluk Development Board, Bhatkal utilising the funds donated by the Shama Rao Vithal Kaikini Trust of Bombay, was

handed over to Government in April, 1979. The table on p. 815-16 gives some information during 1982-83, about Taluk Board Dispensaries and some other dispensaries which have now been converted into PHUs.

The Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries (R S F L D) were functioning at Kadtoka, Amdalli and Hulekal. The Amdalli dispensary which was initially a subsidised medical practioner's centre was converted into RSLFD in 1965 and the dispensaries at Kadtoka and Hulekal were started in 1960 and 1964 respectively. During 1982-83, in these dispensaries 11,278 out-door patients (Amdalli-2,809; Kadtoka-2,468; Halekal-6,001) were treated: 60 maternity cases (Amdalli-30, Kadtoka-30) were attended; 183 minor operations (all in Hulekal) performed; 133 sterilizations (Amdalli-27, Kadtoka-14, Hulekal-75) & 72 IUD placements (Amdalli-2, Kadtoka-14, Hulekal-56) were made. The total expenditure was Rs 1,19,610 (Amdalli-Rs 41,848, Kadtoka-Rs 57,273, Hulekal-Rs 21,489).

The Primary Health Unit, Hankon was started in 1974. The Primary Health Unit, Bankikodla was run by a private management before it was handed over to the government. The medical sub-centres at Haldipur, Santheguli, Korlakai and Herur were renamed as Primary Health Units.

A 20-bedded hospital at Ramnagar, Supa taluk, started in May 1982 came under the control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Karwar during March 1984. During 1982-83, 621 out-door patients attended the hospital and the expenditure was Rs 17,143.

S T D Clinic, Ankola: The Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic, Ankola was started in 1958 under the Second Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing medical facilities to the persons suffering from sexually transmitted diseases. The survey conducted about STD had revealed that the persons suffering from STD were more in that region. The common STD found in the area are syphilis, gonorrhoea, chaneroid, scabies, trichomoniasis, etc. The diseases are mostly found among the economically weaker sections of the society. A mobile unit attached to the clinic visits different places of the district to conduct survey and blood examination. The patients are given treatment on the spot, if found suffering from STD. Lectures and speeches are also arranged to educate the people about the disease. The clinic has taken both preventive and prognastic steps to arrest the spread of the disease. During the year 1982, 5,710 persons were

Primary Health Unit	Year of starting	No. of beds	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Operations		Family Welfare Programme		Expenditure
			In-patients	Out-patients		Minor	Sterilizations	I.U.D.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Yellapur	1863	12	NA	2,457	71	—	—	—	—	32,520
Siddapur	1873	—	253	11,887	123	332	46	6	6	1,01,812
Ankola	1922	22	250	19,606	224	414	127	45	45	1,34,198
Gokarn	1924	16	2,568	34,563	434	266	56	29	29	1,01,171
Benavasi	1956	8	331	40,252	77	191	160	—	—	77,020
Murdeswar	1963	14	449	4,969	265	—	91	16	16	72,857
Salkod	1964	—	—	7,552	—	—	47	27	27	61,866
Kundargi	1970	—	—	4,744	86	4	68	10	10	45,140
Kharwa	1963	—	—	19,968	—	—	—	214	214	73,378
Devalmakki	1976	—	—	1,716	—	—	22	24	24	68,200
Vajralli	1936	—	—	3,049	31	—	40	16	16	50,000
Hankon	1979	2	—	4,135	9	—	26	8	8	4,209
Sambrani	1979	—	—	3,802	—	—	27	9	9	71,432
Chavathi	NA	—	—	1,707	15	3	20	11	11	40,807
Bankikodla	1976	2	2	5,433	292	—	60	8	8	57,942
Koralkai	1974	—	—	2,431	—	142	82	8	8	51,710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haldipur	1975	—	—	4,686	16	35	78	65	78,184
Bailur	1983	—	—	1,071	—	—	24	—	21,134
Konar	1982	—	—	1,360	—	—	—	—	NA
M Malavalli	1981	—	—	842	—	—	38	—	50,000
Kalche	1982	—	—	3,120	—	—	—	—	50,000
Chendiye	1982	2	20	3,466	—	—	26	16	15,278
Chitakul	1981	—	—	10,800	—	—	3	—	52,034
Menshi	1981	—	—	7,500	—	50	26	49	39,250
Samsi	1982	—	—	2,104	—	3	—	—	52,838
Herur	1974	—	—	1,011	150	36	24	20	82,619
Ulvi	1982	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	NA
Gund	NA	—	—	1,148	—	—	—	—	34,565
Pala	1968	—	—	7,998	—	—	23	4	49,632
Santheguli	1975	—	—	2,952	110	—	72	17	75,553
Hungund	1976	—	—	3,262	290	2	90	19	71,155
Kansur	1981	—	—	4,032	128	28	—	—	50,219
Halga	1980	2	23	2,822	65	39	23	4	66,992

examined and medically treated as against 4,679 in 1981 and 4,768 in 1980 at the clinic.

Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries: Ayurveda, the Indian System of Medicine is even today very popular in the district. During 1983, there were eight Government Ayurvedic dispensaries in district besides many private Ayurvedic practitioners and dispensaries. These Government dispensaries were located at Sirsi, Mattigatta and Bhairumbe in Sirsi taluk, Umachagi in Mundgod taluk, Anmod and Jagalbet in Supa taluk, B Kenchanahalli in Haliyal taluk and Heggarne in Siddapur taluk. Each of these dispensaries is managed by an Ayurvedic physician assisted by a nurse, a pharmacist and a peon. These dispensaries are under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. The dispensaries are supplied with medicines worth Rs 4,500 a year from the Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore and the District Health and Family Welfare Officer is empowered to purchase medicines worth Rs 1,500 a year to each of the dispensaries from approved firms on rate contract. There are no Government Unani and Homoeopathic dispensaries in the district. As on 31st March, 1983, there were 191 registered Ayurvedic, four Unani and 26 Homoeopathic Practitioners in the district. The following table shows some details of the Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district during 1982-83.

(Amount in Rs)

Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated in 1982-83	Family Welfare cases attended	Expenditure during 1982-83
Anmod	1976-77	1,060	10	26,727
B Kenchanahalli	1972	6,760	51	36,000
Bhairumbe	1964	4,445	28	23,675
Heggarane	1966	3,294	—	37,886
Jagalbet	1966	3,767	31	50,066
Mattigatta	1979	1,465	—	18,159
Sirsi	1975	5,122	30	53,428
Umachagi	1978	6,000	5	31,097

The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dandeli maintains a dispensary started in 1960, where 50,010 out-patients were treated, 17 minor operations were performed, one maternity case attended,

14 sterilizations were made during 1982-83. In the dispensary maintained by the Dandeli Ferro Alloys Private Ltd., Dandeli, which was started in 1960, on an average 50 to 100 patients were treated daily and provision of five beds has been made for the in-door patients.

A Railway hospital is maintained by the Indian Railways at Castelrock. The Ballarpur Industries, Binaga has provided a First-Aid Centre with a qualified doctor in the factory premises.

S M P Centres : The Scheme of Subsidised Medical Practitioner Centre was introduced in the old Bombay Province in 1936 to encourage qualified medical practitioners to settle in rural areas. In 1949, there were 32 subsidised medical practitioner centres in the district (eight Allopathic and 24 Ayurvedic) which rose to 34 in 1953 (26 Ayurvedic and eight Allopathic). During 1983-84, an Allopathic practitioner got Rs 200, Ayurvedic qualified *pandit* Rs 120 and non-qualified *pandit* Rs 80 per month besides fixed travelling allowance and fixed contingency, etc. They were also given a grant of Rs 300 annually for medicines and instruments. During 1983-84, there were subsidised medical practitioners' centres at the following places, all of which were Ayurvedic: Kinner, Kerwadi, Halga and Chitakul in Karwar taluk; Agsur, Sirur and Gundbala in Ankola taluk; Kalabe, Santgal and Kagal in Kumta taluk; Beranki, Hadinbal, Balkur and Nilkod in Honavar taluk; Sugavi, Dasankop, Manjuguni, Janmane and Vanalli in Sirsi taluk; Herur and Tyagli in Siddapur taluk; Hungund and Pala in Mundgod taluk, Sambrani and Madnalli in Haliyal taluk and Joida and Ansi in Supa taluk.

Village Aid Scheme : There was also another Scheme known as "Village Aid Scheme", under which the erstwhile Bombay Government gave an honorarium of Rs 10 per month besides Rs 100 a year for purchase of medicines to a Primary School Teacher who was trained in First Aid. The School Teachers were given three months training at approved Civil Hospital in First Aid, particular attention being paid to the simple dressing of wounds and the treatment of conjunctivitis. The "Village Aid Post" was then established in the schools where the school masters put into practice what they had learnt. Now, the scheme has been discontinued.

Clinical Research Unit (T) for Homoeopathy, Dandeli : The Clinical Research Unit (T) for Homoeopathy, a Unit of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi is working in Dandeli from

1984. These Units are located generally in the tribal pockets and undertake the study of clinical problems relating to diseases which are prominent among the tribal people. The unit has undertaken a survey relating to prevalence of diseases, treatment given in different seasons, response to the treatment given, social habits, customs, beliefs, etc. The Research Officers and Assistant Research Officers will tour the villages for a door to door survey and provide incidental medical service also. The unit at Dandeli consists of one Research Officer, one Research Assistant, a laboratory technician, a general duty assistant and a messenger. The expenditure for the unit during 1983-84 was about Rs 1.5 lakhs.

Private Nursing Homes and Medical Practitioners : There are a number of nursing homes and medical practitioners in the district. During 1983-84, there were four nursing homes and 14 private medical practitioners in Karwar town, 8 nursing homes and 26 practitioners in Kumta, 16 practitioners in Ankola, 18 practitioners and a few nursing homes in Honavar, two nursing homes and 20 practitioners in Bhatkal, eight nursing homes and more than 30 practitioners in Sirsi, three nursing homes and 16 practitioners in Dandeli, two nursing homes and 11 practitioners in Mundgod, six practitioners in Yellapur and seven in Haliyal. There are also private practitioners in the municipal limits of Siddapur and Gokarn and in the semi-urban areas like Shirali, Murdeswar, etc.

Social Welfare Centre : The Social Welfare Centre, Karwar was instituted under the Catholic Relief Services Programme sponsored by the American Catholic Church for the Overseas Relief and Development to provide assistance in times of distress and emergencies. This centre was started in 1978 under the Karwar Diocesan Development Council. The centre undertakes programmes like the maternal and child health, school feeding for day scholars, children feeding, economic and community development, etc., in Karwar, Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod taluks. There are some health clinics in the district maintained by the Missionaries. They are St. Antony's Dispensary, Ternamakki, Bhatkal taluk; Jeevajyothi Clinic, Karwar, Karunalaya Clinic, Gokarn; Divya Jyothi Community Health Centre, Mundgod; Daya Nilaya Arogya Kendra, Mirjan and Krupa Seva Mandir, Hadinbal. The Divya Jyothi Health Centre, Mundgod has facilities for in-door patients also. It has a fully equipped maternity section and a mobile unit to serve the people of the neighbouring villages.

Medical camps: Of the medical camps conducted in the district mention may be made of Dr N M Prabhu of Hubli, who with the help of other surgeons and organisations like the Lions Club, the Rotary Club, Rukmini Mukunda Prabhu Charities, Kanara Charitable Society, etc., has conducted 40 camps by September, 1985. In the camps conducted at Gokarn, he has operated 30 hydrocele cases, has seen 50 such cases and opines that there may be three to four times more number of cases in the town.

Family Welfare

The nation-wide Family Planning Programme was implemented in the State from August 1957. The approach in the beginning was clinical. This clinical approach was changed to 'extension' approach in 1964. In the year 1966, the programme became "target oriented" and from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the programme became "target oriented and time-bound". The following medical institutions in the district have been authorised to conduct medical termination of pregnancies: Primary Health Centres at Angadi, Manchikeri, Mundgod, Shirali, Hegdekatta, Hattikeri, Kyadgi, Murkwad; Primary Health Units at Kumta, Honavar, Haliyal, Yellapur, Siddapur and Gokarn; General Hospitals at Bhatkal, Sirsi and Dandeli; District Hospital, Karwar, New Nursing Home, Karwar; Family Planning Association of India, U K Branch, at Kumta. The table on p. 821 shows the targets, achievements etc., in the district from the year 1973-74 to 1984-85.

Health Extension Services

The Health Education activities form one of the important aspect of family welfare programmes in the district which educate the masses and impress about the importance and the need to accept small family norms. Voluntary organisations like the Lions Club, the Rotary Club and the Indian Medical Association are also made to involve in the programme. During the year 1984-85 as many as 275 film shows, 91 folk media programme (ballads, Gigi song recitations, Harikathas), 213 exhibitions, 65 family welfare leaders' camps, four press advertisements 3,512 group meetings, 10 population conferences, etc. were arranged by the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services in the district. Individual contact is also made by the field staff.

District Family Planning Bureau: The Family Welfare Bureau attached to the office of the District Health and Family Welfare

Year	Sterilisations			Intra-Uterine Devices (I.U.D.)			Contraceptive users		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1973-74	4,620	1,993	43.1	890	401	45.0	2,000	1,825	91.3
1974-75	4,450	1,721	38.6	870	466	53.6	3,820	1,926	50.4
1975-76	5,200	2,558	49.2	1,110	652	58.7	4,680	2,137	45.6
1976-77	17,390	6,087	35.0	5,220	532	10.2	8,695	2,182	25.1
1977-78	8,690	2,579	29.7	1,660	620	37.3	5,194	2,393	46.1
1978-79	6,700	2,647	39.5	1,000	863	86.3	3,400	2,313	68.0
1979-80	4,815	3,846	79.9	1,950	1,558	79.9	2,390	3,177	132.9
1980-81	5,520	4,526	82.0	1,590	1,668	104.9	3,580	3,550	99.2
1981-82	5,510	4,015	72.9	1,590	1,676	105.4	3,580	2,873	80.3
1982-83	8,820	6,349	72.0	2,950	2,393	81.1	3,930	3,176	80.8
1983-84	12,050	6,311	52.4	5,000	3,086	61.7	4,900	4,180	85.3
1984-85	13,260	6,152	46.4	8,710	3,436	39.4	5,400	4,320	80.0

Officer, Karwar, consists of both medical and para-medical staff with an equipped operation theatre unit (O.T. Unit). The O.T. Unit assists the surgeons in the Family Welfare camps conducted in the district. The Bureau also comprises of staff for mass education media activities. The staff concerned with the mass education activities will tour the district and guide the peripheral staff and village folk leaders in carrying the message of Family Welfare Programme.

Family Welfare Action Committees: There is the District Action Committee of Family Welfare for which the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman and the District Health and Family Welfare Officer is the Secretary. The Committee meets once in the first week of every month and sends a report about the family welfare activities of the district to the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer is also a member of the Divisional Action Committee of the Belgaum Division. There are Taluk Action Committees in each of the taluks in the district. The Assistant Commissioner of the concerned sub-division in which the taluk is located is the Chairman and the Medical Officer of Health of the concerned Primary Health Centre is its Secretary.

From July 1973, the Committee for Financial Assistance to Acceptors of Family Welfare Programme has been constituted, which considers the applications for legal aids in cases of fatality occurring due to Family Welfare operations. The committee decides the *ex-gratia* payment for fatality cases upto a maximum of Rs 5,000 per case. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman, the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Karwar is the Vice-Chairman, the Gazetted Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Karwar, its Secretary.

Family Planning Association: The Uttara Kannada branch of the Family Planning Association of India was started during 1973 at Kumta. The Kumta branch of the Association has six units through which it carries out its activities. They are population education, mobile education and service unit, comprehensive model family planning centre, maternal and child health centre (MCH) and administration. During the year 1982, 671 students at primary level, 1,700 at middle-school level, about 1,200 at high school level, 1,800 college students, 555 teachers and more than 1,000 in-training institutions participated in the welfare activities organised by the Association. Group discussions, lectures, film-shows and other activities were conducted both in rural and urban areas. The mobile unit with

the help of its staff nurse and auxiliary nurse midwives of the MCH Centre to educate the eligible couples regarding the Family Welfare and to accept either temporary or permanent methods of Family Welfare. During the year 1982, 439 cases were motivated for permanent methods and 399 cases for temporary methods of family welfare. The Association branch at Kumta maintains an Urban Family Welfare Centre where systematic follow up is provided for pre-natal and operated post-natal cases. During 1982, the Centre motivated 63 cases for permanent methods and six cases for temporary methods. The comprehensive model family planning centre of the association which came into existence during 1976 has conducted 501 tubectomy operations, one vasectomy operation and 150 IUD placements during the year 1982. The centre is also providing Menstrual Regulation Service (MR) and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Services. During the year 1982, 12 MR and 133 MTP cases were conducted in the centre and out of these, 30 women were tubectomised. The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Centre of the Association was started in May 1977 to render medical service to the mothers and children. It maintains an out-patient clinic to provide regular medical check up to the children and anti-natal and post-natal cases. During the year 1982, 1,352 anti-natal check ups and 1,089 post-natal check ups were conducted. Under Child Health Programme, the centre provides immunisation service also. During the year 1982, Tetanus Toxoid was administered to 992 persons. Children were administered polio drops (494), DPT (297) and BCG (804) (figures given in brackets being the actual numbers) and 6,224 women had the benefit of medical check up. The Association has started community based contraceptive distribution centres at Kumta, Harneer, Dharewar, Mirjan, Kodkani and Baad.

Maternal and Child Health Programme: The Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCH) is one of the earlier schemes taken up by the erstwhile Bombay Government. The programme includes various aspects like nutrition services to the pregnant mothers and the infants, immunisation against various diseases like small pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, etc., and training of midwives. The family welfare programme lays great emphasis on improving the health of mothers and children since it is of vital importance to the acceptance of family limitation. Under National Programme of Prevention of Blindness, Vitamin 'A' concentrate is also being distributed to the children of 1-5 years of age at an interval of six months.

The targets and achievements made during 1984-85 under Maternal and Child Health programme were as follows. The figures in bracket indicate the targets and achievements respectively for the year 1983-84. DPT 26,000 and 29,004 (26,000 and 26,311), DT 18,800 and 23,740 (23,100 and 21,938), TT (for Mothers) 20,680 and 17,900 (18,800 and 12,626), PANA (Mothers) 28,600 and 27,241 (26,000 and 27,642) and PANA (Children) 28,600 and 25,022 (26,000 and 21,957). (DPT means Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Vaccine for pre-school children. DT means Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid for school children. TT means Tetanus Toxoid for mothers and PANA means Prophylactic Against Nutritional Anaemia in mothers and children).

ICDS and IFWS: The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the Integrated Family Welfare Service (IFWS) programmes are in operation in the taluks of Ankola, Kumta, Supa and Yellapur. The staff pattern consists of a medical officer of health, two lady health visitors, eight auxiliary nurse midwives for each block. The medical officer of health examines the children and mothers, fills up the child card kept in the Anganawadi, treats minor ailments on the spot and issues drugs to the Anganawadi workers. For major ailments, he refers the cases to the Primary Health Centres or major hospitals. He also advises the supplementary diet to the under-nourished or mal-nourished and mothers. (See also Chapter XVII).

School Health Services: The Scheme of School Health Services is being implemented in the taluks covered by the Primary Health Centres at Hegdekatta, Joida, Manchikeri and Shirali. Under this programme, students of the lower and higher primary schools undergo medical check up and treatment by the medical officers of the primary health centres or units periodically for which one day in a week is notified. At his convenience the medical officer visits the schools at least once in a year. In the beginning, each primary health centre was provided with one school health assistant and the post was abolished with the introduction of multi-purpose scheme. There is one dental team attached to the Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, Belgaum which tours the Uttara Kannada district also to conduct dental check up in the schools.

The scheme of school health services was introduced in the primary health centre, Shirali in 1967-68. The Bhatkal taluk is divided into four zones, the Bhatkal, Shirali, Murdeswar and Konur

zones. During the year 1983-84, the Bhatkal zone covered 42 schools, the Shirali zone 26, the Murdeswar 28 and the Konur 12 with the students strength of 8,021, 3,389, 3,479 and 811 respectively. Under this scheme, the area coming under the primary health centre, Joida has been divided into the Joida zone covering 2,100 students, the Kumbarwada zone with 1,200, the Ulvi zone with 829, the Castlerock zone with 1,696 and the Gund zone with 879 during 1983-84. During that year, only 297 children of five schools had been examined. The programme of School Health Services was introduced in the P H C, Hegdekatta in 1976 with 203 schools covering 17,865 students of whom only 12 children had been examined during 1983-84. In the Manchikeri Primary Health Centre, this programme was launched in 1973-74 and in 1982-83, only 26 schools were covered, examining only 555 students.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act: The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is in force in the district and during 1983, 152 samples were taken for analysis of which, 129 samples were analysed which revealed adulteration in 38 samples. During that year, 19 prosecutions were launched and a total of 81 cases were pending in the court at the end of that year.

Departmental Organisation

Prior to independence, medical services was a transferred subject in the Bombay Province with a Surgeon General, an Officer of the Indian Medical Service, with the rank of a Major General as the head of the Department. At the time of Reorganisation of the States in 1956, there were two Divisions of the Public Health Department in the district, the Western Division below the Ghats with headquarters at Karwar and the Eastern above the Ghats with headquarters at Sirsi, each administered and managed by a medical officer of health. In 1965, the Department of Public Health and the Medical Department were amalgamated with the formation of the Department of Health Services headed by the Director of Health Services at the apex. At the district level, there are two officers, the District Surgeon, District Hospital, Karwar, who supervises and manages the District Hospital, and the District Health Officer, Karwar, who administers and supervises the hospitals other than the District Hospital, Karwar and the dispensaries run by the Government, Local Boards and Municipalities in addition to the other health activities in the district. These two officers are subordinate to the Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, Belgaum Division, Belgaum. From the year

1966, the District Health Officer was designated as the District Health and Family Planning Officer. The phrase "Family Planning" was replaced by "Family Welfare" from the year 1977, and the post of the District Health Officer was redesignated as the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Karwar is both a technical and administrative head in the district. As the district head of the Department, he is responsible to such matters as the control of epidemics, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, sanitation, health education and other activities associated with public health and also provides technical guidance to the local bodies on matters pertaining to public health.

There are three Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers one for each of the revenue sub-divisions (Kumta, Karwar and Sirsi) to assist the District Health and Family Welfare Officers.

Drugs Control

The Drugs Control Department with its headquarters at Bangalore enforces the following Acts and Rules in this district. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder; the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979; the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; the Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder; Import Trade Regulation for the Grant of the Pharmaceutical Industries; the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 for Manufacture, Distribution and Sale of Narcotics and Drugs; the Poisons Act, 1919 and the Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966 and the Medical Plant Toilet Preparations Act, 1955.

Uttara Kannada district comes under the charge of the Drugs Inspector with headquarters at Karwar, who works under the administrative control of the Assistant Drugs Controller, Belgaum Division, Belgaum. The Drugs Inspector has powers to inspect all the manufacturing and sales premises of drugs and cosmetics and can prosecute any offender under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.

There were 58 Chemists and Druggists in the district during September, 1983. The taluk-wise distribution was as follows: Ankola 3, Bhatkal 11, Haliyal 4, Honavar 4, Karwar 6, Kumta 9, Mundgod 2, Siddapur 4, Sirsi 9, Supa 4 and Yellapur 3. There were 93 qualified Pharmacists and 67 Registered Licensed establishments in the district as on the last day of March, 1983.

Indian Medical Association: The branches of the Indian Medical Association are functioning at Ankola, Bhatkal, Dandeli, Haliyal, Honavar, Karwar, Kumta, Mundgod and Sirsi. The Sirsi branch of the Indian Medical Association (IMA) started during 1954, had 24 members during 1983-84. The general activities of these branches included programmes like immunisation, family welfare, health check up and treatment camps, health survey and health education. The Dandeli branch of the IMA started functioning from 1964 and had 20 members in 1984. The Haliyal branch which was started in 1978 had 14 members during 1982-83. It runs a free out-patient clinic at Ulvi during the car festival every year. The branch has a drug bank where drugs received as gifts are stored and distributed to the poor free of cost. It maintains a medical library also. The women's wing of the branch takes up social service activities. It sponsored the IMA branches at Chikkodi in 1981-82 and at Bhatkal in 1982-83. The Haliyal branch has received State awards during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 as "Best Small Branch" and "Best Branch in Socio-Medical Activities amongst all Branches". The Mundgod branch started in 1983 had 14 members during that year. During the year 1983, the Association had examined 230 Junior College students and 16,500 primary school students. The Karwar branch which was revived in 1983 had 25 members during 1983-84. The Bhatkal branch came into existence in 1982-83. The Honavar, Kumta and Ankola branches of the IMA started in 1984, had 9, 14 and 15 members respectively.

A branch of the Government Nurses Association is functioning in the District Hospital, Karwar, started in 1961, with the objectives of safeguarding the interests of the nurses and to co-operate with the department in the departmental activities. The branch had 25 members during 1983-84.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social welfare services both by the Government and private agencies form an integral part of any progressive society. The welfare services invariably include the social security measures in the form of social legislation and other welfare activities. In this chapter we deal with the sections on the welfare of the labour class, the weaker sections and also the social security measures.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are controlled and managed by the Labour Officer stationed at Karwar, who is assisted by five Labour Inspectors. The following Central and State Labour Laws and Rules framed thereunder are administered by the Department: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; Indian Boilers Act, 1923; Trade Unions Act, 1926; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Employment of Children Act, 1938; Weekly Holiday's Act, 1942; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Factories Act, 1948; Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952; Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; Motor Transport Worker's Act, 1961; Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961; Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963; Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965; Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act; Payment of Gratuity Act; Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Equal Remuneration

Act, 1976. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 aims at the settlement of Industrial Disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and voluntary arbitration. The Act applies to workers whose emoluments do not exceed Rs 500 per month and who are not entrusted with managerial or administrative functions. There were six strikes in 1982-83 involving 1,300 workers as against two in 1981-82 and five in 1980-81 which involved 811 and 4,816 workers respectively. The number of mandays lost was 43,396 in 1980-81, 935 in 1981-82 and 11,070 in 1982-83. There was only one closure during 1981-82 affecting 11 workers.

Under the Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 there were eight registered principal employers in the district as on 31-3-1983 covering 3,000 labourers as against eight principle employers and 2,500 labourers as on 31st March 1982. As on 31st March 1983, there were 5,834 shops and commercial establishments in the district with 3,990 workers working in them of which 475 were registered during 1982-83 and an amount of Rs 3,359 was realised by way of registration fees during 1982-83. During the same year, 35 prosecutions were launched, of which 19 were disposed of and the remaining were pending at the end of the year and 25 persons were convicted and a fine of Rs 755 was collected.

The Minimum Wages Act brings about social security measures among the workers of the unorganised sectors. During the year 1982-83, there were 13,630 workers in all the industries. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and the Rules thereunder are in force in the district. During the year 1983, there were 1,023 women employees in the district coming under the Act as against 1,035 in 1982 and 1,025 in 1981 of whom 62 women in 1983, 87 in 1982 and 62 in 1981 availed of the Maternity Benefit incurring an expenditure of Rs 4,939 in 1983, Rs 7,993 in 1982 and Rs 8,866 in 1981.

The Department of Factories and Boilers, headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, is administering the following Acts and Rules thereunder in the district. The Factories Act; The Payment of Wages Act; The Maternity Benefit Act; The Indian Boilers Act, 1923; The Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1969; The Karnataka Economisers Rules, 1954; The Karnataka Boiler Attendant's Examinations Rules, 1962; The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Examinations Rules, 1959; and the Indian Boiler Regulation, 1950. In 1982-83 there were 106 factories in the district, with the average daily number of

workers employed in them being 12,595. During 1982 there were three fatal and 370 non-fatal injuries with the rate per 100 workers being 0.2 and 25 respectively, while the figures for 1981 were one fatal and 585 non-fatal injuries with the rate per 1,000 workers being 0.07 and 39 respectively.

Labour Welfare Fund

The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body is charged with the duties of enforcement of the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act and implementation of various labour welfare schemes for the benefit of the working class in the State, out of the funds realised from its own sources. The Board is maintaining one Labour Welfare Centre at Dandeli in Uttara Kannada district where training facility in tailoring has been provided for the ladies. The Centre also maintains a library and conducts cultural activities.

Various labour welfare amenities have been provided by the large scale industries in the district in addition to the facilities provided under labour laws and rules of both the State and Central Governments. (See pages 399 to 405 under each industry).

Labour Unions

The earliest trade unions of Uttara Kannada were the North Kanara Motor Workers' Union, Kumta, registered on 7th February, 1948, the Rashtriya Saw Mills Mazdoor Sangha, Dandeli registered on 31st August, 1948 and the Forest Guards Association, Southern Circle registered on 17th March, 1950. The first one was cancelled in 1948 and the other two in 1951 for their failure to submit annual accounts. As on 31st March 1956, there were two trade unions in the district i.e., the Indian Plywood Employees Union, Dandeli and Sirsi Municipal Employees Union, both registered during 1955 under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926. The total membership of these two trade unions at the end of March 1956 was 502 out of which 61 were female members. By the end of December 1984, the total number of trade unions rose to 53 in the district with a membership of more than 5,000 persons. The following are the Labour Unions in the district as on 31st March 1984. The figures in the bracket indicate the year of starting the union, the industry and total membership: Dandeli Rastriya Mazdoor Sangha, Dandeli (1956, Engineering, 148); The Electro Metallurgical Employees Union, Dandeli (1959, Engineering, 300); The Plywood Employees Association, Dandeli

(1967, Plywood, 200); Kagaj Mill Karmachari Sangha, Dandeli (1959, Paper, 781); The West Coast Paper Mills Employees Union, Kumarkop, Dandeli, (1968, Paper, 591); K S R T C Employees Union, Sirsi, (1968, Transport, 1,005); The Employees Union of the Kanara Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Sirsi, (1970, Electricity, 48); Paper Mill Staff Association, Dandeli, (1972, Paper, 511); The Employees Union, The Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sirsi, (1972, Banking, 18); Yellapur Hanchina Karkhane Karmika Sangha, Yellapur, (1973, Tiles, 200); The Kanara District Central Co-operative Bank Employees Union, Sirsi, (1973, Banking, 164); Paper Mills Mazdoor Sangha, Dandeli, (1973, Paper, 200); The Mysore Power Corporation Employees Union, Ambikanagar, (1974, Electricity, 706); Mysore Power Corporation Employees Association, Dandeli, (1974, Electricity, 577); Mysore Power Corporation Workman's Association, Dandeli, (1974, Electricity, 94); North Kanara District Cinema and General Mazdur Sangha, Kumta, (1974, Cinema, 180); North Kanara District Union Co-operative Banks Employees Association, Kumta (1974, Banking, 66); BPMS Caustic Soda Factory Employees Union Binaga, (1975, Caustic Soda, 178); The Caustic Soda Karmika Sangha, Binaga, (1978, Caustic Soda, 241); Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. Employees Union, Supa, (Project construction, 60); Dandeli Industrial Employees Union, Dandeli, (1978, Paper, 50); The Town Municipal Employees Union, Sirsi, (1978, Local Authority, 45); Mysore Power Corporation Assistants Association, Ambikanagar, (1978, Power Project, 35); Canara District Co-operative Bank Officers Association, Sirsi, (1978, Banking, 45); Saw Mill Hanchuttu General Mazdur Sangha, Honavar, (1978, General service, 225); The State Transport Employees Union, Sirsi, (1978, Transport, 70); Mysore Power Corporation Tantrika Sangha, Ambikanagar, (1978, Power project, 75); Mysore Employees' Welfare Union, Mago, (1979, Electricity, 60); Kasarkod General and Industrial Workers Union, Honavar, (1979, General 40); Paper Mills Employees Association, Dandeli, (1979, Paper, 70); Dandeli Karmikara Sangha, Dandeli (1980, Paper, 45); Uttara Kannada Jilla Prathamika Pattina Sahakari Sangha Nourarara Union, Sirsi, (1980, Co-operative society, 55); My Power Accounts Personnel Association, Ambikanagar, (1980, Electricity, 60); Hindustan Steel Works Construction Workers Union, Ganeshgudi, (1980, Construction, 50); Karnataka Rajya Veneers Co., Ltd., Kavanchur Karmika Sangha, Kavanchur, (1980, Ware House, 50); Nagri Mining Employees Union, Dandeli, (1981, Mining, 40); Karnataka Power Corporation

Ltd., Stenos and Typists Forum Ambikanagar, (1981, Electricity, 75); Karnataka Power Corporation Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Ambikanagar, (1982, Electricity, 80); Plywood Workers Union, Dandeli, (1982, Plywood, 85); Dandeli Mazdur Union, Dandeli, (1982, General, 80); M/s V M Bandakar Employees Union, Kundalgaon, Taluk Supa, (1982, Mining, 70); The Kanara Tiles Workers Union, Divgi, Taluk Kumta, (1982, Tiles, 75); The Ankola Co-operative Tile Factory Employees Union, Baleguli, Taluk, Ankola (1983 Tiles): HSCL Diploma Employees Association, Ganeshgudi (1984, Engineer); Dandeli Ferro Alloys Karmikara Sangha, Dandeli, (1983, Alloys); HCSL Karmikara Sangha, Boriquarry, Taluk Supa (1983, Steel); Khadi Grama Seva Samithi Nekar's Union, Baad, Taluk Kumta (1983, Textile); Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Technical Employees Union, Ambikanagar (1984, Electricity); Rami Reddy Co., Karmika Sangha, Ganeshgudi (1984, General); Naveen Mechanised Construction Co., Karmika Sangha, Boriquarry (1984, General); Dandeli Industrial Employees Union, Dandeli (1984, General); Technocraft Association West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli (1984, Paper); Rikshaw Drivers Union, Dandeli (1984, transport).

E S I Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was initiated in the country in 1952 as per the E S I Act, 1948 and was extended to Dandeli town in 1961, covering only the factories in Dandeli under Section 2 (12) of the E S I Act 1948 and to the establishments in 1976. Initially the workers in non-seasonal power using factories with wages not exceeding Rs 400 were covered under the scheme, which in 1968, was extended to the workers of the other sectors and departments with wages upto Rs 500 and later in 1975 to the workers with monthly wages upto Rs 1000. The factories and establishments covered under the scheme in the district during November 1983 were the following: The figures in brackets indicate the number of workers covered under the E S I Scheme. West Coast Paper Mills (4,067), The Dandeli Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd., (408), Assistant Engineer, K E B Dandeli (31), Electro Mechanical Designers, Dandeli (58), Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Dandeli (160), Shree Madhusudan Trust, Dandeli (69), The West Coast Paper Mill Employees Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., Dandeli (110), Perfect Engineering Workshop, Dandeli (8), Royal Alloys (P) Ltd., Dandeli (37), K S F I C Saw Mills, Dandeli (110), Indian Plywood Manufacturing (P) Ltd., Dandeli (801),

The Bombay Agency Co. Pvt Ltd., Dandeli (18), The Allied Small Industrial Producers Co-operative Ltd., Dandeli (10), Prakash Wood Industries, Dandeli (10), Mary Carpentry Works, Dandeli (12) and Gopal Co-operative Society Ltd., Dandeli (12).

During November 1983, 8,082 persons were covered under the scheme as against 6,293 workers during 1980. The total number of persons belonging to the families of these employees were 32,328 (1983). During the year 1982-83, 42 women got maternity benefit of Rs 51,756 as against 46 and 31 ladies during 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively and amounts of maternity benefit received being Rs 60,452 and Rs 31,927 respectively. During the same year, 5,722 persons availed of sickness benefit and the amount paid was Rs 5,01,039, while the figures for 1980-81 and 1981-82 were 5,121 and 10,675 persons and Rs 2,68,658 and Rs 6,80,385 respectively. Funeral benefits were given to 26 persons amounting to Rs 2,600 during 1982-83 as against 15 and 11 during 1980-81 and 1981-82, the amount paid being Rs 1,500 and Rs 1,100 respectively. The total revenue collected for the year 1982-83 from the district was Rs 24.26 lakhs which includes the regular contribution, arrears of contribution, interest and damages, as against Rs 17.16 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs 19.87 lakhs in 1981-82. There is only one local office of the E S I Scheme in the district at Dandeli. There is a proposal to implement the E S I Scheme at Karwar which is likely to cover 1,400 persons.

Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Labourers: The Government of Karnataka, considering the helpless plight of agricultural landless women labourers has introduced a scheme of grant of maternity allowance to agricultural landless women labourers from April 1984. Under this scheme a maternity allowance of Rs 100 per month for a period of three months will be paid in one instalment for the landless agricultural women labourers during the advanced period of their pregnancy, limited to first and second issues. The list below shows the grant of this allowance in the district, taluk-wise and the amount spent during 1984-85 upto December 1984, number of cases given in brackets, followed by the total amount disbursed: 1) Ankola (73) Rs 20,700.00, 2) Bhatkal (22) Rs 6,600.00, 3) Haliyal (16) Rs 21,600.00, 4) Honavar (60) Rs 18,000.00, 5) Karwar (33) Rs 9,900.00, 6) Kumta (5) Rs 1,500.00, 7) Mundgod (36) Rs 10,800, 8) Siddapur (76) Rs 21,900.00, 9) Sirsi (72) Rs 21,600.00, 10) Supa (6) Rs 1,800.00, and 11) Yellapur (51) Rs 19,900.00. 12) District total (450) Rs 1,54,300.00.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The Congress agitation for freedom and the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Sirsi and other places in the district in 1934 generated new ideals among local leaders about Harijan Welfare. Many temples were opened to Harijans. Even earlier to this, a school for the Chamhar boys was in existence at Sirsi in 1872-73, the only school of its kind in the district. Shankaracharya of Dwaraka Peetha pleaded for the abolition of untouchability at the All Karnataka Political Conference held at Gokarn in 1924. Jevottam N Bhat, Sheshagiri Ramchandra Prabhu, Keshavain, Bhavanibai Kangod, Husur Rama Naik of Siddapur, Gopala Hegde of Halasmavu, Sridhar Kini, Vamana Hodke, T S Nayak and others are some of the noted freedom fighters who worked for the upliftment of Harijans in the district. Jeevottama N Bhat of Bhatkal had started a school for Harijans in 1930 with the help of Annappa Parascar. Keshavain was the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh of the Uttara Kannada district and Vithal Hodke was its secretary. Sridhar Kini also had started a school for Harijans. Gopala Hegde of Halasmavu has written books in Kannada on Harijan welfare.

The Harijans were included under Untouchables and the Scheduled Tribes under Aboriginal and Hill Tribes as per the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee of 1930, for purposes of welfare measures. The Backward Class Welfare Officer, Karwar was in charge of the welfare measures for these people in the district. It is only after independence under Five Year Plans much work has been done to uplift the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country.

Plans and Welfare Measures: A) Education - Various educational facilities have been extended to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district. There were 17 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres in the district during the year 1982-83, located at Baad and Bhangi colony in Karwar, Shedgeri and Keni (Ankola tq), Bankikodla and Hegde (Kumta tq), Haldipur (Honavar tq), Heble (Bhatkal tq), Haldakatte (Siddapur tq), Sirsi, Banavasi and Tigni (Sirsi tq), Nandikatta (Mundgod tq), Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Dandeli, for which during 1982-83 an amount of Rs 1,01,718 was spent to benefit 541 pre-school children. During 1981-82, the Department of Public Instruction had released Rs 53,000 to the district for the education of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes; of which Rs 35,000 were spent for the supply of free text books and the remaining amount towards attendance scholarships. A Residential School is maintained for the children of the Scheduled Castes at Siddapur for which an amount of Rs 27,119 was spent during 1982-83. Pre-matric scholarships worth Rs 1,67,100 to benefit 3,300 students, merit scholarships worth Rs 42,900 to benefit 535 students were awarded and prizes worth Rs 1,000 to two students for having passed S.S.L.C. in first class were awarded in 1982-83. Pre-matric scholarships of Rs 2,900 was awarded to two children whose parents were engaged in unclean occupations. The Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintaining 17 pre-matric hostels in the district which accommodated 355 boarders during 1982-83, for which an amount of Rs 2,85,790 was spent. These hostels are situated at Ankola, Karwar, Kumta, Haldipur, Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur, Haliyal, Mundgod and Ramnagar for boys and for girls at Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi, Siddapur, Haliyal and Mundgod. Grant-in-aid was extended to 25 boarders in private hostels totalling Rs 28,356 during the same year. Government of India post-matric scholarships were awarded to 387 scholars valued at Rs 3,67,097 and 12 students secured the State Government post-matric scholarships of Rs 4,800. Stipends were given to six ITI trainees totalling Rs 3,449 and an amount of Rs 19,999 was spent towards Book Banks and equipment sets to benefit 235 post-matric students. Extra study tour charges of Rs 1,125 were paid to 17 students and extra boarding the lodging charges of Rs 16,719 to 49 students. Three girls studying in TCH received Rs 750 as stipend. Jnana Mandir, a scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes has been taken up by the State Government and Rs 2,40,000 was sanctioned by the end of March 1982 for the construction of 24 Jnana Mandiras in the district. (For statistics on pupils see page 742).

Economic Upliftment: The Department of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes maintains three tailoring centres in the district located at Ankola, Sirsi and Haliyal where 48 persons were trained during 1982-83 at a cost of Rs 48,096. In these centres, each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month. Agricultural colonies for the Scheduled Caste persons have been formed at Hillur in Ankola taluk, Nagur in Kumta taluk, Nandikatta in Mundgod taluk and Yerakinabail in Yellapur taluk. During 1982-83, Rs 2,80,000 were spent on these colonies. During the same year, 21 irrigation wells were sunk at a cost of Rs 81,600; 31 families were supplied with bullocks which cost Rs 81,600. The North Kanara District Central

Co-operative Bank, Sirsi has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs 66,768 to 110 SC farmers upto the end of March 1982.

Health, Housing and other Schemes: Under various housing schemes, such as People's Housing Scheme, Low Cost Housing Scheme and the HUDCO Scheme, many houses were constructed for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. By the end of March 1982, 143 houses under HUDCO scheme, 220 under Experimental Low Cost Houses and 1,000 houses under Peoples' Housing Scheme had been constructed. Under Housing Scheme, the Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes subsidises Rs 500 per house for electrification and during 1982-83 ten houses were electrified. By the end of March 1982, 108 houses belonging to the families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been electrified by the Taluk Development Boards and the Town Municipalities, out of the 18 per cent of the budget reserved for the purpose. By the end of March 1982, 594 houses belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 31 houses of the Scheduled Tribes had been electrified under Bhagyajyothi scheme by the KEB. During the year 1982-83, 45 persons were given legal assistance at a cost of Rs 12,273 as against 130 cases during 1981-82. A subsidy of Rs 7,500 was given to three families of sweepers and scavengers for construction of houses. A sum of Rs 2,000 was given as assistance to a couple of inter-caste marriage. All the town Municipalities in the district stopped the practice of carrying night soil by headload from 1973. The children of Pura Karmikas are supplied with books and slates free of cost. Approach roads have been constructed to the localities of Pura Karmikas and taps and drinking water wells have been provided in their localities.

During the year 1981-82, 9.36 hectares of surplus land had been allotted to landless people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Land Reforms Act as against 106.31 hectares in 1979-80 and 254.34 hectares in 1980-81. Under Debt Relief Act 31 Scheduled Castes persons had been freed by the end of March 1982 and the amount of debt relief was Rs 37,992. Six persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes were freed from bonded labour and one person was rehabilitated by providing land for cultivation and the other five were given house sites and Rs 12,500 for purchase of milch buffaloes. By the end of March 1982, 13 cases had been booked under the Untouchability Act and four cases of harassment and atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district; 1,558 persons of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

had been granted an area of 1630.13 hectares of Government waste land and 2,339 persons were given 4,480.11 hectares of forest land. Under Tenancy Act 4,080 tenants of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had claimed tenancy of which 3,612 applications had been allowed upto the end of March 1982. In all 185 cases of suspected illegal transactions of land covering 220.32 hectares of land were discovered of which 13 cases were held illegal.

Special Component Plan: The Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, introduced in the Sixth Plan was implemented in six selected villages of Ankola Taluk during 1980-81. The Special Component Plan aims at enabling the Scheduled Caste people to cross the poverty line in a phased manner by taking up family oriented programmes primarily in agriculture and allied sectors, where economic activities of the Scheduled Castes people are mainly concentrated. From 1981-82 onwards, the Plan is being implemented through various departments. Every year five villages in Sirsi taluk and two villages in each of the remaining 10 taluks have been selected for the implementation of the programme. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs 29,71,000 was spent by various development departments under Special Component Plan to benefit 4,722 persons of the Scheduled Castes as against an amount of Rs 22,73,090 to benefit 2,900 persons during 1981-82. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs 41,67,000 has been released. A Bench Mark Survey has been undertaken to study the needs of the Scheduled Castes and to formulate the Special Component Plan in the district. The villages selected under Special Component Plan in the district during 1983-84 were Hichkad, Agara-goppa (Ankola), Heble, Shirali (Bhatkal), Tergaon, Murkwad (Haliyal), Kadtoka, Kudrigi (Honavar), Mudgeri, Devalmakki (Karwar), Valgalli, Hegde (Kumta), Katur, Hungunda (Mundgod), Dodmane, Bellatte (Siddapur), Manjaguni, Naroor, Menshi, Danaganalli, Waddal (Sirsi), Asu, Ramanagar (Supa), Hosally and Haddina Seri Hosally (Yellapur).

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes: As per 1971 census there were only 2,175 people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and most of them were concentrated in Haliyal taluk (54.02 per cent) the other taluks with a fair number being Supa (308), Siddapur (228) and Sirsi (218). During the year 1974-75, the Gonds of Shirali in Bhatkal taluk numbering 2,473 were identified and classified as Scheduled tribes. As per the 1981 census, there were 9,753 persons belonging to Scheduled

Tribes. Among the taluks, Bhatkal taluk stands first with 5,959 persons which form 61 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population in the district followed by Haliyal taluk with 1,574 persons and Mundgod taluk with 925 persons. The Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintaining two Nursery-cum-Women Welfare centres at Kitre and Kuntvani villages in Bhatkal taluk for which an amount of Rs 9,067 was spent during 1982-83 to benefit 60 children. Pre-matric scholarships were paid to 131 students, valued at Rs 6,350, merit scholarships to 48 students amounting to Rs 3,025 and the Government of India post-matric scholarships were awarded to seven students worth Rs 6,141 in the same year.

Denotified Tribes: Prior to Independence certain tribes were branded as Ex-Criminal Tribes and the people belonging to these tribes had to put attendance every day at the police stations. After independence the restrictions on their movements were removed consequent upon the enactment of the Criminal Tribes Laws (Repeal Act) of 1958 repealing the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 and other laws corresponding thereto, and these tribes were renamed as Denotified tribes.

As per 1971 census, there were 4,362 persons belonging to the Denotified Tribes in the district. They were scattered in the taluks of Mundgod (3,122), Haliyal (860), Sirsi (339), Yellapur (33) and Siddapur (8). The Denotified Tribes have been brought under the Backward Tribes in the State as per the recommendations of the Backward Class Commission. During the year 1983-84, the Department of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was maintaining a residential school with 50 inmates and an hostel with an intake capacity of 25 boarders both at Haliyal started in the year 1974-75 for the students of the Denotified Tribes.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes: As per 1971 census there were 969 persons belonging to the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the district of whom 276 were in Mundgod taluk, 230 in Sirsi taluk, 175 in Yellapur taluk, 133 in Siddapur taluk, 108 in Karwar taluk and the rest, 49 in Haliyal taluk. A residential school for the children of the nomadic and semi-nomadic people is functioning in Mundgod. These nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes have now been brought under backward tribes and hence all the welfare measures are included under the welfare of backward classes.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Backward Class Department was created in 1931 in the former Bombay Province as a result of the recommendations made in 1930 by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee. There was a Backward Class Welfare Officer for Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts with headquarters at Karwar who was a liaison officer between the Backward Classes and the various departments of Government. With the Reorganisation of States, at the district level, all the activities pertaining to the welfare of Backward Classes were looked after by the District Social Welfare Officer who worked under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The District Office of the Backward Classes and Minorities was started in 1977-78 (See page 680).

Welfare measures: The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities has taken up many welfare activities in the district such as hostel facilities, scholarships, fee concessions, etc. The Department was running, three post-matric hostels during 1983-84, two for girls at Karwar and Kumta and one for boys at Karwar with 155 inmates at a cost of Rs 1,52,908. There were 13 pre-matric boys' hostels and three girls' hostels in the district. The boys hostels were located at Karwar, Kagal (Kumta taluk), Ankola, Siddapur, Bhatkal, Sirsi, Yellapur, Mundgod, Haliyal, Belse (Ankola taluk), Kharwa, (Honavar taluk), Murkwad (Haliyal taluk) and Kirwatti (Yellapur taluk). During 1982-83, there were 587 boys in these hostels for whom an amount of Rs 4,89,390 was spent. There were 100 girls in the three pre-matric hostels located at Joida, Karwar and Siddapur for which an amount of Rs 96,814 was spent. In addition to these, the department was maintaining a hostel at Mundgod for the students of Denotified Tribes which was transferred from the Department of Social Welfare during 1978-79, where 25 students were studying for whom an amount of Rs 27,520 was spent during 1982-83. Another three O B C hostels, two for boys located at Honavar and Joida and one for girls at Ankola were also transferred from the Department of Social Welfare. In these hostels, there were 73 boys and 25 girls during 1982-83 for whom Rs 82,065 were spent. During 1982-83, there were five grant-in-aid hostels at Bhatkal, Dasankop in Sirsi taluk, Indoor and Pala in Mundgod taluk and Karwar. For these hostels, a grant-in-aid of Rs 77,004 was sanctioned during 1982-83.

During the year 1982-83, an amount of Rs 1,150 was spent towards extra-boarding and lodging charges, 18 inmates of post-matric hostels

were awarded incentives valued at Rs 2,050 and Rs 9,000 were spent towards the supply of bedding materials to the students. During the year 1982-83, 7,913 students of Backward Classes and Minorities, 156 students of Backward Tribes were given pre-matric scholarships worth Rs 4,29,150 and Rs 7,500 respectively. During the same year, post-matric scholarships were sanctioned to 2,145 students of Backward Classes and 22 students of Backward Tribes amounting to Rs 4,96,100 and Rs 6,300 respectively.

An amount of Rs 10,000 was paid towards the establishment and administration of two book banks for post-matric students in colleges during 1982-83. An amount of Rs 10 lakhs was spent towards fee compensation payment to private educational management during the same year. An amount of Rs 8,000 was paid to St. Antony's Orphanage at Honavar under grants to orphanage scheme. Under the scheme of stipends to trainees in type-writing and stenography, an amount of Rs 13,542 was spent during 1982-83 to benefit 54 students. An amount of Rs 5,875 was spent to train 15 youths of Backward Classes in motor driving and an amount of Rs 4,680 was utilised to assist 20 small and marginal farmers during 1982-83. A nursery-cum-women welfare centre for Denotified Tribes is maintained by the Government at Agadi in Mundgod taluk for which an amount of Rs 12,650 was spent to benefit 50 children. A tailoring training centre at Honavar is maintained by the Government for the ladies of Backward Classes, started during 1979-80, where 20 ladies in each batch are trained.

Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation: This Corporation came into existence in the State in 1977 on the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission. The Corporation has introduced with the help of nationalised banks, a scheme called Chaitanya Scheme to help the poor Backward Class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries. During the year 1982-83, the Corporation released Rs 3,06,900 margin money to 109 persons in the district. Loans have also been granted for the purchase of 24 auto-rickshaw in the district during the year. During 1983, upto the end of September, the Corporation had released Rs 2,77,370 as 20 per cent margin money to benefit 144 persons in the district. A Committee has been set up at the district-level to streamline the applications and to select the applicants for sanction of loans. The Deputy Commissioner is its chairman and the District Officer for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities is the member secretary.

Name of the Backward Classes, Castes and Communities in Uttara Kannada District: **Backward Castes:** Agasa, Dhobi, Madivala, Mestha, Ghadi, Gosavi, Gurav, Gabit, Gaabit, Ambig, Bhoi, Bhoi, Bestha, Harakanthra, Harikanthra, Kharvi, Mogaveera, Sunnagar, Gavada, Gram Vakkal, Kunbi, Kumbara, Nadora, Nador, Torke Nador, Uppunador, Padiar, Padiyar, Gavadi, Gavandi, Govandi, Goundi, Charodi, Gurava, Gurov, Gabbit, Ambiga, Halawakki Wakkal, Karevakkal and SC Converts to Christianity. **Backward Communities:** Simpi, Devadiga, Devadig, Devali, Sheregar, Kelasi, Nadig, Viswakarma, Achari, Kammar, Sonar, Sutar, Vokkaliga, Gouda, Muslim, Devadigar, Ganiga, Halepaik, Namdhari, Thiyan, Bhandari, Hajjam, Napitha and Nhavi. **Backward Tribes:** Talwar, Gouli, Gondali, Jogi, Valmiki, Valimiki, Ghondali, Bovi and Kallu Vaddar. **Backward Special Groups:** Bandi, Komarpant, Konkani Maratha, Brahmins, Christians, Jains and others. (Source: District Office of the Department of the Backward Classes and Minorities, Karwar.)

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The movement for the emancipation of women in the district goes back to nineteenth century and can be seen in the Social Reform Movement. Shamarao Vittal Kaikini the renowned lawyer from the district translated a book into Kannada on widow marriage in which he has quoted the Hindu scriptures in favour of widow marriages. A widow marriages association that was formed in Bombay in 1865 had its influence on the people of this district also. Ganapati Bhat Akadasa, a veteran freedom fighter and a social worker strongly advocated widow marriages. He married a widow in 1932 and conducted as many as 103 widow marriages in his home at Sirsi. He also wrote books and articles on widow marriages. The Civic and Social Progress Association of Bangalore arranged many lectures by Akadasa on widow marriage in the erstwhile Mysore State. Keelara Ganesha Ramaiah Hegde of Ainakai Village also helped Akadasa Ganapati Bhat in advocating widow marriages. A number of women in the district have distinguished themselves in their fight against illiteracy among women and their social upliftment. Prema Pikale of Ankola, Mahadevitai of Siddapur taluk, Kamalabai Jadhav, Girijabai Heravatta, Jamunabai Salunke, Venkamma of Karasvalli and others have toiled hard for the cause of female education in the district. In 1930, a Bhagini Mandal was started in Sirsi as an internal

organisation of the Congress party to educate the women folk. Bhavanibai Kangod of Siddapur, daughter of Thippaiah Master and a freedom fighter of the district, worked for the welfare of women and children. She opened Ramana Naturopathy Centre at Siddapur. Freedom movement helped many women, till then only confined to the four walls of their houses, to come out and participate in various national agitations. Hundreds of them participated in processions, picketing and other activities between 1930-34, and scores of them even went to jail. There they came into contact with many progressive social workers like Krishnabai Panjekar, Sarojini Naidu, Maniben Patel, etc.

Remand Homes

The Remand Home is a short stay home where the destitutes, neglected, uncontrollable, victimised children and juvenile offenders are detained during the pendency of their cases in the courts. The Remand Home, Karwar started functioning from 1946 under the control of District Probation and After-care Association. The Children's Act of the Bombay Province was applied to the municipal limits of Karwar town from 25-10-1946, Ankola Panchayat limits from 15-2-1948, taluks of Ankola and Karwar from 9-1-1951, municipal limits of Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Haliyal and the headquarter places of Yellapur, Mundgod and Siddapur and Supa Petha from 5-2-1951. During October, 1962, the Remand Home at Karwar was handed over to the Government of Karnataka with all its assets by the District Probation and After-care Association. The Home is managed by the Probation Officer. Prior to 1956, the Bombay Children's Act was in force in the district.

The District and After-care Association, Karwar, enforced the Children's Act and provided the Remand Home. It worked under the Juvenile and Beggars Department of the former Bombay State. In 1956, the work under social legislation was attached to the Jail Department with the appointment of the Inspector General of Prisons, Government of Karnataka as the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. Later, the District Probation and After-care Associations came under the control of the Director of Social Welfare and then under the Department of Women and Children Welfare from 1975. Adolescent criminals of this district coming under the Borstal School Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School, Dharwad. The Remand Home at Sirsi was started in 1964. The First Class Judicial Magistrate, Sirsi, presides over the Juvenile Court, the

jurisdiction of which extends over the taluks of Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod, Kumta, Honavar and Bhatkal. The children in these Remand Homes are actively engaged in kitchen work, garden work, literacy classes and physical exercises. The total number of admissions to the Remand Home, Karwar between 1970-71 to 1980-81 were 554, the total number of committed admissions during the same period being 361. The figures for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 48 and 38, the figures of committed admissions being 107 and 104 respectively during these two years. The total admissions at Sirsi between 1970-71 and 1980-81 were 872 and 73 during 1981-82 and 66 during 1982-83.

Reception Centre, Karwar

The Reception Centre, Karwar was started in 1979 which admits 40 inmates at a time. Reception centres are short-stay homes which shelter women and girls as voluntary cases, committed and safe custody cases under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (SITA) for training and rehabilitation. The destitute women, unmarried mothers, widows, deserted wives and those who easily become victims of circumstances are usually admitted. The inmates are taught sewing and gardening besides literacy classes. The Centre is looked after by a Superintendent assisted by a Matron and other staff. The Centre has a managing committee with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, which decides matters relating to the inmates. During 1982-83, 52 cases were admitted both voluntary and under SITA as against 44 in 1981-82, and 32 in 1980-81. The expenditure on the Centre was Rs 59,668 in 1982-83.

Probation of Offenders Act: The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (POA) is being implemented in the district from 1963. Under the Act, the young offenders are given chances to correct their behaviour, by way of postponing the punishment and allowing the offenders to lead a social life in society. The young offenders are released by the Court on probation of good conduct. The number of enquiries conducted under the Act between 1970 and 1980 were 565 and number of miscellaneous enquiries were 755. During 1981 the number in the former case is 55 and latter 97. The figures for 1982 are 20 and 115.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was implemented in the district from the year 1977-78, first in Ankola taluk with

the objectives of improving the nutritional and health conditions of children between the age 0-6 years, etc. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme provides the following package of services, 1) Supplementary Nutrition, 2) Immunisation, 3) Health check-up, 4) Non-formal Education and 5) Nutrition and Health Education. The scheme is in operation in the taluks of Ankola from 1977-78, Kumta and Supa from 1982-83 and in Yellapur from 1983-84. Under the scheme, Anganawadi centres will be located one each in the selected village and the centre caters to 100 families. Each Anganawadi is managed by an Anganawadi worker and a helper who are generally from the same village working on a fixed honorarium. There are 100 Anganawadi centres each at Ankola and Kumta taluks, 50 centres at Supa taluk and 60 centres were to be started in Yellapur taluk. Each Integrated Child Development Project is under the charge of a Project Officer who is assisted by five *Mukhya Sevikas*, an accountant and a typist. The amount spent in each year and the number of beneficiaries in Ankola taluk are given below: 1978-79: Rs 2,93,668-2,930, 1979-80: Rs 3,80,798-3,850, 1980-81: Rs 3,35,390-32,626, 1981-82: Rs 4,17,568-24,088 and 1982-83: Rs 4,60,762-21,868. The number of beneficiaries rose to 42,308 in 1983-84 (till October).

In Kumta and Supa taluks, the scheme was started during 1982-83 and expenditures of Rs 1,27,056 and Rs 71,385 were incurred to reach 82,224 and 36,504 beneficiaries respectively. During 1983-84 upto the end of September 1983, Rs 30,391 and Rs 95,126 were spent in Kumta and Supa taluks which benefited 53,400 and 18,252 individuals respectively.

Income Generating Scheme: Under the Income Generating Scheme, the rural women have been provided with facilities of loans under 25 per cent subsidy to promote income generating activities, the rest 75 per cent to be met by bank loan. During the year 1982-83, the department subsidised Rs 12,732 in Ankola taluk, Rs 4,425 in Kumta taluk and Rs 9,325 in Supa taluk. The banks also extended loans. The Department of Social Welfare is entrusted with the enforcement of Dowry Prohibition Act and one case was booked in Sirsi during 1983. During the year 1982-83, a budget provision of Rs 7,000 was made to assist needy women, which was utilised for 32 beneficiaries in the district.

Family and Child Welfare Projects: Family and Child Welfare Projects were introduced by the Karnataka State Social Welfare

Advisory Board and later transferred to the Department of Women and Children Welfare from April, 1980. These projects seek to provide integrated social welfare services to the pre-school children of age 0-6 years in the villages; besides providing basic training to women and young mothers in home crafts, mother craft, health education, nutrition, child care, etc. These projects are under the control of the Child Development Project Officer of the area. One project each is functioning in the taluks of Honavar and Mundgod. In Honavar taluk, there are six regular and four aided centres while in Mundgod taluk, there are six Balawadis and four aided centres. During the year 1982-83, there were about 2,640 and during 1983-84, 1,344 beneficiaries in Mundgod taluk. Each of the Family and Child Welfare Project is under the charge of a Project Officer, the offices of whom are situated at Honavar and Mundgod.

Anganawadi Training Centre: The Anganawadi Training Centre, Ankola was started in the year 1981-82, by Nutan Seva Shikshana Samiti, Ankola. The persons selected as Anganawadi workers in the Projects are sent for training to this centre. The duration of the course is four months and 50 trainees are given training at a time. They are taught nutrition, teaching to pre-primary children, health and administrative aspect of Anganawadis. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month per trainee. During 1983-84, an amount of Rs 57,000 has been sanctioned as against a sum of Rs 69,000 for the year 1982-83 and Rs 27,013 during 1981-82.

Destitute Homes: During 1983-84, there were three destitute homes in the District situated at Haldipur (1980), the Pragati Destitute Home at Bharathanalli and the Mothers' Home at Karwar which were getting grants from the Government. The homes at Haldipur and Bharathanalli were getting 90 per cent grants from the Government during 1983-84. There are two cottages in the destitute home at Haldipur with an intake capacity of 50 persons and one cottage at Bharathanalli with a capacity of 25 persons. During 1982-83 these two homes got Rs 67,416 and Rs 26,578 respectively as grants.

Creches: The Department of Social Welfare (formerly Women and Children) is aiding two Creches to facilitate the rural working mothers at Karki in Honavar taluk and Sanavalli village in Mundgod taluk. The total number of beneficiaries in these creches was 50 and a total grant of Rs 10,000 was released during 1982-83.

Gritha Kalyana Nidhi: Women and Mahila Mandals are helped by

Government to improve their economic condition by a scheme called Griha Kalyana Nidhi, under which financial assistance will be given to Women and Mahila Mandals to purchase tailoring machines. During the year 1982-83, Mahila Mandals in the district were supplied with 30 tailoring machines worth Rs 25,600, nine Mahila Mandals were granted Rs 22,000 for training programme and 33 Women were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs 33,000 to start some economic activities.

The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme: The Scheme of Destitute Widow Pension, to provide social security by way of financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence was introduced in the State with effect from the first of April 1984. According to this scheme, a widow above the age of 18 years and in distress needing financial help will be granted a pension of Rs 50 a month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment, resulting in an income exceeding Rs 1,500 a year. The Tahsildars of the taluks are empowered to grant the pension. The table below shows the taluk-wise number of applications received, rejected, pension sanctioned and the amount spent in Uttara Kannada district from 1-4-1984 upto December, 1984.

Name of taluk	Total no. of applications	Total no. of cases sanctioned upto Dec. 1984	Total no. of applications rejected upto Dec. 1984	Amount spent
Ankola	1,548	1,265	283	63,250
Bhatkal	559	405	128	20,250
Haliyal	748	424	260	21,200
Honavar	2,174	851	1,227	42,550
Karwar	1,493	843	638	42,150
Kumta	1,717	1,125	530	56,250
Mundgod	135	95	24	4,750
Siddapur	482	153	322	7,650
Sirsi	482	288	159	14,400
Supa	256	145	86	7,250
Yellapur	334	243	83	12,150
Total	9,928	5,837	3,740	2,91,852

Taliya Bhagya Scheme: The Government of Karnataka have introduced the 'Taliya Bhagya' Scheme from 15th August, 1985, to enable young men and women from poor families, below the poverty line to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure. According to the scheme, the Government provides *tali* or *mangala sutra* of one gram of 22 carat gold or an amount of Rs 200, a pair of sarees and blouses worth Rs 100 for the bride and a pair of dhoties worth Rs 50 for the groom.

Welfare of the Handicapped

The welfare of the handicapped, both physical and mental has received more attention only recently because of the awareness among the people and of the opportunity and means available for their betterment provided by the advancement of science and technology. However, an attempt to identify them and their number has been made in the latter half of the 19th century. In the district, as per 1881 Census there were 831 persons of either sex who were infirm. The Census of the disabled population was continued till 1931 and later discontinued only to be revived again in 1981. In the earlier censuses, enumeration of only the blind and the deaf and the mute was considered but in 1981 Census totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled has been enumerated (for figures see pages 210-212). A greater part of population of the disabled is found among the beggars and the like who live on the pavements, bus stand, railway station, etc., might have escaped enumeration as they were not counted during house listing operation, it is felt.

The State and Central Governments have taken up various welfare measures for the physically as well as mentally handicapped persons. Handicapped children studying in schools and colleges are given scholarships both by the State and the Central Governments. During the year 1982-83, in the District, 30 students studying till VII Standard were given State Government scholarships valued at Rs 10,000 and 15 students studying in classes above VIII Standard were awarded Government of India scholarships which involved an expenditure of Rs 11,718. During the same year, 304 handicapped persons were given maintenance allowance of Rs 50 per month per individual and the total expenditure was Rs 30,000 and during 1983-84, upto October 1983, 65 persons were sanctioned maintenance allowance afresh and the amount spent was Rs 3,400. During 1983-84, 26 mentally retarded persons in the district had been granted the maintenance allowance by the State Government.

Department of Social Welfare: The Department of Women and Children Welfare is implementing the Projects, Schemes and Programmes pertaining to the Welfare of Women and Children in the district. The activities of the Department in the district were under the control of the Assistant Director, Department of Women and Children Welfare, Belgaum prior to March, 1983. The office of the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare was started at Karwar in March, 1983. The Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare, Karwar is assisted by a Social Welfare Officer and an Inspector of Certified Schools at the district headquarters. From October 1983, the Department of Women and Children Welfare is renamed as the Department of Social Welfare and the designation of the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare has been renamed as the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, Karwar.

Disabled Welfare Association: The Uttara Kannada District Disabled Welfare Association, Sirsi was started during May 1981 with the main objectives of helping the disabled population in the district by providing educational facilities and to provide vocational guidance opportunities, etc., to the disabled people. During the year 1983-84 the Association had 556 members. By November 1983, the Association had established branches at Siddapur, Honavar and Yellapur. The Association with the help of service organisations like the Lions Club had organised medical checkup camps of the physically handicapped at Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur and a checkup camp for the mentally retarded at Sirsi during 1982. It undertook a survey of handicapped persons in the district during 1983-84 which has revealed that 1,889 persons were orthopaedically handicapped, 308 blind, 405 deaf and dumb, 183 mentally retarded and 176 had compound disabilities. The Association is also trying to rehabilitate the handicapped persons and make them self-reliant.

Tibetan Refugee Rehabilitation

A settlement for the rehabilitation of the Tibetan Refugees was established near Mundgod, during 1967. There are nine villages and two Lama camps in the settlement. The Government of Karnataka have released 1638.5 hectares of forest land for cultivation at the rate of 32 guntas of dry land or 24 guntas of wet land per individual adult and 20 guntas of dry or 12 guntas of wet land per individual minor. The Bachanki irrigation dam was constructed to irrigate the land. For the development of the settlement, a Tibetan Co-operative Society is functioning since 1967 which advances loans to the refugees, supplies

agricultural inputs, and maintains a consumer stores, flour mills and a handicraft centre. During 1981, 535 Tibetan Refugees were brought from Bhutan for the resettlement here. There were 296 unauthorised Tibetan Refugees in the settlement during 1985 for whom Rs six lakhs have been provided as marginal money for starting non-agricultural oriented schemes. The population of the settlement during 1985 was 9,882 including 2,000 Lama monks.

A number of welfare schemes have been taken up by the Government of India through the State Government such as schools, hospital, destitute home, electrification of villages, drinking water facility, etc. The Central Schools of the Tibetan Administration, New Delhi is running a school for the children of the settlement since 1969, which has a building of 24 rooms, where 1,200 students were studying in various standards, during 1985. Each village has a nursery school. In the Home for the Infirm and Old People, there were 267 inmates during 1985 for whom the Government of India is spending Rs 60 per adult and Rs 30 per individual (minor) per month. The handicraft centre of the settlement has given employment to about 300 women refugees who manufacture beautiful woollen carpets. The hospital has 40 beds and is managed by a Tibetan refugee doctor. The hospital building was constructed by MYRADA. All the villages are connected by good roads, which have been provided with electricity, drinking water and houses built by the Mysore Rural Development Agency.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The Scheme of granting political pension by the Government of Karnataka was introduced in the district in the year 1967 with a monthly pension of Rs 50 which was later raised to Rs 75 and on to Rs 90 in June, 1978 and to Rs 125 in September of the same year. The freedom fighters identified after 1980 are paid Rs 100 only. From 1st April, 1984, the honorarium to the freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters in the State was enhanced from Rs 125 to Rs 150 and for those drawing the State honorarium in addition to the Swathantrya Sainik Sanman Pensions, the raise was from Rs 90 to Rs 100 a month. The Government of India introduced another Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme in 1972 which was renamed as Swathantratya Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme in 1980. The amount of pension for the widows of freedom fighters is Rs 200 per month with additional amount of Rs 50 per month for each of the unmarried daughters, subject to a maximum of Rs 300 for all. The conditions for the

eligibility to pension were liberalised from 1980. The table below shows the taluk-wise distribution of persons getting political pension from the Government of Karnataka and Government of India during August, 1983.

Taluk	Number of persons getting political pension		Taluk	Number of persons getting political pension	
	State	Central		State	Central
Ankola	323	244	Mundgod	1	5
Bhatkal	12	2	Siddapur	235	178
Haliyal	46	40	Sirsi	121	76
Honavar	27	11	Supa	4	2
Karwar	23	30	Yellapur	29	25
Kumta	147	70	Total	968	683

Old Age Pension Scheme: The Old Age Pension Scheme for those who have crossed 65 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them was introduced in the State by the Government of Karnataka in 1965. This scheme is beneficial to the disabled persons, destitutes and persons suffering from diseases like leprosy, paralysis and mental disorders, for whom the age limit is reduced to 60 years. The competent authority for sanctioning the pension is the Tahsildar of the taluk. The amount of pension was Rs 15 in the beginning which was raised to Rs 40 in 1974 and then on to Rs 50 in 1983. When the scheme was introduced in 1965 in the district, there were only 21 beneficiaries, which raised to Rs 40 in 1974 and then on to Rs 50 in 1983. When the scheme was introduced in 1965, in the district, there were only 21 beneficiaries, which raised to 1,009 in 1981 and 737 in 1983. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries, and the amount spent are given in the table in p. 851.

Prohibition: Prohibition was one of the policies of the Indian National Congress, as drinking was detrimental to the normal health and welfare of the people and the Government used drinking and drug habit of the people as a source of revenue to the Government. During the non-co-operation movement, there was a widespræd intensive picketing in front of toddy, liquor and wine shops in the

Taluks	Old Age Pension					
	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	No. of persons	Amount spent in Rs	No. of persons	Amount spent in Rs	No. of persons	Amount spent in Rs
Ankola	93	44,640	96	46,080	33	15,840
Bhatkal	65	31,200	70	33,600	70	33,600
Haliyal	166	79,680	112	53,760	136	65,280
Honavar	107	51,360	63	30,240	46	22,080
Karwar	91	43,680	60	28,800	57	27,360
Kumta	102	48,960	104	49,920	68	32,640
Mundgod	64	30,720	106	50,880	49	23,520
Siddapur	36	17,280	42	20,160	44	21,120
Sirsi	168	80,640	136	65,280	143	68,640
Supa	28	13,440	32	15,360	26	12,480
Yellapur	89	42,720	55	26,400	65	31,200
Total	1,009	4,84,320	876	4,20,480	737	3,53,760

district. Volunteer groups were organised, who with the help of women and children would detect and fine the drunken people. The toddy tappers of Bedkani, Heggur and other places had also joined this movement. The Namdhari community whose occupation was toddy tapping gave much support for Prohibition. In 1930, there were eight Government foreign liquor shops and 30 toddy shops in the district. Congrese workers were picketing in front of these shops throughout the day and night. In 1930, the auction of toddy and liquor shops in places like Kumta, Karwar, Siddapur, Sirsi and other places had to be stopped or postponed for want of bidders who had been detained by the volunteers. Picketing was very intensive in Ankola, Karwar, Kumta, Gokarn, Honavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi, Siddapur and other places. Toddy and arrack shops around Gokarn had to be closed for want of bidders in public auction. The following are some of the prominent freedom fighters who worked for the introduction of Prohibition in the district. Gangabai M Mirjanekar, Hari Anantha Pai, Hanumanna Bommaiah Naik, Jogi Biranna Naik, S N Keshvain, Pattanashetty Lakshman Shanbhag, Mahabaleshwara

Timmanna Kallal, Panni Krishna Bhatta, Ramchandra N Prabhu, Raghavendra Vasudeva Bhatta, Raghavendra Devappa Shanbhag, Shankar Gulvadi, Sheshagiri Raghavendra Prabhu, Shivarama Bhatta, Sitarama Ganesha Tengse, Sridhara Panduranga Balgi, Thimmappa (T S) Nayak, Tukadar Krishna Subbarao Marathe, Vamana Anantha Hodke, Vasudeva Krishna Mahale, Vithala Ananta Hodke and others. After the formation of Congress ministry in the Bombay Province, Prohibition was introduced on an experimental basis in Kumta next to Gujarat in 1937. Sale of foreign liquors was banned and sold to individuals only by permit. Local liquors were prohibited. In 1947, Prohibition Committees were constituted in all the districts. The Education and Publicity Sub-Committees arranged educational activities on prohibition through folk arts. A Kannada monthly magazine *Sanjeevini* was started by the Bombay Government in August, 1948. Complete Prohibition was introduced in the district from April, 1950 under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949. Samskara Kendras were started in villages and rehabilitation work was taken up for the unemployed caused by the introduction of Prohibition. With the introduction of total Prohibition in the district, distillation of illicit liquor, smuggling of intoxicants from Goa started.

As per the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, prohibition was lifted in all the taluks of the district excepting the taluks of Kumta, Ankola and Honavar from October 1967. In Kumta and Honavar taluks, Prohibition was lifted from June, 1968 and in Ankola taluk from April, 1970. During the year 1982, as many as 103 cases of possession of illicit liquors, wash, *ganja* were reported in the district as against 104 in 1981 and 127 in 1980. Of the 103 cases reported, 10 were transferred, seven convicted, 12 acquitted, 46 were pending trial and one was pending investigation.

Religious and Charitable Trusts

Prior to 1950, Religious and Charitable Trusts in the district were governed by various Acts both Central and Provincial. In 1950, the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, a composite legislation was enacted and made applicable to all the public trusts without any religious distinction. The Act imposes a duty on the trustee of a public trust, to which the Act applies, to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or the creation of the trust. A registration fee is levied, depending upon the value of the trust ranging from Rs 3 to Rs 25. Public trusts with

gross annual income of more than Rs 300 have to contribute two per cent of the (gross annual) income to the Public Trusts Administration fund, created under the Act. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade. Prior to 1956, the administration of the Act in the district was vested with the Charity Commissioner stationed at Bombay and the Assistant Charity Commissioner at Belgaum. After 1956, the post of the Charity Commissioner was created with headquarters at Belgaum for the four districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada in addition to the Assistant Charity Commissioner for these four districts. The post of the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum is held by a Judicial Officer of the cadre of a Civil Judge. During the year, 1982-83, there were as many as 600 temples, 14 *mathas*, 232 education Trusts and 62 Religious and Charitable Trusts in the district, which had property worth Rs 135.56 lakhs. During the year 1982-83, five trusts were registered in the district as against 12 in 1981-82 and two in 1980-81. The demand, collection and balance of contributions of the trusts in the district were Rs 90,352, Rs 59,557 and Rs 30,795 respectively. During the same year, as many as 44 judicial enquiries came up before the Assistant Charity Commissioner of which, 30 were disposed off, 14 were pending at the end of the year. The table hereunder shows the taluk-wise number of classified institutions in the district during 1982-83.

Taluk	Religious and Charitable Institutions					Approximate value of the property Rs
	A	E	D	F	Total	
Ankola	60	22	—	1	83	65,04,000
Bhatkal	67	10	—	1	78	15,30,000
Haliyal	31	17	—	1	49	4,06,000
Honavar	124	26	2	3	155	6,05,000
Karwar	51	35	2	9	97	11,96,000
Kumta	126	47	1	4	178	18,98,000
Mundgod	13	3	—	—	16	28,000
Siddapur	46	20	—	1	67	4,57,000
Sirsi	55	32	—	2	89	7,29,000
Supa	12	5	—	—	17	41,000
Yellapur	63	16	—	—	79	1,62,000
Total	648	233	5	22	908	1,35,56,000

'A' means Hindu (including Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs) *mathas* and religious trusts. 'D' means others (other than Hindu, Muslim and Parsi). 'E' means cosmopolitan trusts. 'F' means societies registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Wakf Institutions

The Central Wakf Board Act 1954 is in operation in the district. During the year 1983-84, the following were the Wakf Institutions in the district. 1) Noor Masjid, Dandeli, 2) Jamath Masjid-e-Faisal, Dandeli. 3) Khabristan (Sunni), 4) Muthal Mari, 5) Jumma Masjid, Bilgi, 6) Jamia Masjid, 7) Nakhuda Roshan Mohalla, Kasarkod, Honavar. The approximate value of the Wakf property in the district during 1983-84 was about Rs 76,000 and amount of Rs 2,005 was collected as funds from the institutions. The Wakf Board spent Rs 2,42,000 in the district for repairs, etc. during the period from 1980 to 1984.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

In the days of the Kadambas, the *agraharas* and temples were centres of cultural activity and have been highly responsible for enrichment of the public life in the district. The Namadharis, the Nadavars, the Kumarapants and the Halakki Vokkals distinguished themselves in the armies of various rulers of the area and the honours and land grants they received made many of them social leaders, actively taking part in the public activities like temple festivals and also in the corporate bodies. They joined the Brahmanas in cultural activities like Yakshagana and other festivals. There was influx of the people from Goa, from the sixteenth century, especially the town dwelling Gouda Saraswat Brahmanas who were mostly traders and who built huge temples in the towns. They pursued various public activities centering round the temples. The Jains and Veerashaivas too through their religious organisations like the *mathas* played a prominent part in the field of education and other public activities.

Being situated in coastal area, the district has been in touch with the foreign countries too since a long time. The contact with outside people like the Arabs and the Europeans injected a spirit of adventure and hospitability to new ideas and practices. Since the district was in Madras Presidency upto 1862 and in Bombay Presidency upto 1936, it was under the direct rule of the Britishers and modern education and Western thought reached the district early. Representative institutions were evolved earlier in this area and they grew more systematically in response to the pressure radiating from the increasing tempo of the nationalist movement. Under Rippon's Reforms, local self-government in a limited scale was introduced. The Acts of 1909,

1919 and 1935 helped the gradual extension of franchise and popular participation in representative institutions at various levels.

The part played by the people of this district in the national movement is outstanding. The causes for this development have been discussed in Chapter II. The thrilling events connected with the various programmes of the national movement and the visit of various national leaders, both of the all-India and State level and their speeches, the conferences, meetings and camps organised on various occasions, etc., have left deep impression in their minds. The newspapers, viz (Tilak's) *Kesari* and *Kal*, *Havyaka Subodha*, *Kannada Suvarte*, *Kaanada Dhureena*, *Kaanada Vritta* and the *Bombay Chronicle* played a prominent role in forming public opinion in favour of nationalism and also in the fight for the attainment of rights and liberty. After Independence, the establishment of popular form of Government has given a great deal of impetus to public life. In addition, the progress achieved in educational, agricultural, industrial and other spheres have helped to bring about, among the people, a wide awareness of their rights and responsibilities. The increase in communication facilities mainly in the form of roads and bridges, have played a prominent part.

With the implementation of adult franchise, the general elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures are being keenly contested by various political parties and individuals. The decentralisation of administration was given effect to by the enactment of the Karnataka Village Panchayat Act 1959 and the Municipal Act, 1961. With the result, a large number of persons vie keenly with one another to get elected to the Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and Municipal Councils. This district which is in the front row in the co-operative sector, having established a large number of co-operative societies and achieved sufficient progress, has provided ample opportunity and scope for public participation. There has been a keen contest and healthy competition for participation in every field whether it is political, co-operative or even in the elections of schools and colleges. Thus, the spirit of democratic set up pervades both the rural and urban areas. They are also not lacking in public spirit, as Yakshagana has helped them to nurture many social values.

Prior to 1956, the district was in the Bombay State. The elections of 1952 were held in Bombay State and these were the first elections to both Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies. As a result, the

elections of 1957 were considered as the first elections to the State Legislature of Karnataka from this district.

General Elections, 1957

According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, the Uttara Kannada district with some taluks of Belgaum and Shimoga district was formed into a Parliamentary Constituency. The district was allotted five seats in the State Legislative Assembly. The Indian National Congress swept the polls in these General Elections both for Lok Sabha and Assembly. The details given below show the territorial extent of the Constituencies and the results of General Elections of 1957. The votes polled by candidates for the Lok Sabha seat 1957 was as follows, percentage given in brackets: 1) INC 1,18,550 (48.82), 2) PSP 62,783 (25.86), 3) Ind 50,265 (20.70) and 4) Ind 11,269 (4.62). Uttara Kannada, Sampgaon taluk of Belgaum district excluding 14 villages, Sagar taluk excluding Anandapuram hobli, and Sorab taluk excluding Jade and Anawatti hoblis of Shimoga district were included in this constituency.

Legislative Assembly (1957): 1. *Karwar* (Karwar tq, Supa Petha and some villages from Haliyal tq): 1) INC 11,832 (37.77), 2) Ind 11,340 (36.22), 3) PSP 4,758 (15.18) and 4) Ind 3,394 (10.83). 2. *Ankola* (Ankola, Yellapur and Mundgod tq and some villages from Haliyal tq): 1) INC 16,832 (54.09), 2) PSP 9,657 (31.24) and 3) Ind 4,534 (14.67). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq and some villages from Honavar tq): 1) INC 16,832 (45.98), 2) PSP 8,938 (29.28), 3) Ind 3,459 (11.33), 4) Ind 2,385 (7.83) and 5) Ind 1,702 (5.58). 4. *Honavar* (Honavar tq excluding some villages and Bhatkal Petha): 1) INC 16,172 (51.69), 2) PSP 10,287 (32.88) and 3) Ind 4,828 (15.43). 5. *Sirsi* (Sirsi and Siddapur tq): 1) INC 21,974 (72.64), 2) PSP 7,166 (23.68) and 3) Ind 1,110 (3.68).

General Elections, 1962

The Indian National Congress secured four seats out of all the five contested by it in the General Elections of 1962 and also the Lok Sabha seat. Before this election, certain territorial changes in respect of Constituencies were made in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961.

INC—Indian National Congress
PSP—Praja Socialist Party
Ind—Independents

The names of the Constituencies and their territorial extent and the detailed results of the General Elections of 1962 are mentioned below:

Lok Sabha (1962): 1) INC 1,32,958 (46.72), 2) Ind 1,13,089 (39.75), 3) IND 18,792 (6.60), 4) CPI 13,132 (4.61) and 5) 6,598 (2.32). (In addition to the five Assembly Constituencies of the district, Sampgaon II and Khanapur Assembly constituencies of Belgaum district and Sagar Constituency of Shimoga district were added).

Legislative Assembly 1962: 1. *Karwar* (Karwar and Supa tq and some villages from Haliyal): 1) MES 20,510 (61.66) and 2) INC 12,752 (38.34). 2. *Ankola* (The taluks of Ankola, Yellapur and Mundgod and Haliyal tq excepting some villages): 1) INC 19,235 (61.68), 2) PSP 8,502 (27.26), 3) CPI 2,997 (9.62) and 4) Ind 450 (1.44). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq and some villages from Honavar tq): 1) INC 14,225 (50.48), 2) PSP 11,197 (39.74), 3) BJS 1,530 (5.43), 4) Ind 624 (2.21) and 5) Ind 604 (2.14). 4. *Honavar* (Bhatkal tq and some villages from Honavar tq): 1) INC 18,506 (58.47), 2) PSP 10,986 (34.71), 3) CPI 1,676 (5.30) and 4) Ind 484 (1.52). 5. *Sirsi* (Sirsi and Siddapur tq): 1) INC 19,817 (53.33), 2) PSP 9,421 (25.35), 3) SWA 7,117 (19.15) and 4) BJS 804 (2.16).

Bye-election was held in Honavar Constituency in May, 1964 due to the death of the sitting MLA. Party-wise votes polled were: 1) Ind 12,940 (60.01) and 2) PSP 8,624 (39.99).

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 effecting the changes in the territorial extent. Instead of Honavar Assembly Constituency, the new Constituencies namely Bhatkal and Haliyal were created. Sirsi was made the reserved Constituency for the Scheduled Castes. In place of Sampgaon II, Kittur Assembly Constituency of Belgaum district was included to Uttara Kannada. In the General Elections of 1967, the Indian National Congress lost the Lok Sabha seat and secured only one Assembly seat namely Haliyal, while the Praja-Socialist Party bagged

CPI—Communist Party of India.
MES—Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti.
BJS—Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
SWA—Swatantra Party.

three Assembly seats and the Independents gained two Assembly seats and also the Lok Sabha seat. The detailed results of these Elections are given together with the territorial extent of the Constituencies.

Lok Sabha (1967): 1) Ind 1,43,287 (51.17), 2) INC 1,15,490 (41.24), 3) Ind 13,035 (4.65) and 4) Ind 8,220 (2.94). (Six Assembly Constituencies from the district and Kittur and Khanapur Assembly Constituencies from Belgaum district).

State Legislative Assembly 1967: 1. *Sirsi* (SC) (Siddapur tq and Banavasi and Sirsi Circles in Sirsi tq): 1) PSP 11,282 (39.15), 2) INC 10,516 (36.49) and 3) BJS 7,019 (24.36). 2. *Bhatkal* (Bhatkal tq and Manki and Mavinkurve Circles in Honavar tq): 1) PSP 16,655 (55.97) 2) INC 9,224 (31.00) and 3) SWA 3,876 (13.03). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq excluding Gokarn Circle and Honavar tq excluding Manki and Mavinkurve Circles): 1) Ind 25,049 (70.75), 2) INC 8,957 (25.30) and 3) Ind 1,401 (3.95). 4. *Ankola* (Ankola tq Gokarn Circle from Kumta tq and Sirsi tq excepting Banavasi and Sirsi Circles): 1) PSP 14,352 (46.39), 2) INC 8,418 (27.21), 3) Ind 6,323 (20.44) and 4) Ind 1,843 (5.96). 5. *Karwar* (Karwar and Supa tq): 1) Ind 23,079 (62.65) and 2) INC 13,759 (37.35). 6. *Haliyal* (Haliyal, Yellapur and Mundgod tq): 1) INC 17,410 (50.45), 2) Ind 8,664 (25.10), 3) SWA 7,064 (20.47) and 4) CMP 1,374 (3.98).

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 in March 1971, the results of which in the district are as follows: 1) INC (J) 1,61,296 (67.84), 2) Ind 64,517 (27.13), 3) Ind 9,518 (4.00) and 4) Ind 2,440 (1.03). Indian National Congress(J) won the seat.

General Elections to Assembly, 1972

The General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in March 1972. The Indian National Congress emerged successful in all the Constituencies conceding no seat to any other party. The detailed results of General Elections were as follows: 1. *Sirsi* (SC): 1) INC 24,373 (66.20) and 2) BJS 12,444 (33.80). 2. *Bhatkal*: 1) INC 22,751 (55.94), 2) NCO 14,074 (34.60), 3) Ind 2,686 (6.60)

INC(J)—Indian National Congress Jagjivan Ram
BJS—Bharatiya Jan Sangh
NCO—Congress (O)

and 4) BJS 1,162 (2.86). 3. *Kumta*: 1) INC 21,698 (55.98), 2) NCO 14,088 (36.34) and 3) BJS 2,976 (7.68). 4. *Ankola*: 1) INC 14,241 (41.80), 2) NCO 8,667 (25.44), 3) BJS 5,843 (17.15), 4) SOP 3,226 (9.47) and 5) Ind 2,090 (6.14). 5. *Karwar*: 1) INC 19,195 (51.28), 2) BJS 8,084 (21.59), 3) Ind 5,552 (14.83), 4) CPM 3,242 (8.66) and 5) Ind 1,362 (3.64). 6. *Haliyal*: 1) INC 26,086 (61.59), 2) NCO 9,122 (21.54), 3) CPM 3,536 (8.35) 4) BJS 2,327 (5.49) 5) Ind 1,176 (2.78) and 6) Ind 107 (0.25).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1972 which was published in 1974 retained the same territorial extent of Uttara Kannada Parliamentary Constituency as it was in 1966. General Elections were held for the Lok Sabha in March 1977. The votes polled were as follows: 1) INC 1,95,974 (51.71), 2) BLD 1,61,580 (42.64), 3) Ind 16,702 (4.41) and 4) Ind 4,700 (1.24).

General Elections to State Assembly, 1978

Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1972, which was issued in 1974, there were some slight alterations in the territorial extent of the Assembly Constituencies. The details along with the alterations and the results of the General Elections of 1978 are given in the following pages. In this contest, the Indian National Congress (I) was successful in four conceding two seats to the Janata Party. The results were as follows: 1. *Sirsi* (SC) (Siddapur tq, and Sirsi and Banavasi Circles from Sirsi tq): 1) JNP 31,506 (50.70), 2) INC (I) 28,793 (46.33) and 3) INC 1,842 (2.97). 2. *Bhatkal* (Bhatkal tq and Manki and Mavinkurve Circles from Honavar tq: 1) INC (I) 30,800 (54.39), 2) JNP 22,867 (40.38) and 3) INC 2,961 (5.23). 3. *Kumta* (Kumta tq and Honavar Circle from Honavar tq: 1) INC (I) 27,894 (47.73), 2) JNP 25,001 (42.78) 3) INC 2,573 (4.40), 4) Ind 1,247 (2.14), 5) Ind 918 (1.57) and 6) Ind 807 (1.38). 4. *Ankola* (Ankola tq, Sampakhand and Hulekal Circles in Sirsi tq and Yellapur Circle in Yellapur tq): 1) JNP 27,894 (55.60), 2) INC(I) 18,100 (36.08) and 3) INC 4,173 (8.32). 5. *Karwar* (Karwar and Supa tq): 1) INC(I) 22,044 (44.27) 2) JNP 19,602 (39.37) 3) Ind 2,858 (5.74) 4) Ind 2,763 (5.55) and 5) INC 2,525 (5.07). 6. *Haliyal* (Haliyal and Mundgod tq and Manchikeri Circle in Yellapur tq:

SOP—Socialist Party
CPM—Communist Party Marxists
BLD & JNP—Janata Party

1) INC(I) 34,566 (50.25), 2) JNP 23,948 (34.81), 3) CPI(M) 7,169 (10.42) 4) INC 1,959 (2.85), 5) Ind 628 (0.91) and 6) Ind 524 (3.76).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980

General Elections to the Lok Sabha Constituency of this district were held in January 1980 without any alteration in the territorial extent. By this time, the Indian National Congress was split up into two groups viz., the Indian National Congress (I) and the Indian National Congress (U) (Devaraj Urs Group). Besides these two groups, the Janata Party along with one Independent contested this General Election in which the Indian National Congress (I) emerged successful. The results were: 1) INC (I) 2,40,431 (57.97), 2) JNP 1,23,731 (29.83), 3) INC (U) 46,549 (11.22) and 4) Ind 4,058 (0.98).

General Election to the State Assembly, 1983

In the General Elections of 1983, the Sirsi Assembly Constituency was retained as the Reserved Constituency for the Scheduled Castes. No change was effected in territorial extent. The details of the results were as follows: 1. *Sirsi* (SC): 1) JNP 23,540 (40.42), 2) INC 18,575 (31.89) and 3) BJP 16,125 (27.69). 2. *Bhatkal*: 1) JNP 30,119 (52.05) and 2) INC 27,746 (47.95). 3. *Kumta*: 1) BJP 21,004 (37.29), 2) INC 19,026 (33.78), 3) JNP 12,421 (22.06), 4) Ind 1,890 (3.36), 5) Ind 1,506 (2.67) and 6) Ind 475 (0.84). 4. *Ankola*: 1) INC 16,379 (34.12), 2) JNP 13,479 (28.08), 3) Ind 11,514 (23.98) and 4) BJP 6,636 (13.82). 5. *Karwar*: 1) INC 21,657 (42.27), 2) Ind 12,123 (23.67), 3) Ind 8,708 (17.00), 4) BJP 8,532 (16.66) and 5) Ind 206 (0.40). 6. *Haliyal*: 1) JNP 41,926 (58.64), 2) INC 29,065 (40.65) and 3) Ind 506 (0.71).

General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1984

General Elections to Lok Sabha Constituency of this district were held in 1984. In this contest, the Indian National Congress came out successful. The detailed results are as following: 1) INC 2,37,064 (50.25), 2) JNP 1,87,866 (39.82), 3) Ind 23,428 (4.96), 4) Ind 9,932 (2.10), 5) Ind 7,331 (1.55) and 6) Ind 6,120 (1.29).

JNP—Janata Party.
BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party.

General Elections to State Assembly, 1985

In the General Elections which were held in 1985 for the six Assembly Constituencies of this district, the Indian National Congress and Janata Party came out successful equally by securing three seats each. The results are : 1. *Karwar* : 1) INC 22,867 (44.95), 2) JNP 18,537 (36.44), 3) Ind 8,711 (17.12) and 4) Ind 753 (1.48), 2. *Ankola* : 1) JNP 31,365 (54.16), 2) INC 22,179 (38.29), 3) BJP 3,470 (5.99), 4) Ind 371 (0.64), 5) Ind 363 (0.62) and 6) Ind 162 (0.27). 3. *Kumta* : 1) JNP 30,959 (47.75), 2) INC 22,706 (35.02), 3) BJP 6,312 (9.73), 4) Ind 3,730 (5.75), 5) Ind 462 (0.71), 6) Ind 403 (0.62) and 7) Ind 254 (0.39). 4. *Bhatkal* : 1) INC 24,621 (43.06), 2) Ind 13,890 (24.29), 3) JNP 11,471 (20.06), 4) BJP 5,815 (10.17) and 5) Ind 1,369 (2.39). 5. *Sirsi* (SC) : 1) INC 32,414 (46.24), 2) JNP 30,955 (44.16), 3) BJP 5,901 (8.41), 4) Ind 486 (0.69) and 5) Ind 329 (0.46). 6. *Haliyal* : 1) JNP 40,983 (52.31), 2) INC 36,274 (46.30), 3) BJP 876 (1.11) and 4) Ind 210 (0.26).

Voters and Percentage

Constituency-wise details showing the number of electors, number who voted and the percentage of voting in the several General Elections of 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1985 and the bye-election of 1964 for the State Legislative Assembly from this district, and similar statements in respect of General Elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1957, 1962, 1967, 1977, 1980, 1984 and mid-term poll in 1971 are given hereunder.

Assembly

1957 : 1) Karwar A 52,857 B 31,324 C 59.20, 2) Ankola A 57,827 B 32,096 C 53.42, 3) Kumta A 55,060 B 30,518 C 55.40, 4) Honavar A 52,998 B 31,283 C 59.03 5) Sirsi A 46,461 B 30,250 C 65.19.

1962 : 1) Karwar A 59,930 B 33,262 C 57.93, 2) Ankola A 65,856 B 31,184 C 51.93, 3) Kumta A 58,767 B 28,180 C 53.62, 4) Honavar A 58,598 B 31,652 C 58.30, 5) Sirsi A 55,823 B 37,159 C 71.28.

1964-Bye-election : 1. Honavar A 58,762 B 21,564 C 38.54.

1967 : 1) Sirsi A 52,778 B 28,817 C 61.55, 2) Bhatkal A 62,501 B 29,755 C 53.18, 3) Kumta A 56,610 B 35,407 C 65.97, 4) Ankola A 55,307 B 30,936 C 60.87, 5) Karwar A 57,518 B 36,838 C 66.95 6) Haliyal A 57,793 B 34,519 C 65.34.

1972 : 1) Sirsi A 63,649 B 36,817 C 60.00 2) Bhatkal A 67,927 B 40,673 C 62.00 3) Kumta A 61,973 B 38,762 C 64.00, 4) Ankola A 61,460 B 34,057 C 57.10, 5) Karwar A 64,309 B 37,435 C 60.50, 6) Haliyal A 72,907 B 42,354 C 60.00.

1978 : 1) Sirsi A 80,040 B 63,762 C 79.66, 2) Bhatkal A 78,245 B 58,258 C 74.46, 3) Kumta A 85,720 B 59,945 C 69.93, 4) Ankola A 71,559 B 51,371 C 71.79, 5) Karwar A 77,461 B 51,149 C 66.03, 6) Haliyal A 96,198 B 70,933 C 73.74.

1983 : Sirsi A 87,283 B 59,852 C 68.57, 2) Bhatkal A 85,909 B 59,790 C 69.60, 3) Kumta A 90,305 B 57,781 C 63.98, 4) Ankola A 76,790 B 49,287 C 64.18, 5) Karwar A 84,803 B 52,343 C 61.72, 6) Haliyal A 1,03,870 B 73,856 C 71.10.

1985 : Karwar A 86,853 B 51,610 C 59.42, 2) Ankola A 86,562 B 58,872 C 68.01, 3) Kumta A 98,899 B 65,949 C 66.68, 4) Bhatkal A 93,768 B 58,418 C 62.30, 5) Sirsi (SC) A 1,00,819 B 71,250 C 70.67 6) Haliyal A 1,11,786 B 79,929 C 71.50.

Lok Sabha

1957 : A 4,31,122 B 2,42,867 C 56.31, 1962 : A 4,88,300 B 2,84,569 C 61.18, 1967 : A 4,63,555 B 2,80,032 C 64.24, 1971 : A 4,93,857 B 2,37,771 C 50.15, 1977 : A 5,83,855 B 3,78,956 C 67.01, 1980 : A 6,95,492 B 4,29,493 C 61.75, 1984 : A 7,32,187 B 4,86,027 C 66.38.

JOURNALISM

Uttara Kannada district has the distinction of having initiated the publication of 70 newspapers and journals out of which only 15 are surviving. Since the people of the district played a prominent role in the literary as well as cultural progress of Karnataka and India, the contribution towards journalism is also notable. Many enthusiastic and enterprising persons strived to help ventilate the grievances of the public through the medium of the press and exposed the misdeeds of the men in administration and others. They also suggested the ways and means to rectify them. Journalism in this district dates back to the nineteenth century. It is true that most of the journals are no more in existence but the service they rendered and impact they made is immense. Inspite of the sincere

A—Total Voters B—Votes Polled C—Percentage of Voting

endeavour made by the journalists of considerable calibre, experience, and dedication, the progress in this field when compared to some of the neighbouring districts is not encouraging. Inadequate transport facility, lack of purchasing power, unsound financial position of publishers, and competition from outside may be the reasons for the non-survival of most of the journals and the slow progress of the existing ones. Newspapers from Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Dharwad, Hubli, Pune and Bombay, in Kannada, Marathi and English were in circulation from the second half of the 19th century, and even today.

Vichari, a trilingual weekly (Kannada, English and Marathi) was started in 1895 from Karwar, and was edited by I S Sheikh Adam. How long it continued is not clear. This was the first local publication. Earlier to this, *Satyasudha*, a Marathi fortnightly was being published from Karwar in around 1885 when Satyasudha Press had been founded. The next notable magazine from the district was *Sri Saraswati*, a monthly, published under the editorship of Ramachandra Narayan Bhatkal. It was printed in lithographic press. News and views about social, cultural, educational and agricultural aspects besides other information were being published in this journal which had 16 pages. *Vinodini*, a monthly, under the editorship of Vinayaka Shastri started publication in June 1905 and it was published by Narayana Shastri, who later became its editor. The columns of it were filled with poems, literary articles and stories. Contemporary to *Vinodini*, there appeared another monthly journal, *Sudhakara* which was edited by Venkanna Naika, but it did not continue for long. *Kaanada Vritta* or *Canarese News* (1916) a trilingual (Kannada, Marathi and English) fortnightly was started with by Krishnarao Shenvi of Kumta as editor. It later became a weekly, and is now brought out only in Kannada. Narasimha Shanbhag, pleader, edited it later. Its columns in those days were devoted for inspiring writings about freedom movement. It was closed during the Civil Disobedience Movement. It also became a nightmare to corrupt men and upheld many public causes. Vishwanath Panduranga Prabhu, a teacher was the guiding spirit behind it till 1955 March, supported by K U Bhat, Pleader. Later, Panduranga Krishna Shanbhag has been working as the editor of it. *Kaanada Dhureena*, another weekly from Kumta was mainly started (1918) with the idea of ventilating the grievances of the people against the Forest Department and its first editor was Gulvadi Annajirao. The strenuous efforts of Ganesh Rama Yaji who later became its editor, S S Shastri, Masurkar Ganapatarao and

Basrur Raghavendra Rao in introducing this weekly were notable. With its patriotic fervour, it continued for over a decade. Its anti-British tone forced its closure in 1931, and Yaji had to leave the district. Madhulingappa Hardekar printed and published from his own press at Sirsi, *Veerashaiva Dharma Deepike*. *Nandini*, (1925) a Kannada literary monthly from Gokarn was in circulation for more than ten years, edited by Bhadti Narayana Shastri. Afterwards the *Nandini* Press was shifted to Sirsi and *Nandini* reappeared as a Kannada weekly in 1937-38 under the editorship of D S Visvamisra. *Paramananda Sadhana*, a Kannada monthly was published from Shigehalli from 1926, edited by Manjunatha Hegde of Makkalataymane, devoted mostly to religious and spiritual matters. But it was short lived. *Sadhana*, a Kannada fortnightly edited by Gajanana Bhat Sarpakarneshwar was published from Karki in 1920 and was in circulation for some time. It was revived from Honavar in 1961 as a monthly. *Veera Muslim*, a monthly from Haliyal with Imamuddin Killedar as the editor, was started in 1930 and it had a short life. *Navachetana*, a Kannada monthly which was after some time converted into weekly, made its appearance from Sirsi in 1939 with R V Valagalli and G G Hegde as editors; it was short lived. In 1948, under the editorship of R V Valagalli, it was restarted. Vamana Anant Hodke, veteran Gandhian and freedom fighter published *Panchamrtia*, a monthly in 1950, followed by *Kathasangraha*, another monthly, in 1953 and *Sarvodaya Shalapatirike* (1956), a monthly, his third venture, and all these did not continue for long. They were published from Hichkad. S K Pai, freedom fighter and advocate started *Nagarika*, a weekly from Karwar in 1947, and later it was shifted to Kumta. It became a bi-weekly between 1950 and 1952 and was very popular. It was again shifted to Karwar in 1955, and Hanumantrao Manjrekar assisted Pai in editing it. It played a prominent role in holding the flag of Kannada movement high. In 1967, it was shifted to Honavar, noted poet G R Pandeshwar assuming its editorship, and now M G Shetty edits the weekly.

The year 1952 saw the blooming of two Kannada monthlies *Mangala* from Kumta edited by H R Prabhu and *Manava* from Sirsi edited by H P Hosamani and L G Raikar. They had short existence. *Janasevaka* (1955-1972), a Kannada weekly which was the outcome of the efforts of Dinkar Desai was known for fluent and fearless expression of news and views. The standard articles of Gaurish Kaikini and the limericks of Dinkar Desai were its regular features. This journal has left an indelible impression, especially in the matter

of espousing the cause of the district's development. It was edited by Ammembala Ananda for a long time. *Maleyavani* (annual) was started by Gajanana Sharma Kallal and patronized by Ramakrishna Hegde Dodmane in 1955 from Siddapura. Under the aegis of Ramakrishna Hegde Dodmane *Sirsi Samachara*, a Kannada weekly was started in 1956 from Sirsi. This weekly, covering many local needs of the people and discussing the problems of the agriculturists and plantation owners, is still being published. K Krishna Shibruraya Kothari in the beginning and Heepanahalli Seetaram Hegde for a long time had the honour of editing it. Now S G Hootan is the editor. The year 1956 gave birth to some Kannada monthlies which survived for a few years. They were *Sarvodaya Shala Patrike* (already noted), *Gramasevaka* by Thimmappa Nayak from Ankola and *Yakshagana* by Manjunat Bhagavat from Tadguni, Kumta. All these had a very short life. *Bhavane* edited by S M Bongale from Sirsi, *Gramajeevana* by Lingesh (L T) Sharma from Kumta, *Kirana*, a Kannada weekly and *Chaduranga* by Aghanashini Shankar Bhat, *Seva* by Mashaldi were some other journals of the 1950's.

In order to publish programmes and achievements of Town Municipality of Sirsi, *Nagaravani* (1957), a Kannada monthly, being the first of its kind, began publication by the efforts of V B Shivananji and R V Balur. But it did not survive long. In 1957, a Kannada weekly namely *Janata* under the editorship of R S Hegde and Sarpakarneshwar was started from Honavar. Afterwards it was closed and renewed, edited by Pandeshwara Ganapati Rao; but it could not continue for long, inspite of the sincere efforts of the editors like L N Shastri, Najgar and R S Hegde. *Jeevottama*, a Kannada quarterly which has been meant for religious and spiritual purposes was started round about 1958 by N G Shanbhag from Kumta. *Darshan*, a multi-lingual (Marathi, Konkani and English) journal made its appearance in Karwar by the efforts of P S Kamat and the Ramakrishna Ashram. By the endeavour of Lingesh (L T) Sharma, *Madhuvana*, a Kannada monthly, denoted to bee-keeping saw the light of the day in 1958 from Kumta. *Gokarna Goshti*, a Kannada weekly made its appearance in 1959 in Gokarn, edited by J R Devate and G G Shastri. N G Shanbhag of the *Kaanada Vritta* fame commenced the publication of *Chunavani* a separate Kannada weekly from Kumta in 1961 and is still being continued by his son V N Shanbhag. It is renowned for exposition of public grievances. Under the aegis of Ganesh Hegde Dodmane, *Munnade* (1961), a Kannada monthly, afterwards a fortnightly and now a weekly was started from Siddapur with

Kekkar Ganesh Bhat as the editor. Now N S Bharatanahalli edits it from Sirsi. It has become a popular weekly. Gangadhara Shastri Najgar established a press named Shringara at Honavar from which *Shringara*, a Kannada quarterly was released in 1962 with L S Shastri Najgar as its editor. T K Mahmud's *Samajavani* was a leading Kannada weekly of the Praja-Socialist Party and it was issued from Sirsi from 1964. *Abhaya*, a Kannada weekly of R G Nayak was in circulation in about 1964 from Ankola. In 1964, Madguni Shambhu Bhat began the publication of *Samaja Sanghathana*, which was devoted to spiritual matters. *Aradhane*, a religious Kannada monthly edited by Bailur Shridhara Rao was the contribution of Sirsi Marikamba Temple Trust, Sirsi. *Sirsi Sandesha* of Tukdar Krishna Marathe, *Swatantravani* of R G Bhat, *Yugavani*, a Kannada weekly of T K Mahmud from Sirsi, *Dandeli News* of N K Rao, *Gokarna Varadi* of G G Shastri, *Samanvaya* (1975) a Kannada weekly of P S Bhat, besides *Shikshanada Munnade* of Dandeli and *Ramana Sandesha* of Kumta were the journals which contributed much in enriching public knowledge and creating awareness. *Sri Samanya* is another popular weekly, started by R S Bhat Shiralgi from Siddapur in 1975. *Satya Sayi Sudha* edited by R G Bhat, *Sahakara* of Sirsi edited by Tattesara under the aegis of G T Hegde, *Prakara* of Kumta, *Bhayankara* of Gokarn and *Ramarajya* of Karwar were some other magazines. *Janadhwani*, a weekly (1971) edited by B V Nayak and *Nudijenu* (1970) a fortnightly (now weekly) edited by Honnappa Bhaivikeri are three other periodicals from the district. *Sharana Dharma*, a Kannada socio-religious weekly was started in 1977 from Haliyal by B H Desai Swami who is the editor. A Kannada weekly by name *Sahachara* (1971) began circulation from Sirsi and Heepnalli Seetaram Hegde is the editor of it. *Acharya* a Kannada weekly under the editorship of G Shastri Najgar started publication from Honavar in 1980 and it is in circulation. *Yuvanade*, a Kannada fortnightly has been under publication from Dandeli under the editorship of R G Shetty. *Kadala-dhwani* (1971) was started from Karwar as Kannada weekly under the editorship of T S Hegde Nagare. Surendra Raman is the editor of *Sanchaya*, a Kannada monthly from Dandeli which was started in 1980, and is in circulation. *Hamsa Taranga*, a Kannada bi-monthly, is being published from Sirsi (1983) with M D Davli as editor. Gopalakrishna P Anavatti started a Kannada daily *Lokadhwani* in 1983 from Sirsi. It is the first Kannada daily in the district. In 1959 the Press Club of Uttara Kannada District was formed.

List of journals with other particulars

Name of the journal with periodicity and language	Date of starting	Place of starting	Name of the Editor
1	2	3	4
Vichari, W,K/Ma/E	1895	Karwar	I S Sheik Adam
Shri Saraswathi, M, K	1900	Siddapur	Ramachandra N. Bhatkal (Publisher)
Vinodini, M, K	1905	Karwar	K Vinayaka Shastry
Sudharaka, M, K	1910's	Kumta	Venkanna Naik
Kaanada Vritta*, F, K/Ma/E	1916	Kumta	Krishnarao Shenvi
Kaanada Dhureena, W, K	1918	Kumta	Gulvadi Annaji Rao
Veerashaiva Dharma Deepika, M, K	NA	Sirsi	Madhulingappa Hardekar (Publisher)
Sadhana, F, K	1920	Karki	Sarpakarneshvara
Nandini, M/W, K	1925	Gokarn	Narayana Shastry
Paramananda Sadhana, M, K	1926	Shigehalli	Manjunath Hegde
Veera Muslim, M, K	1930	Haliyal	Imamuddin Killedar
Navachetana, M/W, K	1939	Sirsi	R V Valgalli
Nagarika*, W,K	1947	Karwar	S K Pai
Sirsi Sandesha W,K	1948	Sirsi	Tookdar Krishna Marathe
Konkana Kinara, M,Ko	c 1949	Kumta	Dr Bhat
Panchamrita, M,K	1950	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Mangala, M,K	1952	Kumta	H R Prabhu
Manava, M,K	1952	Sirsi	B P Hosmane L G Raikar
Katha Sangraha, M,K	1953	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Bhudana Sarvodaya Sandesh, F,K	1955	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Janasevaka, W,K	1955	Ankola	Ammembala Ananda Dinkar Desai
Maleya Vani, A,K	1955	Siddapur	Gajanan Sharma Ramakrishna Hegde
Sarvodaya Shala Patrike, M,K/Ma/E	1956	Hichkad	Vaman Anant Hodke
Grama Sevaka, M,K	1956	Ankola	Thimmappa Nayak

1	2	3	4
Yakshagana, M,K	1956	Tadguni	Manjunath Bhagvat
Karnataka Leader, W,K	1956	Kumta	V M Mirjankar
Bhavana, M,K	1956	Sirsi	S M Bongale
Grama Jeevana, M,K	1956	Kumta	Lingesh Sharma
Kirana, W,K	NA	Sirsi	—
Chaduranga, K	NA	Sirsi	Aghanashini Shankar Bhat
Seva, Q,K	NA	Sirsi	Mashaldi
Sirsi Samachar*, W,K	1956	Sirsi	K K Shibruraya Kothari
Nagaravani, M,K	1957	Sirsi	R V Balur
Janata, W,K	1957	Honavar	R S Hegde Sarpakarneshwara
Jeevottama*, Q,K	1958	Kumta	N G Shanbhag
Darshan, Q, Ko/Ma/E	1958	Karwar	P S Kamat
Madhuvana, M,K	1958	Kumta	Lingesh Sharma
Gokarna Goshti, W,K	1959	Gokarn	J R Devate
Mallige, A,K	1959	Sirsi	Gopalakrishna Hegde Keremane
Chunavani*, W,K	1961	Kumta	N G Shanbhag
Munnade*, W,K	1961	Siddapur	Kekkar, Ganesh Bhat
Shringara, Q,K	1962	Honavar	L S Shastri Najgar
Aradhane, M,K	1962	Sirsi	Bailur Sridhar Rao and V N Madari
Samajavani, W,K	1964	Sirsi	T K Mahmud
Abhaya, W,K	1964	Ankola	R G Nayak
Samaja Sanghathana, M,K	1964	Sirsi?	Madguni Shambhu Bhat
Swatantra Vani, M,K	NA	Sirsi	R G Bhat
Yugavani, W,K	NA	Sirsi	T K Mahamud
Sahakara Patrike, M,K	1973	Kumta	M G Shetty G T Hegde
Shrisamanya*, W,K	1975	Siddapur	R S Bhat Shiralgi
Dandeli News, W,K	NA	Dandeli	N K Rao
Gokarn Varte, F,K	NA	Gokarn	G G Shastri
Samanvaya, W,K	1975	Sirsi	P S Bhat
Shikshanada Munnade, M,K	—	Dandeli	Raman

1	2	3	4
Ramana Sandesh, M,K	NA	Kumta	Dr M D Nayak
Sathya Sai Sudha,?, K	—	Sirsi	R G Bhat
Sahakari Samaja, M,K	—	—	G T Hegde Tattesara
Prakara,?, K	NA	Kumta	NA
Bhayankara,?,K	NA	Gokarn	NA
Ramarajya?, K	NA	Karwar	NA
Nudijenu*, F/W,K	1970	Ankola	B Honnappa Bhavikeri
Janadhwani, W/F,K	1971	Gokarn	B V Nayak
Sahachara*, W,K	1971	Sirsi	Heepnalli Sitarama Hegde
Kadaladhwani, W,K	1971	Karwar	T S Hegde Nagare
Sharana Dharma*, W,K	1977	Haliyal	B H Desai Swami
Yuvanade*, F,K	1977	Dandeli	R G Shetty
Achara*, W,K	1980	Honavar	Gowrish Shastri Najgar
Sanchaya*, M,K	1980	Dandeli	Surendra Raman
Hamsataranga*, BM,K	1983	Sirsi	M D Devli
Lokadhwani*, Daily, K	1983	Sirsi	Gopalakrishna P Anavatti

Note : * Now being published.

W—Weekly, M—Monthly, F—Fortnightly, BW—Bi-weekly
Q—Quarterly, BM—Bi-monthly, A—Annual, K—Kannada
E—English, Ma—Marathi, Ko—Konkani.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Many voluntary social service organisations in this district are doing commendable social work. They cover several fields of ameliorative services which Government agencies alone cannot fulfil. Considerable amounts of funds have been made available by philanthropists and non-official bodies in execution of ameliorative schemes. These organisations provide educational facilities to the rural, backward and weaker sections of the society. They strive to promote the welfare of women, the aged, the handicapped and also the youth.

Kanara Education Society: The Kanara Education Society at Kumta (1947) was organised to serve the cause of education. The Society with the financial help of Dr A V Baliga was successful in establishing a college at Kumta in 1949 called the Canara College, now named Dr A V Baliga College. In 1966, it started Dr A V Baliga Commerce College at Kumta. Kamal Baliga College of Education came into being in 1972. In 1984 a polytechnic was founded in Kumta under its administration. Mahatma Gandhi High School and Pandit Hostel are also under its reins. It also manages the Gibb High Schools.

Anjuman Educational Trust: The Anjuman Hami-e-Muslimeen Educational Trust, Bhatkal was formed in 1919 and it started its work by running a Madrasa. This pioneering Muslim Trust which has been dedicated to the cause of education runs one Urdu Primary School, one Anglo-Urdu High School, another separate High School for Girls (1971), Anjuman Junior College for Women (1980) with education as one of the subjects, Anjuman Arts, Science and Commerce College (1968) and Anjuman Engineering College (1980) with civil, electrical and mechanical courses.

Sahakari Shikshana Prasarak Samiti: The Sahakari Shikshana Prasarak Samiti, Siddapur was established in 1952. It founded a high school in 1954 and the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary College at Siddapur in 1969. The Samiti has four high schools under its jurisdiction besides a polytechnic which was commenced in 1984.

Shri Shivaji Education Society, Ulga: Shri Shivaji Education Society at Ulga, Karwar taluk was organised in 1954, and it founded a high school in 1954. Later on, it started a Junior College (1972) and the Mahasatee Arts and Commerce College in 1975.

Yellapur Taluk Shikshana Samiti: The Yellapur Taluk Shikshana Samiti in Yellapur was formed and started a high school in 1955 and a Junior College in 1971. It also runs one English medium primary school.

Modern Education Society: The Modern Education Society, Sirsi (1961) started a high school and the M M Arts and Science College at Sirsi was established in 1962. Later a Commerce College was founded in 1972. The Society started a Law College at Sirsi in 1974. A polytechnic has also been started recently.

Nutan Shikshana Sabha Trust: The Nutan Shikshana Sabha Trust at Ankola was started in 1962 to provide educational, welfare and

relief (including medical) facilities to aboriginal, tribal and backward people. It established the U K Girls High School (1962), Primary Teachers Training Institute (1964), Kindergarten School (1969), Primary School for Training and Research in Methods (1970), Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women (1971), Nursery Teachers Training Institute (1977), Rehabilitation Centre for Women in Distress (1979), Dr Kamal Medical Centre (1979) and Anganawadi Workers Training Centre (1982). The Trust has been selected for grant of aid under UNESCO Scheme for upgrading the Science Laboratory and Library.

Dandeli Education Society: The Dandeli Education Society (1963) established Bangurnagar Composite Junior Arts, Science and Commerce College (1970) at Dandeli. The Society was sponsored by the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. A Hindi Medium High School was started in 1963. A school of music was founded in 1969. The Bangurnagar Arts, Science, Commerce and Applied Science College was opened at Dandeli (1974).

Malnad Progressive Education Society: The Malnad Progressive Education Society with the help of Dharmasthala Manjunatha Temple Trust established a college named Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwar College at Honavar in 1964. The college has its own building, laboratory and library.

The Academy of General Education was founded at Karwar and it established Keshava Gajanan Sabnis Arts and Science College at Karwar. The College was later handed over to Government.

Kanara Welfare Trust, Ankola: Having the aims and objects of establishing educational institutions, particularly in the backward rural areas, the Kanara Welfare Trust was established in 1953. It is the biggest educational society in the district. Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society became the Chairman of the Trust. The Trust is affiliated to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development which has its head office at New Delhi. Under its auspices, the Gokhale Centenary College was opened at Ankola in June 1966. The Trust started the Divekar College of Commerce at Karwar in 1970. Junior College, Dandeli was established as a High School in 1956 and later upgraded as a Junior College with Arts and Commerce. Junior College at Kadtoke, Honavar taluk was first established as a High School by the Vidyaranya Sangha and was handed over to the Trust in June 1961 and was later upgraded as a Junior College. The Janata

High School, Shirali (1955) was upgraded as composite Junior College. In addition to these, the Trust is running 13 high schools, one middle school, one free hostel and two nursery schools. The Thakkar Bapa Hostel which was started at Dafndeli by the Trust was transferred to Ankola, mostly housing Halakki Vokkal boys. The Rural Dispensary at Bankikodla was established in 1959 with the financial help of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Later, it was handed over to Government. Shrimat Anandashram Medical Centre was opened at Shirali in 1961 with the help of Dorabji Tata Trust. Mother and Child Welfare Centre at Murdeshwar in Bhatkal taluk with a *balmandir* was opened and renders medical aid to women and children. Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra, Ankola and Anandashram Tailoring Class, Mundgod are other institutions run by the Trust.

Other Associations

Sri Shivaji Education Society at Baad (1966) Karwar, started Sri Shivaji Girls High School at Baad in 1966. The Society also founded at Karwar Shivaji Arts and Science College in 1972 and a College of Education at Baad in the same year. *The Laxmi Narasimha Shikshana Samiti*, Salkani in Sirsi taluk (1966) established a Samskrita Pathashala at Salkani and a High School. *The Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Trust* (1970) Mensi-Vanalli, Sirsi taluk runs Sri Gajanan Secondary School at Vanalli. *The Pragati Education Welfare Society* (1914) Bharatnalli, Yellapur taluk promoted Pragati Vidyalaya (high school), Pragati Vachanalaya (public library), Pragati Samskrita Pathashala and Pragati Hindi Vidyalaya, Pragati Hostel for poor and orphan boys, and a Samaja Mandira, for the cultural activities. *The Muslim Education Society* (1974) at Sirsi has started the Union High School at Sirsi. It has been running three nursery schools also.

Lions Clubs

The Lions Club, Karwar (1973), sponsored by the Mangalore Club, has been rendering medical aid to the public by holding medical check-up camps. It also holds a legal aid clinic. A landscape garden is being developed by the club near the Kali Bridge. *The Lions Club, Honavar* (1976) has donated Rs 10,000 to the Municipal Hospital at Honavar. It assisted the local committee of the hospital for collection of donation worth Rs one lakh for the maternity ward. It donated Rs 1,000 to the Cancer Unit at Hubli. It has constructed six bus-shelters and conducted one eye camp at Haldipur, and health check-up camps, administering triple-antigen, BCG vaccination, DPT, etc., to almost all the villages of Honavar taluk. It conducted inter-

district sports and games competitions. The Club has constructed one twin house for the flood victims at the cost of Rs 13,000 and provided utensils, food and food products and clothes costing Rs 13,000 collected from the public. It has adopted a village, Duggur. This organisation took keen interest in supplying school uniforms to the students, honouring the retired teachers and conducting competitions in drawing, music and sports. *Lions Club, Kumta*, (1976) was sponsored by Lions Club of Bagalkot and has been maintaining an arboretum and two *balawadis* at Manki and Konalli. It provided cement flooring for two primary schools at Manki and honoured retired teachers. It celebrated Vanamahotsava, distributed prizes to first class students, constructed approach roads, conducted sports competitions. An exhibition-cum-check-up camp for the physically handicapped was arranged, artificial limbs for 27 persons and vehicles (two-wheeler and three-wheeler) were provided to two persons freely. It conducted eye operation camp and erected bus shelters. *Lions Club of Gokarn* (1977) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Sirsi. The Club conducted various activities like free eye operation camp, free hydrocele and piles operation camps, medical check-up camps, dental check-up camps, regular immunisation programmes to children, took steps to eradicate filariasis and help the handicapped, providing bus shelters, etc.

Lioness Clubs

The Lioness Club, Sirsi (1976) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Sirsi. It arranged health check-up camp for children and celebrated Vanamahotsava. Rank students are being honoured and awarded prizes. Health check-up camp, administering of BCG vaccine, TB detection camp, holding various sports competitions and award of rolling shield to the best Mahila Mandal, competitions in drawing, music, elocution and general knowledge are being conducted by this organisation. *The Lioness Club of Kumta* (1976) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Kumta. The Club has distributed clothes to primary school children, arranged free film shows, donated furniture to schools and provided interest free loans to the disabled persons. It has also conducted medical check-up to children and elders and provided free medicines and donated spectacles. It arranges musical and other entertainment programmes.

Rotary Clubs

The Rotary Club, Dandeli (1957) has sponsored the Heroes Memorial Hospital (now General Hospital). The Club provided

electricity and water facilities to the adopted village, Alur. A Rotary building with all facilities is under construction. It extended medical aid to the people in a variety of ways and conducted various cultural activities. *Rotary Club Karwar* (1960) was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Hubli. The activities of the Club are: 1) a variety of medical aids to the public, 2) adoption of Harijanwada of Nandagadda village for improvement, 3) construction of bus shelters and presentation of traffic sign boards, 4) award of prizes to the best drivers and conducting literary and sports competitions, 5) observation of national festivals and installation of Inner Wheel, Rotaract and Interact Clubs and 6) provision of uniform to the handicapped. It has provided one public telephone booth to be operated, by one handicapped. *Rotary Club, Sirsi* (1960) has implemented the following services: 1) sponsoring of M E Society for higher education, 2) donating Rs 6,000 to defence fund during Indo-China War in 1962, 3) organising cattle shows, 4) donating articles worth Rs 20,000 during Indo-Pakistan War, 5) arranging various medical check-up camps, 6) functioning as moving spirit in organising the Centenary Celebration of Pandit General Library, 7) honouring the retired teachers and rank-holding students, 8) sponsoring Inner Wheel Club which has donated Rs 55,555 to the hospital besides sponsoring Interact and Rotaract Clubs, 9) donating Rs 50,000 to the Andhra and the Sharavati Flood Relief Funds, 10) initiating the construction of one 22-bed free eye hospital, etc. *Rotary Club, Honavar* (1964) was sponsored by the Club of Karwar. Eye check-up camps and eye operation camps in rural areas were organised by the Club. Children's and youth rallies, supply of uniforms to poor school children, providing drinking water facilities with utensils to schools, prize-awarding programmes to rank students, conducting competitions in drawing, construction of approach road to the SDM College, administration of polio vaccine to children, free dental check-up camps and relief rendered to the people of the flood affected areas are some of its activities. It constructed seven houses at a cost of Rs 35,000 to the refugees of Sharavati flood. Check-up of cancer cases and supply of medicines to the patients, offering of clothes, milk powder, utensils and medicines to the refugees and other sufferers of the flood effected Gundabala village were their notable social services. *Rotary Club, Mundgod* (1978) was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Sirsi. Eye camps, health check-up camps, immunisation programmes, help to the handicapped, disabled and the aged and cultural programmes, career guidance, industrial seminars, with other youth training programmes were some of the services rendered by the Club.

Rotaract Clubs

The Rotaract Club of Honavar was sponsored by the Rotary Club, Honavar in 1977. It runs one gymnasium, Vikas Vyayamashala (1977). During the Sharavati flood, the members actively participated in relief works. It conducted free eye camps, observed the Rotaract Traffic Week and conducted Yoga training class. *The Rotaract Club, Mundgod* (1978) was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Mundgod. The club established a type-writing institute viz, Sri Vani Institute of Commerce (1979). Leproscopic camp, eye operation camp, blood grouping programme, dental, ENT and ophthalmic check-up camp, etc., were being conducted by the club. A ten-day *yogasana* training course and taluk-level sports competitions were held. Sri Maruti Temple at Halur was renovated by the club at a cost of Rs 1,50,000.

Inner Wheel Club of Honavar sponsored by the Rotary Club of Honavar, has taken up works like donation of milk powder, competitions in handwriting and action song. Administering polio vaccine and triple antigen to children, supply of multivitamin pills to school children, etc., are their other activities.

Jaycee Organisations

The Jaycee Organisation at Dandeli (1963) was sponsored by the Bombay South Jaycee Association. It extended help to dwellers of Haliyal roadside whose huts were gutted by fire. It conducted the spot painting competitions, opened Jayceerette wing, conducted diagnostic camp at the hospital in W C P Mills, awarded scholarships to students, conducted essay competition, collected Bihar Flood Relief Fund and donated traffic umbrellas, water filter, etc. It took up the work of city clean drive. It rendered proper help to the handicapped and needy people. It adopted Kerwad village and also initiated drinking water programme for the village. Providing fair price marketing to the agricultural produce of the villagers at Benepal (Gund), conducting self-employment projects for the young entrepreneurs and training in knitting, etc., were its other programmes. A Chapter extension at Joida and inauguration of Jayceerette wing were held in 1983. *The Jaycee Club, Karwar* (1975) has been observing Jaycee week every year. Providing schemes for individual development like training for effective public speaking and leadership, arranging elocution competitions, rendering medical aid to the public, holding literary and sports competitions are some of the important activities of the Club. *The Jaycee Club, Sirsi* (1979), sponsored by the Jaycees of Ambikanagar, has taken up individual development

courses like training in positive thinking, effective communication, public speaking and decision-making. It has organised essay competitions and public lectures on national integration and energy conservation. It has been celebrating national festivals. *The Jaycee Organisation, Honavar* (1980) was sponsored by the Kundapur Jaycees. Individual development course and a course on effective public speaking and parliamentary procedure were organised and also talks on postal and banking services and green revolution arranged. Mock-Parliament, educational film show, calf-rally and various competitions and talent-oriented programmes were being arranged. Shuttle badminton tourney was sponsored.

The Jaycee Association, Ankola (1982) was sponsored by the Honavar Jaycees. It arranged a programme on National Integration, another programme on conservation of energy and conducted seminars and debates on various aspects besides sports competitions for school boys and girls. *The Mundgod Jaycee Association* commenced its activities in 1983. It organised free eye camp besides sports and literary competitions.

The Giants Group, Sirsi (1985) has undertaken tree planting programme and distributed stationary to poor rural school children. It plans to start school for the deaf and the dumb.

Youth Clubs

The District Youth Services Board has been functioning with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as the Chairman and the Youth Services Officer of the district as the Secretary and the Youth Co-ordinator of Nehru Yuvak Kendra as the Joint Secretary besides officials, non-officials and students as members with a view to make the youth to take active part in various games and sports and also work intensively for their welfare. This Board is the advisory as well the executive body. It formulates specific programmes for promoting the welfare of student and non-student youth. It advises all concerned on steps to be taken in the direction of intensifying extra-curricular activities in schools and colleges and to mobilise resources from local bodies and other agencies for youth welfare programmes. It advises on the programme of youth services at regular intervals and of health inspection in schools and colleges. It renders assistance to voluntary youth agencies and promotes democratic youth movement.

Every club, youth, yuvati and teen-age, desirous of recognition and financial assistance from the Government is required to be affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. Uttara Kannada district has a good number of these youth clubs. They conduct recreational and cultural programmes, social work, educating the farmers, opening libraries and other such useful activities to promote leadership qualities and social consciousness. The sub-joined statement gives the taluk-wise number of youth, yuvati, amateur and teen-age clubs of the district as on April, 1984:

Name of the taluk	Yuvaka clubs	Yuvati clubs	Amateur clubs	Teenage clubs
Ankola	80	13	6	—
Bhatkal	21	9	1	1
Haliyal	39	16	2	—
Honavar	56	23	9	4
Mundgod	38	7	1	—
Kumta	70	11	11	—
Karwar	70	13	7	1
Sirsi	117	29	6	3
Siddapur	81	17	5	3
Supa	34	7	5	2
Yellapur	56	11	16	4

A brief introduction of the work of some clubs as received in this office is made in following lines. *Sri Siddhivinayaka Yuvak Mandal* in Konar, Bhatkal taluk (1962) maintains a small garden and a reading room. It conducts adult education classes, and is engaged in bee-keeping, cow and buffalo-rearing. It holds now and then competitions in drama, debates, music and games and sports including cycle racing. Camps of immunization and compost-making are also being organised. *Yuvaka Raita Sangha*, Kangod, Sirsi taluk (1966) propagates the scientific way of cultivation of agriculture, horticulture, and co-operative farming and also adoption of family planning scheme in co-operation with the primary health centre. Competitions in sports and games are being held regularly. It participated in

the activities of Yuvajana Mela of the taluk and secured first place in the order of merit during 1982-83. It runs adult education classes and a reading room. It lends agricultural implements to the farmers and a reading room. The members undertake public contracts and fishery development work. *Youth Club at Magod* (1970) in Yellapur taluk has undertaken steps to control pests and diseases of plants. It is running a grain society which supplies paddy to the poor people. It has a library and reading room, and it conducts literacy classes. *Youth Club at Kadle* (1971) in Honavar taluk has undertaken the work of supplying fruit plants and vegetable seeds to the farmers at reasonable rates. Mass-praying, *shramadan*, propaganda of family planning through dramas, and road repairs are the deeds of the club. *Yuvak Mandal*, Havagi, (1971-72) Haliyal taluk has engaged itself in the task of implementation of new methods of agriculture, in the construction of gymnasium buildings and roads through *shramadan*. *Youth Club at Helanagadde* (1972) in Kumta taluk is engaged in bee-keeping and in implementation of control measures of pests and diseases to agricultural crops. *Urban Youth Club at Haliyal* (1974) has achieved much progress in sports and games. It has conducted district-level volley ball tournament, state-level wrestling match, taluk level and State-level kabaddi tournament, etc. The wrestling group of this club were the champions at Bagalkot wrestling match in 1982. They have been participating in Dasara and Karnataka Kumar Wrestling matches at Mysore and other places and have won many prizes. *Urban Youth Club at Sanavalli* in Mundgod (1974) has been arranging periodical *shramadan* work to improve agriculture and horticulture besides construction of roads, etc. It conducts cultural activities like drama, music and sports and games. *Sports Club, Yellapur* (1980) has a well trained team of volley ball players who secured championship for several times at the district level. In 1983, the club was able to conduct floodlight volley ball tournament. The club's volley ball team represented the district at the State level competitions.

Yuvati Clubs

There is much talent and resource among the women in rural areas. Hence, it is necessary to mobilise it for nation building work. Yuvati Clubs are organised to utilise their energies and talent properly, and these clubs have been engaged in giving training in household work, tailoring and embroidery, mat-weaving, painting and drawing, conducting sports and games, and attending recreation classes and providing library facilities. *The Yuvati Mandal, Kadwad*

(1962) in Karwar taluk runs a *balawadi* and classes in sewing, knitting and embroidery. Training in horticulture, cooking and toy-making is imparted. There are many other such clubs.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Karwar aims to improve the conditions of life of the youth and to create an atmosphere which enable them to participate in the national reconstruction work to the maximum extent. The Government of India sponsored this scheme and established Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Karwar in 1979. It is administered by the State. A *shramadan* camp was arranged in which a road to Kakkalli village was laid. Training classes in tailoring were organised in Chendiye, Koppa and Adukatta villages. Literary activities to promote the talents of the youth are being organised. Competitions in sports and games are being regularly held at taluk and district level under its initiation and suitable teams and individuals are sponsored to the State level competitions.

Mahila Mandals

The State Government have been giving encouragement to start women's associations called Mahila Mandals. The Mahila Mandals help to implement certain welfare programmes. The Central Social Welfare Board pays grant upto 75% 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. Their programme of work by and large is the same all over the district. Running of nursery schools, conducting classes of Hindi, music and dance and providing of training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery are some aspects of their works. The following details gives the taluk-wise number of registered *mahila mandals* in the district as on April, 1984: Ankola 30, Bhatkal 14, Haliyal 27, Honavar 21, Mundgod 21, Kumta 26, Karwar 22, Sirsi 32, Siddapur 42, Supa 3 and Yellapur 16.

The Karwar Mahila Audyogik Sahakari Mandal, Karwar (1948) conducts classes in tailoring, needle-work, machine embroidery, knitting, etc. It is engaged in holding cultural activities and arranging talks on health, sanitation and family planning. *Mahila Mandal* at Karki, Honavar taluk (1957) conducts tailoring classes for ladies and runs a *balawadi*. It maintains a small library. Competitions in essay writing, story telling, recitation of lyrics, sports and games have been held for ladies. A seminar on dowry system and a Sammelana of Halakki Vokkals were conducted under its auspices. The Mandal

was successful in securing a cash award of Rs 1,000 in cultural programme held at Karwar and five prizes in district-level competitions. *Mahila Mandal, Siddapur* (1959) runs a *balawadi* and imparts training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery, household work, making paper flowers, etc. It propagates family planning programme. *Vanita Samaja, Shirali* (1961) has its own building, and is imparting training in tailoring, *pappad* and pickle making and bee-keeping. It runs a *balawadi*. The Samaja has arranged several lectures on health education, family planning and co-operation. A tubectomy operation camp was conducted under its aegis. Several practical training classes in making compost-manure and kitchen-gardening are being arranged for the ladies. Under immunity development programme, it had arranged for providing polio, triple antigen and BCG vaccination for children. The Samaja has its own poultry and garden. It distributes eggs, fruits and vegetables to pregnant women and children free. *Akkamahadevi Mahila Mandal, Hungund* (1964) runs a *balawadi* and classes in tailoring, knitting and embroidery. Exhibition on health and nutrition, lectures on kitchen-gardening besides literary and sports activities are being arranged by this organisation. *Avadi Mahila Mandal* at Mallapur (1969) has been imparting training in tailoring and is running a *balawadi*. Various activities like display of *rangavalli*, demonstration of preparing dishes, arrangement of speeches, film shows, competitions in music, drawing and folk songs have been performed by the Mandal. The Mandal has conducted seminars on health education. Distribution of articles to flood refugees, energy food to women and children, maintenance of library and reading room are its other activities. *Adarsha Vanita Samaja, Chipgi, Sirsi taluk* (1975) has been actively participating in the National Savings Scheme and was awarded Rs 75,000 for the work. The Samaja has owned a building. It has been organising activities like drama, music, dance, debate and *kavyavachana*. The kho-kho team of this organisation has represented the district and participated in State level competition. The Samaja imparts training in tailoring, music, typewriting and shorthand, knitting and embroidery. It has established a reading room, a *balawadi* and child welfare centre.

St. John Ambulance Association, Mundgod a branch of Indian Red Cross Society (1978) has been running first aid classes for conductors and factory workers.

Banavasi Mandal Abhivridhhi Samitti, Banavasi (1982), has sponsored the starting of Nadoja Pampa Kala Sangha and Allama Prabhu

Janapada Kalavrinda. The Umamaheshvara Library at Banavasi is being developed by it. Development of Banavasi as a tourist centre, excavation of Banavasi old town, founding an Institute for Training in Rural Reconstruction and Management, development of Mahakavi Pampa Abhayaranya, installation of memorials of Acharya Rakkhita, Mayura Varman, Nadoja Pampa, Allama Prabhu and Hardekar Manjappa are the projects it has taken up with the Government and other agencies.

Sevavahini Trust, Bhatkal (1979) was formed to extend educational facilities and to serve the society in social and cultural aspects. It is running a school of commerce, two Balavikas Mandirs and has conducted free eye camp, free aid camp to the disabled and blood donation camps, etc.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Uttara Kannada offers a variety of places in one geographical set-up. There are fascinating sea-beaches, wavy uneven hill ranges and deep valleys surrounded by thick evergreen forests. Both indigenous and foreign accounts testify to the importance of the places. Vadiraja Swami's *Tirthaprabandha* is an interesting travelogue also speaking of places in the district. Several ancient places like Gokarn, Yan, Murdeshwar, Dhareshwar, Shiveshwar, Idagundi, etc., have been referred to in ancient works like *Skanda Purana*, *Vishnu Purana*, etc. Buchanan, who conducted a survey of Uttara Kannada has given various details of the places he visited. Several other foreign travellers like Ibn Batuta, Della Valle, Paes, Fryer and many others have given a graphic picture of the district, especially the coastal towns. It has many villages of importance and fine spots like rugged hill ranges, enchanting waterfalls and other centres of importance. Of these some are noted for their archaeological remains like forts, temples, *mathas*, *bastis*, mosques, churches and other monuments of antiquity. Some places are noted for the industrial units, power projects, plantations or natural scenery. Some other places are of sentimental value as they were associated with historical figures like kings, heroes, poets, saints or other noble personalities. In this chapter an effort is made to cover places of importance from different view points.

Ambikanagar (Haliyal tq, P: 7,734) is the new township built by the Karnataka Power Corporation. This township is built in the site of villages known as Amga and Jamga said to

P=Population of 1981; pp=pages Tq=Taluk Tq Hq=Taluk Headquarters. For municipal towns, please see Chapter XIV on Local Self-Government also.

have been presented to the daughters of some Gutti prince. The township has grown on account of the location of the Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project. This is the biggest power station in the State at present. The township has a Maruti temple, an Aiyappa temple, a Roman Catholic church (the Church of Sacred Heart) and a mosque. The place being the centre for reaching various tourist spots like Dandeli Game Sanctuary, Kavale Caves and the Skyes Point has a well furnished KPC Guest House for the tourists.

Angadi (Karwar tq, P: 437), a revenue village (14 km from Karwar), is a place of old times, its name being derived from the same Kannada word meaning a commercial establishment. Since the village (once a brisk town) is located on the great commercial highway between Goa and the up-ghats, it became a commercial centre in those days. The place has the temple of Shivanath located to the north of the Mavinahalla. There is a tank locally called Hartalav. The place has remains of a fort of the Sonda Nayakas. A hero stone in front of the Shivanath temple, partially damaged, commemorates the death of a hero who was the son of Mailunayaka when somebody (name lost) attacked the village. There is also a church and a mosque. There are two *dargahs*, one of them is ascribed to Nizam Peer. Near this place, at Hosali, there is a temple of Ishvara. *Mudugeri*, a neighbouring village has the Shivanath or Shiveshwara temple.

Ankola (see also pp 704-05), a taluk headquarters and a municipal town (34 km from Karwar) of rich antiquity, is the home of Halakki Vokkals. The place name is derived from a forest shrub *ankole* (*Alangium lamarckii*) grown on the coastal hillside and worshipped by the Halakki Vokkals as a totem. An inscription at Belambar of Vijayanagar period (1390) mentions Ankolenadu. Ankola was a taluk centre in 1800, but in 1859, Ankola was made a sub-taluk under Kumta taluk, and in 1880, Ankola was again made the taluk headquarters by adding 21 villages to the sub-taluk. It was a famous trading centre under the Kadambas, Chalukyas and Vijayanagar. Later, it came under Bijapur and under Shivaji. It was under Sonda before Haider invaded and Tipu is said to have destroyed it. There is a ruined fort ascribed to the Bijapur commander Sharif-ul-Mulk. The KPCC had organised mass Salt Satyagraha here in April 1930 and the place was a centre of No-Tax campaign in freedom movement (see Chapter II). There is a Maruti temple inside the fort which has a damaged inscription on a herostone recording the death of a hero and refers to Chandavar Kadamba Basavideva and Kavadeva then ruling

from Honavar. The place has temples dedicated to Mahamaya, Aryadurga, Kundodari, Holevattara (Jaina temple), Shantadurga, Kalamma, Dattatreya, Ambarakodla Narayana, Sundara Narayana (built in 1909, main idol brought from Marugadde), Mahadeva (Honnekeri), Vithoba (near Shantadurga), Kalabhairava (brought from Aversa) and Kadambeshwara. The Mahamaya and the Kundodari temples were built in the 16th century. The Mahamaya temple (at least 500 years old) has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is domical with a cone at the top. Inside the *garbhagriha*, an anthill is enshrined as Devi. The outer *prakara* is spacious and behind the *garbhagriha* are recently built choultries. It is the *kuladevata* of many communities of Goan origin including some Christians. The Kundodari temple is a typical coastal style temple which resembles temples of Goa and recently renovated. This too is the family shrine of many Gauda Saraswats. The Aryadurga temple is considerably old and the main deity is said to have been brought from Anjidiv Island. Aryadurga is worshipped as Shakti for prosperity whereas Shantadurga is the *gramadevata*. The *bandi habba* is celebrated in honour of Kalamma during March when more than 10,000 people assemble. The Kadambeshwara temple located at Kumbarkeri near Babruwada, is also considerably an old temple. The place has *samadhys* of following Swamijs of the Parthagali Matha viz., Digvijaya Ramachandra Teertha, the seventh *guru* and Bhuvijaya Ramachandra Teertha, the 15th *guru*. Ankola has two mosques, the Jamia Masjid and the one at Kakarmath area. Syed Fatulla Bagdadi is said to have stayed at Ankola. There is a Catholic church locally called the Holy Rosary built in 1700 and renovated in 1983. The Protestant church here is locally called St. Paul's church. The total solar eclipse on 16th February 1980 was between Ankola and Gokarn, and a hillock near the Gokhale Centenary College is named after Miyamoto, the famous Japanese astronomer who came to observe it from the hillock. At *Bobruwada* (3 km from Ankola) there is a Buddha statue of Kadamba times. There is a stone inscription of Vijayanagara times in a private house dated 1401 recording a gift of land to a choultry at Gokarn by Virupayi, daughter of one Madanna. The tomb of Syed Fatulla Bagdadi is located near Bobruwada and occasionally *urus* is celebrated when about 1000 people assemble. There are other two *dargahs* ascribed to Syed Khasim Quadri and Syed Kamruddin. At *Achave* near Ankola there is a Gopalakrishna temple and at *Marugadde* there is an Ishwara temple. At *Laksmeshwara*, (10 km from Ankola) there are

three *dargahs* ascribed to Syed Hasan Shah Quadri, Shah Fata and Shah Mokka and *urus* is held at the latter *dargahs*, when nearly 1000 people participate. *Basakalgudda* on the Ankola coast is another enchanting picnic spot, where is a small natural cave in which there is an outlet of the shape of a cow's face and water oozes from it. The spot presents a panoramic view of the hill in the background.

Apsarkonda (Honavar tq, P: 398, five km from Honavar) is located amidst hilly surroundings. The place name means the pond of a nymph. There is a small waterfall here of about 10 metres height. There is a *matha* locally called Apsarkonda Matha a branch of the Ramachandrapur Matha. There is a double shrined temple of Nara-simha and Durgadevi. The Durgadevi temple has a stone enclosure. Near the *matha* are the seven *samadhis* of the *swamis* whose names could not be ascertained. There is a Mahishamardini statue near the *samadhis* which appears to be of the Early Kadamba times. Standing outside the *matha*, one can witness a fine view of the sea. Atop the hill nearby, there is a huge cave located in the natural surroundings.

Areangadi (Honavar tq.) also called Salkod or Karikanamma-gudda is located atop a small hillock (15 km from Honavar) which is a fine tourist spot. There is an old stone temple of Karikanamma at the top of the *gudda* which is recently renovated. On the other side of the hill, there is Ondadike Shambhulinga temple, near which is a betelnut tree yielding only one betelnut. If proper amenities are provided, this can be developed into a fine tourist spot which has fine natural surroundings.

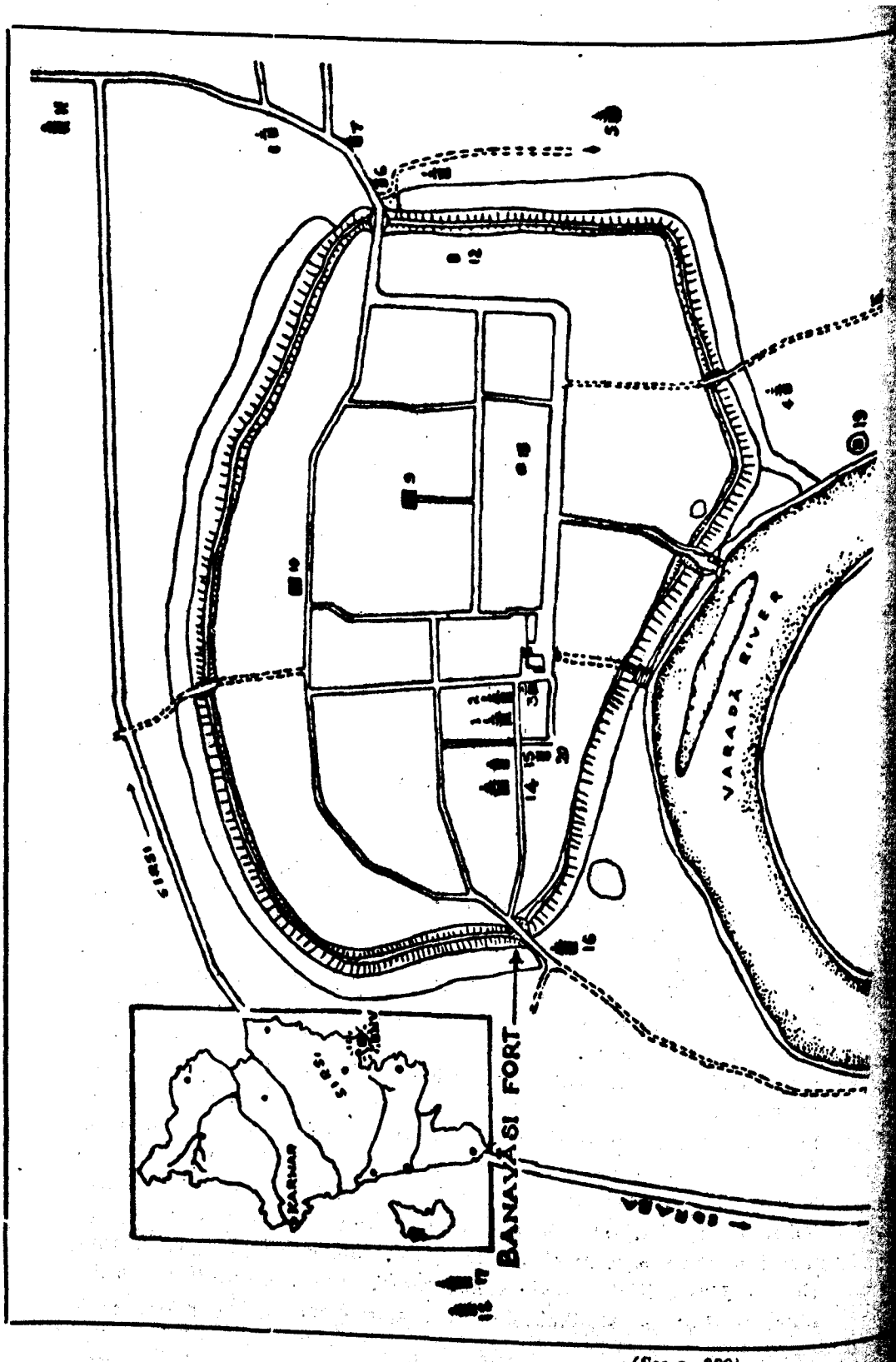
Aversa (Ankola tq, P: 4,061) a revenue village (four km from Ankola) is having a Katyayini Baneshwara temple which is the Kuladevata of many Gauda Saraswats. The main idol and other deities are said to have been brought from Goa in early 16th century. The temple structure is in the same style as of the temples in Ankola. The other temples of the place are Lakshminarayana, Ganapati, Vithoba, Mahadeva, Dattatreya, etc. There is a Catholic church and a mosque at Aversa. In *Hattikeri* a neighbouring revenue village, there is a Hattakeshwara temple. Inside the forest depot a Hanuman shrine is built. In addition, there are temples and shrines of Katyayini, Baneshwar, Ganapati, Grampurush, Rampurush, Nirakar, Kalabhairav and Dad at Hattikeri. Hattikeri became famous during the Quit India Movement when a huge stock of timber at the forest depot was set on fire by freedom fighters.

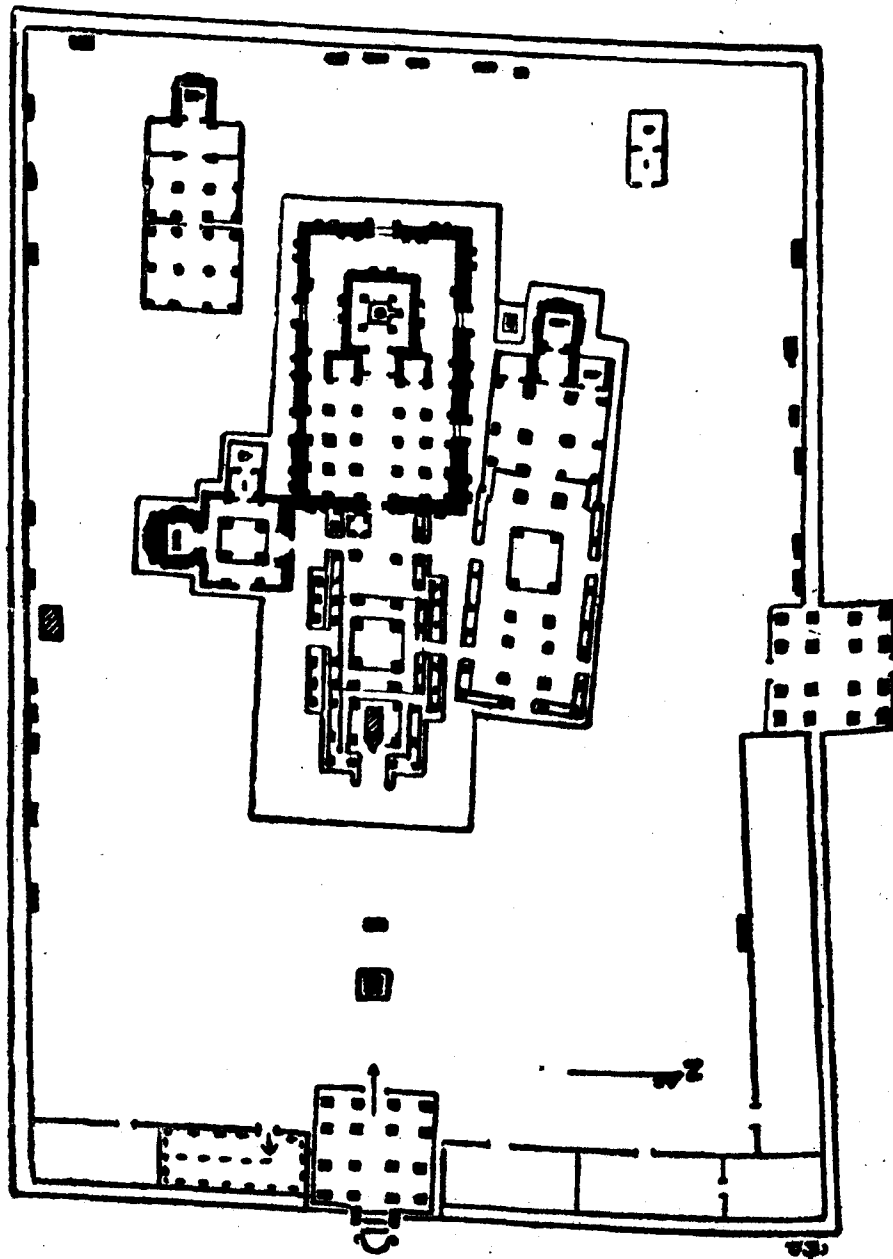
Balehalli (Mundgod tq, P: 114) a revenue village, is five km to the west of Mundgod town. The place name must have originated from plantain (*bale*) gardens, but now covered with thick forest. Amidst the forest, there are remains of at least three or four temples, of which the Ramalinga temple is an ancient one with a *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* is covered almost upto the ceiling with earth and stones. The side walls of the *navaranga* are built in rectangular bricks of the earliest period. There are many broken pillars, hero-stones and broken images scattered all around and a pond behind the temple. Within the radius of 183 metres from this temple there are remains of atleast three small Shaiva temples as broken stone images, Nandi, Shivalinga, etc., are found covered with heaps of earth. Though the place is now thinly populated one can see the traces of old settlements. On the wayside before Balehalli village there were two old stone temples now in a dilapidated condition. From this place, *Nandikatta* (another important place) is easily approachable by walking two km.

Banavasi (Sirsi tq, P: 4,267) a hobli centre (22 km from Sirsi), is one of the oldest towns and capitals of Karnataka, now existing in beautiful natural surroundings. It has many interesting monuments. The place name is found variedly used from time to time. The earliest reference to Banavasi (Vanavasaka) is in *Mahabharata*. The Buddhist text *Mahavamso* states that Ashoka sent Buddhist missionaries to Vanavasa. It was a notable centre under the Shatavahanas (pp 102-103) and was the capital of their feudatories, the Chutus. A merchant from this place Bhutapala Shetty built the famous Karle Chaitya (near Pune) during the second century AD. In about 325 Banavasi became the capital of the Kadambas and it was then also called Jayantipura or Vijayanti. Several references to the place can be seen in the literary works like *Brihatsamhita*, Pampa's *Vikramarjunavijaya* and Chamarasa's *Prabhulingaleele*. It is to this place that the famous Jaina savant Pushpadanta belonged. During the later periods various inscriptions mentioned the place as *Banavase* or Banavasi. One Prakrit inscription of the Shatavahana prince Shivasiri Pulumavi and another of a Chutu princess Nagasri were found here. A record of 1068 of Chalukya Someshwara I is found on a slab near the Veerabhadra temple and nearby is another slab containing the inscription of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. One more slab near the same temple dated 1369 mentions the *Pancha Mathas* of Banavasi. Some Vijayanagar inscriptions (1552) call Banavasi as *Kanakavati*. Many inscriptions on the outer wall of the Madhukeshwara temple speak of the place being

administered by officials called Wodeyars and many of them speak of three such officials simultaneously. According to Kittel, words *bana* (*vana*) and *vasi* (*base*) meaning spring together make the name Banavase or a Forest Spring. Dr Fleet says that Banavasi in Kannada can be a translation of Vanavasa. One modern scholar has tried to interpret the place name as Banava *chey* or *key* (the lands of Banava, an individual). The Aihole Prashasti of Pulakeshin II describes Banavasi as a *jaladurga* and as vying with Indra's capital in wealth. Another inscription dated 1100 AD found at Davanagere also describes Banavasi at length and calls it '*nandanavana*'. Banavasi became the headquarters of a province called Banavasi-12,000 under the Rashtrakutas, and under the Kalyana Chalukyas, the name of the province continued, but the headquarters was shifted to neighbouring Belgavi. Banavasi was a centre of Lakula Shaivas, Veerashaivas, Vaishnavas, Jainas and Buddhists. Foreign travellers like Hieuen-Tsang, Ptolemy, Alberuni and many others have also referred to Banavasi. Ptolemy's 'Banaousei' has been identified with this town. In 1020 AD, Alberuni, in his list of places in Western India mentions *Banavasa* as on the seashore. The same reference has also been given by many other travellers but, it is doubtful whether they had the knowledge of *Banavasi* of the up-ghat region. Pampa specially remembers his sojourn at Banavasi and also the spring festival of the place to which reference has been made centuries earlier in the Gudnapur inscription. In *Prabhulingaleele*, Chamarasa has given a graphic description of Banavasi. Kalidasa is stated to have visited this place as an ambassador from the Gupta court and has given a beautiful description of the place in *Meghadoota*. The place later came under Vijayanagar, Sonda and Haider and Tipu before the British conquered it. There are over 40 inscriptions in the place from the days of the Shatavahanas till those of the Marathas. A Marathi inscription dated 1779 on a bell in the Madhukeshwara temple speaks of a grant of the bell by Parvatibai, the widow of Sadashiva Bhau, the Maratha Commander. Buchanan says, that Banavasi was the residence of a Tahsildar (1801). Perhaps the taluk was merged in Sonda in about 1817.

The number description of the fort of Banavasi in page 888 is given below along with the location of Banavasi. 1) Madhukeshwara temple, 2) Parvati temple, 3) Tirumala temple, 4) Shiva temple, 5) Mari temple, 6) Prabhudeva temple, 7) Allamaprabhu temple, 8) Basaveshwara temple, 9) Jaina temple, 10) Holematha, 11) Bayala Basava, 12) Mrigesha Varman's Inscription and linga, 13) Venkataramana temple, 14) Kadambeshwara temple, 15) Nilakantha temple, 16) Rameshwara temple, 17) Adimadhukeshwara temple, 18) Durga temple, 19) Damodaranda Saraswati Samadhi, 20) Shitikantheshwara temple.





Madhukeshwara temple complex
(not to scale)

The river Varada flows round the town on three sides, and the town has the remains of huge fortifications of laterite stone. The megalithic remains found at Kantraj near the place prove the place being of considerable antiquity. Coins of Shatavahanas, bricks and earthen underground pipe lines of early times and many terracota figurines are also unearthed at Banavasi and its surroundings. The place was in the heartland of Kadamba culture and as such, has many interesting monuments. The striking monument is the Madhukeshwara temple complex that has grown through centuries. The name of Madhu, a *rakshasa* (demon) being associated with the temple is narrated earlier (see pp 101-102). The temple, which is believed to have been constructed by the Kadambas, has many additions made in Kalyana Chalukyan times and by the Sonda rulers. It is a synthesis of different architectural styles; one can notice the combination of the Kadamba, Kalyana Chalukya and Hoysala styles in it. The main *sanctum* and the *navaranga* are normally attributed to the Kadambas. The *navaranga* pillars have square cross sections with circular pillows at the top. The *sanctum* has the Madhukeshwara linga which cannot be easily attributed to the Kadambas as its *panipeetha* and the flat-headed linga appear to be of a later period. There is also a view that the temple might have been originally a Vaishnava one. The statues in the temple of Adi Madhava and Kartikeya are of Kadamba times. The *shikhara* is in Kadambanagara style and has a *shukanasa*. There are stucco Nandis on the corners of the ceiling around the *shikhara*. The parapet around the *navaranga* has rows of relief carvings at the exterior and one of the rows has figures of 12 Adityas, the *dikpalakas*, ten *avatars* of Vishnu, etc. The pillars here are lathe-turned. There are many shrines big and small along the compound of the main temple, all facing the central shrine, such as Indra, Agni, Panduranga, Vishveshwara, Varadeshwara, Havali Madhukeshwara, Yama, Kedareshwara, Chintamani Ganapati, Niruti, Dhundiraja Ganapati, Lakshminarasimhaswamy, Rameshwara, Basavalingeshwara (built by Sonda Sadashivaraya II in 1753), Vayu, Suryanarayana, Ardhanaganapati (whose icon is broken), Parashurama, Adishesha, Keshava, Kubera and Ishanya. The shrines of the eight *dikpalas* were perhaps built early and the others were added during subsequent centuries. The Adi-Shesha or five hooded Naga has the inscription of Nagashri. It was installed by her together with the founding of a *vihara* and a tank. The Triloka Mantapa kept in the *navaranga* of the Madhukeshwara and the Asthana Mantapa (stone cot) kept outside are the wonderful monolithic creations of fine

workmanship of the Sonda rulers in granite. The former caused to be engraved by Sonda Sadashiva Nayaka I has many intricate carvings on it of *sharanas* like Devara Dasimayya, Molige Marayya and eight others whose names are engraved. The monolithic stone cot donated by Sonda Raghunatha Nayaka, is a beautiful piece of art with a canopy borne on the Dravidian pillars. The small shrines of Parashurama, Vithoba and Srirama are built in laterite and appear to be recent constructions. The Srirama shrine has Datta Padukas, installed by Tembe Maharaj, a famous saint from Maharashtra. There are also bronze statues of Madhukeshwara, Parvati, Skanda, Narasimha, etc. The Parvatidevi Mantapa in front of the Parvati temple to the left of the Madhukeshwara, was constructed by Sonda Sadashiva as mentioned in the inscription on one of the pillars of the *mantapa*. The Virabhadra temple to the right of the Madhukeshwara was built in 1369 by one Nagappa and he handed it over to a Lakulashaiva teacher Chikkadeva Odeya. There is also a Narasimha temple to further right side back, and the image here is two-handed. An inscription on a slab behind this temple dated 1552 speaks of Padumappa, an official of Vijayanagar constructing the *rangamantapa* of the Parvati and the Narasimha temple. Another slab leaning to the Madhukeshwara temple (1571) mentions the grant of some lands at Varadikoppa or Narasimhapura *agrahara* to Vadirajaswamy for some services of Narasimha temple by Arasadevi, daughter of Arasappa II of Sonda. The Basavalingeswara temple on the north-west corner is also of the later Vijayanagar, of the Sonda period. In the premises of the Madhukeshwara temple there are four wooden *rathas* of fine workmanship, and one of them, more than six metres high was gifted in 1608 by Sonda Ramachandra Nayaka. There is a sculpture shed of the Archaeological Survey of India, recently set up here. One mould (to mint Roman coins or pendants locally) is found in the collection of the shed. Many inscription slabs too are preserved here. At the main entrance of the temple, beside the steps are fine sculptures of elephants of Hoysala workmanship. Near about are small temples of Tirumala (in Car street) Shitikantheshwara to the right of the entrance and Kadambeshwara to the South of Madhukeshwara and both these have Kadambanagara *shikhara*s. Closeby there is the Neelakantheshwara temple. The Tirumala temple has a Kannada inscription of Madhavamantri, governor under Bukka I. Near the Bazar street (outside the mud fort) there is the Allamaprabhu temple built in the memory of the famous Veerashaiva saint Allamaprabhu. This temple is built in post-Vijayanagar style with a

garbhagriha and an open *mukhamantapa*. Not far away from this temple is the Prabhudeva shrine with a Kadambanagara *shikhara* and by the side of it is a Mahasati shrine. On the Kanchugar's street is the Jaina *basti* built in the honour of Chandranatha Tirthankara, an old wooden structure recently renovated. The Tirthankara's statue is about one metre in height and has a Later Chalukyan Kannada inscription on its pedestal. There is an idol of Yaksha seated on a horse and many small marble sculptures of the various Tirthankaras are found inside the *basti*. To the right of the *basti* there are eight inscribed *nishidi* stones and five of them are in Chalukyan characters. The two bronze *prabhavalis* have Nagari inscriptions. Near the *basti* is a Hanumanta temple recently renovated.

Recent archaeological excavations at Banavasi clearly establish the fact that Banavasi was a famous city during the Mauryan and Shatavahana periods. The remains of this period were discovered at Donigudda, Hoovinakoppalu, Marihittalu, Hospital yard, etc. Near the Varada bridge (Donigudda) the excavations have brought to light a horse-shoe (apsidal) shaped structure built of red-bricks. It has three apartments with a narrow *pradakshina patha* and *jagati* (1.75 mtr. high). It is very difficult to say whether this was a Buddhist Chaitya or an apsidal temple which was too common in the coastal region. Another similar site is behind one of the houses in the car street, where the remains of an apsidal brick structure is excavated. In front of this apsidal building there appears to have been many small cells behind which is the *jagati*. Broken pottery with white lime designs, glass beads, pre-Kadamba coins, etc., have also been unearthed here. Some punch marked coins ascribed to Mauryan times are also found. Many coins of the Shatavahana period have also come to light and some appear to have the name of Gautamiputra Shatakarni on them. A broken statue found at the same place is speculated to be of Kartikeya.

Inside the fort, adjacent to its wall, a brick structure has been identified and a line-drawing of a *chaitya* on the Shivasiripulumavi inscription installed in memory of his queen. Behind a private flour mill an inscription of Mrigesha Varman, Shivalinga and images of Adimadhava, Kartikeya, Saraswati, etc., have been discovered. The place has two mosques. Near one of the mosques is the Pete Mariamma and the Bayalu Basavanna shrines and both of them have tiled roofing. The temples of Banashankari and Maruti (both tiled) are located in the Mahaveera street or Kanchugarakeri. Adi Banavasi

located near the Varada river bridge (one km from Banavasi) has a temple of Adi Madhukeshwara built with a Later Chalukya *navaranga* and a Kadambanagara *shikhara*, which is renovated. Beside this is a small shrine with a *dwibahu* Mahishamardini icon and of Ganesha in it. Nearby is a pond Vashishtha Teertha, and on the river bank a small stone temple of Karmeshwara. Noted nationalist and Kannada journalist Hardekar Manjappa was born at this town. Dattatreya Yogendra and Damodarananda Saraswati, two saints lived here. Banavasi can become a celebrated tourist centre if proper facilities are provided. This huge ancient capital appears to have included the present village of Gudnapur.

Basavarajadurga, an island in Honavar tq is a well fortified spot. It is five km off Haldipur coast and can be reached from Honavar by launch. The total area of the island is 19 hectares as per the revenue records, and is a part of Haldipur revenue village. The nearest approach is from Pavinakurve. During the Vijayanagar times it was a fortified island, girt with a stone wall strengthened at proper distances by watch towers and was called Naviledurga. As pointed out by Buchanan the fortifications were further strengthened by Keladi Shivappa Nayaka. When Kanhoji Angre tried to conquer it, Keladi forces led by Chennabasavappa captured it and further fortified and named it Basavarajadurga in 1690 after Keladi prince Basavaraja. Haider inherited it and finally in 1799 it came under the British. A garrison was maintained in it till 1817. Buchanan says that it is filled with coconut palms and plantain trees, and it has the best reddle or *kavi* which is used for painting houses. There was a Ganesha temple which is ruined and the statue of Ganesha brought to Haldipur is worshipped by the Sabhahit family. There are many water storage ponds atop the plateau like hill, which is full of wild growth of flora. The place has immense potentialities as a tourist centre.

Bastikeri (Kumta tq, P: 215), a revenue village (26 km from Kumta) on the Honavar-Chandavar road must have been a famous Jaina centre. There are temples dedicated to Ishwara, Durgaparameshwari and a Parshwanatha *basti* (ruined). The Durga Parameshwari temple has a tall anthill being worshipped. These temples were originally built in stone but now renovated with tiled roofing. In this temple is a statue of a lady seated with folded hands, perhaps of a Jaina Yakshi, and is of antiquity. Amidst the fields there are remains of a *basti*, a laterite structure without ceiling and a Later Chalukyan Parshwanatha Tirthankara statue is found inside.

Bhavikeri (Ankola tq, P: 7,102), a revenue village (three km from Ankola), has the Kanbira temple and the Ishwara temple of ancient times. There are two hero-stones and a *masti* stone in a field covered with bush. A stone inscription from this place on a pillar lying near the village dated 1113 records the death of Rakkasarida, in a fight at Aridageri when Mahamandaleshwara Nagavarmarasa was ruling. **Belekeri** a hobli centre (p 3,990) two km from Bhavikeri is a place on the seacoast with an old port and with a government rest house near the sea shore. There are two temples, of Jenubeera and Ishwara here. A slab lying in a field is engraved with inscription in characters of the 15th century and the purport of the record is not clear. The place has a very pleasant weather.

Bachgaon (Sirsi tq, P: 756) a revenue village (five km from Sirsi) has an old Someshwara temple which is renovated. There is also an inscription in Later Chalukyan character and many loose sculptures are lying around the temple. There are two hero-stones near a dilapidated Shiva temple which is partly buried under earth. At **Husuri** (5.4 km from Bachgaon), a hamlet of Bachgaon, there is an ancient Shiva temple. Broken statues of Vishnu, Ganapati, etc., are kept inside the shrine. There are also many stone slabs with fine engravings. At **Kurlaghatta** (2 km from Husuri) there are two hero-stones with Later Chalukyan inscriptions.

Bedasgaon (Mundgod tq, P: 360), a revenue village is a place of historical importance and is approachable via Malgi on the Sirsi-Hubli road. The name of the place is mentioned as Badasagame in an inscription found here on a broken slab inside the Boppeshwaradeva temple, which dates back to 1163 A D (of Kalachuri Bijjanadeva). The inscription also refers to the administration of Mahamandaleshwara Kirtideva and records a grant to the diety of Boppeshwaradeva apparently named after Boppa Gavunda, the *mahaprabhu* of Bedasagame, falling under Kundurotte-70 division. This temple, built in the Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* with lathe-turned pillars and a *mukhamantapa*, and the temple is in a damaged condition. There is a hero-stone containing inscription belonging to 12th century (of the Kadambas of Hanagal) which records the death of Kuppagavunda in a fight. Another hero-stone (Later Chalukyan) records the death of a hero (name lost) in a fight and in the second line it mentions Gutti. Both these hero-stones are near a Maruti temple, a brick structure, recently built. Another Chalukyan temple locally called **Puradevaragudi** is

of the same size as the Boppesvaradeva temple and the *navaranga* with lathe turned pillars has loose sculptures of Saptamatrikas, Mahishamardini, Ganapati, Kartikeya, Veerabhadra and Vishnu and most of them are Later Chalukyan. Atop a hill nearby there is an ordinary stone shrine of Veerabhadra and the statue is more than one metre tall. At some distance from these places in a slightly dipped valley, there is a Ramalinga temple (which is completely renovated) with a huge linga enshrined in it. The temple has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. In one corner of the valley (not far away from the temple) there is a very huge *basari* tree (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb). At its bottom on a rock there is a Shivalinga. There are two hero-stones and a broken statue of Later Chalukyan Vishnu here. This is a fine and quiet picnic spot. There is a perennial spring in the remains of a tank behind the temple. During Shivaratri a *jatra* takes place when about 200 people assemble.

Bedkani (Siddapur tq, P: 1,586) a revenue village (6.5 km from Siddapur) of rich antiquity, has been mentioned as Bedkuni in an inscription near the Maruti temple of 1437. It has remains of a fort and its moat (*kani*). There are temples dedicated to Shaneshwara, Maruti, Ishwara, Kumara Rama, etc. The Shaneshwara temple appears to be locally popular as the annual *jatra* is held during April and it is one of the biggest in the taluk. The Maruti temple is a tiled structure and recently renovated. There is an inscription dated 1437 in front of this temple which records that one Masanigaudi, wife of Ramegowda committed *sahagamana*. There is another inscription on a hero-stone near Ishwara temple which refers to one Singeya attacking Sirasi in characters of about 13th century. There is a *basti* in a dilapidated condition built in 13th century with Tirthankara image. There are four hero-stones in front of the *basti*, and one more under the tree and two of them have inscriptions. The inscription dated 1279 of Kavadeva's period records the death of Sindada Bommeya when Veera Singanna attacked Sirasi. One more hero-stone at the same place and of the same period refers to one Bommeyyanayaka. An old *nishtidhi* stone is installed on a modern tomb, described as of one *avadoota* and a small *tulasi vrindavana* also raised over it near the *basti*. There is one more hero-stone of the 13th century near a school at a place called Sidibana which refers to the death of one Kamanayaka.

Bharatanalli (Yellapur tq, P: 793) a revenue village (24 km from Yellapur), has mud fort on the outskirts. Inside the fort is one *mahasati* stone with inscription and a Brahmaraya temple. At *Kottalli*,

about one km from Bharatanalli there are remains of two ancient temples. On a mound there are many loose sculptures like Shivalinga, Ganapati, etc. Near the temple there is a big hero-stone which has four panels with well engraved war scenes and also inscription with Later Chalukyan character. *Hittalahalli* (3 km from Bharatanalli Cross) has one Narasimha temple, a brick structure with a tiled roof. There is no statue and instead the figure of Narasimha is engraved on a big brass plate.

Bhatkal, the taluk centre (126 km from Karwar; see pages 705-706) located at the southern most point of the district has a hoary past. Bhatkal was converted into a Petha in the year 1880 and later in 1960 it was upgraded into a taluk. The place name is said to have been derived from the name of the celebrated Jain Saint Bhatta Akalanka, who lived during the 9th century. But it looks more proper that the name is derived from the topography of the place as *batta* (circular) *kala* (arena) in Kannada, as the original town on the sea coast has a circular layout, surrounded by the hill ranges. A record of 1545 also calls the place as *Vrittapura*. An inscription dated 1414 spells the place as 'Bhatta Kala'. The extension to this part is Mudbhatkal (P 670) on the east which appears to have sprung up after the old town had been destroyed by the Portuguese in 1542. But another inscription of 1408 mentions the place as *Bhatkala*. The Dutch spelt it 'Baticula'. In 1502 Vasco Da Gama spelt it as 'Batikala'. A map published in Paris in 1652 spelt it as 'Batikula'. In ancient period it was one of the major sea trading centres on the west coast, especially under Vijayanagar. The place had been under the control of the Alupas of Dakshina Kannada before the rise of the Saluvas of Gersoppa and later with the split of the Saluva family it came under the Haduvalli line in about 1408. They were feudatories of Vijayanagar. Many foreign travellers like Ibn Batuta, Barbosa and Paes have visited this place and have described its importance as a trading centre. It was known to the Arab traders and they came and settled down here during the seventh or eighth centuries in large numbers and the present Navayats are thier descendants.

Located on the south bank of the river Sharabi the place was the principal port of Vijayanagar empire and it was exporting iron ore, rice, sugar, pepper, etc., and Barbosa speaks of importing of horses. The Portuguese wanted to have a factory at Bhatkal, but they were not permitted by Vijayanagar. Later in 1542, the Portuguese Viceroy

D'Souza destroyed the town to punish the queen of the place, Channadevi, and a new town arose after this destruction including the extension Mudbhatkal. In 1606, the place came under the Keladi Nayakas and continued to be a flourishing trading centre. Peter Mundy with Robinson went to Ikkeri through this port in 1637. The English founded a factory at Bhatkal in 1637. Captain Wedell founded the factory on behalf of the Company floated by Courten from Cornwall. Mundy describes the place at length. The factory had to be abandoned in 1670 as a dog of the factory bit a temple bull (*basava*) and killed it, and the enraged local people killed the 18 inmates of the factory. A 11 metre square open ground over-looking the Sharabi river houses the tombs of three Englishmen buried in 1637-38, and these too might have been buried there. The Portuguese opened a factory in 1678 and they continued for some decades. Later Haider and Tipu inherited the place from Keladi and it came under the British in 1799. Anequetil du Perron visited the place in 1758 and speaks of the fort built on a rock. Buchanan (1801) speaks of the place as having 500 houses and also mentions the existence of 76 "temples belonging to the followers of Vyasa".

The place has over a dozen fine temples, mostly of Vijayanagar times and located at Mudbhatkal. Of these Khetpai Narayana temple is the outstanding one with finest sculptures that one can come across in the district and most of them are on secular subjects. The temple proper is a compact structure about 10×6 metres with a gabled roof of granite slabs. This whole structure is surrounded by stone lattice windows. The *garbhagriha* with a *pradakshinapatha* has a fine sculpture of *Gopikavastaraharana*. The deity inside is Narayana. The *navaranga* has four fine pillars of typical Vijayanagar style with *kumbhas* at the top and the ceiling at the centre has the eight *dikpalas* engraved in eight directions. In the four corners are fine groups of *kolata* performers engraved. On the outer walls of the *adhishtana* are nearly 20 scenes of *Ramayana* engraved beautifully in high relief according to sequence. The temple is surrounded by a *prakara* and on the lower part of the *verandahs* are found the rich series of sculptures not more than 1/3 metre in height depicting a number of lively secular objects like a *ratha* being dragged, an elephant being tamed, two men engaged in duelling, man engaged in a fight with an elephant, two elephants fighting, a lady churning curds, men wrestling, palanquin carriers, a scene of child birth, a lady shampooing her hair, one snake charmer, acrobats, couple with child and so on. Outside the temple is a monolithic *dwajastambha* in front, on which are

engraved on one side facing the deity a rich couple, perhaps Khetpai and his wife. Khetpai, a jeweller from Goa, who came and settled down in the town built the temple in about 1545-46 and queen Chennadevi made a grant to the temple. Below the panel are engraved in a smaller size five other couples, perhaps the five sons and daughters-in-law of Khetpai (or Khetappayya) and their names are mentioned in many records beginning with the one of 1554 and these sons have made many grants to the temple. (Inscriptions mentioning all these details have been taken to Dharwad and housed in the Kannada Research Institute).

Very near to this is the Joshi Shankaranarayana temple, built in 1554 and the prefix in its name indicates the name of the builder. The square temple has a *garbhagriha* and a *verandah* surrounding it and in its front is a separate detached *nandimantapa* which is a fine pillared structure. Both these temples have gable roofs covered with granite slabs. Next to this is another temple called Santappa Nayaka Tirumala, in which God Venkataramana is worshipped and the builder of the temple Shantappa Nayaka is described by the locals as the brother-in-law of Khetpai, who built the Narayana temple. Constructed in 1555, this temple is as big as Narayana temple and has profuse sculptured *motifs* like the Narayana, but not as superior as of the latter. The Adike Narayana is another temple in Mudbhatkal assigned to 1550 and described as built by an arecanut (*adike*) merchant. Virupaksha Narayana temple built by one Jeevana Nayaka in 1565 is a small monument. Narasa Kini Narasimha temple, built by Narasa Kini, a merchant, and assigned to 1538 also has fine sculptures. Its *navaranga* has pillars with lathe turned top and has beautiful images of Brahma and the *dikpalakas* on the ceiling. In the midst of the fields, there is another small temple of this period called Lakkarasa Kamthi (Kamath) Lakshminarayana in the same area, assigned to 1550 AD. Raghunatha temple of 1590 AD built by one Bala Kini is another monument here. There is an inscription on a pillar speaking of this. Of the other old temples of the place is the Choleshwara, perhaps the oldest temple in the town, originally built of laterite and renovated subsequently. It may have been of the days of Chola intrusion in Karnataka of 10th-11th century period, and local people say that it is more than 600 years old. It has been expanded in Vijayanagar times by providing granite walls, windows and slanting roofs. The temple has a beautiful *balipitha* and also a monolithic pillar with a small Nandimantapa atop. There is also a Ganapati shrine in the precincts. Recent renovation to the temple

has added a curvilinear *shikhara* to the *garbhagriha*, which houses a linga. The temple has two Tamil inscriptions which speak of one Modaliyar from Tiruppagunram and another of one Moraya-pandundaram. But the script is not of the Chola times but of a very later date.

The *gramadevata* of the town is Maruti and this newly renovated temple is in the heart of the town. The car festival of this temple takes place during Ramanavami (March-April) for three days. There are eight other Maruti shrines in the town in its eight directions with this *gramadevata* temple as the nucleus. Other temples of the place are the Shanteri Kamakshi, the Parashurama Damodara, the Venkataramana, the Kalikamba, the Gopala Krishna and the Dattatreya which are all of recent times or recently renovated. The Mari Gudi of the place is renowned for its *jatra* taking place in about August for two days when nearly 50,000 people assemble. The Kashi Matha of Bhatkal, belonging to Gauda Saraswats has the *samadhi* of the first guru of the Matha, Yadavendra Tirtha (16th century). There is also the Jeevottama or Odeyara Matha of the Gokarna Partagali Matha of the Gauda Saraswats, and this is described as built by Narayanateertha, the first Swamy of the Matha. Of the Jaina *bastis* of the place, one at the centre of the town, the Parshwanatha, is notable. It has a tall monolithic *manasthambha* at the entrance, and the small shrine atop has fine images in white marble. The *basti* has a *navaranga* with typical granite Vijayanagar pillars of square and octagonal shape, and square parts at the bottom have fine geometrical basket-like inter-woven designs. There are two fine granite *dwarapalakas* at the entrance of the *navaranga* and two more at the *garbhagriha*. The *basti* was erected in 1545 in the days of Chennadevi of Haduvalli perhaps by the merchants of the place led by one Timmi Shreshti. Two hero-stones in the *basti* of 1542, speak of the death of one hero, Enkappa Nayaka in that year when the *pharangis* (Portuguese) attacked the town, and the grants made to his family. Two *nishidhi* stones behind the *basti* speak of the death of Malliraya, a prince in 1410 and another of a princess (not dated). Another important *basti* of the place is Banda Basti or Chandranatha Basti, called in the inscription of 1556 as Vardhamana Basti, and stated to have been built by one Narayana Nayaka, a commander of Chennabhairadevi. This huge *basti* is to be noted for its plan, and it does not contain any decorative *motifs* or sculpture. There are three *garbhagrihas* in this complex structure, all in a row and in front there is a *manasthambha*.

Bhatkal has sizeable Muslim population and they are called Navayats, mostly engaged in trade, and the town has a variety of residential buildings, with superb wooden workmanship and new RCC buildings to be found in some of the big cities, built by these enterprising people. There are eight mosques in the town, and of these Chinnadapalli, the Jamia mosque, described to have been built some 800 years ago, and having had a golden dome is the most notable. Renovated about 40 years ago, this complex building has its beautiful wood work on the ceiling of antiquity still preserved in some parts. It has an Arabic and Persian inscription on a loose slab, recording the construction (perhaps renovation) of the mosque in 1447-48 A D and, the record is composed by Dagh. In Sultan street is the Sultan mosque ascribed to Tipu Sultan. On the bank of the river is the Gausiya mosque. Another mosque near the river is the Mushma mosque. The Khalifa mosque, the Alva mosque, the Khazi mosque and the Shadali masjid are the other notable Muslim monuments of the place, and many of them are modern ones. The place has six *dargahs* and of these the Dongar Palli of Magdum Phaki Ismail, an Arab saint is the notable. It has an Arabic inscription in the 15th century characters, written crudely. The *urus* takes place here in the month of Jamadil Akher. The Taqiya Dargah is of one Labbesaheb, described as from Kayalpatnam in Tamilnadu. At the *bunder* area, there is the *dargah* in memory of the Peer of Sadashivgad and a *urus* is held in the month Saffar. The Shah Nigah Dargah is in honour of a saint who lived 200 years ago. The Syed Sakkaf Sahole Dargah is near the Jamia mosque. The *dargah* of Kutti Moosa is near the Light House in *bundar* (port) area, and this saint is believed to have lived very long. The Mazlis-e-Islam-o-Tanzim of the place is having a library called Siddiq Library which has a fine collection of manuscripts, both Arabic and Persian, mostly on religious subjects. Bhatkal is a centre of Arabic learning where students, both boys and girls, are trained for the examinations conducted by Nadwatul Ulma of Lucknow. There are three institutions sponsored by the Jamia Islamia preparing students for these examinations.

The port area of Bhatkal, falling in the Mavinkurve village has the dock and a light house on a hillock. There is a small Amaralinga temple at the bottom of the hillock where actually a Jaina *nishidi* stone is being worshipped. There is a 19th century inscription on a pillar in front, and is one modern Durgaparameshwari shrine nearby where an anthill is being worshipped. The light house can be visited between 4 pm and 5 pm every day, and from this hillock, a picturesque

view of the surrounding area, and of the villages like Mundolli, Belki, Huyilumadi, etc., can be had. There is a shrine of Kutumeshwara here where an anthill and many wooden painted pillars are worshipped.

Bilgi (Siddapur tq, P: 1,210) now a revenue village (13 km from Siddapur) with rich antiquity was a taluk headquarters between 1799 and 1859, when the whole taluk was merged with Sirsi taluk. The place name has been mentioned as Svetapura (Bilgi) in an inscription dated 1652 AD. But this appears to be Sanskritisation of Bilige. The name actually appears to have originated from the plant called *bikke* or *bilke* in Kannada (*Gardenia gummifera* Linn). Bilgi was the popular Jaina centre during earlier times. The town was made the capital by the Bilgi chief Ghantendra I in around 1490. The place has temples of Virupaksha, Mahadeva and Hanumantha. The *basti* built by the Bilgi chiefs is the biggest in the district and a very beautiful complex structure. The earliest inscription in the *basti* is dated 1581 AD which records the construction of the Ratnatraya Basti by Rangapparajodeya and the installation of the images of Neminatha, Parshwanatha and Vardhamana by his son Ghantendra II at the instance of the Jaina Saint Bhattakalanka. Another inscription dated 1592 AD records the addition of *gandhakuti* which has the Shantisvara and also the land grants made by Ghantendra II. The Ratnatraya Basti is a triple shrine (*trikutachala*) having a *ardhamantapa*, *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*. The *shikhara* is in Kadambanagara style. The main *garbhagriha* itself has three compartments (in a row) and the images of Neminatha, Parshwanatha and Vardhamana are installed, and Parshwanatha shrine alone has the *shikhara*. The *navaranga* soon after the *garbhagriha* has four lathe turned pillars and to the right as one enters there is one more *garbhagriha* in which there is a broken image. There is one more *navaranga* after this in the front, and to the right and left of this are two more *garbhagrihas*, one having the statue of Chandraprabha Tirthankara and the other being empty, but having a *shikhara* over it. The *mukhamantapa* at the front appears to be a later addition. It has the two slabs containing inscriptions. The outer walls of the *basti* has very beautiful relief sculpture of imaginary birds and animals in profusion. There is also a *balipitha* in the front. The Virupaksha temple of the place was built during the same period. There is an inscription on the slab in the Virupaksha temple dated 1570 AD which records the construction of the temple along with *shikhara*, *prakara*, *mantapa*, etc., on the bank of the river Soma at Svetapura (Bilgi) by Queen Virambika. This temple built in Vijayanagar style has a

garbhagriha, *navaranga*, a separate *nandimantapa* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *pradhakshinapatha* around the *garbhagriha* is enclosed and there are pierced windows on the either sides of the *garbhagriha*, and one of the windows has Mahishamardini *motif*. There are the images of Ganapati and Mahishamardini on either side of the entrance of the *garbhagriha*. There is a separate big *nandimantapa*. The *mukhamantapa* has many impressive carvings in relief. On the bank of the same river are remains of the Vadiraja Matha. There is a Marikamba temple and the *jatra* is held once in six years during April when nearly 1,000 people assemble, and this is also called Durgambika temple. The place has an old well locally called *musukina bavi* said to have been in the enclosure of the old palace. This is measuring $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ metres built in laterite, with laterite corridors around it, covered with arched roofings. It is a structure of interest architecturally. The place also has two Rama temples built several decades ago with fine ochre (*kavi*) paintings on their walls. There is a mosque recently built. The place is easily approachable from Siddapur. About 1.5 km from Bilgi, at a place called *Moorukudi*, there is a huge cave on the banks of the Soma river measuring about 55 mtrs $\times$ 35 mtrs. Under *Gunjgod* revenue village between Bilgi and Siddapur, there is a Bhuvaneshwary temple on a hillock called to *Bhuvanagiri* stated to have been built in 1696 by Bilgi chiefs. The temple is extended and renovated with wood and cement. There is a Vishnu sculpture of Later Chalukyan times kept inside the temple. There is also a temple of Mookambika built recently.

Binaga (Karwar tq, P 6,674) a revenue village (6 km from Karwar) has risen into prominence due to the newly founded caustic soda factory. There are temples dedicated to Somanath, Malasa, Durga, Ramanatha, Bhoodevi and atop the hill nearby is the Heddevaru shrine. In the Somanath temple, the annual *jatra* is celebrated during December and more than 2,000 people assemble. This temple is renovated with brick and tile. The place has a mosque, and also a Roman Catholic church built in honour of St. Anne in 1876. The famous Anjidiv Island under Goa administration is four km from here and can be reached from Binaga coast. There is also another small island called Hulasigudda, three km from Binaga. *Chendiye* (10 km from Karwar) is a revenue village (P 4,194), a place of considerable antiquity, having temples of Mahadeva, Nirakara, Keshava and Vishwa Narayana (in a field), etc. Both Keshava and Narayana temples are renovated in 1982. The Mahadeva temple, a tiled structure has beautiful paintings of *kavi* with geometrical designs.

At the entrance of the *garbhagriha* on the right side is a fine statue of Ganapati. *Bandihabba* and *dindihabba* fairs are celebrated in honour of Vishwanarayana and Devati during May for three days and nearly 1,000 people assemble. There is also a Catholic Church (old) and a Protestant Church (recent).

Burude Jog : See under Dodmane.

Byagadde (Sirsi tq, P: 252) is located at a distance of 13 km from Sirsi. There is a double shrined Lakshminarayana (Chennakeshava) temple built in Later Chalukyan style. In front of this temple is a hero-stone with inscription (not legible) indicating *sati* sacrifice. There is also a small Shiva shrine near this temple in which there are loose sculptures of Ganapati, Mahishasuramardini and many broken icons. *Malanji* (P 514) a revenue village (1 km from Byagadde) of considerable antiquity has a dilapidated Veerabhadra temple of Later Chalukyan style with fine pierced windows on walls. There are relief sculptures of Surya, Ganapati, Mahishamardini, Kapala Bhairava, etc., on the inner walls of the temple. There are many hero and *mahasati* stones near this temple. Recently one image of Buddha in a meditating posture was unearthed behind a house. About one km from the village there is a grove which has many inscriptions in a group locally called Halur. There is a mosque and a *dargah* in the village. The *urus* is held annually when nearly 1,000 people assemble. The place is also approachable from Banavasi (15 km).

Chitakula : See Sadashivgad.

Castlerock (Supa tq, P: 2,868) in the Kalambuli village is a hobli centre (70 km from Joida). The place name is derived from the tunnel No. 12 (between Karanjol and Ghotkawadi Railway stations) where there are two rocks resembling a castle, and named so by the British. Castlerock is connected by railway, being a station between Londa and Margoa. The place has a colony of the Railway Department. Kalambuli has temples dedicated to Maruti, Datta Mandir, Lakshmi (new), Chennabai, etc. The *jatra* in honour of Cheenabai is held during the month of Palguna (*panchami*) when more than 2,000 people assemble. There is a mosque and the *dargah* of Garibshah Wali recently built where the annual *urus* will be held which attracts nearly 1,000 people. The place also has the Church of the Holy Cross built in 1863 and is recently renovated. At *Ivoti* (three km from Castlerock) there is a temple of Ghadeshwar or Mallikarjuna on the banks of the Pandri river. The annual *jatra* is held during Shivaratri when

about 2,000 people assemble. Atliwar Nazawada, a place on the Goa border, appears to have large number of antiquities in a forest. Many of these loose sculptures, such as of Mahishamardini, Durga, Dwibahu Ganapati (a century old), etc., have been preserved in the Cheenabai temple at Kalambuli.

Chandavar (Honavar tq, P 2,357), 18 km from Honavar and 8 km from Kumta, is a place of considerable antiquity. The place name is differently mentioned from time to time. In an inscription dated 1222 it is called Chandrikapura. In a copper plate inscription from Gokarn dated 1255 Kavadevarasa Kadamba is described as ruling from his capital Chandavara. It was under Gersoppa before it came under Keladi in 1606. The place has temples dedicated to Yoga Narasimha, Ganapati, Chandavara Maruti, Veerabhadra, etc. The Ganapati temple has a copper *kalasha* atop the *shikhara* and its walls have *kavi* art. Near the temple is a hero-stone and one inscription in the compound of a house nearby. This is dated 1222 A D when Mahamandaleshwara Kadamba Tribhuvanamalla was ruling from Chandrikapura. It further states that Biradeva's minister Narayana Dannayaka erected a temple to his family God Yoga Narasimha at Chandavura and richly endowed it. Another inscription (*nishidhi* stone) standing in Ranamastideva temple is dated in regnal second year of Kavadeva and seems to record the death of a warrior. There is a ruined fort of which only part of the moat and pieces of walls built in laterite and granite are seen. Nearby the fort are remains of an old temple and *linga* locally described as Lakuleshwara. A damaged inscription on a hero-stone in the temple ruins speaks of Kavadevarasa. A Chalukyan Parshwanatha statue locally called Nirvaneshwara is found in a field called Kotemakki near the fort. One more inscription on a hero-stone outside the fort refers to Biradevarasa's expedition against Mallideva of Gutti and at the battle fought at Suleyageri when Sameyanayaka tax-collector (*hejjunkakara*) and Narana Sandhivigrahi fell fighting. The place has two mosques and the one built during Tipu's period is quite spacious. There are two *dargahs* ascribed to Madan Shah and Avali Allah Shaban. The *urus* is held at the latter *dargah* which attracts about 1,000 people. There is also a Roman Catholic Church built in honour of St Francis Xavier in 1874. St Francis Xavier is believed to have visited the place. There is a stream called Chandavara Halla that joins the Badagani. *Mallapura* (P 236) located (8 km from Kumta) on the other side of Chandavara Halla is mentioned as Mallinathapura in an inscription dated 1383 A D. It also indicates that place was an ancient *agrahara* town. There are

temples dedicated to Gopalakrishna, Ganapati (*gramadevata*), Dattatreya (of the family of Nagarakattes) and Avadhi Matha and Guru Matha. The Gopalakrishna temple is located inside the compound of the Avadhi Matha which was founded about 300 years ago. The *shikhara* of the Ganapati temple is plated with copper. A stone standing in the compound of the Ganapati temple has an inscription (damaged) dated 1382 AD of Harihara II which seems to register a land grant and also mentions the *agrahara* of Mallinathapura. The Gurumatha is a branch of the Chitrapura Matha of the Saraswat Brahmanas and has the *samadhi* of Shankarasharma, II the fourth *guru* of the *matha*.

Chavdalli (Mundgod tq, p 1,040) a revenue village (five km from Mundgod) has a huge banyan tree, whose shadow can accommodate nearly 1,000 people at a time. It is a centre of Mailara worship of recent origin. Near the tree are newly built temples of Mailara and Malachi (Gangemalavva) and a platform over which a trident (*sibhara*) is installed. *Jatra* is held on Shivaratri when 3,000 devotees assemble and miraculous acts like breaking a thick chain or piercing oneself with the trident, etc, are performed by devotees called Vaggayyas. The village has shrines of Dyamavva and Hanumantha and the Basavanna or Ishwara temple of considerable antiquity. Near this temple are some hero stones with inscriptions (unpublished) and one *mahasati* stone.

Chipgi (Sirsi tq, p 797) a revenue village (five km from Sirsi) of hoary past, is found mentioned as Sippake in an inscription dated 1073 of the Later Chalukyas. There are temples of Ishwara and Amma. The Ishwara temple is the earliest, built in Later Chalukyan style and there is an inscription of the same period. The inscription mentions the construction of a tank near the Jakkeshwara at Sippake and also states that Tailapadeva was governing and refers to the administration of Santayyadeva of Mogalenadu-70 under Kirtideva (of Hanagal Kadamba line). Inside the temple, there were beautiful images of Rama and Seetha. In the lower panel are the carvings of Mahishasuramardini, Narasimha, etc.

Cyntheri Rock (Supa tq) located amidst the thick forest (28 km from Joida) near Avurli revenue village is a beautiful picnic spot. One has to take deviation at Patoli cross towards Gund and reach Avurli and turn to the left and take a *kachcha* forest route, motorable upto a point from where one has to walk one km and then descended from a height of 90 metres to the valley of the Kaneri river whose

waters suddenly roll down from a height of five metres. Just across the river is an attractive rectangular rock, about 60 mts in height which has many crevices caused by the river's current. The rock has over 100 honey combs and bees hover over the area. On the bank there are a few trees which provide cool shade. In summer one can cross the river and reach the rock on the other bank. This spot where the river takes a queer bend is enchanting and it requires a proper approach road.

Dandeli (Haliyal tq, P: 47,625) a hobli centre, 21 km from Haliyal and 157 km from Karwar (see pp 707-08) is a famous industrial centre of the district. The place name Dandeli was earlier used in different ways as Dandolli, Bidaravalli, etc. The place name might have undergone a change in 17th century as one Dandeliappa, a local hero is said to have saved Dandeli from a Maratha attack. The place is on the bank of the river Kali and is also connected by train from Alnavar (Dharwad dt). There are temples of Dandelappa, Dattatreya, Ishwara, Maruti (three), Lakshmi, Sri Rama, etc. The temple of Dandelappa and Ishwara appear to be old. The *jatra* of the former is held during April-May. At *Bedarsigur* (a part of Dandeli town) there is an old Parshwanatha *basti*. There are statues of seven-hooded Mahashesha and Ganapati which are old. There are three mosques at Dandeli, and of these one is in old Dandeli. There are three churches, two belonging to Protestants and one to Catholics. The St Anthony's church (Catholic) was built in 1964. There is a recently built well planned township locally called Bangurnagar. The major industries of the district apart from quite a few small scale industries are located in Dandeli. The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd, started in 1955 is the biggest industrial establishment. Other industries are Dandeli Ferro Alloys Ltd. (1955), the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company Ltd., the Indian Plastic Company, the Government Saw Mills, Allied Industries, Lignotecs, etc. The civic administration is managed by a well established Town Municipal Council (1973). The *Dandeli Game Sanctuary* (25 km from Alnavar station) covering an area of 204.0 sq kms surrounded by the river Kali is a fine spot. The animals found are elephants, gaur, sambhar, spotted deer, barking deer, wild dog, wild boar, jackals, sloth bear, mongoose, panthers, etc. The entry fee per head at this sanctuary is Rs 1.50 and trained guides are available. The best season to visit this spot is between September and February.

Devanahalli (Sirsi tq, P: 820) a revenue village (32 km from Sirsi),

has an old Veerabhadra temple which is renovated. There is one *mahasati* stone near the Veerabhadra temple and two others near a private house. The place is approachable from Manjuguni (6 km). At *Mundaganamane* (15 km from Devanahalli) a revenue village, there is a huge Ramalinga temple built in later Vijayanagar style with large *prakara*. At *Sarguppa* (5 km from Devanahalli) there is a Jain *basti* believed to be of Sonda Nayaka times. This *basti* has images of Parshwanatha and Shantinatha and there is also a temple of Ishwara. There are two inscriptions near the *basti*.

Dhareshwar (Kumta tq), an ancient place (5 km from Kumta), is one of the *pancha kshetras* associated with Gokarn. The place name has a traditional interpretation which says that Ravana while dislodging the box of the *atmalinga* at Gokarn threw away the *dora* or string packing the box and the place where the *dora* fell came to be known as Doreshwara. The Dhareshwara temple is a huge fine Later Chalukyan temple with *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa*, two *navarangas* and one *mukhamantapa*. There is one more rectangular detached *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha*, star shaped, has a *vesara shikhara* and enshrines a Shivalinga. The *navaranga* pillars are lathe turned and to the left side of the hall is a beautiful statue of Gopalakrishna. Before entering the *garbhagriha*, to the left and the right of the entrance, in two niches are placed fine statues of Durga and Ganapati in the *navaranga*. On the right corner of the temple is the small shrine of Kalabhairava. The four-storeyed star shaped *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has impressive sculptures of Bhairava, Shiva and Nrityakali, and other parts of it are plastered. Near the temple there is an inscription engraved on a slab dated 1083 A D which records a grant made by Haivanarasa's queen Pattamahadevi Chattabbarasi for the temple. Another inscription on slab in a room in the same temple dated 1408-09 of Devaraya II of Vijayanagar is badly damaged. The annual *jatra* is held during Makara Sankranti at this temple for five days, which attracts nearly, 4,000 people. Near the tank there are two hero-stones which also have inscriptions. Buchanan who visited this place in 1801 refers to two copper plates dated 1422, of King Devaraya II and the other of Saluva Krishna Devaraya dated 1550 AD making grants to the temple at Dhareshwara. The temple has a beautiful old wooden *ratha*. Near this place on the Kumta road is the Nagashringa Parvata (a small hill) which has a cave locally called Subramanya Guhe, and near this cave is a small *kalyani* called Naga Teertha as it is surrounded by innumerable Naga stones. There is a small laterite cave of Agastya. There are also shrines of Gopala-

krishna and Yoganarasimha here. This is a quiet place and one can enjoy the scenery with the sea at the background. Gore Gopala-krishna is another temple here on a hillock on the Kumta road. On the other side of Dhareshwar there is a small hillock over which is a Mallikarjuna temple. To the other side of the hill is Ravanakhanda where there are ashmonds. Ravana is said to have performed *yajnyas* at this spot. Dhareshwar has one Nadaprakasha Mandira recently built by the Radheswamy Satsang of the Kengeri Savana Darbar Ashram.

Dodmane (Siddapur tq, P: 465) a revenue village (27 km from Siddapur) is located on the Siddapur-Kumta road leading to Dodmane pass in the Sahyadri range to the west of Siddapur. The place is located in the beautiful surroundings of evergreen forest and uneven landscapes, which together present a panoramic view of the valley. There are temples dedicated to Ganapati and Lakshminarayana, which are recent constructions. Near this place is a water falls which is locally called *Burude* ('small') *Jog*. The river Aghanashini flowing from the Unchalli Falls takes a second double jump here; first from a height of 60 metres and again from a height of 48 metres. The river falls roaring into the valley (Ilimane). This is a highly captivating site. The approach road to reach this spot is moterable upto Hemanabail (near Dodmane) and from there one has to walk 2 km to Chapparamane (Kotralli). The place can also be reached from Bilgi (6 km) through an internal route. This Falls is also called Dodmane Falls.

Ganeshgudi (28 km from Joida, Supa tq, P: 4,922) is a new township recently formed on the right bank of the Kali river in a bowl-like valley in very attractive surroundings. The place is the site of the massive Supa dam across the Kali river. There is a well furnished Power Corporation Guest House located on a hillock. Viewing the sun rise from this fog-covered peak and the colony with the Kali in the background is an added attraction. The place has a modern Ganesha temple, a mosque and a church.

Ganeshgudi (15 km from Yellapur, the tq hq) near Kattige village has a Ganesha temple and the idol of Ganesha is described as installed by Agasthya Maharshi. There is a crude forest route from here to Ulvi via the Koogubasappa temple. Sharana Channabasavanna, who left Kalyana is said to have travelled in this route and reached Ulvi. On the way to Ulvi in the midst of the forest (three km from Koogubasappa), there are two natural caves (about three metres in height) created due to the incessant flow of a stream from the hilly

forest. The rocky cave has thin layer formations, caused by change in the water level, and it is an enchanting spectacle at sunset. There is a Forest Department guest house at Ganeshgudi.

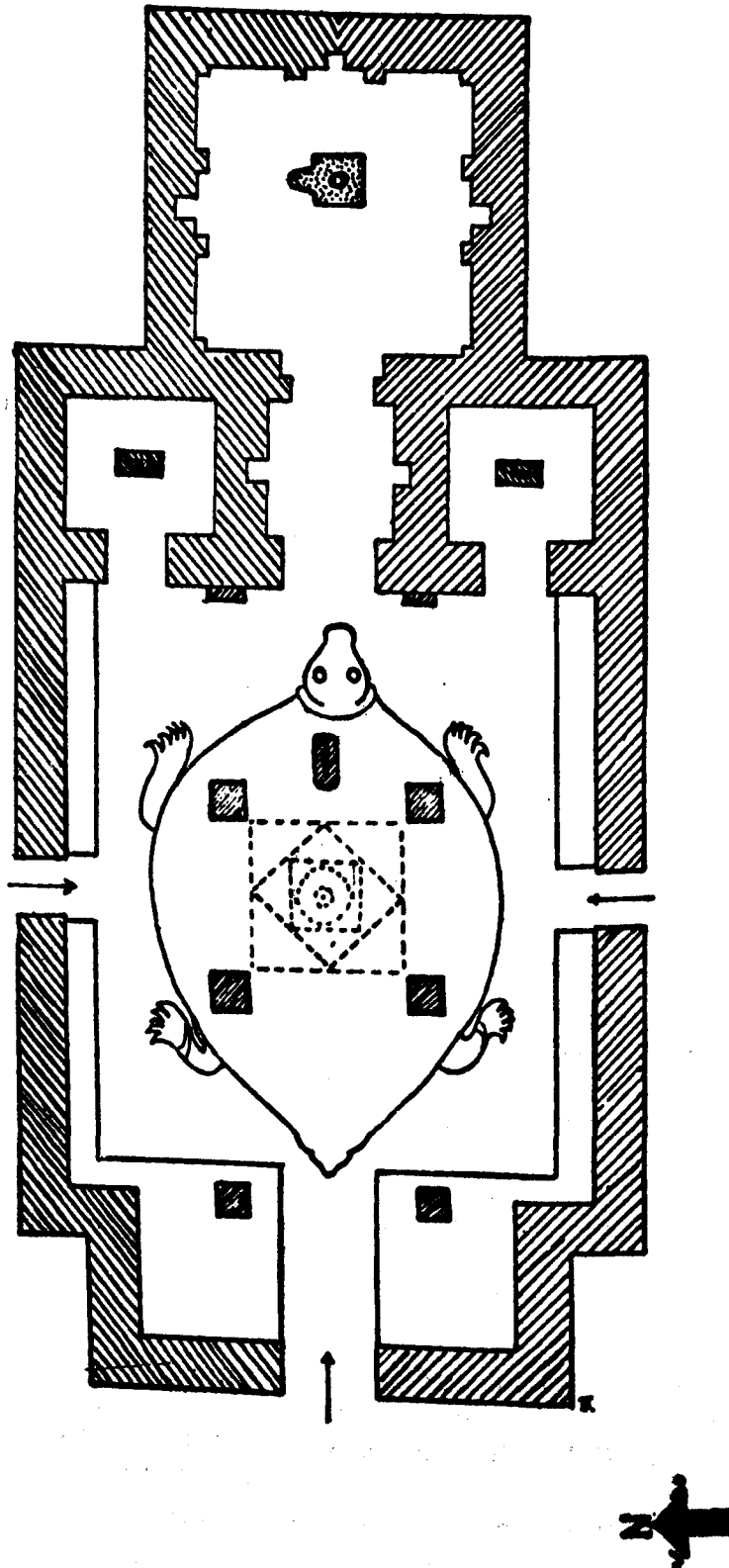
Gersoppa (Honavar tq), a small hamlet under Nagare revenue village (24 km by road from Honavar), is a place of antiquity. The place is also approachable through the Sharavati river route by sailing through a regular launch, from Honavar which will be an enchanting journey. The place is mentioned in several inscriptions as Nagire, Gerasappa or Gerusoppa. The place was also traditionally known as Kshemapura and Bhallatakippura in literature and inscriptions and the old deserted town is called Nagarabastikeri now. It is on the bank of the river Sharavati. On one bank is the present village and on the other is the old town with its historical remains. The name is derived from *geru* (*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn) in Kannada (*soppu* being leaf), which fruit is called *bhallataki* in Samskrita, and that is why the place name has been Sanskritised as Bhallatakippura. This was the capital town of the Saluva kings of Gersoppa from the early 14th century and continued to be so till 1606 (see pp 130). In 1623 the Italian traveller Pietro Della Valle visited Gersoppa and described it as once a famous city, the seat of a queen and that the Sharavati was the most beautiful river he had ever seen. In 1845 Captain Newbold calls it a pleasant village with fifty houses, and notices among remains of the ancient town, mounds, enclosures, wells and five or six Jaina temples. One has to cross the river from a lower level to higher level by means of a ferry.

Of the many monuments here the Chaturmukha Basti is the chief one, a beautiful structure built in Vijayanagar style with *chaturasra* plan. It has four entrances from four directions and all these lead to the *garbhagriha* which has four separate images facing the four entrances. The temple is built in grey granite. Each hall in front of the *garbhagriha* has four thick pillars with square bases and overhanging brackets, which has a lotus. There are animal *motifs* like rows of *makaras* and swans at the bottom of the wall at the exterior. The *dwarapalas* carved in relief on each side of the four doors of the halls wear tall crowns and each holds a club entwined by a cobra. Beside them on walls are empty niches crowned with beautiful miniature temple *shikhara* models. The temple structure is over a *jagati* measuring almost a metre in height. There are four images in the *garbhagriha* of the Tirthankaras seated in *padmasana*. One of these has been of late damaged. The engravings in this *basti* of the

dwarapalas and other mural designs are well executed with refinement. Within the precincts of this temple there are five other ruined temples, a of laterite in which are a few images and inscriptions. The Vardhaman *basti* has a fine black stone image of Mahavira in sitting posture. There are three inscriptions near this *basti*. The first of 1378, seems to record a grant by Honnappa Setti who belongs to Chandrapur (Chandavara) under Gersoppa chiefs. The second inscription on a *nishidhi* stone at the same place is dated 1392 AD and records the death of Ramakka, wife of one Yojanasetti and she is stated to have built the Chaityalaya of Anantatirtha at Gersoppa. The third inscription at the same place also on a *nishidhi* stone in 14th century characters records the death of Shantaladevi daughter of Bommarasa and queen of Haivanarasa. Nearby is the *basti* of Neminath. Its pedestal has an inscription with two verses in Kannada. Besides this are remains of an ancient temple perhaps of Venkataramana with a *garbhagriha*, which is in dilapidated condition. The main deity is missing. The Parshwanath Basti has a rich collection of innumerable stone images like Veerabhadra, Kapalika, Revanta, Ganapati, Tirthankaras, etc. There is a Mahasati stone and the remains of a dilapidated temple with many broken images strewn all over.

On the opposite bank of the Sharavati there is a modern Hanuman temple, renovated in 1982. This deity is said to have been found in a heap of salt brought from Goa, several centuries ago. The Vayunathaseva is celebrated every December for three days, and nearly 1,000 people assemble. The brass *prabhavali* has an inscription which states that one Narayana Nayaka a commander of Sri Krishna-devaraya gave this gift to God Hanuman. A *dargah* on the opposite bank is ascribed to Peer Shariff Sab and the annual *urus* attended by nearly 1,000 people. There is also a recently renovated Church of the Roman Catholics. At Samahi near Nagarabastikeri (4 km) there is one more Catholic Church built in 1891 which celebrates the feast of Our Lady on the first Sunday after Good Friday which attracts about 1,000 people.

Gokarn (Kumta tq, P: 11,085) a hobli centre (38 km from Kumta, see pp 719) is one of the ancient holy places situated on the coast. The place name Gokarn literally means a 'Cow's Ear' as the landscape here is formed in that shape by two rivers, the Aghanashini and the Gangavali on either sides of the town and the Arabian sea at the



Ground plan of Mahabaleshwara temple, Gokarn

West. It is locally believed that the place name is derived as Gokarn due to Shiva emerging from the ears of a cow to this earth. Interestingly there is a cave called *gogarbhā*, one km from this place, through which one can pass. It is also possible that the place derived its name from a creeper of the same name in Kannada, also called *Vishnukranti* (*Clitoria ternatea* Linn) or a medical plant *Gokarna* or *kinkirata* (*Barleria cristata* Linn). Gokarn is mentioned repeatedly in many religious texts of the Hindus. The two epics *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* pay glowing tributes to the place. In *Ramayana* it is stated that Ravana brought the Atmalinga from Kailasa with an intention of carrying it to Sri Lanka, but he stopped over at Gokarn and then was unable to lift the linga from the place once it was placed on the ground (see p 101). His efforts to extricate it gave the shape of a twisted cone to the linga. The place where he rested is known as Adi Gokarn, where there is a shrine with the *garbhagriha*, which is below the ground level, and it is in the precincts of the Mahabaleshwara temple. The place is also mentioned in most of the *puranas* and they have repeatedly extolled the religious and spiritual importance of Gokarn. Down the ages we find a reference to the place in classics including in the *Raghuvamsha* of Kalidasa. The place where the story was narrated in the play *Nagananda* written by Emperor Harshavardhana (606-646 AD) is believed to have taken place as identified by some at the surroundings of Gokarn. It is stated that Shankhachooda (a Naga) offered himself to Garuda and so he was waiting for the latter at Shatashringa hill at Torke a place near Gokarn. But Jeemoota Vahana saved Shankhachooda by offering himself to Garuda. Now, interestingly, on the summit of a hill (3 km from Gokarn) near Torke there is a figure of Garuda on a rock with a broad slab before it. Gokarn is referred to in several inscriptions as the headquarters of a Mandala. Mayura Varman, the founder of the Kadamba empire is supposed to have arranged for the ritualistic worship of Mahabaleshwara. The Kadambeshwara linga in the southern *chandrashala* of the temple is described as installed by him. Inscriptions from Belgavi, Kekkar and Gundbala speak of a royal family ruling from Gokarn as feudatories of the Later Chalukyas. The name of family is the Pandyas and four or five princes between 1050 and 1113 are mentioned as ruling from here. Vijayanagar king Bukkaraya I performed pilgrimage to Gokarn. Portuguese sources speak of the visit of Tuluva Narasimha to Gokarn in 1508-1509. Many foreign travellers have recorded their graphic impressions about the Shivaratri Car festival they have witnessed. Fryer in 1676

mentions several brisk activities of the place on the morning of the car festival. Britto, a Portuguese commander had set on fire the temple at Gokarn in January 1714 together with the town. A record of the 18th century informs us of the construction of *rangamantapa*, perhaps after this destruction. Buchanan also visited the place during the festival of Shivaratri and found the plain of Gokarn well cultivated with paddy mixed with coconut gardens. He further says that the town was scattered and buried among coconut palms. The place has temples of Mahabaleshwara (ancient), Mahaganapati, Lakshmi Venkataramana, Tamragauri, Bhadrakali, Narasimha, Umamaheshwara, Rama-Sita, Maruti, Somashankali, Nageshwara, Batte or Patta Ganapati, Bharata, Brahma Kataki, Manibhadra, Viravithala, Kalabhairava, Kshetrapal, etc. One record speaks of an Adityeshwara temple of Gokarn. In one shop at Gokarn is preserved a mutilated image of four-faced Brahma, more than a metre in height of the Later Chalukyan style, which must have been the main deity of some temple. The Mahabaleshwara temple is a huge complex built in Dravidian style and several additions made in the post-Vijayanagar times. It must be as old as of the early Kadamba days if the Ganapati image is taken into account, and must have grown as a huge structure in the days of the Kadambas of Chandavar in the Later Chalukyan style. Damaged by the Portuguese, it was rebuilt in the 18th century. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has an octagonal and round *shikhara* of brick and stucco with a metal *kalasha* atop. The *navaranga* pillars are thick and pier-like with relief carvings on them. The *mukhamantapa* or the *sabhamantapa* is a spacious hall which has the statues of Nandi, Parvati and Ganapati. Its ground has the design of a huge tortoise in relief. It is an 18th century work. The *linga* inside the main *sanctum* is visible only by two inches above the *panipeetha* and is described as the *atmalinga* brought by Ravana from Kailasa. Its major part is buried and is exposed at the time of periodic *ashtabandha* ritual. The last occasion when the complex ritual was performed was in 1983 after a gap of 53 years. The outer *prakara* of the temple is very spacious and has a *pradakshinapatha* surrounding the *garbhagriha*. Behind the Mahabaleshwara temple are the shrines of Mahaganapati, Tamragauri, Indra and Veetabhadra. The Mahaganapati temple has a granite image whose head bears the mark of a violent blow (believed to have been inflicted by Ravana). The image of Ganapati is two-handed and is in a standing posture which is a peculiar feature. It is of Early Kadamba workmanship.

The Tamragauri holding a balance in her hand is also described differently. It is said that the deity had weighed Gokarn against Kashi and demonstrated the former as heavier. To the right of the shrine is the Tambraparni Teertha (a small tank) where the mortal remains of the cremated are immersed. A portion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi was also immersed here. Surrounding the Mahabaleshwara temple are small *lingas* numbering 30 or more installed by different saints or rulers in memory of their visit. Batte Ganapati is another important temple built during the post-Vijayanagar period.

Several inscriptions found here and elsewhere speak about the antiquity of the place. A copper plate of Kadamba Kavadeva dated 1255 records a land grant by the king to the *anadi agrahara* Mururu. Another copper plate mentions Bilgi Somashekhara giving an endowment to Mahabaleshwara in 1686. A slab set up in the dilapidated Honnavalli Matha dated 1374 records in detail the assignment of the endowment given by Honnadevi queen of Vijayanagar Emperor Bukkaraya for a *chatra*. A slab set up in a private house dated 1394 records Vijayanagar Emperor Harihara II making a land grant for a *chatra*. There are also two other land endowments made by Devaraya (1400) and Sadashivaraya (1553). Another damaged slab in the garden of a private house near the Mahabaleshwara temple records a grant by Bukkaraya to one Vedaagara Sripada for the services in a temple. Thus there are over 30 inscriptions in all, some of them copper plates of the period ranging from the 11th century to the 18th, and most of them are grants to the temple and the choultries. There are many inscriptions outside Gokarn, mostly in Ankola taluk, announcing grants to Gokarn. The place has a big tank called Kotiteertha with a small shrine of Saptakotishwara *linga* in the middle. Saptakotishwara was the family deity of the Goa Kadambas, whose temple is at Narve in Goa. Thousands of people take the holy bath here especially during Shivaratri festival. *Deepotsava* (*teppotsava*) is also held during Kartika. Around the Kotiteertha are the temples of Shankaranarayana, Srikrishna and Kalabhairava. In addition to this there are innumerable ponds spread all over the area such as Ramateerta, Jatayuteerta, Somateerta, Suryateerta, Vidyateerta, etc., having small shrines of the respective deities near them. Near the sea, Jatayuteerta is emanating from a broken huge rock traditionally believed to have been broken by Ravana during his tussle. The rock is interestingly in the shape of a kite (bird) and named as Jatayu. Besides the temples, there are many Mathas of

various Hindu sects. The main among them is a branch of the Shringeri Matha in which the image of Sharadamba was installed by Narasimha Bharati Swamy. The Gokarn Partagali Matha here of Gowda Saraswats was founded by the third *guru* Jeevottama Teerta. There are *samadhis* of the fourth *guru* of the *matha*, Purushottama Teerta and the thirteenth *guru* Srikantha Teerta in this *matha*. There is also a *matha* belonging to Chitrapur Saraswats where three is the *samadhi* of the first *guru* Parijnanashrama, also called Bhandikeri Matha and there is a Umamaheshwara temple in it. The Gokarn Raghottama Matha was originally founded here according to tradition by the direct disciple of Adi Shankara called Vidyanda. The images of Rama, Lakshmana and Seeta and also of Chandra-mauleshwara are found here. This Matha belongs to Havyak Brahmanas, and the Matha at Kekkar and Ramachandrapura, branched out from this. The Vaishya community has founded a Shankara Matha in which Adi Shankara's statue is installed in 1976. A *matha* of Veerasaivas is on the outskirts below the hill on which stand a fine dak bungalow locally called Rani Bungalow. There is also an imposing structure of the Kavale Matha of the Smarta Gauda Saraswats in the heart of the town and this has the famous Chakravarti Shivalinga.

Gokarn is a great centre of Samskrita learning and there are families of *agnihotris* engaged in the ritual regularly even to-day. The place was the abode of Maharshi Daivatji. The priest at Pashupatinath in Kathmandu are from this place. The Kalika temple at the entrance of the town has a peculiar image of worship. There is also a choultry founded by Ahalyabai Holkar of Indoor, whose marble statue is also seen here. The place has a Roman Catholic church built in 1891 and is recently renovated. The Inspection Bungalow and Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation Guest house are located atop a small hill facing the sea and one can witness the enchanting sunset from this spot.

Gude Angadi (Kumta tq, P: 1,438) a revenue village (8 km from Kumta) has the temple of Kanchikamba (renovated with RCC in 1981) located on a small hill overlooking the sea. There are figures of Ishwara and Ganapati who is *balamuri* (with a trunk turning to the right) in two niches in the temple. The *jatra* is held during Chaitra Poornima locally called *panchotsava* which attracts about 2,000 people. Down the hill there is a shrine described as installed by one Kalba Rishi of Hirehosaba. At *Baad* nearby there is the temple of Jyestapura

Durga or Jagadmba and the shrine of Holeyaladevaru in which two hero-stones are worshipped and the shrine belongs to the Halleru, a Scheduled Caste. The beach along Gude Angadi and Baad is long, silvery white and quiet. **Kagal** (P: 3,460), a separate revenue village near Gude Angadi has a Devaki Krishna temple of Gouda Saraswats. The Dada Shankara is another shrine here. A *jatra* is held in the month of April at the Devaki Krishna temple. In between Kagal and Aghanashini there is a hill fort which also has a small cave. The place has two mosques and a *dargah* (name lost).

Gudnapur (Sirsi tq, P: 852), a revenue village located in the Banavasi-Sirsi road (three km from Banavasi) and a place as old as Early Kadamba times, appears to have been a part of the capital Banavasi. According to B. R. Gopal, the place is mentioned as Guddatataka in the pillar inscription of Ravi Varman at Gudnapur. The village is on the bank of a big tank. Women who do not beget children perform the ceremony of offering a votive cradle to the tank. On the tank bund there are temples of Kariamma, Mariamma and Bangareshwara. The place has a Veerabhadra temple atop a small mound which was formerly a Jaina *basti*. The temple is built in Later Chalukyan style and renovated with laterite roofing. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* has lathe turned pillars and four pierced windows. Inside the temple are placed loose images of Rati and Kama and one more statue of Virabhadra. The surroundings of the temple have many loose Jaina sculptures. The famous pillar inscription of Kadamba Ravi Varman is also lying here. The inscription is engraved on four faces of the pillar which is badly damaged. The epigraph records that the king constructed a temple for Manmatha and inaugurated the festival of Manmathotsava (Vasantotsava) in the month of Chaitra. It states that in order to provide for the worship and other services in the temple the king made liberal grants and also constructed the tank called Guddatataka. Poet Pampa must have spoken of the same festival with a sense of ecstasy. Another inscription on a pedestal kept in the same place contains a charm invoking Shanti Thirtheshvara with a few *bijaksharas* around (in character of about 14th century). A slab near a dilapidated structure in the village records the grant of land to Sidhalingagauda of Gudnapur by Khana-Khane Saheba (in character of about 17th century). The place has a new tiled Rama Mandira. The place can be developed into a tourist spot along with Banavasi and by providing boating facility at the tank. **Kallapura** (five km from Sirsi) is located in between Banavasi and Sirsi. The place

appears to be considerably old and there is a Veerabhadra temple built in Later Chalukyan style. The temple has a *mukhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. The *shikhara* is in Kāḍambanagara style. The main idol of Veerabhadra is very attractive in standing posture with *makara torana* motif.

Gunavante (Honavar tq, P: 2,012) (8 km from Honavar) finds a mention in *Skandapurana* wherein it is treated as one among the *panchakshetras* on par with Gokarn. It has the famous Gunavanteshwara temple. An inscription dated 1410 refers to the place as Gunavanti. There are temples dedicated to Gunavanteshwara or Shambhulingeshwara, Nelavanki or Ammanavaru, Narasimha and Mugule Ganapati. The Gunavanteshwara temple is a huge structure built in brick and mortar. There is an outer *prakara* with a cement concrete Nandimantapa. The *shikhara* also in brick and mortar is circular with a metallic *kalasha* atop. The walls of the temple are decorated with *kavi* art mostly geometrical designs and on mythological themes. The Narasimha image inside the temple is a fine stone statue. The Ganapati shrine in the outer *prakara* is octagonal in shape and has a tiled roof. There is an old *pushkarani* beside the temple. There are six inscriptions in the surroundings of the temple. One dated 1410 records a grant of land to the Svayambhunatha temple at Gunavanti by Mahapradhana Yichchappa Odeya of Vijayanagar. Another dated 1413 records a grant of the village Talagod by Baicheya Dannanayaka by the order of the Emperor Vijaya Bhupatiraya Maharaja. The annual car festival of the temple is held during Sankranti in April, which attracts nearly 5,000 people.

Gundbala (Honavar tq, P: 860) a place (13 km from Honavar) located amidst the Sahyadri ghat is a celebrated cultural centre. The place name is described as *gundi* (deep) *bailu* (land). *Gundi* or depth which the Sharavati had here, is said to have helped big vessels to sail upto this village. The place was the centre for storing pepper meant for exporting, and there were deep well-like pits in which it was stored. The name is also ascribed to this. There is the Gundbala creek which joins the Sharavati. The place has temples dedicated to Hanuman, Venkatesha, Gopalakrishna, etc. The Hanuman temple appears to be considerably old and thousands of devotees visit this, especially during Magha *suddha dashami* and Vyshakha *suddha dashami*. Here is a practice of devotees praying for boon from Hanuman and on fulfilment of which they would offer the performance of one Yakshagana play. Soon after Dasara every year the performance

starts here, and in the course of a year over 100 performances take place. These are held in front of the temple on a permanently erected pandal (*rangasthala*) and a permanent *chauki* (greenroom) with a Ganesha idol placed in it. Troupes from various parts also come here for performance. The temple has its own troupe *Sri Mukhyaprana Prasadita Yakshagana Mandali*. There is an inscription on a stone standing at Muttamajare area dated 1064 which narrates the genealogy of the Kadamba Kings from Chandra of Sisukali in Konkan to Tailapadeva. There is one more inscription engraved on a stone standing in Ammanavaru temple of Chandavar Kadamba Tribuvana-malladeva dated 1143 starting the genealogy of the Kadamba kings beginning from Chandra to Mallideva II ruling from Sisukali, and also records the grants made to one *basti* by a lady. The place has an old Roman Catholic church originally built in 1769.

Gundolli (Haliyal tq, P: 1,534) a revenue village (15 km from Haliyal) of considerable antiquity, has temples of Kalamma (*gramadevata*), Dyamavva, Maddidyamavva (atop a small hill), Ishwara (near the tank), Maruti, Karevva, etc. The *jatra* of Dyamavva is held during April-May once in 12 years which attracts more than 2,000 people. The Ishwara or Kalmeshwara now in brick appears to be an ancient temple. Near this temple there are many antiquities such as three statues of Ganapati, one of Surya, etc. There are some broken hero-stones in the place. The place also has a Roman Catholic Church built in 1981. A hamlet nearby called Kamathikoppa has the *dargha* of one Siddi Salim.

Gunjavati (Mundgod tq, P: 583), a revenue village (13 km from Mundgod) of considerable antiquity, called Gunjavatti in inscriptions. The place has a street of Siddis and in the midst of these settlements is the old Kalmeshwara temple now renovated. There are a dozen hero-stones arranged in a row in its precincts of which eight have inscriptions. One of the record is of 1178 of Mahamandaleshwara Tailapadeva and two others of Kalyana Chalukya Jayasimha. The first one mentioning the Hanagal Kadamba prince, states that Gunjavatti was in Huligodu-12 sub-division under Magalenadu-70 division in Banavasi-12,000, and that one Boppaya Nayaka was administering this region from this place. Other details of this feudatory family are not available. There is a hero-stone, set up on the death of Boppaya Nayaka in a battle with Nagavarma of Idugundani (Idagundi). Another record of 1071 speaks of another chieftain, called

Bhivaraja and a third, speaking Jayasingadeva as the overlord mentions this Bhivarasa of the Sinda family ruling Magale-70 and Bagale-70 in Hangal-500. Another hero-stone of 1077 mentions the death of Mattalaya in a cattle raid. In the outskirts of the village near a forest, there is a temple completely covered by earth and only its ceiling is visible and is described as a Lingayat Matha by the local people. One 12th century inscription in front of this temple speaks of the God as *Malleshwaradeva*. It also makes a reference to Kundgol temple (Dharwad dt). Nearby in the field, there is another temple completely covered by earth. There are thatched shrines of Dyamavva, Durgavva, Sirsi Maramma and a *dargah* of Mahboob Subhani Hazrat Shah Khadri, said to be from Hulgur. An *urus* is held. Near the Village is a hill called Huliappana Gudda (perhaps Huligodu of the inscription) covered by thick forests and on the hill there is a stone statue of a tiger and a well. The village has a tank. At *Basnal* (in Yerebail revenue village), two km from Gunjavati is a Kalmeshwara temple of Vijayanagar times amidst the forest. This temple, covered by earth, has been recently excavated. There are beautiful images of Saraswati, Shanmukha, Ganesha and Mahishamardini inside the temple and some broken images of Vishnu and Shanmukha outside the temple of Later Chalukyan times.

Guru Tembe Caves (Supa tq) are situated (about 48 km from Karwar) at the head of the Anshighat on the Karwar-Londa road, a natural formation in laterite amidst enchanting evergreen forest. The Caves are named after one Guru Tembe Maharaj a saint, said to have lived here several decades ago. The approach to this cave is from the Anshi village, motorable upto a point and then one has to walk half a km deep into the thick forest and then descend over the slopy hill ranges to reach the cave which measures only half a metre at the entrance. After crawling through the rugged path for about two metres, the cave widens, allowing a person to stand up. There is a big circular space which can accommodate 25 to 30 people. At the other end is a Shivalinga, about a quarter metre tall, and behind which is another cave opening leading to a darker interior. During Mahashivaratri people from neighbouring villages visit this cave with reverence. If proper approach road and other amenities are provided it can become an enchanting tourist spot.

Haduvalli (Bhatkal tq, P: 359) is about 21 km from Bhatkal on the Sagar Road, and had been once the capital of the Saluvas (see

p 130) but a now small village amidst forest with a few Jaina monuments. The Padmavati temple here has a row of 24 Tirthankara statues engraved in fine black polished stone, each over half a metre tall. All these statues have inscriptions on them, wrought in small letters. It also houses the image of Yakshi Padmavati, Jaina Saraswati and a bronze statue of Brahma seated on horse. There is also a fine bronze statue of Anantanatha Teerthankara, and an inscription on it speaks of one Guruvayya Nayaka as its donor. It has a bronze *prabhavali* of some other statue of Parshwanatha on which 72 small Tirthankara images are engraved. There are four hero-stones in the precincts of this tiled building, which is north facing. In the same compound is a small tiled Chandranatha shrine, facing east, and the Tirthankara Chandranatha image is in white marble. There is also a seated Parshwanatha image of Later Chalukyan times. There are two hillocks, called Chandragiri and Indragiri, and below Chandragiri is the beautiful Chandranatha Basti of Vijayanagar times with fine lathe-turned pillars. This considerably huge *basti* enshrines an image of Chandranatha in white marble. There are two smaller laterite shrines facing each other in the compound of this *basti*. Here there are two broken *nishidhi* stones and one inscription dated 1423 speaks of the death by *sallekhana* of a *muni* called Manikasena. An inscription engraved on a bronze cover found on the *manasthambha* of this *basti* (now preserved at the Kannada Research Institute of Dharwad) speaks of the construction of the *basti* by Haduvalli prince Salvendra in 1484. Atop Indragiri there are two footprints inscribed on a slab, and on the top of Chandragiri is a small *basti* of granite whose deity is missing.

Haigunda (Honavar tq) an island in the midst of the Sharavati is 20 km from Honavar and belongs to Herangadi revenue village. This is the ancient Payvegunda or Haivegunda which was the capital of the Kekayas and later of the Pallavas. This had been an *agrahara* as indicated by the Haldipur plates. There is a hillock of the height of about 60 metres in this island which is surrounded by fields and atop the hillock is an old bungalow. The place had been a celebrated Buddhist Centre and in a field two statues of standing Buddha, atleast 1300 year old are found together with one statue of Surya. In a *bana* amidst the field is also found one beautiful statue of Yaksha with an attractive crown and pot belly, and of the height of more than one metre. There is an old Durgadevi temple with a tiled roof and the precincts of the temple is a statue of Vishnu of the Early Kadamba times with *shankha* and *chakra* in his upper hands and the lower hands

placed on the waist. The place has to be reached from the village Allanki by ferrying.

Haldipur (Honavar tq, P: 7,962, 13 km from Honavar), which is divided into three revenue villages viz., Haldipur I, Haldipur II and Haldipur III was the residence of the Tahsildar of Honavar tq., initially and later the headquarters was shifted to Honavar. In an inscription dated 1573 the place is mentioned as Haldipura. Buchanan (1801) states that the place name Haldipur was the corrupt form of Handipur or Hog town. The mention of one Handi Khanda in a record of 1492 may be of this place. There are temples dedicated to Shankaranarayana, Chandeshwara, Gopalakrishna, Ganapati, Venkateshwara and Mukhyaprana, Sunkadakatte Mahaganapati, Channakeshava (Salikeri), Marikamba, etc. The Shankaranarayana temple where *linga* is worshipped is a small shrine at Agrahara area. The Gopalakrishna statue is a fine Chalukyan sculpture revered as *gramadevaru*. At Agrahara there is a Ganapati temple the image of which is said to have been brought from Basavarajadurga. The temple belongs to Sabhahit family of Idgunji. The annual car festival is held on Magha Poornima day when 10,000 to 15,000 people assemble. There are three tombs near the temple of the members of the Sabhahit family and two of them were ascetics. The Venkateshwara Matha is called Mukhyapranantargat Lakshmivenkateshwara of the Partagali Matha. It celebrates its annual car festival during Magha and on the Madhwanavami day. If this renovated temple (*matha*) is about 175 years old, opposite is another temple about 225 years old where Gopinatha and Venkatesha are enshrined and this temple has ochre (*kavi*) paintings which include *dashavatara motifs*. The Salikeri Channakeshava temple of the Daivajnyas is a huge structure with ochre paintings. A *jatra* is held in May which attracts 5,000 people. A copper plate inscription belonging to Pallava Gopaladeva is the earliest one from this place, now found at the Chitrapur Museum. An inscription engraved on a pillar standing in the Chandreshwara temple dated 1079 is of Kadamba Kavadeva of the Chandavar branch then ruling from Honavar. In between the Salikeri Channakeshava temple and the Mahaganapati temple is a hero-stone with inscription, badly damaged. One hero-stone standing near a private residence dated 1573 speaks of a fight between Narasappa Odeya of Bilgi and Chenna Bhairadevi in which a warrior named Devaraya Nayaka of Haldipur died fighting. Another hero-stone in a field near the *bas* dated 1454 is Gersoppa Bhairava Odeya and mentions about the battle fought at Sasagal where three warriors belonging to the Basavara

Bali fell fighting. Another hero-stone dated 1492 by Devarasa Odeya of Gersoppa records the fall of two warriors of Adiyagona in a fight. The Marikamba temple has a *shikhara* with stucco sculptures. The place has a mosque which is sufficiently old. Agrahara area here is also called Basavarajanayaka Agrahara in literature and appears to have been founded by the Keladi prince of the name. *Basavarajadurga* island belongs to this revenue village.

Haliyal (also see pp 708-09), a taluk centre (162 km from Karwar), was made the headquarters of Supa taluk in 1857 when Supa taluk which had Yellapur as its headquarters, was divided into two taluks, Supa and Yellapur; later, the Supa taluk of those days was renamed as Haliyal taluk in 1908. The place name has been mentioned as Palleyala in an inscription at Haliyal dated 1144 of the Goa Kadambas. There is a Mallikarjuna temple in the fort which is the earliest. The temple has a *garbhagriha* a *navaranga* and a renovated *mukhamantapa*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style and the pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe turned. The pierced windows have many carvings. There is a slab with inscription dated 1144 AD by Kadamba Jayakeshi which registers a land grant for the upkeep of the local tank called Devigere by the *mahajanas* of Palleyala *agrahara* and the *mahajanas* are said to be the devotees of Kanchidevi, Surya and Narasimha. One more inscription near a mosque in the fort dated 1088 seems to register various gifts to Brahmanas and others. The other temples of the town are the Maruti, Pete Basaveshwara, Venkataramana, Dattatreya and Sri Rama. The place has six mosques and three *dargahs*, and of these the Kasba area mosque is considerably old and the building is ascribed to Adilshahi times. Of the rest, two were built during the 19th century and the remaining are recent constructions. The *dargah* of Umar Ali, a saint of Adilshahi days, attracts a gathering of 2,000 people during its annual *urus* held 10 days after Bakrid in the month of Zul Haj. Near the Munsiff court there is the tomb of one Haidarshah in whose honour a *urus* is held a day earlier to Umar Ali's *urus*. There is one more tomb of unknown identity near the Forest Range Office. The place has a Roman Catholic church locally called Church of the Lady of Miracles built in 1889.

Hanehalli (Kumta tq, P: 1,750) a revenue village (19 km from Kumta) is found mentioned as Haneyahalli in an inscription found at the same place dated 1424 and in another mentioned as Hanihalli. *Hane* literally means the palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer* L).

There are temples ascribed to Hedsebeeredevuru, Markundi, Lakshminarayana and Durgambika. The Hedsebeeredevuru temple has four hero-stones having inscription on them. One inscription here dated Saka 1774 is indifferently engraved and worn. It seems to record the death of a hero and refers to the *mahanadu* (merchant guild) of *Hanihalli*. Another slab set up in a coconut grove (near Banki Kodla) is of Vijayanagar times dated 1424 AD mentions one Hari-deva Odeya the *Mahapradana* of Konkan granting a land at Haneya-halli to Hariyappa Rane son of Ramadeva Rane. The Markundi temple has two hero-stones. The *garbhagriha* is hexagonal and the main deity is broken. The temple built in laterite has *kavi* paintings on outer walls. The *gramadevata* temple has three hero-stones. There are two small shrines of Hari Honnappa and Hosabeeredevuru. The place has a Roman Catholic church recently built.

Hasehalla Falls (Sirsi tq) is located at 40 km from Sirsi, near Mattigatta in beautiful surroundings. The Hasehalla, a perennial stream which falls into a rocky valley from a height of about 65 metres forming a vertical cascade later joins the Gangavali. The approach to this spot is from Hegdekatta-Devanahalli and Mattigatta, motorable upto Mundaganamane during rainy season and from here one has to walk five km to reach the spot. If proper road and other amenities are provided this place can be developed into a fine tourist spot.

Havagi (Haliyal tq, P: 1,466) a revenue village (two km from Haliyal) is a place with an old Kalmeshwara temple, recently renovated. Nearby, there is a small shrine locally called Havaginath, but the image is actually Surya which is broken with another image of Bhairava beside it. There is a Parshwanatha Chaitya enshrining a Later Chalukyan statue, believed to have been found at Alnavar (Dharwad dt) and installed here in 1921. There is also a modern *basti* enshrining Adinatha. Near the crematorium of the village there are many antiquities which include the remains of a fallen temple with a damaged image of Umamaheshwara. There is a tank called the Ganeshana Kere, near which there are remains of a fallen Ganesha temple. There are two Ganesha statues, one hero-stone, one *sati* stone and a hexagonal pillar, resembling a *yupa sthambha*, the capital of which has a *chaturmukha* statue, separated from the main pillar, all strewn around in this region. There are also shrines of *gramadevt* Dyamavva and also of Marevva, Sukalevva and Maruti in the village.

Hegdekatta (Sirsi tq) under Shivalli revenue village (15 km from Sirsi) is a place of antiquity. The Panchalinga Matha here has the five lingas in the *garbhagriha* and the images of Parvati and Ganapati in the outer *mantapa*. The Matha is also called Shivallimatha, and there is a *gaddige* of a Veerashaiva saint named Gurumurti, who lived about 20 years ago. The Matha is a wooden structure also having a Lakshminarayana temple and in the premises of which there are six hero-stones and one *mahasati* stone with inscriptions engraved on some of them. There is a slab with the Saptamatrikas with Saraswati and Ganapati on either sides, facing the temple. The place has a mosque built recently.

Hiregutti (Kumta tq, P: 2,410) a revenue village (25 km from Kumta) is the findspot of a copper plate inscription of the 5th century of Bhoja Asankita Varman. The place has a temple dedicated to Mahalingeshwara, Lakshminarayana, Ammanavaru, Beeredevuru, Bommaiah and recently built Mahalaxmi Devaki Krishna Ravalanatha temple. The Mahalingeshwara temple though old is recently renovated. A slab in the temple having an inscription dated 1410 AD records land grant to the ascetic Nagendratirtha, the disciple of Vidyapuri Sripadangalu by Vijayanagar governor Yichchappa who was governing from Honavar.

Hog Island: See under *Jalikunda*.

Honavar (see also pp 709-10) a taluk centre (93 km from Karwar) is a place on the bank of the Sharavati and a port town, one of great antiquity. It was formerly the headquarters of the district, between 1800 and 1817, and was the headquarters of the Sub-Collector between 1817 to 1862. Honavar was the name of the taluk from 1799 with Haldipur as its headquarters for long. The name might have originated from the plant *honnnavari* also called *tangadi* in Kannada (*Cassia auriculata*, Linn). Several inscriptions have mentioned the place as 'Honnnavura' and 'Honnnavuru'. The Chandavar Kadambari ruled from here earlier (see p: 121). It was the headquarters of a governor in Vijayanagar times (see list on p: 125). It is called Naoura by Periplus in 247. An Arab geographer Abul Fida (1273-1331) has recorded the place as Honavar. Later in 1342 the African traveller Ibn Batuta described it as Hinaur. He further says that the town had a *nawab*, Jamal-ud-din Mohammed Ibn Hasan and that it had a flourishing Muslim population. It came under Gersoppa kingdom as a chief port exporting pepper. In 1498 Timmayya, an agent of Vijayanagar went from Honavar with eight boats to surprise

Vasco da Gama, who was resting at Anjidiv island. In 1514 the Portuguese traveller Barbosa calls the place as the good town of Honor. By 1547 the Portuguese started their trade regularly and in 1569 founded their factory at Onor and they continued to trade with the Gersoppa kingdom from here. In 1623 an Italian traveller Pietro Della Valle describes Honavar as a small place on the seashore formed by the arms of two rivers. Haider Ali called the Sharavati the lake of Honawera. He had his naval yard here. In 1800 Sir Thomas Munro found the place deserted and in 1801 Buchanan explains that Honavar had been demolished by Tipu in 1784, though under Haider it was a place of great commerce. There is a laterite fort at the heart of the town, described also by Pietro Della Valle. Linschoten, the Dutch visitor, speaks of the fort in 1595.

The place has temples of Gopalakrishna, Sharadamba, Venkataramana, Maruti, Sri Rama Mandir, Rameshwara, Durga, Maruti, etc. The Gopalakrishna temple has a recently built stone *mukhamantapa* which has many granite stone pillars with engravings of Jaina Tirthankaras. These pillars are said to have been brought from Gersoppa. This temple was renovated in 1947. The car festival of the temple is held on *akshaya tritiya* which attracts about 10,000 people. The Venkataramana temple was built in 1663 by one Ramachandra Mahale, as informed by a copper plate grant now at the Partagali Matha. The annual car festival is held on Sri Ramanavami day when about 8,000 people assemble. There is the *samadhi* of Yadvendra Tirtha III, the ninth guru of Kashi Matha within the compound of the temple. The *samadhis* of the swamis of the Partagali Matha, who were the eighth and eleventh *gurus*, Raghuchandra Teertha and Swamy Lakshmikanta Teertha respectively are also located at Honavar. There is a Jogimath here, ascribed to the Nathapanthis. The place has a Catholic Church built in honour of San Salvador and was subsequently renovated in 1801 and 1852. This church is ascribed originally to the Portuguese, who had their factory at Honavar. In the month of November every year the parish feast is celebrated here which attracts nearly 3,000 people. There is the St Thomas Church of the Protestants and also a Jacobite Church recently built. Atop a small hill stands 30 mts tall square column installed in the memory of Col. Clement Hill on 20th January 1845. This monument was set up by the Fourteenth Madras Native Infantry at the instance of the East India Company, in honour of Col Hill who died at Gersoppa while commanding the Mysore Division. (A statue of Col Hill is found at the Trinity

Church of Bangalore). There is a park round this. There are three mosques, and the one located in the Jogimath area appears to be the oldest, but renovated of late. There are four *dargahs* two ascribed to Hazarat Syed Sadat Hassan Shah and Hasham Peer, who migrated to this place from Bijapur. Annual *Urus* is held in Jamadil Avval and nearly 3,000 people assemble. There is another *dargah* near the harbour ascribed to Peer Gyban Shah and his *urus* is celebrated in Rabbil Avval when about 1,000 people assemble. There is one more *dargah* ascribed to Raffik Shah at Kelginapalya (near Sharavati River) and here also *urus* is held every year when about 1,000 people assemble.

Honavar harbour is primarily a fisheries harbour and a fine spot of tourist importance. The colourful view of the sunset from this spot or from the fort or from Col Hills memorial is really enchanting. *Ramatirtha* (3 km from Honavar) located on the Honavar-Chandavar road is a *pushkarani* (tank). The tank which has fifty steps below the ground level is very spacious and the water from a height falls into it from two different points, called *Ramatirtha* and *Lakshmanatirtha*. Local tradition claims that Sri Rama, Seeta and Lakshman had a holy dip in this *pushkarani*. On the left bank of the tank is the Rameshwara temple, a tiled structure. There is also a shrine of Dattatreya in its premises and the image of which is installed by Sridharaswamy of Varadalli. Pietro Della Valle (1623) has described it as a stream of warm water falling into a beautiful cistern. Hamilton informs us (1720) that thousands of people visit this place every year. Now the local people believe that a dip in this tank can cure certain kinds of skin diseases. There is a Ramakrishna Ashrama under construction near the tank.

Hulekal or Hancharta (Sirsi tq, P: 1,194), a hobli centre (14 km from Sirsi), has been mentioned as Huliyaakallu in the 16th century, a *sati* stone which records the death of one Birappa son of Huli Vittaya Mallappa of Huliyaakallu. The place has a Vyasaraya Matha founded by Madhwa saint, Vyasathirtha of Vijayanagar times who was also a contemporary of Vadiraja. Later the *matha peetha* was transferred to Sosale near T Narsipur (Mysore dt). The earliest inscription here near the Ramalinga temple dated 982 is of Kadamba Chattayadeva Panchavate son of Biyalaiya and according to this Hulekal was in the Tengere-30 division. Another inscription of 1857 states that the *mantapa* of the Lakshminarayana temple was renovated by Lakshminivasa Teertha of Vyasataja Samsthana. One more inscription (of

the 14th century) near the Vyasaray Matha records a charity to the Jain Matha. A hero-stone in the same place narrates that Mavanna Nayaka and Girganna Nayaka died in an encounter between Sadashivayayaka (not identified) and Sonda Arasappa Odeya. Near the Vyasaray Matha is the temple of Gopalakrishna built in Later Vijayanagar style. The Matha also has the second *brindavana* of Vyasa Tirta in addition to the *moola brindavana* at Anegondi (near Hampi). There are also the temples of Maruti and Gopalakrishna and one Marigudi. The annual *jatra* of the Marigudi is held in the month of Kartika when 1000 to 2000 people assemble. The Vyasaray *aradhana* will be held during Phalguna when nearly 1000 people assemble. At *Bakkala*, a revenue village (3 km from Hulekal), there is a Satyanatheshwara temple founded by Vyasaray. There is an inscription and two hero-stones near this temple. The temple is built in Vijayanagar style and the Sonda chiefs have renovated it during later periods. During the annual *jatra* (January-February) the devotees specially make offerings with *bakula* (*renje* or *pagade hoovu*) flowers to the *ratha* and hence it is said the place is symbolically called Bakkala. There are also the temples of Lakshminarayana and Maruti. The former was installed by Lakshminivasa Teerta of the Kundapur Vyasaray Matha at Abbur (Bangalore dt). The latter is a small temple. There is a hero-stone (broken) which has a Hoysala inscription engraved on it. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* have carvings in relief of Surya, Brahma, the Saptamatrikas and Dakshinamurti. The *navaranga* ceiling has sculptures of Vishnu, Subrahmanya, Umamaheshwara, Veerabhadra, etc.

Hungund (Mundgod tq, P : 2,633) a revenue village situated at a distance of nine km north east of Mundgod flourished as a Jaina centre during the earlier period is evident from the recently unearthed statue of Parshwanatha amidst the ruins of a *basti*. This statue which is at present placed inside the Veerabhadra temple is a fine Later Chalukya creation. The Veerabhadra temple appears to be old but now has a brick structure and a tiled roof. Another temple here is that of Ramalinga which is also a recent brick structure. Near this temple there is a Mantrawadi Matha which has a *gaddige* ascribed to Kenjeda Swamy from Mantravadi, Shiggaon taluk, Dharwad district. The main deities here are Shadabrahma, Siddarama and Pattada Devaru. There is another *gaddige* of Gaddigeswamy near the Veerabhadra temple which is described as belonging to the Indoor Matha. The place has another Veerashaiva Virakta Matha built in the honour of Srimanniranjana Chennaveeraswamy. There is a mosque, and a

dargah built in the memory of Rustum Syed Baba, whose annual *urus* is held.

Idagundi (Yellapur tq, P : 634, 10 km from Yellapur), a revenue village, is considered a holy place. The place name Idagundani mentioned in inscriptions found at Gunjavati (Mundgod tq) and Baindur (Yellapur tq) refer to Idagundi. The place also finds a mention in the *Skandapurana*, where it is stated that Idagundi, Kavadikere and Analgar are together regarded as *Srikshetras*. The Ramalingeshwara temple which is an ancient one is completely renovated. According to tradition the *linga* was installed by Sri Rama during his journey through South India. The *jatra* here takes place during Shivaratri when nearly, 2,000 people assemble. There is a *kalyani* facing the temple. At *Chinnapura*, near Idagundi there are temples of Shiva and Maruti (both recent structures). *Kalache* (26 km from Yellapur) which is located at the bottom of hill ranges forms an enchanting valley (150 metre to 300 metre depth) and is also approachable from Idagundi. It requires more amenities so that it can be developed into a fine tourist spot. There are also the temples of Lakshminarasimha and Sridevi at the place both ancient, but recently renovated.

Idgunji (Honavar tq, P : 1,583, 10 km from Honavar), a place of hoary past, is also mentioned as Idakunja and Kunjavana, and also called as Idugunjige in an inscription at the same place dated 1348 AD. In another inscription at the same place it is referred to as Yidugundi. The place has remains of a fort, and was an *agrahara*, perhaps from the Early Kadamba times. There is an ancient Ganapati temple which is recently renovated with a four storied R C C tower. This deity is *dwibahu* or two handed, short statured and is in a standing posture resembling Gokarn Ganapati. Tradition narrates that it was installed in the Tretayuga by Narada. Many dynasties right from the Kadambas of Banavasi down to Vijayanagar have extended patronage and made liberal grants to this temple. An inscription found near a private residence dated 1348 records a land grant by Mahapradhana Maleya Dannayaka of Vijayanagar to the Sarvatitya family of Idgunji. Another in front of the temple (1410) speaks of a grant by Devaraya II of Vijayanagar. A copper plate claimed to be with the family of Sabahits is said to speak of grants by Keladi Somashekhar. There is a fine tank near the temple. According to Dr A Sundara, "Though the statue of Ganapati at Gokarn is the earliest the Idagunji Ganapati is also equally old as they have

similar features". The deity is 80 cm tall and is standing on a *panipeetha* which is 35 cm high. He is holding a bell (*ghante*) in one hand and *modaka* in the other and is carved in a red sand stone. The annual car festival is held during Magha on *rathasaptami* day when about 15,000 people assemble. The *jatra* is held for eight days when two cars are drawn. Special *utsavas* are also held during Sankranti, Ganesha Chauti and the Kartika Teppotsava will be very colourful. The temple is managed by the local Sabhahit family from the earliest times. The place also has a temple of Durgambika at Arasi near-by of Shambhulinga and a shrine of Jattiga.

Indoor (Mundgod tq, P: 3,907), a revenue village, is situated to the north of Mundgod town (seven km). The place has been mentioned as 'Indavura' in an inscription of Hanagal Kadamba (1121 AD) Tailapadeva. The record also mentions the construction of a temple (*Kalmeshwara*) by Tantrapala Kalayya who in the presence of the ascetic Amritarasi Pandita of Siggamme (Shiggaon, Dharwad dt) made the grant of land and an oil mill for the temple. Now there is a brick structure with a tiled roof. But, the antiquities of the old temple are strewn all over. They contain many erotic sculptures, three hero-stones, one slab engraved with inscription, a ceiling slab with a huge *nagabandha* of a former structure and a *dwaajastambha* which has many relief sculptures of Vijayanagar style. On the outside wall of the temple many relief carvings are seen and mention may be made of the three-legged Bhringi, many erotic relief sculptures, etc. Behind the temple there is a small pond which also contains temple remains. The *jatra* is held on *Davanada Hunnime*, when nearly 1,000 people assemble. Amidst the field another tank and site of an old temple can be seen. The other important temples of the place are Hanumanta, Basava (two temples), Durgamma, etc. There is a *gaddige* of *Sootada Arasappa*, a saint who was a messenger (*volekara*) of the local *Jahglidda* and the *Gaddigappa* Matha. There is a mosque built recently. *Koppa*, a hamlet of the Indoor village (Indoor-koppa) has an ancient *Kalmeshwara* temple amidst fields. The *garbhagriha* is built in Kadamba style with huge boulders, and the *ardhamantapa* and the *navaranga* appear to be extensions of Later Chalukyan times. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga locally called *Kalmeshwara*. The *ardhamantapa* has pierced windows. The *navaranga* (fallen) has lath turned pillars and there is a tank in front. There is a hero-stone with *siddhale* sculpture and also images of Saptamatrakes, Ganapati, Vishnu (two), Kartikaya and many other antiquities. An inscription (12th

century) found here (copied) has been of late destroyed. There are two churches at the place.

Isloor (Sirsi tq, P: 605), a revenue village (10 km from Sirsi), is located on the Sirsi-Mundgod road. There is a big tank described as the birth place of the river Dharma. On the bank of the tank is the Dharmeshwara temple. There is also a laterite shrine (now empty) in the middle of the tank. There are also the temples of Iswara and Basavanna, the former in a dilapidated condition, and has three hero-stones near it. There is a tank called Kanammanakere opposite this temple. There are three more hero-stones near Karigundi Byana on the outskirts of the village. There is a mud fort around the village of the Sonda rulers. The place has a mosque. Isloor had an *agraraha* as known from an inscription at Hulekal, founded by a Kadamba prince in 982. At *Hulidevanasara* near this village there is a Ganapati temple which is a tiled one. At the Boppanalli there is another Ganapati temple.

Itgi (Siddapur tq, P: 1,320), a revenue village (19 km from Siddapur), has temples dedicated to Rameshwara, a Vithala Mandira and Kshetrapala. The Rameshwara temple is the earliest one with the stepped octagonal Kadambanagara *shikhara*, a *garbhagriha* and a small *navaranga*. There is also a shrine of a Devi in the temple. Its walls have relief sculptures, two of them erotic. On the basement of this temple there is an inscription of 16th century characters, recording the obeisance of (Bilgi) Ghantappanayakara Timmayya. Near the Rameshwara temple is a square *kalyani*. The Vithala Mandira is built in post-Vijayanagar style. At the outskirts of this village there is a hero-stone in a field which records the death of a hero named Sirannanayaka in the cyclic year Chitrabhanu. *Aisur* a hamlet of Danamav revenue village (28 km from Siddapur), approachable from Itgi, had been the earlier capital of the Bilgi rulers. The place name is found mentioned as Ayisuru in a damaged inscription (1449 AD) on a *sati* stone near the Ishwara temple, and also Aishwaryapura in another record. There are temples of Veerabhadra and Ishwara. The place has over a dozen *sati* stones near the Ishwara temple and some of them have inscriptions. An inscription of the 15th century on a hero-stone records that one Malayi became *mahasati*. There is a completely ruined *basti* wherein there is an inscription on a slab which is worn out. There are also remains of a mud fort. The Ishwara temple is on an elevated hillock.

Jagalbet (Supa tq, P: 1,755), a revenue village (18 km from Joida), is found mentioned in the *Kalajnanavachana* as Jagalabetta wherein it is said that Channabasavanna passed through this place on his way to Ulvi and the people pressed him to stay on at the place and since he refused, there was a *jagala* (quarrel). There are temples of Ramalinga, Maruti and Lakshmi. The Ramalinga temple appears to be old, now renovated. Near this temple there are six hero-stones and a few *mahasati* stones are found under a tree. There is a mound nearby perhaps with antiquities hidden under it. The *jatra* of the Lakshmi temple is held once in twelve years when nearly 10,000 people assemble. The place was a centre of Supa Uprising of 1858-59 and the British had stationed a regiment here. Four of the insurgents were hanged at Jagalbet. Renowned English writer Manohar Malgaonkar was born at this place and is presently settled near this village. Near this place is the Bori Quarry, where the huge rocky hill is being quarried for transporting pebbles to the Supa Dam with a rope-way.

Jalikunda or Hog Island (Bhatkal tq, 6.4 km from Bhatkal port and 14.4 km from Netrani Island) is a fine picnic spot. The island is cone shaped and about 108 metres high. The channel between the Hog and the Pigeon Island is safe with water deepening only 29 metres near Pigeon island and 17 metres towards Hog Island and the main land. To the Malabar sailors the Hog Island is known as *Kare Nitran*, a name which explaining Ptolemy's (130 AD) identification as *Kanathra* and the *Kaineitai* of Periplus (247 AD). The latter is a name given to Netrani or Pigeon island. Though it is now uninhabited this can be developed into a fine picnic spot by providing more amenities to the visitors.

Janage (Haliyal tq, P: 1,398), a revenue village (14 km from Haliyal), has an old Kalmeshwara temple now renovated and a huge tank near it. There is a broken Surya image near the temple and the tank bund has two hero-stones with inscriptions engraved on them. The place has shrines of Kalamma, Hanuman, Lakshmi and Vithoba. The name Janage has floral origin, *janagi* or *javanagi* being a tree (*Garcinia xanthochymus* Hook). *Jatge* is another revenue village (P: 30) nearby where there is a huge water tank and remains of a temple called the Kalmeshwara amidst the fields. Near the temple are remains of two hero-stones, one with an inscription. The place has a shrine of Durgavva and one *konanakallu*, a slab on which the

face of buffalo is engraved in relief, which is commonly found in many places in the up-ghat taluks.

Joida (P: 1408), the taluk headquarters of Supa taluk since June 1981 (70 km from Karwar), is located on the Karwar-Belgaum road. The place has the temples of Siddeshwara, Jalmi and Naganatha, all tile roofed. Joida became the taluk headquarters due to the submersion of Supa under the Kali waters.

Kadra (Karwar tq) is located at the foot of the Anshi Ghat (32 km from Karwar). There is a Mahamaya temple, a Catholic church and a mosque all recent ones. Near Kadra at Kodsalli, the II stage of the Kali Dam is under construction by the Karnataka Power Corporation. During Deepavali, a *jatra* is held in honour of Mahamaya for 12 days when 2,000 to 3,000 people assemble. The Kali river can be forded till Kadra from Karwar, and this place was a notable transit point in olden days for merchandise coming from sea, especially under the Adilshahis. There was a fort here of the Adilshahis which was destroyed by Sonda Sadashivanayaka in 1705 and its material was used to build the fort at Kurmagad (Island). It was the headquarters of a *paragana* under Haider.

Kadtoka (Honavar tq, P: 2,627, 14 km from Honavar) is mentioned as Kadatoke in an inscription. The place has temples dedicated to Keshavanarayana, Narasimha and Elukopparige Gudi (where there is a Jattiga stone). The Keshavanarayana temple is an old one with a tiled roof and recently renovated. There is an inscription on a slab standing within the compound of the temple which was installed by one Mahamatya Prabhu Sarbatithya who was ruling Kadatoke, and it also registers a land grant made to the temple of Svayambhu by Bhoga Veggade. The Lakshminarasimha Matha of the Havyaka community (also called Hale Matha) at Kadkota has a tank also. The Shambhulinga temple is called the Gramadeva temple and is a laterite work with rows of Chola-Ganga type pilasters in its walls. There is a Kannada inscription, speaking of some grant. The Tryambakeshwara Vishnumurti, Makkinarayana and Vishnu are other temples at Kadtoka. There is a fine statue of Vishnu with a *prayoga chakra* in one of the four hands near the old *matha*. Facing this is a small shrine of Garuda. Madageri, a part of Kadtoka has a shrine of Narayana where fire walking ritual is performed during the *jatra* held in April. Opposite this is the Ramanatha temple in which there are

some ochre paintings on the wall. There are also shrines of Jattiga and Mahasati at Madgeri.

Kadwad (Karwar tq, P: 3,811), is a revenue village (10 km from Karwar) of hoary past. The present name of Karwar is derived from the old name of this village Kadewadi, meaning the last village. It is in a commanding position to the south of the Kali on the banks of Kadwad stream, a tributary of Kali. That is why the British built their factory here in 1638 called Karwar factory. The Dutch spelt it Caudevar. Fr Francis Xavier spells it as Carvar. A grant of Aurangzeb calls it Karwar. The place has temples dedicated to Venkataramana (Matha), Mahadeva (Gramadeva), Vimalleshwara, Ganapati (of the Daivajnyas), Vithalamandira, Dattatreya Mandira, etc. The Venkataramana Matha is a big temple and at least 400 years old. The small shrine of Kamakshi is also of the Daivajnyas. There is also a Nirakara Mandira of the Padti community, and shrines of Kalasadeva and Devati. The last mentioned temple celebrates *bandi-habba* during the month of May. *Nandwal* (Nandihalli) is the spot where the Kadwad stream joins the Kali. It is a fine place with picturesque surroundings. There is a statue of Nandi near the confluence point. A fort was built at Nandwal by Sherif-ul-Mulk of Bijapur in 1610 and was dismantled by the Sonda prince in 1705.

Kaikini (Bhatkal tq, P: 6,340) is an old and important village in ancient times, now seen on the the Bhatkal-Honavar Road, 13 km from Bhatkal. At present, there is only the Parshwanatha Basti, an old one recently renovated. But, in the precincts of this *basti* are placed 22 inscriptions, most of them hero-stones and two *mahasati* stones, each a veritable piece of art. One of the inscriptions says that this old town 'Kaikani' had 24 *janants* looking after its civic affairs (1416) and these records also say that Kaikani was the headquarters of a *vishaya* during Vijayanagar times. One hero-stones of 1422 speaks of a war between Haduvalli and Gersoppa and some others of war between Vijayanagar and Haduvalli, and so on. Nine speak of grants to the Parshwanatha Basti. The place in all has fourteen hero-stones engraved with inscriptions mostly of Vijayanagar times and one dated 1427 A D refers to an interesting battle between Kasarkod and Honavar under the leadership of Kotishwara Nayaka. There is also mention of places like Honnavara, Kasarakodu, Haduvalli, Manki, Bhatkal, Siriyali, etc. The place has shrines of Mahishamardini and Honnamasti (at Heradi) and there is a church of the Roman Catholics called St Antony's at Ternamakki.

Kaltigudda : See under Kumta.

Kansur, a small village (Siddapur tq, 24 km from Siddapur), has temples of Marikamba, Maruti and Ishwara. The first two are recent temples, but the temple of Ishwara (ruined) appears to be old. There are two hero-stones near the Ishwara temple and one of them has an inscription dated 1181 informing that while Mahamandaleshwara Kirtideva was ruling over Banavasi 12,000 and Hanungal 500 his subordinate Holleyadandanayaka died at the battle at Gimnalagundi. There are many loose broken sculptures lying inside the compound of the temple. The place is also approachable from Tyagali (6 km). **Balur** (31 km from Siddapur) is another important place where there are temples of Ganapati (recently built) and Mallikarjuna. There is a ruined mud fort, one *mahasati* stone, one hero-stone and a big stone Basava of a Shiva temple now extinct. The place also has the tomb of Sonda Raghunatha Nayaka. It is described as his second capital.

Karki (Honavar tq) five km from Honavar on the Honavar-Kumta road must have been an *agrahara* as there are over 500 houses of Havyaka Brahmanas. It vied with Gokarn in matters of scholarly pursuits. The place name is derived from *karki* a tree found mostly in Uttara Kannada, also called *hinari* (*Celtis cinnamomea* Lindl). The Chennakeshava temple here is a post-Vijayanagar building, and its ceiling has carvings of Ramayana scenes. The tile-roofed Mudaganapati temple is towards Haldipur. There is also a Jain *basti*, built in granite. The place has a church. Many scholars and Yakshagana artistes hail from this place. There are two *dargahs* on way from Honavar, described as of Ahamed Fakki and Bava Fakki whose *urus* takes place in Rabbil Ahker being attended by about 2,000 people. Qawali programmes are arranged on the occasion. The place has long quiet beach spread till Haldipur.

Karwar, the district and taluk headquarters (547 km from Bangalore) is a place of importance. The place name Karwar is a misnomer. It is named after Kadwad, actually a far off village and the English factory at Kadwad had its opening to the sea from the point where Karwar town now stands, to the south of the Kali river. The British made this place their district headquarters in 1862 (see p 710-711). Karwar was an ancient site of sea trade visited by the Arabs, Dutch, Portuguese, French and later the British. Therefore, many place names in the area have undergone considerable

change. For instance, Baithkol is an Arabic term, Bait-el-Kol meaning "bay of safety". Ibn Batuta passed through this tract. Commodities for export to foreign countries were brought from Deccan by routes which passed through this tract for several centuries. Karwar is the safest port to the south of Bombay fit for use during all seasons. The port is a hill projecting into the sea called Karwar head, full of flora and five islands, viz. Anjidiv, Kurma Gad, Dev Gad, Mogral and Samshigudda protecting the port from heavy winds. Karwar bay is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, studded with rows of coconut groves all along. Poet Ravindranath Tagore wrote his first drama on a visit to this place. He said the following regarding its beach: "The sea beach of Karwar is certainly a fit place in which to realise that beauty of Nature is not a mirage of imagination but reflects the joy of the infinite, and thus draws us to lose ourselves in it. Where the universe is expressing itself in the magic of its laws, it may not be strange if we miss its infinitude, but where the heart gets into immediate touch with immensity in the beauty of the meanest of things, is there any room left for arguments?" There is a statue of the poet on the beach. Flanked by series of hills abounding in greenery on the east and the sea on the west with its picturesque island and silvery beach, Karwar is the most picturesque of district headquarters in the State. New port has made it a centre of trade and industry.

There are many temples and *mathas* located in Karwar town. At Kajubag, there are temples of Vithal-Rakhumayi, Maladevi and Ishwara. At Baad, there are temples of Gramadeva, Bandikatta (open shrine), Dattatreya, Revati, Saptakotishwara, Nirakara and Brahmadeva (open shrine). At the Gramadeva temple, the *bandihabba* is celebrated during May. Near Jail, there is a Maruti temple. At Kodibag, there are temples of Durgadevi, Muralidhara Matha (of Partagalli), etc. Near Kone Bazaar area, there are temples of Maruti and Radhakrishna. The place also has a Ramakrishna Ashrama and the Padmanabhaswamy Matha at Baad. At Kone, there is a very old Church built in 1843 of the Roman Catholics and subsequently renovated in 1864 and again in 1950. One more Catholic Church which is also old was built in 1867. There is also Protestant Church called St. Paul's. Important beaches near Karwar are the Karwar beach, Karwar harbour, Kone, Circular beach of Arga, Baithkol beach and Kodibag at the confluence of the Kali. In Sunkeri (Sunkadakeri or toll gate) area, there are temples dedicated to Venkataramana (Matha), Naganatha (where an anthill is worshipped);

Krishna, Mahalasa, Shanteri and Navadurga. The Venkataramana Matha, which belongs to the Partagali Matha is 300 years old and has finest ochre (*kavi*) paintings on its walls. In the Kattinakon area are temples of Vithoba, Lakshminarasimha, Lakshminarayana, Barge Bira and Naganath. Opposite the Naganath over an Ashwatthakatte at Sunkeri there is a Vishnu statue, about one metre tall, of considerable antiquity. There is a Roman Catholic church on the bank of Kadwad stream, called the Immaculate Conception Church built in 1801. It has an unique octagonal plan. There is a mosque and a *dargah* of an unknown saint at Sunkeri.

Kasarkod (Honavar tq, P: 5,148), (two km from Honavar) is on the south bank of the Sharavati, opposite to Honavar on the coast. The place name is derived from *kasarka* tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica* Linn), and mentioned as Kasarakodu in an inscription from Kaikini. There are temples dedicated to Ganapati-Narayana which is a dual shrine, Gopalakrishna (at Kankichitta), Muda Ganapati (*gramadevata*), and the Bindu Madhava Visveswara (dual shrine) at Toppalakshetra (near sea), etc. The Ganapati-Narayana, a big structure, is a private temple of the Gaitonde family renovated recently. The annual car festival is held here during Chaitra when 2,000 people assemble. The Bindu Madhava-Visveswara temple was built by the Mallya family (the builders of the Venktapur temple) of the same place. There is a Maruthi shrine in front of this. The place has two churches built in honour of St. Sebastian (1954) belonging to Protestants (Upper Kasarkod) and the St. Joseph's Church built in 1971 (lower Kasarkod) belonging to the Roman Catholics. The Sharavati bridge connecting Honavar and Kasarkod provides a fine view. The fishing harbour and the beach are two beautiful spots. The beach was an extension to the Mallukurve (a small Island now lost) which forms an enchanting spot of scenic beauty especially during sunset.

Kavale Caves (Haliyal tq), are located opposite the Nagjhari Power House near Ambikanagar (37 km from Haliyal) on the ridge of tall hill amidst captivating forest surroundings. This spot can be approached either by crossing the Nagjhari stream (from Power House) and climbing nearly 1,000 steps or through the Dandeli Game Sanctuary via Panasolli. From this village, one has to cover 12 km distance and then descend 350 steps to reach the spot. At the middle of the steep rock, a beautiful complex cave is seen. Its entrance is four metres tall with a four metres rocky ledge. But, the actual opening (entrance) is only 90 cm height, where one has to carefully crawl

forward nearly 9 metres and then a hall like space is reached. At the centre of the hall is a huge Shivalinga-like formation, more than one metre in height. It is the outcome of combination of stalactite and stalagmite, which has resulted in an upward growing conical formation on the floor formed due to the dripping from the roof or from a ferro stalactite hang resembling the icicles. This is locally called Kavalelinga and now it is worshipped daily. There is one separate cave opening at the backside of the linga which leads to the exit. Now the cave is provided with lighting. There is a traditional belief that god Shiva stayed here when he was tormented by Shani (Saturn) and the Pandavas worshipped this Shivalinga during their exile. Outside the cave are newly built shrines of Ganapati and Kartikeya. There is one more such small cave further right to this point where a linga-like stone is placed at the centre. *Jatra* is held during Shivaratri, which attracts more than 2,000 people.

Kawalwad, (Haliyal tq, P: 2,140), a revenue village (19 km from Haliyal) on the Haliyal-Kalghatgi Road, is the last village of the taluk on the road. It is known as Kahulawada (village for guarding) in one of the two inscriptions found in the place. The Someshwara temple here is a huge ancient structure recently renovated. There are two inscriptions in the precincts of this temple together with four hero-stones and remains of a tank nearby. One inscription of Chalukya Jagadekamalla (12th century) is in bad shape and seems to record the death of one Ketaya in a cattle raid. Another inscription at the same place also records in the characters of 8th century the death of Kajjaya in a cattle raid. There is also a small shrine of Hanumanta in the precincts of this temple whose statue is engraved in relief on a slab depicted as cutting the head of some enemy. Inside the Someshwara temple there are separately installed images of Surya, Mahishamardini and Ganesha, all of Vijayanagar workmanship. There is a small Tirthankara Shrine in the village, one mosque and one *dargah* ascribed to one Jamal Sali. The *jatra* at the Someshwara temple is held on the last Monday of Shravana which attracts nearly 4,000 people.

Kekkar (Honavar tq, P: 1,715), a revenue village (15 km from Honavar) of considerable antiquity, has temples dedicated to Lakshminarasimha (or the Kekkar Matha), Vishnu, Vinayaka, Carbatte Vinayaka, Ammanavara gudi, etc. Near the Kekkar Matha is a small tank surrounding which are several *samadhis* and a statue of Vishnu of Vijayanagar times. The Math belongs to the Havyaka

Brahmanas (see Chapter III) and is a huge establishment. There is the *samadhi* of Ramachandra Bharati in the Matha. A *jatra* is held on Ramanavami where nearly 2,000 people assemble. The Ammanavara-gudi locally called Durga Shantika Parameshwari temple is the oldest one with an enclosure and a square *garbhagriha*. There is one pillar in front of the temple outside the *prakara*. In the *mukhamantapa* are two more pillars and all these are richly engraved with intricate carvings of *Ramayana* scenes and effective floral as well as vegetal designs. The figures here are small, not more than 15 to 20 cm in height. Inscription on one of these pillars dated 1078 introduces one Mahasamantadhipati Prachanda Dandanayaka (name lost) as having died at Gokarn and one Padevala Buddha set up a stone in memory of his grandson Padeval Hacha who died fighting with his enemies. Another inscription on hero-stone in the temple is of Kavadevarasa, which records the death of a hero in a fight between Kavadevarasa of Honnavarapura and Nagavarmarasa the Lord of Gokarnapura. The earliest inscription found here engraved on a slab standing in Kampalerabanta (*mahasati*) temple dated 978 AD (of the Kaikeyas) states that the enemy's army was defeated and routed by an elephant at the command of King Ponnama. One more inscription is on a stone called and worshipped Arekal-Parameshwari lying in the Halematha *hittalu* in the characters of 8th century AD and it states that the king Anneyarasa, Dantiga, Chutta, Raja, Bandiga and Kotiga held Kadtoka as a trust upto Sivalli. There is a shrine of Hulidevaru in this compound. The annual *jatra* is held in the honour of this Matha during Sri Ramanavami day when about 2,000 people assemble. In the nearby shrine of Biredevaru a *jatra* is held in April, when fire-walking ritual is held and nearly 5,000 people assemble. At the Kappitlakan area are three hero-stones, one with an inscription.

Kodkani (Siddapur tq, P: 7,474) a hobli centre (17 km from Siddapur) is a place of hoary past. The place name appears to have originated from *kodkani* or *kodakanaballi*, a creeper (*Gnetum scandens* Roxb). There are temples dedicated to Ishwara and Basava (ruined). The place was a famous Jaina centre (but no *bastis* are found) and is very near to the Jog Falls. The Ishwara temple appears to be very old which is also ruined. There are many hero-stones and a few of them have inscriptions on them. An inscription on a hero-stone in the ruined Shiva temple at Halegadde dated (1117), records that one Niduka died here fighting on behalf of Kavadeva at Hubbase and further says that Mahamandaleshwara Parikantadeva, Hasugali Kavadeva and another Kavadeva are stated to have taken part in the

battle. Another inscription at the same place of the same period records a land grant in connection with death of Mamalideva, who fought bravely in the battle. Another hero-stone in the same place is in the characters of about 12th century which is not legible. There is also a *sati*-stone. The place also has a Roman Catholic church built in 1967 in honour of Lady Mother.

Kumta a sub-divisional and taluk headquarters (80 km from Karwar) is a place of considerable antiquity (see pp 712-713). Kumta was in Ankola taluk and later in around 1862, it became a taluk headquarters. It is believed that the place name is derived from the local deity Kumbhateshwara. An inscription of 1360, has referred to the place as Kumbateya Nadu. In a Portuguese record of 1530, it is mentioned that the 'Kombetam' river is paying a tribute of 200 bales of rice to the Portuguese. In 1758, the French scholar Anquetil De Perron mentions the place as Komenta. Tipu is believed to have burnt the place twice to punish its merchants. In 1801, Buchanan calls it Cumty, a place formerly of some note. Though Kumta was a minor port, this place was one time a busy dockyard for the export of cotton from northern Karnataka called Cumty cotton in England. There are temples dedicated to Kumbhateshwara, Shantikaparameshwari (also called Kamakshi), Gopalakrishna, Cauvery Kamakshi, Venkataramana, Mahalasa Narayani (*gramadevata*), Jattiga, etc. The Kumbhateshwara temple located in Bastikeri, though ancient, is renovated from time to time. Now, its major part is built in RCC. It has fine statues of Ganapati and Mahishamardini. The Shantikaparameshwari temple is also old and at the back of this temple there is a big ant-hill as the object of worship. The *bandihabba* is held in this temple during February-April. The Mahalasa Narayani temple is built in typical Goan style and has excellent *kavi* (ochre) paintings of a very high order depicting traditional themes from Mahabharata and Ramayana and motifs like Surya and Chandra Mandala. The *navaranga* ceiling has delicate wood-carvings of fine floral and geometrical patterns by the local Gudigars. The car festival of this temple is held during Shravana for seven days when the car will be specially decorated with banana tree trunks which will be partially filled with varieties of flowers. The car festival of the Venkataramana will be held on *rathasaptami* day every year.

Near the Kumbhateshwara temple is an ancient Jaina *basti*, but recently renovated. The Parshwanatha statue in seated posture in the *garbhagriha* of over one metre in height is Chalukyan with an

inscription engraved on its pedestal which states that the image was installed by one Mukundadeva. Atop the shrine in the *shikhara* there is another shrine in which a statue of Adinatha in white marble is installed. It is described as found at Duggur near Karki. On the left side of the main *basti*, there are five *nishidhi* stones, installed in a shed with inscriptions on them. The first slab (from left) dating back to the days of Kadamba Vira Kavadeva and records the death of one Saatipeeda, the son of Vardhamanasetti and the disciple of Chandrakirti Bhattaraka. The second slab dated 1344 AD states that one Nagachandradeva belonging to Desiyagana died by *aradhanavidhi*. The third slab of the days of Kadamba Kavadeva is damaged and records the death of one Setti by *samadhi*. The fourth slab records the death of Santavve wife of Sankara Chamupa and the fifth slab records the death by *samadhi*, of Kanchaladevi, the queen of Tribhuvanabira of the (Chandavara) Kadamba family in 1205-06. There is another damaged inscription on a slab standing in a field dated 1360 AD and it seems to record that one chief Vira Basavaiyya who belonged to the race of Jayakeshi and styled himself the lord of Banavasipura and makes a land grant in the village of Chattarige (Chitrigi) in Kumbateya Nadu. Interestingly within the compound of the Shantikaparameshwari temple there is a slab with a Chinese inscription describing it as a tomb stone of Xhang Wen-weng who came from Guang-dong (a place in South China) and established a new settlement. The place has St John's church built in 1857 and renovated in 1884, 1905 and 1945. At Nellikeri on the Kumta-Ankola road in an enclosure there are tombs of two Englishmen engineers, named John Albert Cope of London (died on 11-4-1880) and Henry Jasson of Warwick (16-5-1877) the former of the P W D and the latter of the Wests Company, cotton ginner. There is also a Protestant church called St Thomas church. There is a mosque (old) which is renovated. *Baad* (3.2 km from Kumta), a place located in between the Aghanashini river and the Arabian Sea is a fine picnic spot. It has a small hillock, standing on which one can witness the beautiful scenery of Kumta town with the sea at the background. There is a recently renovated Chamundeshwari temple worth visiting. There is an old inspection bungalow at Kumta built on a small hillock, presenting beautiful view of sea. *Kaltigudda* (17 km from Kumta) is a beautiful hill station which is about 760 metres high and has good potentialities for development as a fine tourist resort. Formerly, British officers from Honavar used it as a summer resort. There is a ruined travellers' bungalow.

Kurmagad is one of the attractive Islands (4 km from Karwar and 2 km from Sadashivgad) near Karwar. The total area of the hilly Island is 0.2 sq km. It has a fort built by Sadashiva Nayaka of Sonda in 1705 by using the ruins of the Kadra fort and fort walls are visible at vulnerable points, especially in the west. There is a beacon atop a tower of iron bars to the north in the Island. There is a Narasimha temple atop the island, and a small Maruti shrine to the east. The cement concrete (renovated) Narasimha shrine is empty and the silver image preserved by the Sapre family at Kadwad is brought at the time of the annual *jatra* held on Pushya *poornima*, when about 10,000 devotees assemble crossing the sea. There are some canons in the island and one is placed near the temple. At another place in the island, there is the foundation of an old building described as Amba Bhavani temple. There is a tank for drinking water. A long attractive streak, resembling a cave, leads from the sea to the island, but the path is not clear now. One km from this island is another island *Madhulingagad* (also called Sunagiri or Samshi Gudda) which has a total area of 0.5 sq km. It has a light house and is full of wild growth of trees, but, there is no fort. Very near this is another separate rock called Black Rock. About four to five km south of Madhulingagad is *Devagad* (also called Oyster Rock), (14 km from Karwar town) which has a total area of one sq km and has a light house founded in 1864. By providing regular launch service and other amenities, Kurmagad can be developed as a picnic spot.

Lalguli Falls (Yellapur tq), about 13 km from Yellapur, has a series of picturesque water falls of the Kali river falling in different heights from 61 metres to 91 metres. Then it joins the Tattihalla about 16 km north of Yellapur. There is a temple of Hanuman nearby on the hill. It is said that the Sonda Chiefs used to hurl the condemned prisoners into this gorge.

Lushington Falls (See under Unchalli)

Magod Falls (Yellapur tq), is three km from Magod (P: 543) under the Nandoli revenue village (19 km from Yellapur) and is a place of immense tourist attraction. Several special features enhance the enchanting beauty of the Falls which is caused by the Bedti or Shalmala river. The river plunges into 180 metres rocky valley in two leaps, firstly in a rapid leap of 60 metres and secondly in a slower motion leap of 120 metres. After this fall, the river abruptly changes its southern course and flows eastwards. On the opposite

side of the falls is the 310 metre high rocky platform from where one can have a panoramic view of the falls amidst evergreen forest surroundings and also the silvery serpentine course of the river through the mountain ranges. Like most of the west flowing rivers, Bedti is perennial and the falls never go dry. There is a newly-built tourist guest house under the State Tourism Development Corporation. There is a recently established Karnataka Power Corporation Colony set up with a view to undertake the construction of Bedti Dam near Magod. *Analgar*, a hamlet of Nandoli village (10 km from Yellapur) on Yellapur-Magod road, has a Gopalakrishna temple, built in Vijayanagar style. It has a *mukhamantapa*, *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. The *navaranga* pillars are square and contain many fine relief sculptures octagonal, including the *ashtadikpalas*. The idol of Gopalakrishna is in black stone and on the two sides of the entrance are the Gopikas and Dwarapalakas. The outer walls of the temple have many beautiful relief sculptures depicting the stories of Hindu Mythology. The *navaranga* has a parapet with relief sculptures like friezes of swans, floral designs, *shikhara* models and Hanuman figures. In the vicinity of this temple is one *samadhi* of a *swamy* (name lost) of the Ramachandrapur Matha. Analgar is described as one among the three *shreeksheiras* of the Uttara Kannada together with Idagundi and Kavadikere.

Majali (Karwar tq, P: 6,844) the last revenue village near the border of Goa (13 km from Karwar) is a very important fishing centre. The Mavinahalla, a stream which is the tributary of the Kali flows to its south. The Union territory of Goa is hardly 3 km from this village and there is a customs *naka* at Tilmati. There are temples of Somanath, of Ishwara of the Mesta community and Mahadeva in the bazaar and also of Dad and Devati, etc. Ramnath temple in Gaonger celebrates the annual car festival during Shivaratri which attracts nearly 6,000 people. The Bandi Habba is celebrated during Magha *poornima* in honour of Dad when more than 15,000 people assemble. The other temple of the place is Mallikarjuna of Savant-wada. In the Wangad area, at the shrine of Shanteri (where *padukas* are worshipped) and the Gharwayi Purusha Matha are seen. There is a hero-stone near the English School which refers to the rule of a Goa Kadamba prince of the 13th century.

Malalgao (Sirsi tq, P: 718), a revenue village (19 km from Sirsi), is a place of rich antiquity and has temples of Suryanarayana, Ishwara, Hanuman and Muramba. The first two temples are stated to be old.

At Suryanarayana temple there are short thick pillars, about one metre in height, having *kalasha* and other floral *motifs* at the top. The Surya image is broken and the temple is completely renovated. There are four hero-stones in front of the Ishwara temple with inscription on one of them. There are loose sculptures of Ganapati and Saptamatrikas kept inside the temple. There is a mosque and also a *dargah* which annually celebrates *urus*. Somanahalli (P: 137) a revenue village (11 km from Sirsi) is another place of considerable interest, approachable from Malalgaon. The Shivalinga installed in this temple here is believed to have been brought from Dhareshwar (Honavar tq). The temple is built in Later Chalukyan style in front of which there is a small inscription. The Shivalinga also has an inscription. The Adi Someshwara temple near this is older and now ruined. It has some inscriptions.

Malemane Falls (Siddapur tq) is a beautiful cascade atop the steep edge or a hilly forest. The place is approachable by road upto Dodmane and from there one has to walk a distance of four km along with steep ghats. The Malemane stream suddenly falls from about 230 metres tall rugged hill range into a deep valley forming a thick white foggy cascade. But this is to be visited soon after rainy season and in summer it mostly dries up.

Manjuguni (Ankola tq, P: 1,084) a revenue village (7 km from Ankola) is a place of hoary past. In an inscription of Kamadeva Kadamba of Chandavar, the present village is called as Manaju Gunali. The place is located on the bank of the Gangavali river and is the last village at its mouth. There are ancient temples of Ganapati, Jattiga and Kannamma (a small shrine). Both these temples have thatched roofs. Atop a small hill to the right side of the temple amidst the wild growth of trees there is an inscription of Gersoppa prince Krishnadevarasa of the 16th century. *Koorve*, a beautiful island in the river is nearby.

Manjuguni (Sirsi tq, P: 451), a revenue village (26 km from Sirsi) is a place of pilgrimage in Uttara Kannada to be reached by a four km interior road from the Sirsi-Kumta line. It has been mentioned in the *Tirthaprabandha* of Vadirajaswamy which says that Lord Venkataramana had come down to Manjuguni on a hunting expedition and that the God is called Bete Venkataramana. The place is located in the elevated ghat region and during winter it is covered by thick fog and hence called the name *manju guni* or foggy valley. The temple

is a huge complex built in Vijayanagar style. The temple could have been of pre-Vijayanagar times. The Sonda rulers renovated the temple. The temple has a *mukhamantapa*, a *navaranga*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *garbhagriha*. The *mukhamantapa* which is a later addition has square pillars and all of them have seated carvings of Vaishnava saints (Alvars). The *navaranga* also has pillars of fine finishing. There are many Vaishnava mythological scenes carved on the *navaranga* ceiling. The outer walls of the *navaranga* has many sculptures in relief as well as in the *relievo* like, Sheshashayana, Gopalakrishna, Ganapati, Narasimha, Maruti, Annapurna, etc. At the entrance of the *navaranga* there are statues of Garuda and Maruti and those of the *navagrahas* on to the left side. The main image of Venkatesha having bow and arrow in lower hands and *shankha* and *chakra* in the upper hands is a beautiful creation in black stone. This image is believed to have been installed by one Tirumalayogi according to Vadiraja. On the outer walls of the parapet of the *navaranga* there are beautiful carvings of Ramayana and Mahabharata scenes. There is an inner *verandah* running along the *prakara* with pillars in Vijayanagar style. Padmavati temple is located to the south-west corner of this temple. At the entrance of the village is the Adi Manjuguni which is located on the bank of a big tank four hectares in size. There is a Maruti temple on the tank bund. *Teppotsava* is held once in a year in the month on Chaitra Poornima. There is also an Ishwara temple with a tiled roof in the village. The river Aghanashini is believed to originate from this Manjuguni-tank. The Venkataramana temple has a big *ratha* whose wooden base is more than seven metres in height full of fine engravings. The car festival is held during Chaitra when nearly 10,000 people assemble.

Manki (Honavar tq, P: 12,400), a hobli centre (11 km from Honavar), a place of considerable antiquity, was a celebrated Jaina centre during 14th and 15th centuries. In an inscription dated 1378 it is mentioned as 'Manaki'. The place name perhaps is derived from *manaki*, a plant, (*Linociera intermedia*). The place has temples dedicated to Ugra Ganapati (*Hale Matha*), Ganapati, Venkataramana, Lakshminarayana, Durga Parameshwari, Bhadrakameshwara, Kokkeshwara, Banakeshwara and the Shantinatha Basti. Of these, the Hale Matha and Shantinatha Basti (both renovated) appear to be ancient. There are in all ten inscriptions within the surroundings of these temples and most of them are hero-stones. One hero-stone standing near the Shantinatha Basti of the Gersoppa rulers dated 1378 AD records the death of a local hero Kallu Nayaka. Another stone

standing in the compound of Halematha (Ganapati) (dated 1408) records the lapse of a grant made to Purandarapuri Sripadangal by a Vijayanagar Officer Mallappa Odeya by order of King Harihara and Yichchappa Odeya is stated to have renewed the grant in the name of Mahendrapuri the disciple of Purandarapuri. One more inscription dated 1514 in Bole Basti states that one Mallappa Heggade erected a *chaityalaya* at Manki at the instance of his *guru* Padmaprabhadeva, who also installed the statue of Ananta Teerthankara. It further states that Devaraya II named this *chaityalaya* as Chitrakuta and Mallana Heggade erected one more *basti* of the Chawwisa Teerthankaras and endowed it with lands. The Lakshminarayana temple is of the *gramadevata* and its deity Jagadamba (*Utsavamurti*) is taken out in a silver *ratha* at the festival held on Magha *shuddha trayodashi* and *jatra* is held for three days which attracts over 5,000 people. The place has a Roman Catholic church locally called the Holy Cross.

Mirjan (Kumta tq, P: 2,198), a hobli centre (10 km from Kumta), has been referred differently from time to time. Kannada records speak of the place as Midije. Barbosa mentions that to the south of Kalinadi is the very large river of 'Mergeo' which produces good quantity of common rice. In about 1530 the Portuguese levied a tribute of 500 bales of rice on the 'Mirze' river. Later in 1580 another Portuguese traveller De Barros has stated that the city of 'Mergen' was subject to the Vijayanagar kings. The French traded from here for some time in 1669. In 1720 Hamilton mentions Mirjan as a small harbour and was famous for pepper, cassia and wild nutmeg. In 1801 Buchanan mentions that on the north bank of the Tadri is the fort and town of 'Midijoy' corrupted by Muslims into 'Mirji', 'Merzi' and 'Mirjan'. The place has temples dedicated to Lakshminarayana, Shantikaparameshwari, Bhairaveshwara, Mallikeshwara, etc. Near the Mallikeshwara temple antiquities like a statue of Parshwanatha (broken) and a *nishidhi* stone are found. At the outskirts of the village there are six hero-stones inside a compound and near this is a recently excavated site, said to be of a Buddhist monument. The place was under Gersoppa rulers in Vijayanagar times, and an attack by the Bahmani army from Goa on this place in 1471 was repulsed by the Gersoppa prince. Later in the beginning of the 17th century, soon after the fall of Gersoppa, Bijapur conquered the places and Sharif-ul-mulk, the Governor of Ponda built (or renovated) the fort here, and Mirjan was the headquarters of their *mahat*. Later Keladi queen Chennammaji conquered the territories till Mirjan

in about 1676. The fort of Mirjan built in laterite has four entrances and each entrance has broad steps. Inside the fort there are nine wells, one secret outlet and one main entrance besides two other entrances. There are remains of a big *darbar* hall and a market place. The fort proper is located in Kodkani village and has occupied a land area of nearly ten acres. The place has a mosque and two *dargahs*. The *dargah* in front of the fort is ascribed to Peer Hazarat Kaka Rafic Ali-ullah. Another *dargah* is ascribed to Peer Syed Ahmad-Shah-Qadri. The annual *urus* is held which attracts 1,000-2,000 people. There is also a Catholic church called St Joseph's built in 1947. On the way to Mirjan is another revenue village *Divgi* (P: 2,087) which is identified as an ancient Buddhist centre, mentioned in the Hiregutti plates of the Bhojas as Dipaka, the headquarters of a *vishaya* in which a *vihara* existed.

Mogta (Ankola tq, P: 688) a revenue village (6 km from Ankola) is located in picturesque surroundings on the Gangavali. The place has temples of Ishwara, Shantika Parameshwari, Beera, Hale Hattaru, Kavadeva, Hosadevaru, Sannahosaba, Moorukantri, Kagarsoma, Ganapati, Bete Beera and Sabhasura, etc. Near the Ishwara temple there are many hero-stones and one has inscription of Goa Kadamba Savichitta Tribhuvanamalla dated 1234 AD and records the death of a hero. The temple Shantika Parameshwari is an old one and there is a belief that any snake bite can be cured successfully by taking *teertha* from the temple. There is one statue called Bommaiah in the temple. The Ishwara temple has *dwarapalakas* and Ganapati painted in *kavi*.

Mundgod (Tq Hq, see pp 714-715) is in the up-ghat region at a distance of 165 km north east of Karwar. The name is perhaps derived from *mundu* + *kodu* or flat hill. Mundgod was a Petha under Yellapur tq till 1948 when it was converted into a taluk headquarters. In the earlier times it was a part of the Banavasi 12,000 and was under the Hanagal Kadambas, who perhaps built the fort here. Later it came under the Bahmanis and Bijapur. Peshwa Madhavrao occupied it in 1764. The huge mud fort in the old town has the remains of a Narasimha temple in it. An underground *patha* is recently discovered here. The old town or *hale uru* of Mundgod seems to have flourished from several centuries with old temples. One such temple located in the old town is of Hanuman (partially renovated by RCC) which has many impressive remains. According to a local tradition the temple was attacked by some invaders, who left the main image broken, and it was Vadirajaswamy of Sonda who once again installed

a new image. Now one can see a collapsed *navaranga* (which is recently renovated) with an elevated *jagati* and a *mahadwara*. The *dwajasthambha* facing the *mahadwara* stands on a square platform with many fine carvings in relief of Gods and Goddesses like Brahma, Uma Maheshwara, Durga, etc., in Vijayanagar style. In the precincts of the temple, under a pipal tree is placed a slab with beautiful *nagabandha* sculpture, which was the ceiling of some part of the temple. There is also a *mahasati* stone and behind the temple are a tank and a hero-stone. In the precincts of the temple there is a *brindavana* perhaps of a Vaishnava Swamy with Maruti statue on its front side.

The place also has a mosque built during Hyder's period, extended by Tipu. On the opposite side of this mosque there is a small shrine called Khadir-linga, worshipped by both Hindus and Muslims. Perhaps it was connected with a saint from Dharwad area. There is a *dargah* built in 18th Century in the memory of Razak-Shah-Wali Ulla. There is also a Catholic church. Near Mundgod at a distance of 1.5 km is located a small hillock popularly called Hanuman Gudda atop which there is a small *mantapa* with an image of Hanuman. Standing on this hillock one can witness a panoramic aerial view of the Mundgod town and its surroundings.

Another important place of attraction within the surroundings of Mundgod town are the Tibetan camps. There are nine villages and two Lama camps established in 1967. This Tibetan settlement is a bigger one which stands second in Karnataka State. There is the quiet *Gande* monastery with walls of its shrines having attractive colour paintings. The camp also has a co-operative society functioning since 1972 and there is one handicraft centre which display attractive wooden carvings, wall plates, woolen carpets, etc., manufactured by the Tibetans. These camps, now under the control of an Administrator stationed at Hubli has a total population of 9,882 including Lama monks. About 9 km from Mundgod on the Mundgod-Hubli road is the Bachanki Dam, a tourist resort. The dam which is built across the Bachanki river, a tributary of the Kali is adorned with evergreen hilly surroundings. There is a proposal to raise a park on the site on the other side of the dam.

Mundolli (Bhatkal tq, P: 4,122), is a village to the south of the River Sharabi (two km from Bhatkal) appears to be a village with considerable antiquity. The place name appears to have been derived

from the cactus plant *mundugalli* (*Euphorbia tirucalli* Linn), and the place has an old Durga Parameshwari temple, now renovated with tile roofing and the temple has two inscriptions. One of 1408, speaks of Vijayanagar Governor Shankaradeva Odeya of Barkur and a grant to the temple. A second part of the record speaks of a grant to the *chatra* at the Gunavanteshwara temple (at Gunavante) in the year 1414. Another record of 1446 speaks of a cash grant made by Barkur Governor Acharasa Odeya for *Devimahatme parayana* to a Brahmana for the welfare of Emperor Devaraya II. A third inscription found at the Narasimha temple of the place speaks of a similar grant by Acharasa in 1446 to a *swami* of the Narasimha temple for the same purpose. The record calls the place as Mundavaligrama. This Narasimha temple appears to have been a *matha*, and is called so even to-day. The place has also a Maruti shrine, a church, a mosque and also a *dargah*, described as of one Nastar Saheb. The beach here is calm and pleasant

Murdeshwar (Bhatkal tq.), a holy place, described as linked with Gokarn (one of the *panchakshetras*), is 16 km from Bhatkal, and has a huge beautiful temple on a hillock on the sea shore, formerly separated from the main land, now connected by a small foot bridge across an estuary. This Murdeshwara *linga* is believed to have emerged when Ravana threw the cloth covering the *atmalinga* at Gokarn when he tried to extricate it. This cloth is said to have fallen on this hillock called Kanduka Parvata and called 'Mrideshwara'. The former laterite building of the temple with tile roofing has been completely renovated by utilising the services of Tamil *sthapathis*, and the new granite-cum R C C building, built in the Dravidian style with a lofty *gopura* and *shikharas* and this happens to be the biggest temple in the district. There were two inscriptions in the old temple, one regarding the construction of *nandimantapa* in 1542 in the days of Krishnadevarasa of Gersoppa and another of the days of Deva-
raya II of Vijayanagar the latter on a pillar. As one climbs the hillock towards the temple, there is a shrine of Jattiga called Bagila Jatka, and the deity is seated on a horse. There are shrines of Ganapati, Dattatreya, Parvati, Subrahmanya and Anjaneya in the precincts of the temple in addition to the main *linga*. There is a huge fort behind the temple and it must have been renovated by Tipu, according to local tradition. The beautiful place has a fine beach. There are temples of Venkataramana and of Shanta Durga of the Sonegar community in the town and a Raghavendra Brindavana. There is an old Jaina *basti* with a tiled roof. The church of Christ the

King, built in 1957 is of the Roman Catholic denomination. There are two mosques in the place. The *jatra* (car festival) at the Murdeshwar temple takes place between the 14th and 19th of January and nearly 10,000 people assemble on the occasion. The Pigeon Island or Netrani Gudda is off the Murdeshwar coast.

Nandikatta (Mundgod tq, P: 2,922) a revenue village is situated at a distance of 8 km to the north of Mundgod. It is a well fortified village which is surrounded by a fort built out of mud and stone. The place might have flourished as a popular town during the 12th century. The name of the place must have originated from the famous Nandikeshwara temple, which is a fine example of the Later Chalukyan architecture. The place name Nandikatta also finds a mention in the *Hydernama* as a *paragana* headquarters. Now the temple is called Ramalinga or Basavadevaragudi which is totally reconstructed of late by the local people. The temple is double shrined and on the backside of which there are broken images of the Saptamatrikas. The temple has well defined *ardhamantapa*, *navaranga* which has lathe turned pillars and a dilapidated *mukhamantapa* which has two entrances. The *shikhara* is also renovated with plaster. There is a small tank to the right, which is in a bad shape. Near the tank, amidst paddy fields there is a *lingamudre* stone which contains 17th century inscription. An inscription found in the ceiling of the temple mentions that during the kingship of Chalukya Tribhuvana-malladeva a land grant was made to the temple by Hamma Gavunda a subordinate of Tailarasa of Banavasi 12,000. Another hero-stone built into the inner side wall of the *sanctum* of the same temple has an inscription dated 1138 A D which records the death of Boppa, a favourite of Mallayasavanta of Bharuni. The place also has a thatched mosque and a *dargah* of Muku-Subani and both are recent constructions.

Netrani Island (Bhatkal tq) also known as Pigeon Island (18 km from Bhatkal port nearer to Murdeshwar) is a fine picnic spot near Bhatkal. Roman historian Pliny speaks of *nirrias* which is identified as Netrani. In 1801 Buchanan found many people going to pray in this island to a stone pillar, the home of the spirit Jattiga. Hume who visited in 1875 describes the island as of laterite, small and high, not less than 350 feet at its highest point, and flat topped. The island is shrouded by wild growth of trees and has a good landing on the western side. The island as a whole is in elevation with curved rocky formations which have sheltered innumerable pigeons and perhaps

this may be the reason why it is known as Pigeon Island. Besides pigeons, the island is frequently flocked by the edible-nest (*Swiftlet collocalia*), unicolour whose nests appear to be highly delicate. During earlier times people of Anjidiv used to go to Netrani to gather the nests and send them to Bombay. Every year during the months of November to March, people visit this island which is not only a beautiful picnic spot, but also a bird watching centre. Though the place is uninhabited it has a Jattiga temple, a Roman Catholic church and a mosque.

Pala (Mundgod tq, P: 539) is a revenue village, situated at the junction of Mundgod-Sirsi and Hangal-Hubli Road (30 km from Mundgod). The place is believed to be an army cantonment in good old days called Paleya in the Hiriya-Hingalige division. A hero-stone here dated 1270 was installed by Chalagamunda, the *nalaprabhu* of Paleya under Vira Mahadeva of the Devagiri Seuna family. Another hero-stone of the same period records the death of Kalagaunda, the son of Somagavunda, the *nalaprabhu* of Hiriya-Hingalige. The Later Chalukyan inscription of Mahamandaleshwara Shingarasa of Hanumgal-500, registers the gift of a village Kiriya-Hingalige to the temples of Omkareshwara and Bagaleswaradeva and for the maintenance of ascetics and students. Near Pala there is a tiny hamlet Shingasandra apparently named after Shingarasa. Another hero-stone belonging to the same century records the death of Prachandadandanayaka Kajanna the general of the Hanagal Kadamba Tailapadeva. The place has shrines Durgavva, Dyamavva, Maruti, Ramalinga and Mastiyavvanagudi. The temple of Ramalinga and Mastiyavvanagudi appears to be ancient ones. About three km from Pala is the Ajjayana Matha, a brick and stone structure which is below the ground level and therefore called Gavi Matha. The Virashaiva saint whose *gaddige* is here is Hundelkoppa Mukappa swamy of the Sonda rulers times. During Basavajayanti the annual *jatra* takes place here for three days and nearly 1,000 people assemble. Surroundings of Pala has mango groves and *rasapuri* variety is popularly grown. There is a mosque which is recently built. At *Ramapura*, 5 km from Pala there is the Dharma reservoir which is a fine picnic spot. Hiriya Ingulige near Pala was an *agrahara* with some temples, but now has turned a *bechirak* village.

Rayapatna (Haliyal tq, P: 170) an almost deserted and isolated village now, is one of the earliest towns in the taluk. The place can be reached *via* Sambtrani only in summer through a forest route of

over 10 km. The place appears to have been a flourishing town with remains of a mud fort enclosing over 10 acre area, a tank, locally called Narayana Kere and ruins of four ancient stone temples completely razed to the ground during the last decade and one inscription of the 11th century, now broken to pieces. The thick forest has overtaken the site of this ancient town. The site of the Shiva temple called Sthala Devaru of the Later Kadamba times is also completely razed to the ground, has a statue of Surya in relief on one of the fallen pillars. Another ruined Shivalaya has the broken inscription in front of it. The remains of the Narayana temple have images of Narayana, Ganapati and Kartikeya in deserted and broken condition. Another ruined temple, locally called Ramadeva, has a statue of Surya in Later Chalukyan style. There is a huge hero-stone with beautiful battle scene engraved in high relief on it nearby. These ruins are found only amidst thick jungle. The village now has a few huts of Siddis and Gaulis.

Ramnagar (Supa tq), the rehabilitation township created recently is a revenue village, in the area transferred from Khanapur tq (Belgaum dt) for the people of the submerged town and other villages under the Supa dam. A total area of about 36 sq km has been transferred. The new village Ramnagar is under Castlerock Circle. This township has quarters for the staff of the Karnataka Power Corporation. There is also the office of the Divisional Engineer in charge of rehabilitation and he is the Administrative Officer in charge of the local administration. The place has a church (Roman Catholic), a mosque and a Ramalinga temple. Though all these buildings are modern the Ramalinga temple has some antiquities including the Shivalinga brought from the old submerged Supa town. The temple also has a wooden car (a century old) with many interesting carvings. There are also loose sculptures brought from Supa, installed around the temple like Vithoba, Anjaneya, Ganapati, etc. Near this village is a *matha* (a branch of Phalimar Matha of Udupi), recently built.

Sadashivgad (Karwar tq) is about five km from Karwar on the northern bank of the Kali, a part of Chitakula revenue village which is the northern part of Karwar town. Chitakula must have secured the name from some *mahasati* who offered herself in a huge funeral (*chita*) pit (*kuli*) and it was also known as Chitkuli. The fort that was built in 1698 on the granite hill on the bank of the Kali by Sonda Sadashiva Nayaka (1675-1718) brought the name Sadashivgad

to the southern parts of Chitakula. The fort was completed in 1715. The materials of Nandwal fort (near Kadwad) were stated to have been used for the construction of the fort (it is not built by Basavalinga as stated by Buchanan). The newly-built bridge across the Kali which connects the place with Karwar passes from beside the hill on which the fort is located. The place which was earlier under the Goa Kadambas and Vijayanagar fell into the hands of Bijapur and the Portuguese were keen on its capture. It came under the Sonda prince, and later under the Marathas for some time, the Sonda Sadashiva Nayaka built the fort here and he could force the British to quit the Kadwad factory. The Portuguese conquered the place in 1752, but returned it in 1754. Later, it came under Haider and in 1791, the Portuguese recaptured it. They returned it to Tipu in 1793, and he held it till his fall in 1799. Sadashivgad was a sub-taluk as early as 1853 and in about 1862, it was merged with Karwar taluk. Chitakul is called Sindabur by an Arab traveller Al Masudi (913). Many other foreign travellers like Vasco da Gama, Barbosa, Fryer, Buchanan and others have given accounts of Chitakul. Barbosa (1516 AD) while describing the Malabar coast says that at the mouth of the river on the top of a hill is a fortress 'Cintacola' (Portuguese name for Chitakul). Early in 1342 Ibn Batuta mentions an Island of Sindabur close to another Island. He further says that it is the northern most place in Malabar coast. In the *Portulana Medicea* (1350), the name appears as 'Cintabor' and in the Catalan Map (1375) as 'Cintabur'. The strong hill fort has steps to reach and has many bastions and remains of old buildings. On the opposite side of the fort on the hill there is a considerably big field temple of Durgadevi. Shivaji is said to have visited this temple in 1665 and 1673. Daria Sarang, a navigator of the Bhandari community, renovated the temple in 1928. The inner walls of the temple have ochre (*kavi*) art, mostly geometrical patterns. On the other side of the hillock is the *dargah* (big) described as built in 1665 by the king of Abyssinia. The *dargah* is ascribed to Peer Shah Shamsuddin Kharabat alias Karimuddin Ghouse-e-Azam Abdul Quadir Jilani from Bagdad who came here in about 1633. An important building, the *dargah* is a square structure with a parapet around it and over the tomb, there is a dome, which is 20 metres high from the ground; it has four small *minars* surrounding it. The doorway and windows have Islamic arches. It is visible from a long distance and was called Piro (Peer) by the Portuguese. The *urus* is held here in the month of Saffar when about 10,000 people

assemble. There are other *dargahs* of Bava Vali Shah, Mardan Gaib Shah (at Chitakula) and Pancha Peer (at Kanasgiri) in the town. The *urus* which is famous in the locality is also held at the tomb of Bava Vali Shah (who was a companion of Karim-ud-din) in the month of Rajjab when about 5,000 people assemble. There is a Catholic church of St Joseph built in 1824 which is also famous.

At the outskirts of the town, there is a branch of the Kavale Matha of Gauda Saraswats founded in 1865 and there is the *samadhi* of Shivananda Saraswati, the *swamy* of the Matha. The place has many interesting temples and monuments. In the Ramanath or Ramalinga temple at Sadashivgad, in addition to the main Ramanatha shrine there are two more shrines of Gramapurush and Kshetrapala. The Shantadurga Mahamaya temple is a huge complex building with shrines of 14 *parivara devatas* in its precincts and a tank. *Jatra* held here in Chaitra will have an assemblage of about 5,000. This temple belongs to the Konkana Marathas and the Gauda Saraswats and the temple walls have many ochre (*kavi*) paintings. There are also three hero-stones in the premises. There is also a *sidi* poll where *sidi* festival is performed symbolically every year by those who had taken an oath by getting their skin pinned by a thread, and they are lifted physically till the tip of the poll which is about three metres in height. Near the temple, there is an enclosed place, about 16 metres square where there are the tombs of some Britishers. Other temples of the place are of the Mahadeva at Kanasgiri, the Dattamandir at Chitakula proper and the Virabrahma shrine, the Kshetrapala temple and Vithala Rakhumayi at Sadashivgad. There is an old Jaina *basti* in which two Shivalingas are worshipped at present called Jainapurush and Kashipurush. There is also a shrine of Bargebeer of the Kadam family. The Kadams and other Konkana Marathas claim that they came from Basavakalyan long ago, and Bargebeer was the hero who led them and that they might have been Jainas in the past. In the Chinchwada area, there is an open yard where there are nine hero-stones in a cluster. Some of them have Gajalakshmi *motif* at the top and one of the stones is a *sidadale* (springing the head) memorial. The British had cantoned military at Sadashivgad after the take over of the place in 1799, and the area near the fort is even now called Barkos (barracks). There are old buildings like Ganji House and the magazine store behind the local high school. The place has many mosques. There is the Jamiya Masjid near the *dargah* near the fort. In Savargad

area, there is the Savarpay Mosque. In the Naquda (Daldi) Mohalla, there are two mosques, the Jamiya and the Idrisiya. In the Bepari Mohalla, there is the Rahim Mosque. In the Mahal-darwada, there are two mosques, the Jamiya Masjid and the Phool Masjid. There is a hero-stone on the Majali Road with inscription of the days of Goa Kadamba Shivachitta Permadi.

Sahasralinga (Sirsi tq, Hulgol revenue village), which was originally known as Sahasrahalli, forms a beautiful valley where the river Shalmala flows. One has to take deviation at Hulgol (2.5 km from Sirsi) on Sirsi-Yellapur road and further walk in the interior forest (1.5 km) in order to reach this place. Several inscriptions mention this place as Sahasrahalli. But, it is clearly mentioned in the *Jnana Deepika* (a Samskrita work) that the Swarnavalli Matha was earlier at the spot of Sahasrahalli and was later shifted due to frequent attacks by robbers. One of the rocks have an inscription of the Tribhuvanamalla of Kalyana when God Keshava was installed by Rajendra Bharati, disciple of Prakasha Bharati. Another inscription of Raya Murari Soyideva (Kalachuri) states that Sahasrahalli was administered by Kadamba Kirtideva of Hanagal, and Sahasrahalli was a village in Kabunalige-70 division. It speaks of the Sovideva installing one linga and making a grant. The place at present is surrounded by thick forest and the multiple Shivalingas found for considerable length in the river course of the Shalmala are an attraction. They appear to have been got engraved by devotees in the course of several generations and some of them have small inscriptions too. Each rock is designed with a *linga* and *nandi* facing it. One particular rock has a circular formation of *lingas* with nine smaller bowls surrounding the centre, which in turn has a bigger circular bowl depicting the *navagrahas*. This rock also has the inscription engraved on it. The place is not inhabited always, but during Shivaratri, *jatra* is held in reverence of the Sahasralingas when nearly 1,000 people participate.

Salkod (Honavar tq, P : 3,398, 8 km from Honavar) is a place of considerable antiquity. There are temples dedicated to Ishwara, Ganapati, Vishnumurti, Kshetrapala, etc. The temple of Ishwara and Ganapati are in the Bondkar area and are tiled and appear to be recent construction. The Salkod Vishnumurti temple is also tiled and has an inscription of *vattelattu*. The walls of the temple have paintings in *kavi* depicting stories from Hindu mythology and geometrical designs. There is a seated image of Subrahmanya. At Heddamangala, once

an *agrahara* and there is a double shrined temple of Ishwara and Ganapati.

Sambrani (Haliyal tq, P: 808) a hobli centre (13 km from Haliyal) is a place of considerable antiquity. Its name is described to have come from one *rani* called Samba of the Sonda family. But that appears to be only a legend. The name appears to have originated from the tree called *sambrant* in Kannada (*Boswellia glabra* Roxb). In 1695 A D Gemelli Careri an Italian traveller who visited this place has recorded that it was then the headquarters of the Sonda Chief (called Sonda Kiranikaraja by him) and was surrounded by a fort whose remains are still here. Siddojirao Ghorpade of Gutti attacked this town in 1714. In 1799 this village was the scene of a battle between the Marathas and the British. The place which was a celebrated town during earlier times, later was reduced to a small village. The place has temples of Maruti (near tank), Basavanna, Ishwara, Vithala, Gramadevi, locally called Dyamavva and Durgavva. There are remains of a ruined Kalmeshwara temple in a field. This temple might have got destroyed in the Anglo-Maratha war. Nearby, there is the Ranada Hola i.e., the battle field and a moat. The place has a small tank and a mosque. There is a *dargah* ascribed to Siddi Rehman perhaps a Sonda officer, who is believed to have entered the tomb alive. It is he who is believed to have built the tank and the mud fort.

Shejwad (Karwar tq) in the Shirwad revenue village (10 km from Karwar) is a place of considerable antiquity. The Shejjeshwara (Siddeshwar) is a Later Chalukyan temple with a star-shaped *garbhagriha* which is completely renovated. Also called Samputeshwara, the *linga* here is believed to have been created when Ravana threw away the *samputa* (casket) of the *atmalinga* from Gokarn, and is considered as one of the *panchakshetras* beginning with Gokarn. There are sculptures of Ganapati (ancient) to the right and Durga to the left. The *jatra* is held during Shivaratri which attracts nearly 1,000 people. There is a shrine of Kollapura Jagadamba in Devalivada area. There is a *dargah* (name of the peer lost). At a place called Zamba near this place, in a quiet atmosphere, there is the Sharada Mandira, a branch of the Ramakrishna Ashrama of Karwar.

Shetgeri (Ankola tq, P: 627) a revenue village (5 km from Ankola) has temples of Ganapati and Biligeridevi. Both of them have geometrical and traditional designs of *kavi* art. The Biligeridevi has few

statues of Rama, Parashurama and three hero stones. Outside the compound is the small shrine of a hero seated on an elephant. The place has Satyagraha High School built in memory of the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34. At *Bhasgod* (P: 416), a revenue village, near Shetgeri are temples of Bommayyadevaru, Ammanavaru and Rakshasadevaru. Near this place is *Kogregudda* a fine place of picnic. *Bole* (P: 652), a separate revenue village is a place of antiquity. Recently, an old brick Ishwara temple has been unearthed in a field. The Ishwara *linga* is broken but is considered to be one of the oldest in Karnataka. Old pottery pieces and stone icons (broken) have also been discovered.

Shiralgi (Siddapur tq, P: 1,707) a revenue village (6.5 km from Siddapur) is found mentioned as Siruvalige in a copper plate inscription at Halatkatta (Siddapur) dated 1770 of Bilgi Somashekara. The inscription records the land grant in this village. The place name might have also originated from a shrub locally called *shiranige* (*Secamone emetica* Retz). The village was granted to God Ganga-dhareshwara at Siddapur. The place has many temples like Veera-bhadra, Lakshminarayana, Maruti, Mari, Narasimha and one Jaina *basti*. There are many hero-stones and *mahasati*-stones in the village. One *sati*-stone near Maruti temple has an inscription (dated 1456) is damaged and registers the death of Chavandamma and mentions Balavati. The *basti* is also in a dilapidated condition. The temple of Lakshminarayana and Narasimha are recently renovated. The beautiful image of Narayana appears to be of Vijayanagar times. The annual car festival of Narasimha is held during January when nearly 1,000 people assemble.

Shirali (Bhatkal tq, P: 9,570) a place of considerable antiquity is six km away from Bhatkal on the national highway between Bhatkal and Honavar to the north of the Venktapur river. Mentioned Shirili (1278), Shiriyali (1402), etc., the place has inscriptions of the Alupas, Hoysalas, Haduvalli rulers and Vijayanagar. The notable institution here is the Chitrapura Matha of the (Smarta) Saraswats, founded in 1757 (see Chapter III) on a site granted by the Nagarkatte family. The Matha is a complex building with tiled roof and it contains the *samadhis* of six *swamis* of the Peetha. Round about the Matha are temples of Gopalakrishna, Dattatreya, Shantadurga and Keshava Narayana. The last named has four inscriptions. One inscription of 1278 speaks of Hoysala prince Ballala III administering the region. The second dated 1336 speaks of Hoysala Ballala III's queen Kikkayitayi

(Krishnayi) and a grant to a family of *vaidyas*. The third, dated 1346 mentions a grant by Alupa Veera Kulashekhara of Barkur to a choultry of the Brahmanas of the village described as speaking two languages. A fourth dated 1410 announces a gift to the temple of Vijayanagar governor Yichchappa Odeya. The hillock called Panchavati near the Matha has a small Shambhulinga shrine, believed to have been visited by Adi Shankara. The Matha has founded a small but highly educative museum in which many stone inscriptions, copper plates, a variety of stone images of antiquity, coins and other curious objects and devices have been preserved. A week-long car festival with many cultural programmes is organised by the Matha concluding with Chaitra Poornima. Another notable centre at Shirali is the Mahaganapati Mahamaya temple, the *kuladevata* of many Gauda Saraswat families. (This temple is also called Pete Vinayaka Shanta Durga). It is described as built 400 years ago and renovated in 1904. The Ganapati image is of stone and Mahamaya of *panchaloha*. It has mural paintings of ochre (*kavi*), mostly of *dashavatara motifs*. This huge temple is visited by scores of devotees every day. The Maruti temple of the place is of considerable antiquity, and has a hero-stone, describing a war between Haduvalli and Gersoppa during the early part of the 16th century and mentions the fort at Shirali. There is a Mahasati temple on the bank of the Venktapur river, recently renovated in Dravidian style called as Bedrole Masti. At *Kadavinakatte*, there is a Durgaparameshwari temple of antiquity, and the installation of the deity is attributed to Adi Shankara. There is another temple of Durga Parameshwari at Baddukuli. At *Kadle*, there is a Shivalingeshwara temple. *Bengre* has a Hanuman temple of the Namdharis. There is a mosque at Gudihittal and a church at Alvekodi.

Shivaganga Falls (Sirsi tq) which is also called Ganesh Dhabdhabe is 22 km from Sirsi. There is no proper approach road, and after moving through a motorable mud road from Hulekal to Sampigadde near Mensi village, one has to cross the thick forest in order to reach this spot. The small Sonda river (as it is called) falls into a deep valley from a height of 74 mts and flows further westwards to join the Bedti river or the Gangavali. The valley into which the Sonda river falls is covered with thick evergreen flora and presents a captivating view. A little farther from the falls is an island locally known as Ganeshpal, formed by the branching out of the small rivers. There is also a small image of Ganesha in the island.

Siddapur (tq hq, P : 11,289, 102 km from Karwar) was converted

into a full fledged taluk in about 1862 (see pp 715-16). But earlier, it was under Bilgi taluk which had been merged with Sirsi in 1859. The place has been mentioned in several inscriptions. It was the Bilgi chiefs who improved the present place and gave it the name Siddapur, which was an area in the Kondli village. According to tradition, the Bilgi rulers built the Siddhivinayaka temple and thus the name Siddapura came into vogue. It was built to bring merit to a deceased prince called Siddappa, another son of queen Jayambe. An inscription of Bilgi chief Ghatendra II dated 1651 AD found at Siddapur (Vighneshwara temple) mentions a grant made by his mother, queen Jayambe to the temple at Siddapur. Another inscription dated 1770 AD of Bilgi chief Somashekhara mentions a grant of a village to the Gangadhareshwara temple at Siddapur for the annual car festival. There are temples of Hanuman, Vighneshwara, Lakshmivenkataramana, Basaveshwara, Raghavendraswamy Matha (recent one), Kamma (Marikamba), etc. The Vighneshwara and Gangadhareshwara (Basaveshwara) are old temples. There is an inscription in the Vighneshwara temple already quoted. Several inscriptions mention grants to the latter as well. The Kamma temple is located outside the city locally called Kondli. There is an old ruined fort in Kondli surrounded by moats. This place appears to be very old. There are many hero-stones near the ruined Ishwara temple. An inscription on one of them belonged to Kadambas of Hanagal, recording the death of Machagauda of Kondli in Juhalige-70, dated 1148. The place has a mosque built recently. There is a Catholic church of Lady Rosary built in 1957. The place was a very active centre during the No-Tax Campaign of the Freedom Movement.

Sirsi (tq, hq) the sub-divisional headquarters (90 km from Karwar) is the elevated place (see pp 716-18) in the district and is normally compared with *siras* or the head. In an inscription on a hero-stone at Tamadi Kallala (Siddapur tq) of 1150 AD the place is mentioned 'Sirise' and a battle that took place there. The name appears to have been derived from the tree *shirisha* or *sirsala* (*Albizia lebbek* Benth, also called *Bage* in Kannada). According to Buchanan, 'Sersi' was a small village, but it was the residence of the Tahsildar of Sonda. He further says that it was not the central place fit for a taluk but, as it was a good thoroughfare for reaching various places its selection was appreciable. In the year 1859 the name of the taluk was changed to Sirsi. The same taluk status was retained till 1956 when it was also upgraded into a sub-division. The fort of Sirsi which is now in ruins was built by Sonda Ramachandra Nayak

(1602-10), who called it as Channapattna. The earliest temples here are those of Shankara and Ganapati, both considered to be of Vijayanagar times. The Shankara has only the *garbhagriha* and the outer portions are ruined. On the right side of the temple is a small pond locally called Shankara Tirtha. The Ganapati idol which is seated appear to be of Later Chalukyan period. The temples of Marikamba, Veerabhadra, Ishwara and the Parshwanatha Basti are all of later periods. The popular Marikamba (Mariamma) temple is said to have been built in 1689 A.D. The wooden statue is believed to have been found in a tank. It has been renovated stage by stage and has grown to be a complex structure. The priests of Marikamba are of the Vishwakarma caste. It has two *prakaras* and at the entrance there is a huge *rangamantapa* (auditorium). The outer wall at the entrance and the interior walls of the *pradakshina* are painted profusely with figures of mythological and secular themes in ochre (*kavi*) colours. These are at least one century old and they have been recently retouched by enamel paint. The custom of sacrificing of large number of animals like fowls, goats and one he-buffalo during the bi-annual *jatra* which was in vogue till the 1930s was finally given up at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi who visited the place in 1934. But, now there is a living he-buffalo maintained in a separate room in the *prakara* which is regularly worshipped by the pilgrims. It is not sacrificed. The notable annual festivals are Navratri, Deepavali, Kartika illumination and Jayanti. Marikamba is adorned with a golden crown richly inlaid with diamonds and other precious jewels. The famous car festival of Marikamba takes place once in two years in the month of Magha at a ground specially maintained for the purpose and about 1.5 lakh people assemble. The administration of the temple is looked after since 1955 by the State Government which appoints the Board of Trustees, appointed by the District Judge once in five years. There are two Hanuman temples just in front of the Marikamba temple on the other side of road. The Triambakeshwara temple located just opposite to the Marikamba, a granite building was recently completed, built by Tamil *sthapatis*. The *pradakshina* walls are decorated with painted Shaiva sculptures. There is another Ganesha shrine beside this.

There are three Jaina *bastis* in the town and the one in the Basti Galli, the Parshwanatha appears to be the earliest attributed to the Sonda chiefs. Another *basti* built by one Alur Padmappa is also a Parshwanatha whose statue was brought from Karkala (Dakshina Kannada dt) in 1800, mainly for his family worship. Another *basti*,

located near a private mill, is a stone structure, and appears to be century old. Other important temples of the town are Vithoba, Marigudi, Ganapati and Maruti near the tank of the town, Venkataramana, Vishnu, Gaurishwara, Veerabhadra and the Basavanna (of the Veerashaivas). The *mathas* like Unni Matha, Bannada Matha (Chauki Matha) and Sri Shanthaveeraswamy Matha are also of the Veerashaivas. The place has three mosques known as Sultan-i-Hanifi Masjid, Madina Hanifi Masjid and Ahale-Hadisa Masjid. The Sultani-Hanifi Masjid was built by Sultan Sharif, a Sardar during Tipu's period, whereas the Medina Hanifi Masjid was built in 1902 near Channapatna Bazaar. The Ahale-Hadisa Masjid was built in 1877 by the followers of Ahale Hadisa. In the year 1905 this mosque was again renovated. This place has a striking Roman Catholic church called St Anthoni's church atop a small elevated hill. This church was built in 1848 and it was later renovated in 1934. Opposite the church there is a small queer building with mortar roofing, the remnant of the military camp of the British times. One Dr Mathew took the initiative for the construction of the Protestant church building (near taluk office) known as St Paul's Marthoma church in the year 1966. In 1831 there was a severe armed anti-British uprising in Sirsi. A small zoo-garden is also set up here which is maintained by the Forest Department. *Kalkuni* (3 km from Sirsi) on the Sirsi-Kumta Road which is a part of Sirsi town has a recently built Someshwara temple. There is a *Vamana mudre kallu*, with Sanskrit inscription and *mahasati*-stone near the temple.

Sodigadde, a hamlet of Hadina revenue village of Bhatkal taluk and about four km from the town is renowned for its Mahasati temple whose deity is Mallemma. It has a queer collection of many votive items like painted pillars of stone and wood, of wooden *mahasati* statues (nearly 100), wooden tigers, wooden animals called *haiguli* resembling bullocks, etc. They are all huddled together in this huge tiled temple. A three-day *jatra* takes place here on January 23, 24 and 25, when 10,000 people assemble each day when fire-walking ritual is also performed. The place has a modern tiled temple of Durgaparameshwari and a Jattiga shrine. The beach of this shore village is calm and enchanting.

Somasagara (Sirsi tq) a hamlet of Neggu village (8 km from Sirsi) is a place of hoary past. One has to take deviation at Neggu village on the Sirsi-Kumta road to reach the place. There is a motorable road. The place has an impressive temple of Someshwara. The

temple built in later Vijayanagar style has a *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. The *navaranga* has carvings depicting many social themes like dancing girls, temple towers, swans and floral designs on their outer wall. The *navaranga* pillars are square as well as round shaped. Its ceiling is also decorated with Shaiva sculptures. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* which is also adorned with many Shaiva sculptures. There are two hero-stones on the way side of Somsagara. The annual car festival is held in the month of Chaitra *amavasya*, when nearly 1,000 people assemble. The monument is Centrally protected.

Sonda (Sirsi tq, P. 1,015) a revenue village (19 km from Sirsi), is a place of considerable antiquity. One has to by-pass a big pond (Hayagriva Samudra as it is locally called) before reaching Sonda. From 1801, Sonda was a taluk with headquarters at Sirsi and in 1859, the name of the taluk was changed as Sirsi taluk. The place has been referred variedly as Sonda, Swadi, Soda, Sovade, Sondakere and Sudhapura. The inscription found here and elsewhere have mentioned the place as 'Sondabhidana' or 'Sondanagara'. In the inscription on one of the hero-stones at Hulekal (15 century), the place is referred as Sote (Sode). Ancient Sonda also included Swarnavalli village. Buchanan who stayed at Sonda during his journey describes that the place was called 'Soonda' by the Europeans and Muslims, but locally, it was known as 'Sudha', which is an imitation of the Samskrita name 'Sudhapura'. It is the seat of one of the *ashtamathas* of Udupi to which Vadirajaswamy succeeded. A *mahasati* stone at Sonda dated 1431 speaks of the death of Arasappanayaka, son of Sankannanayaka of 'Sovade' (this appears to be the earlier name). His family ruled from this place for centuries (see pp 138-41). Arasappanayaka II made liberal grants for the construction of the Trivikrama temple at Sonda. He was a devotee of Vadirajaswamy (1480-1600). An inscription on a hero-stone dated 1354 found at Sonda mentions that Mahapradhana Baycheya Dannayaka as governing Chandragutti under Vijaya Bukkaraya. Another record by Basavanna Bande (18th century) speaks of a land grant by Arasappanayaka to Narasi Matha. An inscription on the *dhwajasthambha* of the Trivikrama states that it was set up by Vedanidhi Tirtha the grand disciple of Vadirajaswamy. A slab near the same *dhwajasthambha* installed by Venkatapatideva in 1583 states that Vadirajaswamy installed the Trivikrama idol brought from Kashi when Arasappanayaka was ruling Sonda. In 1763, Hyder Ali invaded and damaged the town. There is an old fort and *mathas* belonging to the Vaishnavas and the Veerashaivas and the latter is in a bad shape. The Vadiraja Matha is held

in special reverence as it contains the *brindavana* of Vadirajaswamy, the tenth *guru* of the Peetha. There is a fine *kalyani* called Dhavalaganga behind this. To the right of this *brindavana*, the *brindavana* of Vedavidya Teertha and the image of Bhootaraja can be seen. The original *brindavana* is surrounded by small shrines of Maruti, Gopalakrishna and Rudra. The Maruti is depicted as playing Veena. The Trivikrama temple at the entrance of the *matha* is built in later Vijayanagar style with a *mukhamantapa*, *navaranga* and *garbhagriha*. The *prakara* of the temple has corridors surrounding the temple adjacent to the outer wall. The *shikhara* is also square shaped and is plastered with mortar. Facing the temple is one tall *dhwajasthambha*. The annual car festival of Trivikrama is held on the Holi Poornima (March) which also synchronises with the day of the entry of Vadiraja into *brindavana* and the *aradhana* is also held for three days when more than 2,000 people assemble. Muslims also participate in the car festival. Tapovana, located in a valley formed by the river Shalmala, was a place where Vadiraja used to meditate. The area is now covered with the lush green forest and one has to walk three km to visit this place.

There is one Shankaranarayana temple (1.5 km from Sonda Matha) amidst the forest, which is a fine example of the Later Chalukyan style. The temple is a *dwikootachala* (double shrined) having two *garbhagrihas* of which one has a Shivalinga and the other a beautiful idol of Narayana respectively. There are relief sculptures of Gopalakrishna, Rati-Manmatha, Maruti and Saraswati at the entrances of both the *garbhagrihas*. On the parapet of the *jagati* there are many carvings of social and mythological themes, and also some erotic sculptures. The lower panel has lines of elephants, horses, lions, etc. At *Batalakoppa* (2 km from Sonda), a hamlet of Sonda village, there is a Veerashaiva Matha or Gaddige Matha which is also locally known as Mahanta Matha. The *matha* built in later Vijayanagar style has an elevated *jagati* and a corridor with an entrance to the *navaranga*. The *matha* houses a *gaddige* of a *swamy* whose name is not known. The *garbhagriha* is square shaped and the *navaranga* pillars are also square. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is square shaped with a four pillared *mantapa* at the apex. Facing the *matha* are two *gaddiges*, of Sonde Sadashiva Nayaka and Basavalinga Nayaka with an elevated *jagati*. Along the *jagati* are beautiful carvings depicting erotic art, rows of musicians, etc., and the lower panel has the animal *motifs*, like elephants, lions, tigers, swans, etc. *Hunsihonda* in the Hulekal revenue village (3.2 km from Sonda) is another interesting place

around Sonda. The place has a Venkataramana temple built in Later Chalukyan style, with many additions made by Sonda Nayakas. The main gateway to the temple has *jagati (mantapa)* on either sides and the *dwajasthambha* facing it is over 15 metres high. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and an *ardhamantapa*. The *navaranga* pillars are lathe turned at the top and have Vaishnava sculptures in relief on all the four sides at the basement. The ceiling of the *ardhamantapa* has an inverted lotus with *dashavatara* carvings surrounding it. The temple has a square shaped ground plan. It has sloping *chhajja* around and Kadambanagara *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. On the outer face of the parapet, there are relief carvings depicting social and mythological themes and also erotic sculptures. On its lower panels are lines of elephants, horses, birds, swans, etc. There are two *brindavanas* (tombs) of Vaishnava saints (names lost) facing the main entrance of the temple. At present, the temple is in the thick forest without even an approachable road. There is a small tank opposite the temple, which is locally called Hunsihonda as it has tamarind (*hunse*) trees on its bund (see also Swarnavalli).

Susubbi Falls (Sirsi tq) is located (30 km from Sirsi) near Kakkalli village. It is a perennial spring, also called *Bilihole*, that falls from a height of about 11 metres, amidst the wavy evergreen hill ranges and is an enchanting spot. The approach is from Sirsi-Vanalli and Kakkalli. During rainy season the road is motorable upto Vanalli, and one has to walk five km further to reach the spot.

Swarnavalli (Sirsi tq, P : 300, 16 km from Sirsi) under Matha-devala revenue village is a place of religious importance. Formerly it was a part of Sonda city, the old royal capital. The place name has undergone several changes. Two inscriptions, one dated 1480 A D and another of 1595 A D mentions the place as Honnahalli. Gangadharendra Saraswati, described as the 38th *guru* of the Swarnavalli Matha presents a history of the Matha in his *Jnana Deepika* (in Samskrita) and he also mentions the place as Honnahalli. Buchanan who stayed in the place has mentioned it as 'Honawully Matham' or the Golden Convent held in high reverence is of the Haiga Swami. The Swarnavalli Matha which is a branch of Shringeri Matha is described as founded by one Bhaskarendra Saraswati at the instance of Adi Shankara. Bhaskarendra in turn initiated Vishwavandya Saraswati the first pontiff of this Peetha. In the beginning Gokarn was the headquarters of the Matha but, later, on an invitation of the Sonda chief, the 29th Swamiji in the order came and settled at Sahasrahalli

on the bank of the river Shalmala. As the place was later found insecure, Arasappa Nayaka is stated to have granted the land and also built temples and the building for the Swarnavalli Matha. The Matha complex has small shrines of Raja Rajeshwari, Chandramauleshwara and Lakshminarasimha built in later Vijayanagar style. There are also statues of Adi Shankara, Vedavyasa and Ganapati placed in the precincts of the shrine. There are inscriptional evidences for the grants made by Sode Arasappa Nayaka II in 1556 and Ramachandra III in 1673.

There is a forest route from this place to Vadiraja Matha (3 km) and on the way there is an old temple in a field with the main idol missing. There is a Veerabhadra standing behind the broken *panipeetha* in this temple and a small *mukha mantapa* is built in later Vijayanagar style. The temple is undoubtedly a Shaiva one as there are two *gaddiges* of unknown saints facing the temple. The annual *jatra* is held on Vaishaka *shuddha chaturdashi* at this place. Near this temple is the Jaina Matha, one of the earliest Mathas in Sonda. The *basti* of Chandraprabha, (eighth) Tirthankara, which is the earliest is in a mutilated condition and hence a new idol of Adinatha has been installed. The Jaina Matha was also called as Bhattakalanka Matha according to many inscriptions. The earliest copper plate from this Matha is of the 16th century which states that one Mallishetti received from the Sonda Chief an endowment in the Masuru Mosaleyakuruvu for the maintenance of the *basti* on the advice of Chandraprabhadeva, a disciple for Vijayakirtideva of the Desi Gana. Another inscription dated 1491 mentions a grant by Arasamma, daughter of Arasappa Nayaka. A *nishidhi* stone found in the midst of the forest dated 1618 is of Akalankadeva, said to have been installed by Bhattakalanka. There is another *nishidhi* of great Kannada grammarian Bhattakalanka with an inscription dated 1655. Another inscription dated 1199 A D informs us that Sonda was ruled by Jainas. At present a Jaina Swamy resides in the Jaina Matha, which is a renovated structure. The Matha is approachable only through a foot-path from the Swarnavalli Matha or the Sonda Matha.

Sykes Point (Haliyal tq, 3 km from Ambikanagar and 42 km from Haliyal) is another interesting tourist spot in the district. It is named after a British Officer Sykes who had surveyed the area. This beautiful place has a tower-like witnessing platform. In the deep valley the Kali, being joined by the Nagjhari river, both moving forward like silver linings of the green attire worn by lady nature, is an

enchanting scene that can be viewed from this place. On the hill opposite, the mouth of the Kavale Cave is dimly visible. The huge building and the giant machine installations of the Nagjhari Power House, deep below, look like toys from this height. One can also see the carefully woven water pipes into the rock in the form of a tunnel.

Tadri (Kumta tq) near Gokarn (3 km) is the point of confluence of the river Aghanashini with the Arabian sea. This is in a very enchanting setting, more so at sun set. Tadri has been a centre of overseas commerce during historical times. There is a small port mainly used for fishing purposes. There is a light house to guide the sailors. The Indo-Danish Fisheries Project has its office located here and has developed fishing operations here. On the way to Tadri before Sanekatta there is a small viliage *Torke* (4 km from Gokarn) which has the temple of Siddeshwara. This temple is built in laterite with fine wooden pillars. At *Hittalamakki* near this place is a Guddehonnappa temple where there is a hero-stone having inscription lying on the way side. *Sanikatta* located at the fort of Gokarn is the popular salt manufacturing centre from the times immemorial. There is a view that the place name came from one Sanu Naik who built an embankment (*katte*) in 1775. There is the Nityananda Ashram founded by Mahabalananda Swamy in 1956, and here the *padukas* of Swamy Nityananda of Vajreshwari near Bombay are worshipped. There are shrines of Ganapati, Subrahmanya and Krishna and an image of Bhadrakali, all new, in the Ashram. This *ashram* is nearer to Gokarn, and is built amidst hilly surroundings. *Aghanashini* on the opposite bank of Tadri on the shore has an Agastya Vinayaka temple and the Agastya cave at Kirubele.

Tatwangi (Haliyal tq, P: 927) a village (10 km from Haliyal) has the remains of an old fort and the remains of a Later Chalukyan temple of Narayana, whose image is broken and this is ascribed to lightning. The temple has lathe-turned pillars and stone beams, but no ceiling and there are beautiful images of Bhairava, Ganapati and Mahishamardini in it. Near a public well in the village there is one hero-stone and two *mahasati*-stones and in a field there is a hero-stone with an inscription. There are shrines of Hanumanta, Durga-devi and of Basavanna which is actually a Shiva temple with a huge tank near it. The place has a mosque.

Tergaon (Haliyal tq, P: 4,202) a revenue village (4 km from Haliyal) is considerably a big place. The Kalmeshwara temple here

which has two hero-stones and two *mahasati*-stones in its precincts and on the banks of the local tank there are two more hero-stones. There are also temples of Maruti, Lakshmi and also of the Nava-grahas, called the Chavateppa and its *garbhagriha* is below the ground level. The Parshwanatha *basti* here is a new building with marble statue of the Tirthankara. *Gummatakere* a small hamlet near this place has a Shiva temple of the Goa Kadamba times called locally as the Ramalinga. This beautiful stone structure has an inscription of the Goa Kadamba dynasty. Annual *jatra* is held in the month of April to celebrate Hanumajayanti at the Maruti temple when about 4,000 people assemble.

Ulvi (Supa tq, P: 317) a separate revenue village (36 km from Joida and 90 km from Karwar) is an ancient Veerashaiva centre and a place of pilgrimage. The place name is mentioned differently as 'Uliva', 'Ulidvi', or 'Uli', etc. *Uli* or *ulive* means to stay or hide oneself. Channabasavanna's stay here or his using the place as a hide-out might have brought the name to the place. *Ulavi* is also the name of a tree in Kannada which is common in this area, also called as *bili matti* (*Terminalia paniculata* Roth). One has to cross the Rakshas pass from Kumbarawada to reach this place by bus. The other route is from Yellapur, via., Koogu Basappa (Near Ganeshgudi, Yellapur tq) leading to a forest route by crossing the river Kali which can be used only during summer. In *Channabasavapurana* the place is mentioned as *Naanu ille ulive* i.e., 'I will stay here'. Channabasavanna led a large group of *sharanas* in about 1168 to Ulvi after the turmoil in Kalyana that followed the death of emperor Bijjala. He and his followers decided to spend their last days here described as under the Hoysalas then. Channabasavanna was the nephew of Basaveshwara, being the son of Akkanagamma who also came to Ulvi. At Ulvi the *gaddige* of Channabasavanna is found in a huge temple which was originally built in Later Chalukyan style and was renovated by the Sonda chiefs before the recent renovation. Four fine wooden pillars in the old *navaranga* of the Sonda times have been taken to Folk Arts Museum of the Mysore University. Facing the *gaddige* is a *nandi*. The temple has a *garbhagriha* (to the south), a *navaranga* (modern) and a *mukhamantapa* (modern). The *garbhagriha* has lingas and Nandis in it. There is a tall and beautiful gateway to the temple. The *prangana* around is spacious and along the *prakara* there are many rooms (recently built). The *shikhara* is octagonal and has many fine stucco sculptures painted, of important *sharanas* who were with Channabasavanna here. The top of the *shikhara* is domical. At the

northern end there is a *dwajasthambha*, standing on a hexagonal *peetha*. After this, facing the main entrance below the ground level are two *kalyanis*. The whole temple is in a depression and was called Gavi-matha. To the south-west of the temple there is another tank and a hero-stone with inscription, stated as brought to this place from near the Veerabhadra temple. In the Ulvi village around the main bazaar there are temples, one is of Akkamahadevi, an RCC structure with Akka's statue in white marble enshrined in it. The second temple is of Ettukayi Basavanna and a third one is of Veerbhadra. On a hillock nearby is an old Maruti temple of stone, now renovated and plastered and remains of a pond. The Channabasavanna temple is managed by a trust committee of which Channappa Adivappa Kittur of Haliyal is the Chairman. Priestly services in the temple are conducted by Virakta Jangamas. The place was a flourishing centre under the Sonda rulers and under Haider and Tipu it was the headquarters of a *paragana*. With the advent of British rule, for long Ulvi was in a neglected state and a family called the Bhinges are stated to have taken care of the temple of Channabasavanna for decades.

The place appears to have had been politically important as there are remains of two forts at Ulvi. One is near Chennabasavanna's temple behind the Inspection Bungalow, locally called Baburao's fort. It is not clear who this Baburao was. There are some underground cells built in the fort of laterite stone and one of them is 4 mts X 4 mts, called *garadimane* or gymnasium and part of the remains of the fortification are surrounded by a natural stream serving as a moat. On the other side of the bazaar, there is the Ulvi village with the settlement of local agriculturists, mostly Muslims. There is also a mosque near the Veerabhadra temple. Beyond the settlement there is an area called Jaddi where there are remains of a huge old fortification and a vast cemetery of the Muslims where hundreds of people appear to have buried in olden days and also a few *dargahs*. The fort must have been either under Tipu or even under the Bijapur rulers. There is also the foundation of an old mosque. There is a huge maidan, described as reserved for the exercise of the cavalry and a well into which a horse can descend for drinking water; there is one more old well, a little away in this desolate region. In the forests around Ulvi are many spots which the pilgrims visit, though the places can be reached only in summer and by foot. Of these, Shivateerta at Shivapura two km from Ulvi has an old Ishwara temple in stone and a small water spring and a tank. The Akalagavi (Cow's cave) is a

natural cave with an udder like formation on the ceiling of ferro stalactite hangings and water oozes from them. Next to this is the Haralayya Chilume, a hot water spring named after Sharana Haralaiah. Next to it is the Rudrakshi Mantapa Gavi. In this are hewn roughly in stone *motifs* like a drum, a *jagate* (beating disc) and plantains. The Akkanagamma Gavi is believed to be a place where Nagamma, Chennabasavanna's mother used to stay and meditate, and there is a natural rock formation resembling a woman lying down. The Vibhuti Kanaja cavern is another spot where white stone and dust are abundant, and it is nothing but lime stone deposit as found at Yan and other places. These places are almost near the bank of the Kali. The farthest place, about eight km from Ulvi, is the Mamani Gavi, described as named after Mahamane, the residence of Basavanna at Kalyana, as Chennabasavanna and Akka Nagamma are believed to have stayed in this cave. This place is very near to the Kaneri, a tributary of the Kali. Five km away from Ulvi is a village called Hebbal where there is an old Panchalingeshwara temple.

At the Channabasavanna temple, *jatras* are held during Shivaratri, Makara Sankranti and Basava Jayanti. The major festival is on Magha *poornima*. It is for eight days, culminating with *poornima* and nearly one lakh people visit this *jatra*. Once on every *poornima* there will be the *jatra* when small car festival takes place, and huge car (*dodda ratha*) is taken out on the above mentioned *jatras*. Every Monday there will be the *palaki utsava* and in Shravana, this Monday *utsava* will have better attendance than in other months.

Ulware (Ankola tq, P: 806), a revenue village (8.2 km from Ankola), is on the bank of the Gangavali and the place name literally means a ferry in Kannada. The place is approachable by road from Madangeri (Ankola tq) and also by crossing the Gangavali river by means of ferry from Shirur (Ankola tq). The place name is mentioned as Uluvari in an inscription dated 1550 A D at the same place. There are temples dedicated to Mahadeva, Beeredeva, Bommadeva, Devi Amma and Shantikaparameshwari. There are two inscriptions, and the one amidst the field is dated 1550 states that Saluva Krishna-devarasa of Gersoppa transferred the village of Uluvari to Sadashiva Nayaka of Keladi, who donated it to the Gokarn temple. And the other on a hero-stone standing in the Mahadeva temple is badly damaged, but tries to record the death of one Nayaka, brother-in-law of Bamma. This is in the characters of about the 13th century. The

annual *jatra* is held during Chaitra Poornima in honour of Mahadeva when nearly 1,000 people assemble.

Unchalli Falls (Siddapur tq) near the revenue village of the same name (35 km from Siddapur) is a fine tourist spot. The falls here is called differently as Keppa Joga, Lushington Falls, etc. It was named after J D Lushington, then Collector of Kanara as he was the first to locate this spot in 1845. There is a ruined travellers' bungalow on the opposite side of the water falls built by him. There are two approach roads for reaching this spot, one from Siddapur via Kolsirsi-Heggane. There is a motorable road only upto Heggane and from there one has to walk 3.5 km in the dense forest. The other approach road is from the Sirsi-Kumta road and one has to take deviation at Ammanahalli (Devimaneghat) and then reach Heggane. There is no proper witnessing platform here as it is in Magod, but one has to slowly descend the slopy ghat for 1.5 km to reach the opposite side of the falls. The river is actually a combination of two streams one from Shankaratirtha (Sirsi town) and the other from Manjuguni tank (Sirsi tq) which converges at Maddihalli (Siddapur tq) which then flows deep down into the rugged valley at Unchalli from a height of 116 metres and then flows westwards. The river is called Aghanashini from Maddihalli. If one stands on the opposite side of the evergreen valley the water falls like a vertical rectangular block and then gushes into the valley, with thunderous sounds. That is why the local people call it as 'Keppa Jog' i.e., that which makes one deaf by its natural sound. This sound is heard from considerable distance. The approach road here requires annual repair and drinking water facility can be provided.

Uppinapattan (Kumta tq, P: 869) a revenue village (14 km from Kumta) was a noted centre of salt export, being a midway between the up-ghat and the coastal areas. The Aghanashini flows towards the sea from here, forming a navigable stream for 30 km. There is a Ganapati temple which is considerably old. The main idol (in a sitting posture with two hands), ascribed to Early Kadamba times. The place also has a Venkataramana Matha of the Saraswats built in 1950. **Antravalli**, a separate revenue village (P: 1,178) located near Katgal (5 km) is a place of antiquity. There are temples dedicated to Mukambika, Hulidevaru, Goli Beeredevuru, Vishveshwara and Ammanavaruru (*gramadevate*) and small shrine of Hosadevaru and Binakal Beera and a Jattiga. The Vishveshwara temple is a later Vijayanagar one with a *pradakshina patha* (inside) and a newly built

mukhamantapa. There are fine statues of Ganapati and *nandi* in the *mantapa* and the *prakara* has windows from inside. In the temple compound there are two hero-stones with inscriptions (of later Vijayanagar characters). **Harita** (P: 184) under Uppinapattan revenue village is very near Katgal (3 km) and is a place of antiquity. According to local tradition it was the centre of a principality regarding which no details are available. There are two damaged temples built in laterite but the deities are missing. On the way side there are two hero-stones. The village proper has a *dargah* ascribed to Ismail Shah Quadri and his *urus* is held annually. **Kandalli**, a small hamlet, located 6 km east of Harita has many antiquities. There is a lengthy laterite wall appearing like a fort, but actually it is a temple *prakara* with the main structure dilapidated. The temple has a *pradakshina patha* and a square *garbhagriha*. To the left corner of the temple is an old *kalyani* which is covered with mud.

Valgalli (Kumta tq, P: 1,073), a revenue village (4 km from Kumta), has temples dedicated to Kannamma, Adi Ishwara (main temple), Goli Veerappa, Hosadevaru, Sannahosaba, Doddahosaba, Uddanda, etc. The Adi Ishwara also called Adi Mallikarjuna is a fine laterite temple with stone doorways. The temple has a beautiful Vishnu idol of soap stone with Sridevi and Bhodevi on either sides. The image is highly ornamented and can be ascribed to Later Chalukyan period. There is a *nandi* facing the Mallikarjunalinga, also of the same period. The outer as well as inner walls of the temple are decorated with ochre paintings depicting Gopalakrishna, Vishnu, Simhavahini, Parvati and other geometrical designs. There is a *mahasati*-stone in a field near this temple. There are two hero-stones within the temple compound and one hero-pillar which has crowning sculptures at the top, and other carvings. Locally it is known as 'Kendada Masti'. **Kalkeri** (P: 678), another place located on the road-side is a separate revenue village near this place (3 km from Kumta). The place has a Shantinatha Basti built recently. The main deity is of marble. Behind this is the old *basti* (ruined) where there is an inscription of Vijayanagar times. Other temples of the place are of Ishwara, Kenchamma, etc. The Ishwara temple in laterite has a stone doorway and inside the *garbhagriha* are kept loose statues of Ganapati, Krishna and Durga. The temple is also called Shambhulingeshwara and its *shikhara* is also in laterite.

Venktapur (Bhatkal tq), a hamlet of the Heble revenue village on the southern bank of the Venktapur river, is four km from Bhatkal

on the Bhatkal Honavar road and it has a beautiful temple of Venkataramana built by one Ganapati Malle (Mallya) during the 17th century. One inscription of the place speaks of Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka making a grant to it in 1660. It has been renovated in 1930. The walls of the temple has fine relief sculptures of *dashavatara* and also of a *ratha*. There is also a *kalyanamantapa* in the temple. Jalikunda or the Hog Island is off the coast of Venktapur (Heble).

Vincholli Falls (Rapids) (Haliyal tq), a fine picnic spot, is located (38 km from Haliyal) in the rugged valley amidst thick green forest. There is no proper approach road to reach this spot. One has to carefully descend the rugged ghat from a height of about 300 metre. Down in the valley, one can witness the Kali river flowing on the rough and hard surface of the black rocks and that is why it is geologically called 'water rapids', a highly enjoyable scene.

Waddala (Sirsi tq, P: 421), a revenue village, is approachable from Bellanakeri (3 km) near Malanji. There is an Ishwara temple which appears to be old but recently renovated. There are two hero-stones and to the south of the village are a number of short stone pillars, one of which depicting a woman engaged in fighting. Most of the pillars resemble the pillars at Yesale but without carvings. At least one or two of them must have had inscriptions, now gone. At *Kalangi* under the same revenue village, there is a unique hero-stone locally called *Veeragalleshwari* (which is about 1.80 metres height) and in front of which are the bronze icons of Basava and Naga. The hero-stone is regularly worshipped and another small hero-stone enshrined in a *mantapa* has inscription on it. Outside the temple there are three *mahasati* stones with panels depicting many social customs of the period. At *Badanagod* under the same revenue village (one km from Dasanakop) there is a Ramalingeshwara temple. Near this temple is a broken image of Veerabhadra. There is also a Hanuman temple and a old mud fort near the village. *Badanagod* had been a centre of anti-British revolt in 1800. At *Bidralli* (P: 249), a revenue village, there is a mud fort, and an image of Buddha was recently found. The place which is approachable from Dasanakop still remains to be properly exposed to study its antiquities.

Yan (Kumta tq, P: 223), a revenue village (24 km from Kumta and 45 km from Sirsi) can be approached from Kumta via Katgal-Harita (on Kumta-Sirsi road) and take deviation to the far left of

Harita. One has to walk a distance of 9 km through the irregular forest route which is open only during summer. This leads to a steep valley and then crossing the Vaddi Pass the spot can be reached. The place can also be reached from Sirsi, via Devimane ghat and Harita and also from Hegdekatta one can reach by walking 9 km crossing the steep ghats. There is no motorable road to reach the place. The place name Yana is mentioned in many of the mythological works. In *Skandapurana* the place is mentioned as Yena. Even Vadiraja-swamy refers to Yena Bhairava. The place has been mentioned in *Kaushika Ramayana* of Battaleshwara who is said to have lived at Yan. Buchanan has referred to the place as Yena and further mentions that there were 10,000 dwellings in the place. But to-day the place is very thinly inhabited. Standing at the foot of the hill, one can see two beautiful steep hillocks of a height of 90 metres and 120 metres which are locally called Mohini Shikhara and the Bhairaveshwara Shikhara. The rocks are a solid composition of black crystalline lime stone whose sides have roughened due to constant exposure to air. A narrow path leads about half way up the side of the huge rock to a big horizontal gap or a deep cave measuring 3 metres at the entrance. Bees have closely nitted combs hanging from a ledge high on to the corners of the rocks. In the middle of the cave there is a two metre tall Shivalinga, called Bhairaveshwara and water drips from the hanging rock over the head of the *linga* which is described as Gangodbhava. To the south of this is a little cave opening which has the bronze icons of Chandika and Durga. Through the middle of the rocks flows a stream locally called Chandihole or the silver stream and it joins the Aghanashini river at Uppinapattan. According to tradition Bhasmasura who had received the super power from Shiva of reducing to ashes, anything that he could touch, ventured to use this boon against the donor i.e., Shiva who was forced to take shelter in these mountains. Vishnu in the form of a Mohini finally reduced Bhasmasura to ashes. The white ash-like soil found all around the place is ascribed to this burning of the demon. The annual *jatra* is held here during Shivaratri which attracts about 10,000 people. It is a belief that people should take bath in 'Danditirtha' (stream) and take the holy waters then on to Gokarn for worshipping Mahabaleshwara there.

Yellapur (tq, hq; see pp 718-19; 96 km from Karwar) located in the up-ghat region of the district is a taluk headquarters of considerable interest. The place was traditionally called in literature

as Yashapura or Yellapura; but, it has also been mentioned as Meluga! Yellapur in the *Kalajnana Vachana* of the 13th century, where it has been listed along the probable route followed by Channabasavanna from Basava Kalyana to Ulvi. As early as in 1800 itself, Yellapur was the headquarters of the Supa taluk. But in 1859, Yellapur was converted into an independent taluk. The place has many temples recently built, like Dattatreya, Venkataramana (recently shifted to a new structure on the Yellapur-Hubli Road), Marikamba and Jodukere Maruti near which there are two lakes. The Marikamba temple is similar to the one at Sirsi and the *jatra* is held once in three years and nearly 8,000 to 10,000 people assemble. The temple has dual deities, Devamma and Kalamma. There is a Kalmatha (stone structure) which is about 1.5 km from the town amidst fields, built in later Vijayanagar style. The inscription on one of the pillars informs us of its being the *gadduge* of a Veerashaiva *virakta*. Other details are not available. It has an elevated *verandah* in the *mukhamantapa* and a *navaranga* which is in later Vijayanagar style. The main *sanctum* has the *gadduge*. There are some fine and queer relief sculptures on its pillars and walls. There are two mosques locally known as *Jamia* and *Gousia*. The *Jamia Masjid* is considered to be the earliest, i.e., of Tipu's period. There is a *dargah* of Peer Hazarath Siddique Shawali and his *urus* is held in the month of Rabbil Ahker, when nearly 1,000 people assemble. The place also has a Catholic church of Our Lady of the Rosary built in 1853 and renovated in 1979. The place is famous for areca, rice, coconut and timber business. Near Yellapur (two km on the Karwar Road), inside a rice mill compound there are two hero-stones with four distinct panels depicting war scenes. There is one more hero-stone on the road side on the Magod Road. All these are of Later Chalukyan period with one having an inscription. *Kavadikere* (8 km from Yellapur) on the Karwar road is a perennial tank stretching over an area of 25 hectares of land. It is a fine picnic spot. There is a Kavadamma temple, a recent construction on its bank.

Yesale (Sirsi tq, 3 km from Sirsi) located near Sirsi is a place to be approached via Landakanahalli, a part of Sirsi town. The place name finds a mention in the Gudnapur inscription. There is also a small stream called Yasale Hole, on the bank of which many antiquities are found. Here there are a group of 15 uniform pillars of a peculiar shape found near the dilapidated Shiva temple. These pillars are set up in two groups of nine and six in rows of three each

and bear at the top some interesting sculptures in relief such as an elephant behind a tower, a pair of bullocks yoked, depiction of the *Panchatantra* legend of the chattering tortoise and the swans, etc. This place has 14 inscriptions, some on pillars and most of them are Later Chalukyan, making reference to Hanagal Kadambas. There are also inscriptions of Vijayanagar times. Most of them are incomplete. The place requires suitable protection.

APPENDICES

GENERAL

TABLE 2

Taluk-wise area and population (Rural and Urban) in 1981 and population in 1971

Taluk	Rural Urban	Area in sq km	Population in 1981		Density per sq km	Population in 1971
			Males	Females		
Ankola	R	911.3	35,069	33,835	76	67,871
	U	7.4	5,996	6,157	1,638	—
Bhatkal	R	343.7	35,311	35,920	207	52,924
	U	5.2	12,256	13,409	4,907	18,732
Haliyal	R	832.6	31,799	29,739	74	47,519
	U	14.8	37,372	33,642	4,808	37,588
Honavar	R	745.7	56,043	56,821	151	94,093
	U	9.1	7,629	7,495	1,669	12,444
Karwar	R	717.7	37,990	40,435	109	76,707
	U	14.4	24,831	22,379	3,290	27,770
Kumta	R	566.7	47,173	46,767	166	81,631
	U	15.3	11,726	11,659	1,524	19,112
Mundgod	R	656.1	25,673	22,740	74	44,464
	U	12.0	5,425	4,907	862	—
Siddapur	R	840.8	37,741	35,495	87	73,802
	U	18.5	5,873	5,416	610	—
Sirsi	R	1,310.8	50,460	45,740	73	85,654
	U	9.3	20,047	18,860	4,193	28,576
Supa	R	1,888.9	24,861	22,432	25	35,762
	U	1.4	2,839	2,083	3,619	—
Yellapur	R	1,236.5	25,133	23,064	39	38,181
	U	64.6	6,166	5,626	183	6,275

TABLE 3

Annual Average Rainfall (Rain gauge Station-wise) for some years from 1958 to 1983

Rain gauge station	Annual average rainfall in mm	Average No. of years
Ankola	3,594.52	26
Anshi	5,687.75	14
Arbail	3,095.05	15
Banavasi	1,521.98	16
Bandal	5,269.61	15
Bhatkal	4,254.21	25
Bommanalli	1,097.11	16
Castlerock	5,963.56	16
Dandeli	1,324.41	12
Gersoppa	4,508.03	15
Gokarn	3,322.43	16
Gopshitta	3,704.38	15
Gund	2,314.62	12
Gunjavati	2,900.29	14
Haliyal (C H)	1,259.51	20
Haliyal (S F)	1,276.15	12
Honavar (O B)	3,678.29	26
Hulekal	2,849.24	14
Joida	2,667.03	15
Kadra	4,350.79	14
Karwar (O B)	3,174.82	23
Karwar (C H)	3,185.03	13
Karwar (A R S)*	4,194.05	1
Kirwatti	1,610.46	15
Kumta	3,612.68	26
Kundal	4,162.81	15
Malgi	1,329.57	16
Manchikeri	1,777.18	9
Mundgod (C H)	1,791.47	26
Mundgod (S F)	1,464.19	9
Siddapur	3,336.94	26
Sirsi I (P W D)	2,604.43	26
Sirsi II (A R S)	2,886.35	15
Supa	2,367.96	24
Supa Dam	2,260.89	8
Yellapur	3,044.34	26

O B=Observatory, S F=Seed Farm, C H=Civil Hospital,

A R S=Automatic Receiving Station, P W D=Public Works Department.

*Available for one year only (1970).

TABLE 4

Taluk-wise decade variation of population for some decades

Taluk	Year	Males	Females	Total
Ankola	1901	20,126	19,090	39,216
	1951	23,841	24,340	48,181
	1971	34,413	33,458	67,871
	1981	41,065	39,992	81,057
Bhatkal	1901	18,005	19,661	37,666
	1951	23,270	26,783	50,053
	1971	34,431	37,315	71,656
	1981	47,567	49,329	96,896
Haliyal	1901	18,538	17,813	36,351
	1951	18,608	17,908	36,516
	1971	44,577	40,530	85,107
	1981	69,171	63,381	1,32,552
Honavar	1901	30,625	31,777	62,402
	1951	36,670	37,820	74,490
	1971	52,536	54,001	1,06,537
	1981	63,672	64,316	1,27,988
Karwar	1901	28,949	29,511	58,460
	1951	38,426	40,299	78,725
	1971	51,177	53,300	1,04,477
	1981	62,821	62,814	1,25,635
Kumta	1901	32,467	33,573	66,040
	1951	37,865	39,592	77,457
	1971	50,193	50,550	1,00,743
	1981	58,899	58,426	1,17,325
Mundgod	1901	8,808	7,896	16,704
	1951	8,480	7,135	15,615
	1971	23,740	20,724	44,464
	1981	31,098	27,647	58,745
Siddapur	1901	23,773	17,569	41,342
	1951	23,139	18,638	41,777
	1971	39,114	34,688	73,802
	1981	43,614	40,911	84,525
Sirsi	1901	30,817	22,864	53,681
	1951	32,314	25,381	57,695
	1971	61,385	52,845	1,14,230
	1981	70,507	64,600	1,35,107
Supa	1901	10,891	8,888	19,779
	1951	9,834	8,325	18,159
	1971	18,751	17,011	35,762
	1981	27,000	24,515	52,215
Yellapur	1901	13,048	9,801	22,849
	1951	10,759	8,353	19,112
	1971	23,719	20,737	44,456
	1981	31,299	28,690	59,989

TABLE 5
Taluk-wise (Rural and Urban) Primary Census figures as in 1981

Taluk	Rural Urban	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house- holds	Population (including institutional and household population)				Literates		Total main workers		Cultivators	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Ankola	R	11,846	12,217	35,069	33,835	19,930	11,658	17,927	5,921	9,335	2,656		
	U	1,920	2,200	5,996	6,157	4,309	3,556	2,548	629	643	124		
Bhatkal	R	11,022	11,238	35,311	35,920	13,980	7,632	17,579	4,307	7,942	1,524		
	U	3,234	3,600	12,256	13,409	1,429	8,037	4,584	574	287	23		
Haliyal	R	9,885	10,447	31,799	29,739	13,148	4,854	18,791	6,170	11,342	2,622		
	U	13,624	14,299	37,372	33,642	23,601	14,591	18,611	2,764	860	69		
Honavar	R	18,265	19,039	56,043	56,821	31,760	20,369	26,430	7,107	11,670	2,189		
	U	2,443	2,626	7,629	7,495	5,522	4,442	3,485	481	111	15		
Karwar	R	15,201	15,608	37,990	40,435	24,088	17,292	16,741	6,444	6,646	3,333		
	U	8,427	8,858	24,831	22,379	19,229	13,830	11,339	1,969	363	251		
Kumta	R	15,481	15,728	47,173	46,767	27,192	18,401	24,037	9,085	11,577	4,363		
	U	3,703	3,860	11,726	11,659	8,048	6,436	5,387	1,507	744	322		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mundgod	R	8,011	8,344	25,673	22,740	11,750	5,326	13,926	5,718	8,287	2,582
	U	1,715	1,769	5,425	4,907	3,045	1,985	2,747	627	526	27
Siddapur	R	11,143	11,416	37,741	35,495	21,547	13,953	22,026	5,308	10,155	2,060
	U	1,897	2,062	5,873	5,416	4,094	2,899	2,927	428	661	120
Sirsi	R	14,385	14,998	50,460	45,740	29,837	20,595	30,175	7,895	11,949	2,113
	U	6,565	6,742	20,047	18,860	15,105	11,979	9,522	1,460	317	41
Supa	R	9,119	10,148	24,861	22,432	10,468	4,731	15,439	5,118	6,311	1,789
	U	1,418	1,419	2,839	2,083	1,933	969	1,788	202	2	—
Yellapur	R	7,945	8,219	25,133	23,064	12,543	7,868	14,416	4,105	7,280	1,213
	U	1,979	2,102	6,166	5,626	4,112	2,931	3,199	688	627	154

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mundgod	R	3,685	2,606	255	112	1,699	418	532	1,674	11,215	15,348
	U	699	410	179	33	1,343	157	132	270	2,546	4,010
Siddapur	R	2,741	1,778	256	58	8,874	1,412	458	3,534	15,257	26,653
	U	197	59	174	24	1,895	225	159	430	2,787	4,558
Sirsi	R	5,554	3,112	523	89	12,149	2,581	449	2,643	19,836	35,202
	U	174	78	448	74	8,583	1,267	240	305	10,285	17,095
Supa	R	1,329	618	188	42	7,611	2,669	238	2,344	9,184	14,970
	U	—	—	3	2	1,783	200	—	—	1,051	1,881
Yellapur	R	3,025	1,737	83	19	4,028	1,135	125	1,592	10,592	17,367
	U	205	136	106	5	2,261	393	54	183	2,913	4,755

TABLE 7

Number of Land Holdings in the size class (in hectares) in 1971

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Less than 1</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>2-5</i>	<i>5-10</i>	<i>10 and above</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ankola	8,202 (69%)	1,933 (16%)	1,457 (12%)	251 (2%)	35 (0.3%)	11,878 (100)
Bhatkal	7,142 (77%)	1,281 (14%)	746 (8%)	95 (0.8%)	16 (0.2%)	9,280 (100)
Haliyal	736 (13%)	1,195 (21%)	2,584 (45%)	1,062 (18%)	189 (3%)	5,766 (100)
Honavar	13,364 (78%)	1,941 (11%)	1,367 (8%)	284 (2%)	73 (1%)	17,029 (100)
Karwar	15,638 (80%)	2,353 (12%)	1,284 (7%)	167 (0.8%)	24 (0.2%)	19,466 (100)
Kumta	11,342 (74%)	2,346 (15%)	1,435 (9%)	229 (1.5%)	73 (0.5%)	15,425 (100)
Mundgod	430 (11%)	889 (22%)	2,007 (51%)	520 (13%)	105 (3%)	3,951 (100)
Siddapur	3,879 (44%)	2,457 (28%)	2,050 (23%)	389 (4%)	73 (1%)	8,848 (100)
Sirsi	2,172 (27%)	2,004 (25%)	2,540 (32%)	972 (12%)	318 (4%)	8,006 (100)
Supa	872 (27%)	745 (23%)	1,170 (36%)	348 (11%)	105 (3%)	3,240 (100)
Yellapur	662 (20%)	832 (25%)	1,397 (42%)	365 (11%)	72 (2%)	3,328 (100)
Total	64,439 (61%)	17,976 (17%)	18,037 (17%)	4,682 (4%)	1,083 (1%)	1,06,217 (100)

TABLE 8
The number, area and average size of operational holdings in 1976-77 and 1980-81

Category	Size Class (hectares)	Number of holdings		Per- centage variation	Area of holdings (hectares)		Per- centage variation	Average size (hectares)	
		1976-77	1980-81		1976-77	1980-81		1976-77	1980-81
Small	Below 0.5	51,106	53,428	4.54	10,911	9,857	-9.66	0.21	0.18
	0.5-1.0	19,994	20,857	4.31	14,524	14,778	1.74	0.72	0.70
Marginal Small	Below 1.0	71,100	74,285	4.47	25,435	24,635	-3.14	0.36	0.33
	1.0-2.0	21,814	23,419	7.35	31,121	33,000	6.03	1.42	1.40
	2.0-3.0	10,088	10,685	5.91	24,339	25,664	5.44	2.41	2.40
	3.0-4.0	5,540	5,452	-1.58	18,906	1,8756	-0.80	3.41	3.44
Semi Medium	2.0-4.0	15,628	16,137	3.25	43,245	44,421	2.71	2.77	2.75
	4.0-5.0	3,127	3,014	-3.61	13,812	13,385	-3.09	4.41	4.44
	5.0-7.5	3,100	2,978	-3.93	18,382	17,840	-2.95	5.92	5.99
	7.5-10.0	979	936	-4.39	8,269	7,942	-3.96	8.44	8.48
Medium	4.0-10.0	7,206	6,928	-3.85	40,463	39,167	-3.20	5.62	5.65
	10.0-20.0	689	610	-11.46	8,555	7,770	-9.18	12.41	12.73
	20.0-30.0	70	39	-44.28	1,516	909	-40.04	21.65	23.30
	30.0-40.0	8	7	-12.50	284	224	-21.13	35.50	32.00
	40.0-50.0	4	3	-25.00	180	141	-21.67	45.00	47.00
	50.0 & above	10	6	-40.00	1,704	475	-72.12	170.40	79.16
Large	10.0 & above	781	665	-14.85	12,239	9,519	-22.22	15.67	14.31
	Total	1,16,529	1,21,434	+ 4.20	1,52,503	1,50,742	- 1.16	1.30	1.24

TABLE 9
Livestock Population as per Livestock Census of 1983

Taluk	Bulls and Buffaloes	Cows	He-buffaloes	She-buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Total
Ankola	15,951	11,689	2,951	4,107	46	438	2	40,421	42,454
Bhatkal	10,581	11,697	2,936	3,846	196	701	—	31,848	34,905
Haliyal	21,697	16,491	3,572	9,635	850	2,230	987	39,866	62,284
Honavar	19,756	28,559	2,103	4,807	75	338	40	53,958	63,589
Karwar	10,906	8,778	3,654	4,144	357	303	286	45,861	36,388
Kumta	18,000	18,486	2,014	4,831	384	196	67	47,233	53,740
Mundgod	18,644	14,993	1,331	4,673	741	2,779	—	15,651	47,610
Shedpur	25,016	24,837	2,451	9,807	415	3,975	—	37,375	73,397
Sirsi	28,873	30,457	3,925	13,305	853	7,245	55	43,297	98,577
Supa	8,522	9,154	2,720	2,100	619	155	8	17,979	26,836
Talpur	15,010	16,575	4,263	7,611	461	473	106	19,091	50,831

There were two and five horses and ponies in Haliyal and Mundgod taluks respectively and 18 and four donkeys in Haliyal and Supa taluks respectively.

TABLE 10

Particulars of Inspection Bungalows and Travellers Bungalows of
Uttara Kannada District

Bhatkal taluk :	1) Forest Department, Bhatkal 2 suites.
Haliyal taluk :	1) Forest Rest House, Bhagawati 1 Suite, 2) Inspection Bungalow, Dandeli 4 Suites, 3) River View Bungalow (Forest Department), Dandeli-I 1 Suite, 4) River View Bungalow (Forest Department), Dandeli-II 1 Suite, 5) Old Inspection Bungalow, Haliyal 2 Suites, 6) Forest Rest House, Haliyal 1 Suite, 7) Forest Rest House, Kawalwad 1 Suite and 8) Forest Rest House, Kulgi 1 Suite.
Honavar taluk :	1) Rest House III (Taluk Development Board), Haldipur 2 Suites, 2) Rest House III (Taluk Development Board), Honavar 3 Suites and 3) Rest House III (Taluk Development Board), Idgunji 2 Suites.
Karwar taluk :	1) Karnataka State Government Employees Building, Karwar 4 Suites and 2) Forest Rest House, Kodibag 1 Suite.
Kumta taluk :	1) Karnataka State Government Employees Building, Kumta 1 Meeting Hall.
Mundgod taluk :	1) Forest Rest House II, Gunjavati 1 Suite, 2) Forest Rest House II, Kyatanalli 1 Suite 3) Forest Rest House, Sunkeri 1 Suite.
Siddapur taluk :	1) Guest House III (Taluk Development Board), Mavingundi 2 Suites 2) Inspection Bungalow (Taluk Development Board), Siddapur 4 Suites.
Sirsi taluk :	1) Inspection Bungalow (Old), Sirsi 2 Suites, 2) Circuit House, Sirsi 2 Suites 3) Karnataka State Government Employees Building, Sirsi 2 Suites.
Supa (Joida) taluk :	1) Inspection Bungalow II, Anmod 1 Suite, 2) Forest Rest House, Chinchkhanda 1 Suite, 3) Forest Rest House, Ganeshgudi 1 Suite, 4) Forest Rest House II, Gund 1 Suite, 5) Forest Rest House II, Jagalbet 1 Suite, 6) Forest Rest House, Mandarli 1 Suite, 7) Forest Rest House, Supa 1 Suite and 8) Forest Rest House II, Tinaighat 1 Suite.
Yellapur taluk :	1) Forest Rest House, Bilki 1 Suite, 2) Forest Rest House, Chippargi 1 Suite, 3) Forest Rest House, Kirwatti 1 Suite, 4) Forest Bungalow, Yellapur 1 Suite, 5) Wooden Rest House (Forest Department), Yellapur 1 Suite and 6) Forest Rest House, Wedehukli 1 Suite.

(See page 510 for other Inspection Bungalows, Forest Rest Houses, etc., and for Ankola taluk).

92528

Antrolli Hl	ಅಂತ್ರೋಲಿ	Baichgod Y	ಬೈಚಗೋಡ
Apsarkonda Hn	ಅಪ್ಸರಕೊಂಡಾ	Bailur B	ಬೈಲೂರ
Arav Kr	ಅರವ	Baithkol Kr	ಬೈತಕೋಲ
Aralwad Hl	ಅರಲ್ವಾಡ	Bakkal Sr	ಬಕ್ಕಳ
Arbail Y	ಅರಬೈಲ್	Balaguli Sd	ಬಳಗುಳಿ
Arehalla Sd	ಅರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ	Balale A	ಬಳಲೆ
Arendur Sd	ಅರಂದೂರ	Balegadde Sr	ಬಾಳೇಗದ್ದೆ
Arga Kr	ಅರಗಾ	Baleguli A	ಬಾಳೇಗುಳಿ
Arolli Mundgod Hn	ಅರೋಳ್ಳಿ-ಮುಂಡಗೋಡ	Balehalli M	ಬಾಳೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arsapur Sr	ಅರಸಾಪುರ	Balekai Sd	ಬಾಳೇಕೈ
Arshingeri Hl	ಅರ್ಶಿಂಗೇರಿ	Balekaimane Sr	ಬಾಳೇಕಾಯ್ನೆ
Arvakk B	ಅರವಕ್ಕ	Balekani Y	ಬಲೇಕನೆ
Ashikeri Hn	ಅಶಿಕೇರಿ	Balekoppa Sd (Kondli Hobli)	ಬಾಳೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
Asu Sp	ಅಸು	Balekoppa Sd	
Asulli Sp	ಅಸುಳ್ಳಿ	(Umbalmane Hobli)	
Atabail M	ಅಟಬೈಲಿ	Balekoppa M	ಬಾಳೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
Atle Sp	ಅಟ್ಟಿ	Balematt Hn	ಬಾಳೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
A'tangi M	ಅಟ್ಟಣಿ	Balemane Kr	ಬಾಳೇಮನೆ
Attimurd Sd	ಅತ್ತಿಮೂರ್ಡ್	Balesar Sd	ಬಾಳೇಸರ
Audhal Sr	ಅವುಡಾಳ	Balgar Sr	ಬಾಳಗಾರ
Aunsalli Hn	ಅಂಸಳ್ಳಿ	Balgar Y	ಬಾಳಗಾರ
Avaraguppa Sd	ಅವರಗುಪ್ಪ	Balgod Sd	ಬಾಳಗೋಡ
Aveda Sp	ಅವೇಡಾ	Balkur Hn	ಬಳ್ಳೂರ
Aveda Poppalwadi Sp	ಅವೇಡಾ ಪೊಪ್ಪಳವಾಡಿ	Ballatte Sd	ಬಳ್ಳಟ್ಟಿ
Aversa A	ಅವರ್ಸಾ	Baloga Hl	ಬಲೋಗಾ
Avurli Sp	ಅವುರ್ಲಿ	Balshettikop Hl	ಬಾಲಶೆಟ್ಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Baad Km	ಬಾಡ	Balwalli Sr	ಬಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Baad Kr	ಬಾಡ	Bamanwadi Sp	ಬಾಮನವಾಡಿ
Bablikop Sr	ಬಬ್ಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Banavasi Sr	ಬನವಾಸಿ
Bachgaon	ಬಚಗಾಂವ	Bandal Sr	ಬಂಡಲ
Bachanki M	ಬಾಚಣಕಿ	Bandisar Sd	ಬಂದಿಸರ
Badabag B	ಬಡಾಬಾಗ	Bandoda Sp	ಬಾಂದೋಡಾ
Badakan Shirda Hl	ಬಡಾಕಾನ ಶಿರ್ಡಾ	Bangane Km	ಬಂಗನೆ
Badanagod Sr	ಬದನಗೋಡ	Bannige Sd	ಬಣ್ಣಿಗೆ
Badashirgur Hl	ಬಡಾಶಿರಗೂರ	Bankasali Y	ಬಂಕಸಾಳಿ
Badgi Sp	ಬಡಗಿ	Bankikodla Km	ಬಂಕಿಕೋಡ್ಲ
Badgund Sp	ಬಾಡಗುಂದ	Banknal Sr	ಬಂಕನಾಳ
Badpoli Sp	ಬಾಡಪೋಲಿ	Bappalgundi M	ಬಪ್ಪಲಗುಂಡಿ
Baginkatte Y	ಬಾಗಿನಕಟ್ಟಾ	Bappalkatti M	ಬಪ್ಪಲಕಟ್ಟಿ

Bapeli Sp	ಬಾಪೇಲಿ	Bendigeri Y	ಬೆಂಡಿಗೇರಿ
Baragadde Y	ಬಾರಗದ್ದೆ	Bengi Sr	ಬೆಂಗಿ
Barballi Y	ಬರಬಳ್ಳಿ	Bengle Sr	ಬೆಂಗಳೆ
Bare Y	ಬಾರೆ	Bengre-I B	ಬೆಂಗ್ರೆ-1
Bargal Kr	ಬರಗಲ್	Bengre-II B	ಬೆಂಗ್ರೆ-2
Bargi Km	ಬರ್ಗಿ	Beranki Hn	ಬೇರಂಕಿ
Bargigazani Km	ಬರ್ಗಿಗಜನಿ	Berde A	ಬೆರಡೆ
Barur Sr	ಬರೂರ	Berolli Hn	ಬೇರೊಳ್ಳಿ
Basavankoppa M	ಬಸವನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Beshe B	ಬೆಶೆ
Basawalli Hl	ಬಸವಳ್ಳಿ	Betakoppa Sr	ಬೆಟಕೊಪ್ಪ
Basolli Km	ಬಾಸೊಳ್ಳಿ	Betkuli Km	ಬೆಟಕುಳಿ
Bastigalmigte	ಬಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಿಗ್ಗಿ	Bhadrapur M	ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ
(Hadin) B	(ಹಡೀವ)	Bhagawati Hl	ಭಗವತಿ
Bastigalmigte (Koppa) B	ಬಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಿಗ್ಗಿ	Bhaire Kr	ಬೈರೆ
	ಬಸ್ತಿಕೇರಿ	Bhairumbe Sr	ಬೈರುಂಭೆ
Bastikeri Km	ಬಾಜಾರಕುಣಂಗ	Bhandarkeri Sd	ಭಂಡಾರಕೇರಿ
Bazarkunang Sp	ಬೇಡರ ಶಿರಗೂರ	Bhandiwal Km	ಬಂಡಿವಾಳ
Bedarshirgur Hl	ಬೇಡ್ಯಣ	Bhanasgari Hl	ಭಾಣಸಗೇರಿ
Bedkani Sd	ಬೆಡಕಾನಿ	Bhankuli Sd	ಬಾನುಕುಳಿ
Bedsagaon M	ಬೆಡಸಗಾಂವ	Bharani Y	ಭರಣಿ
Begar Sd	ಬೇಗಾರ	Bharatnalli Y	ಭರತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Begodi Hn	ಬೇಗೋಡಿ	Bhasgod A	ಭಾಸಗೋಡ
Behalli B	ಬೇಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bhasi Sr	ಭಾಸಿ
Bekkod M	ಬೆಕ್ಕೋಡ	Bhatkal (Town)	ಭಟ್ಟಳ
Belgeri Y	ಬೆಳಗೇರಿ	Bhavikeri A	ಭಾವಿಕೇರಿ
Belekeri A	ಬೇಲೇಕೇರಿ	Bhavikodla Km	ಭಾವಿಕೋಡ್ಲ
Belale Sr	ಬೆಳಲೆ	Bhedasgadde Sp	ಭೆಡಸಗದ್ದೆ
Belalkhanda B	ಬೆಳಲಕಂಡ	Bhimanalli Hl	ಭೀಮನಳ್ಳಿ
Belambar A	ಬೆಳಂಬಾರ	Bhomnalli Y	ಬೊಮ್ಮನಳ್ಳಿ
Belke B	ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ	Bidoli Sp	ಬಿಡೋಲಿ
Belkhanda Y	ಬೆಳ್ಳಖಂಡ	Bidralli Sr	ಬಿದ್ರಳ್ಳಿ
Bellambi Y	ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಬಿ	Bidralli Y	ಬಿದ್ರಳ್ಳಿ
Bellanakeri Sr	ಬೆಳ್ಳನಕೇರಿ	Bidrakan Sd	ಬಿದ್ರಕಾನ
Bellangi Km	ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಗಿ	Bidrageri Km	ಬಿದ್ರಗೇರಿ
Belni B	ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ	Bidramane Sd	ಬಿದ್ರಮನೆ
Belse A	ಬೆಳಸೆ	Bidrolli Hl	ಬಿದ್ರೊಳ್ಳಿ
Belur Kr	ಬೆಳೂರ	Bigar Y	ಬೀಗಾರ
Belwatgi Hl	ಬೆಳವಟಗಿ	Bijankop Y	ಬೀಜನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Benadguli Y	ಬೆಣದಗುಳಿ	Bikkalse Sd	ಬಿಕ್ಕಳಸೆ
Benagaon Sr	ಬೆಣಗಾಂವ	Bilgalamane Sr	ಬಿಳಗಲಮನೆ
Benandoor B	ಬೆಣಂದೂರ	Bilegod Sd	ಬಿಳಗೋಡ

Bilehonggi A	ಬಿಲೆಹಂಗಿ	Byanalli M	ಬ್ಯಾನಳ್ಳಿ
Bilgi Sd	ಬಿಗಿ	Chafer Sp	ಚಾಫೇರ
Bilki Y	ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ	Chalgeri M	ಚಲಗೇರಿ
Bilur Sr	ಬೀಲೂರ	Chandavar Hn	ಚಂದಾವರ
Bilurmane B	ಬೀಲೂರಮನೆ	Chandawadi Sp	ಚಂದವಾಡಿ
Binga Kr	ಬಿಣಗ	Chandguli Y	ಚಂದಗುಳಿ
Birangod Hn	ಬಿರನಗೋಡ	Chandraghatgi Sd	ಚಂದ್ರಘಟಗಿ
Birkhol Sp	ಬಿರೋಲ	Channapur Hl	ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ
Bisalkoppa Sr	ಬಿಸಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	Chapakhand Sp	ಛಾಪಖಂಡ
(Banavasi Hobli)		Chapali Sp	ಚಾಪಾಳಿ
Bisalkoppa Sr	ಬಿಸಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	Chapoli Sp (Amarde)	ಚಾಪೋಳಿ
(Sirsi Hobli)		(Kumbarawada Hobli)	
Bisgod Y	ಬಿಸಗೋಡ	Chapoli Sp (Kalasai)	ಚಾಪೋಳಿ
Bobruwada A	ಬೊಬ್ರುವಾಡ	(Kumbarwada Hobli)	
Bogribail A	ಬೊಗ್ರಿಬೈಲ	Chapparmane Sd	ಚಪ್ಪರಮನೆ
Bogur Hl	ಬೋಗುರ	Chatrakurve Km	ಛತ್ರಕುರ್ವೆ
Bole A	ಬೋಲೆ	Chatranal Hl	ಛತ್ರನಾಳ
Bolsitta Kr	ಬೋಳಿಟಾ	Chavdalli M	ಚೌಡಳ್ಳಿ
Bommanalli Sr	ಬೊಮ್ಮನಳ್ಳಿ	Chavathani B	ಚೌತಣಿ
(Hulekal Hobli)		Chavatti Y	ಚವತಿ
Bommanalli Sr	ಬೊಮ್ಮನಳ್ಳಿ	Chendiye Kr	ಚಂದಿಯೇ
(Sampakhand Hobli)		Chibbalgeri Hl	ಚಿಬ್ಬಲಗೇರಿ
Bommarashikoppa M	ಬೊಮ್ಮರಶಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Chickdugli Sr	ಚಿಕ್ಕದುಗಲಿ
		Chigalli M	ಚಿಗಳ್ಳಿ
Bomnalli Hl	ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chikharvalli M	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹಾರವಳ್ಳಿ
Boppanalli Sr	ಬೊಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chikkankod Hn	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಕೋಡ
(Sirsi Hobli)		Chikkotti Y	ಚಿಕ್ಕೊತ್ತಿ
Boppanalli Sr	ಬೊಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chikkumane Y	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮನೆ
(Sirsi Hobli)		Chimmolli Km	ಚಿಮ್ಮೊಳ್ಳಿ
Borangudde M	ಬೋರನಗುಡ್ಡ	Chimnalli Hl	ಚಿಮನಳ್ಳಿ
(Pala Hobli)		Chimnalli Y	ಚಿಮನಳ್ಳಿ
Borangudde M	ಬೋರನಗುಡ್ಡ	Chinaginkop Hl	ಚಿನಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
(Pala Hobli)		Chinchkhand Sp	ಚಿಂಚಖಂಡ
Bori Sp	ಬೋರಿ	Chipageri M	ಚೀಪಗೇರಿ
Boregali Sp	ಬೋರೆಗಾಳಿ	Chipagi Sr	ಚಿಪಗಿ
Bramhur A	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮೂರು	Chitageri M	ಚಿಟಗೇರಿ
Bdugi Sr	ಬುಗುಡಿ	Chitakula Kr	ಚಿತ್ತಾಕುಲ
Bukkankoppa Hl	ಬುಕ್ಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Chitrangi Km	ಚಿತ್ರಗಿ
Buzrukanchanalli Hl	ಬುಜುಕರ ಕಂಚನಳ್ಳಿ	Chotakanshirda Hl	ಛೋಟಾಕಾಂಶಿರ್ದಾ
		Dabbod Hn	ದಬ್ಬೋಡ
Byagadde Sr	ಬ್ಯಾಗಡ್ಡ	Dabguli Y	ಡಬಗುಳಿ

Danaganalli Sr	ದನಗನಳ್ಳಿ	Dusgi Hl	ದುಸಗಿ
Dandeli (Town)	ದಾಂಡೇಲಿ	Farshi Sr	ಫಾರ್ಶಿ
Dandeli (Rural) Hl	ದಾಂಡೇಲಿ	Gadgera Hl	ಗಾಡಗೇರಾ
Danmav Sd	ದಾನಮಾವ	Gadgeri Sr	ಗಡಗೇರಿ
Dasanagadde Sr	ದಾಸನಗಡ್ಡೆ	Gadihalli Sr	ಗಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dehalli Y	ದೇಹಳ್ಳಿ	Gadijogadmane Y	ಗಡಿಜೋಗದಮನೆ
Deriya Sp	ಡರಿಯೇ	Gandalli M	ಗಾಣದಳ್ಳಿ
Devalmakki Kr	ದೇವಳಮಕ್ಕಿ	Ganeshgudi (Town)	ಗಣೇಶಗುಡಿ
Devanalli Sr	ದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Gangoda Sp	ಗಾಂಗೋಡಾ
Devanamane Sr	ದೇವನಮನೆ	Gardolli Hl	ಗರಡೊಳ್ಳಿ
Devarakoppa Sr	ದೇವರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Gattikai Sd	ಘಟ್ಟಿಕೈ
Devaragadde Y	ದೇವರಗಡ್ಡೆ	Gavegali Sp	ಗವೇಗಾಳಿ
Devarkallalli Y	ದೇವರಕಲ್ಲಳ್ಳಿ	Gavingudde Sd	ಗವೇನಗುಡ್ಡಾ
Devastanmegte B	ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಿಗ್ತಿ	Geral Y	ಗೇರಾಳಿ
Devigiri Km	ದೇವಗಿರಿ	Ghadiyal Hl	ಘಡಿಯಾಳ
Devigadde A	ದೇವಿಗಡ್ಡೆ	Ghadsai Kr	ಘಡಸಾಯಿ
Devimane Sr	ದೇವಿಮನೆ	Gharwas Y	ಘರವಾಸ
Devisar Sd	ದೇವಿಸರ	Ghavane Sp	ಘವಣೆ
Devkar Kr	ದೇವಕಾರ	Ghodshet Sp	ಘೋಡಶೇಟ್
Devulli Sp (Joida)	ದೇವುಳ್ಳಿ	Gijgini Sd	ಗಿಜಗಿನಿ
(Kumbarawada Hobli)		Girgadde Sd	ಗಿರಗಡ್ಡೆ
Devulli (Tehai) Sp	ದೇವುಳ್ಳಿ	Gobral Hl	ಗೊಬ್ರಾಳಿ
(Castlerock Hobli)		Godlabil Sd	ಗೊಡ್ಡಬೀಳ
Dhoranagere Sr	ಧೋರಣಗಿರಿ	Gokarn Km	ಗೋಕರ್ಣ
Diggi Sp	ಡಿಗ್ಗಿ	Golehalli Hl	ಗುಲೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Divalli Km	ದೀವಳ್ಳಿ	Golgod Sd	ಗೋಳಗೋಡ
Divgi Km	ದೀವಗಿ	Golibilur B	ಗೋಳಿಬೀಲೂರ
Doddaharvalli M	ದೊಡ್ಡಹಾರವಳ್ಳಿ	Golikai Sd	ಗೋಳಿಕೈ
Doddanalli Sr	ದೊಡ್ಡಳ್ಳಿ	Golikatta Sr	ಗೋಳಿಕಟ್ಟಾ
Dodkop Hl	ದೊಡಕೊಪ್ಪ	Golikop Sr	ಗೋಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪಾ
Dodmane Sd	ದೊಡ್ಮನೆ	Gonehalli Km	ಗೊನೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Domagera Hl	ಡೊಮಗೇರಾ	Gongatta Sr	ಗೋಣಗಟ್ಟಾ
Dongar Y	ಡೋಣಗಾರ	Gonsar Sr	ಗೋಣಸರ
Dongri A	ಡೊಂಗ್ರಿ	Gonur Sr	ಗೋಣೂರ
Dongrikop Hl	ಡೊಂಗ್ರಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Gopadmane Y	ಗೋಪದಮನೆ
Donshet Sp	ಡೋನಶೇಟ್	Gopsitta Kr	ಗೋಪಿಟಾ
Donshirgur Hl	ಡೋನಶಿರಗೂರ	Gorte B	ಗೋರ್ಟ
Dugadikoppa Sd	ದುಗಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Gotagudi M	ಗೊಟಗುಡಿ
Duggur Hn	ದುಗ್ಗೂರು	Gotegali Kr	ಗೋಟಗುಳಿ
Durg Sp	ದುರ್ಗ	Gotguli Y	ಗೋಟಗುಳಿ
Durgi Sp	ದುರ್ಗ	Goudalli Sr	ಗೌಡಳ್ಳಿ

Goyar Kr	ಗೋಯರ	Halegejoog Kr	ಹಲಗೇಜೋಗ
Gubbagod Sd	ಗುಬ್ಬಗೋಡ	Halgeri	ಹಲಗೇರಿ
Guddanapur Hl	ಗುಡ್ಡನಾಪುರ	Halgod Y	ಹಳಗೋಡ
Gudeangadi Km	ಗುಡೇಅಂಗಡಿ	Halharvi M	ಹಾಲಹರವಿ
Gudemakki Hn	ಗುಡೇಮಕ್ಕಿ	Haliyal (Town)	ಹಳಿಯಾಳ
Gudnapur Sr	ಗುಡ್ನಾಪುರ	Halkani Sd	ಹಾಲ್ಕಾನಿ
Gule A	ಗುಳಿ	Halkar Km	ಹಳಕಾರ
Guledakop Hl	ಗುಳೇದಕೋಪ್ಪ	Hallari B	ಹಲ್ಲಾರಿ
Gullapur Y	ಗುಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	Hallibail Sd	ಹಳ್ಳಿಬೈಲ
Gunda Sp	ಗುಂದ	Hallikoppa Sr	ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Gundbala A	ಗುಂಡಬಾಳಾ	Halsi Hl	ಹಲಸಿ
Gundabala Hn	ಗುಂಡಬಾಳೆ	Halsinkoppa Y	ಹಲಸಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Gundolli Hl	ಗುಂಡೋಳ್ಳಿ	Hallusargi Sr	ಹುಲ್ಲುಸರ್ಗಿ
Gunjagod Sd	ಗುಂಜಗೋಡ	Halvalli A	ಹಳವಳ್ಳಿ
Gunjavati M	ಗುಂಜಾವತಿ	Hallyani H	ಹಲ್ಲಾನಿ
Gunavante Hn	ಗುಣವಂತೆ	Hampehalli Hl	ಹಂಪೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gurvalli Sr	ಗುರವಳ್ಳಿ	Hamsanagadde Y	ಹಂಸನಗದ್ದೆ
Gutti Hl	ಗುತ್ತಿ	Hancharta Sr	ಹಂಚರ್ತಾ
Guttibail Hl	ಗುತ್ತಿಬೈಲ	Handigon Km	ಹಂದಿಗೋಣ
Guttigeri Hl	ಗುತ್ತಿಗೇರಿ	Handli Hl	ಹಂದ್ಲಿ
Hadalgi Sr	ಹಾಡಲಗಿ	Handiyanemath Sd	ಹಂದ್ಯಾನೇಮಠ
Hadav A	ಹಡವ	Hanehalli Km	ಹನೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hadgeri Hn	ಹಾಡಗೇರಿ	Hanehalli	ಹನೇಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕಬ್ಬಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hadikal Hn	ಹಡಿಕಲ್	Kabbinhakkal Hn	
Hadin B	ಹಡೀನ	Hangar Sr	ಹಣಗಾರ
Hadil B	ಹಡೀಲ	Hangarkhand Sd	ಹಂಗಾರಖಂಡ
Hadinbal Hn	ಹಡಿನಬಾಳ	Hankon Kr	ಹಣಕೋಣ
Hadlur B	ಹದ್ದೂರ	Hankonjoog Kr	ಹಣಕೋಣಜೋಗ
Hadrimeane Sd	ಹಾದ್ರಿಮನೆ	Hanumanti Sr	ಹನುಮಂತಿ
Hadvalli H	ಹಾಡವಳ್ಳಿ	Haraganahalli M	ಹರಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hakkigadde Sr	ಹಕ್ಕಿಗದ್ದೆ	Haralikoppa Sd	ಹರಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Halasinkoppa Sr	ಹಲಸಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Haregali Hl	ಹರೇಗಾಳಿ
Haldipur-I Hn	ಹಳದಿಪುರ-1	Harehulekal Sr	ಹಾರೆಹುಲೇಕಲ್
Haldipur-II Hn	ಹಳದಿಪುರ-2	Harepal Sr	ಹಾರೆಪಾಲ
Haldipur-III	ಹಳದಿಪುರ-3	Harigadde Y	ಹರಿಗದ್ದೆ
Haldot Sd	ಹಳದೋಟ	Harigar Sd	ಹರಿಗಾರ
Halagadikoppa Sd	ಹಲಗಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Harita Km	ಹರಿತಾ
Halgadde Sr	ಹಲಗದ್ದೆ	Harnir Km	ಹರನೀರ
Halegowri Sd	ಹಳೇಗೌರಿ	Harnoda Hl	ಹರನೋಡ
Halegubbi Sd	ಹಳೇಗುಬ್ಬಿ	Harodi Km	ಹಾರೋಡಿ
Halehalla Sd	ಹಳೇಹಳ್ಳಿ	Harshikatta Sd	ಹಾರ್ಶಿಕಟ್ಟಾ

Harshimane Sd	ಹಾರ್ಶಿಮನೆ	Hegnur Sd	ಹೆಗನೂರ
Hartuga Kr	ಹರಟುಗಾ	Hegre A	ಹೆಗ್ರೆ
Harumaskeri Km	ಹಾರುಮಾಸ್ಕೇರಿ	Heggumbli Y	ಹೆಗ್ಗುಂಬಳಿ
Harvalli Km	ಹರವಳ್ಳಿ	Hejjil B	ಹೆಜ್ಜಿಲ
Harwada A	ಹಾರವಾಡಾ	Hejni Sd	ಹೇಜನಿ
Harwalli Hl	ಹರವಳ್ಳಿ	Hemagar Sd	ಹೇಮಗಾರ
Hasalmane Y	ಹಸಲಮನೆ	Hemmadi Y	ಹೆಮ್ಮಾಡಿ
Hasangi Y	ಹಾಸಣಗಿ	Hemtemane Sd	ಹೆಮಟೆಮನೆ
Hasargod Sd	ಹಸರಗೋಡ	Henjle B	ಹೆಂಜಲೆ
Hasaravalli B	ಹಸರವಳ್ಳಿ	Herali Hn	ಹೆರಾಲಿ
Hastakargadde Y	ಹಸ್ತಕಾರಗದ್ದೆ	Herangadi Hn	ಹೆರಂಗಡಿ
Hasvante Sd	ಹಸವಂತೆ	Heravali Hn	ಹೆರಾವಲಿ
Hattikeri A	ಹಟ್ಟಿಕೇರಿ	Herur B	ಹೆರೂರ
Havgi Hl	ಹವಗಿ	Hichkad A	ಹಿಚ್ಕಡ
Havinbil Sd	ಹಾವಿನಬೀಳ	Hillur A	ಹಿಲ್ಲೂರು
Hebbail Km	ಹೆಬ್ಬೈಲ್	Hindbail Km	ಹಿಂದಬೈಲ್
Hebbal Sp	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ	Hingar Sd	ಹೀನಗಾರ
Hebballi Sr	ಹೆಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	Hinnur Hn	ಹಿನ್ನೂರ
Hebbatti Sr	ಹೆಬ್ಬತ್ತಿ	Hirebail Hn	ಹಿರೇಬೈಲು
Hebbul A	ಹೆಬ್ಬುಳ	Hiregutti Km	ಹಿರೇಗುತ್ತಿ
Heble B	ಹೆಬ್ಬೆ	Hirehalli M	ಹಿರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hebre Sr	ಹೆಬ್ರೆ	Hirekai Sd	ಹಿರೇಕೈ
Hedgimane Sr	ಹೆಡಿಗಮನೆ	(Kodsar-Halkuni)	
Heepanalli Sr	ಹೀಪನಳ್ಳಿ	(Umbalamane Hobli)	
Hegde Km	ಹೆಗಡೆ	Hirekai Sd (Tyagli)	ಹಿರೇಕೈ
Hegdehosalli Km	ಹೆಗಡೆಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	Hiresar Y	ಹಿರೇಸರ
Heggade Sd	ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ	Hiriyal Y	ಹಿರಿಯಾಳ
Heggapur Y	ಹೆಗ್ಗಾಪುರ	Hitlalli Y	ಹಿತ್ಲಳ್ಳಿ
Hegggar A	ಹೆಗ್ಗಾರ	Hitlasar Y	ಹಿತ್ಲಸರ
Hegggar Hn	ಹೆಗ್ಗಾರ	Hittalmakki Km	ಹಿತ್ತಲ್ಮಕ್ಕಿ
Hegggar Sr	ಹೆಗ್ಗಾರ	Hodkeshirur Hn	ಹೊಡ್ಕೇಶಿರೂರ
Hegggar Makkigadde A	ಹೆಗ್ಗಾರಮಕ್ಕಿಗದ್ದೆ	Holanagadde Km	ಹೊಲನಗದ್ದೆ
Heggapur Y	ಹೆಗ್ಗಾಪುರ	Holegadde Km	ಹೊಳೇಗದ್ದೆ
Heggarni Sd	ಹೆಗರ್ನಿ	Holemadu	ಹೊಳೆಮಡು
Heggarnikotebavi A	ಹೆಗ್ಗರನಿಕೋಟೇಬಾವಿ	Holvalli Km	ಹೊಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Hegge Sd	ಹೆಗ್ಗೆ	Homnalli Hl	ಹೊಮನಳ್ಳಿ
Heggekoppa Sd	ಹೆಗ್ಗೆಕೊಪ್ಪ	Honavar Hn	ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ
Heggodmane Sd	ಹೆಗ್ಗೋಡಮನೆ	Honavar (Town)	ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ
Hegle Km	ಹೆಗಲೆ	Hongere Km	ಹೊಣಗೇರ
		Honnagadde Y	ಹೊನ್ನಗದ್ದೆ
		Honnebail A	ಹೊನ್ನೆಬೈಲ

Honnehad Sd	ಹೊನ್ನೆ ಹದ್ದು	Hulihonda M	ಹುಲಿಹೊಂಡ
Honnekomb Sd	ಹೊನ್ನೆ ಕೊಂಬ	(Pala Hobli)	
Honnondugadde Sr	ಹನ್ನೊಂದುಗಡ್ಡೆ	Hullarmane Y	ಹುಲ್ಲರಮನೆ
Horbhag Km	ಹೊರಭಾಗ	Hullatti Hl	ಹುಲ್ಲಟ್ಟಿ
Hosad Hn	ಹೊಸಾಡ	Hullunde Sd	ಹುಲ್ಲುಂಡ
Hosad Km	ಹೊಸಾಡ	Hungunda M	ಹುನಗುಂಡ
Hosagad Hn	ಹೊಸಗೋಡ	Hunsekoppa Sr	ಹುಣಸೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
Hosakuli Hn	ಹೊಸಾಕುಳಿ	Hunsemane Y	ಹುಣಸೆಮನೆ
Hosali Kr	ಹೊಸಾಳಿ	Hunswad Hl	ಹುಣ್ಣಿವಾಡ
Hosalli Y	ಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	Husri Sr	ಹುಸರಿ
Hosamanju Sd	ಹೊಸಮಂಜು	Husur Sd	ಹುಸೂರ
Hosagadde A	ಹೊಸಗಡ್ಡೆ	Hutagar Sd	ಹುತಗಾರ
Hoskeri Km	ಹೊಸ್ಕೇರಿ	(Muttalli) (Umbalmane Hobli)	
Hoskoppa M	ಹೊಸಕೊಪ್ಪ	Hutagar Sd	ಹುತಗಾರ
Hoskoppa Sd	ಹೊಸಕೊಪ್ಪ	(Nilkund Hobli)	
HosakumbarkopHl	ಹೊಸಕುಂಬಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Hutakmane Y	ಹುಟಕಮನೆ
Hospattan Hn	ಹೊಸಪಟ್ಟಣ	Hutgar Sr	ಹುತಗಾರ
Hosur Hl	ಹೊಸೂರ	Huthkhand Y	ಹುತಖಂಡ
Hosur Sr	ಹೊಸೂರ	Huvinmane Sd	ಹೂವಿನಮನೆ
Hostot M	ಹೊಸತೋಟ	Idgundi Y	ಇಡಗುಂಡಿ
Hostot Sr	ಹೊಸತೋಟ	Ilehalli Y	ಇಲೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
(Sampakhand Hobli)		Ilimane Sd	ಇಲಿಮನೆ
Hostota Sd	ಹೊಸತೋಟ	Indoor M	ಇಂದೂರ
Hotageri Y	ಹೊಟಗೇರಿ	Ingalki M	ಇಂಗಲಕಿ
Hotegali Kr	ಹೊಟಗಾಳಿ	Isloor Sr	ಇಸಲೂರ
Hubbangeri Km	ಹುಬ್ಬಣಗೇರಿ	Itagi Sd	ಇಟಗಿ
Hudelkop Sr	ಹುಡೇಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	Itguli Sr	ಇಟಗುಳಿ
Hudelkoppa M	ಹುಡೇಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	Ivoli Sp	ಇವೋಳಿ
Hudil B	ಹುಡೀಲ	Jaddigadde Sr	ಜಡ್ಡಿಗಡ್ಡೆ
Hudsa Sp	ಹುಡ್ಸಾ	Jaddigadde Y	ಜಡ್ಡಿಗಡ್ಡೆ
Hukkali Y	ಹುಕ್ಕಳಿ	Jagalbet Sp	ಜಗಲಬೇಟೆ
Hukli Sd	ಹುಕಳಿ	Jaganalli Sr	ಜಾಗ್ಗಳ್ಳಿ
(Kottige Hobli)		Jakkolli Y	ಜಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ
Hukli Sd	ಹುಕಳಿ	Jali B	ಜಾಲಿ
(Umbalmane Hobli)		Jalwal-Karki Hn	ಜಲವಳಕರ್ಕಿ
Huladevanasar Sr	ಹುಲದೇವನಸರ	Jalwalli Hn	ಜಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Hulegar Hn	ಹುಳೇಗಾರ	Jamge Hl	ಜಮಗೆ
Hulgaon Y	ಹುಲಗಾವ	Janage Hl	ಜನಗೆ
Hulgol Sr	ಹುಳಗೋಳ	Janageri M	ಜನಗೇರಿ
Hulihonda M	ಹುಲಿಹೊಂಡ	Jankadkal Hn	ಜನ್ನಕಡಕಲ
(Mundgod Hobli)		Janmane Sr.	ಜಾನಮನೆ

Jatge Hl	ಜತಗೆ	Kalginkop Hl	ಕಾಳಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Jatgehosur Hl	ಜತಗೆಹೊಸೂರ	Kalgundikopp Sr	ಕಲಗುಂಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Jawalli Hl	ಜಾವಳ್ಳಿ	Kalhalli M	ಕಲಳ್ಳಿ
Jogadmane Y	ಜೋಗದಮನೆ	Kalkai Sd	ಕಲಕೈ
Jogalepal Y	ಜೋಗಲೇಪಾಲ	Kalkai Sr	ಕಲಕೈ
Jogankop Hl	ಜೋಗನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Kalkardi Sr	ಕಲಕರ್ಡಿ
Joida Sp	ಜೋಯಿಡಾ	Kalkatte Hunsekoppa Sd	ಕಲಕಟ್ಟಿಹುಣಸೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
Joog A	ಜೂಗ		
Kabbe Sr	ಕಬ್ಬೆ	Kalkeri Km	ಕಲಕೇರಿ
Kabgal A	ಕಬಗಾಲ	Kalkeri M	ಕಲಕೇರಿ
Kadbal Sr	ಕಡಬಾಳ	Kalkoppa M	ಕಲ್ಲಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kadekodi Km	ಕಡೇಕೋಡಿ	Kalkoppa Sr	ಕಲ್ಲಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kadgod Sr	ಕಡಗೋಡ	Kalkuni Sr	ಕಲ್ಕುಣಿ
Kadime Km	ಕಡಿಮೆ	Kallabbe Km	ಕಲ್ಲಬೆಟ್ಟ
Kadiye Kr	ಕಡಿಯ	Kallalli Sr	ಕಲ್ಲಳ್ಳಿ
Kadkod Km	ಕಡಕೋಡ	Kalleswar A	ಕಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ
Kadle Hn	ಕಡ್ಲೆ	Kalli Sr	ಕಲ್ಲಿ
Kadnir Hn	ಕಡ್ನೀರ	Kallose Sd	ಕಲ್ಲೋಳಿ
Kadra Kr	ಕದ್ರಾ	Kalsai Sp	ಕಾಳಸಾಯಿ
Kadtoka Hn	ಕಡತೋಕಾ	Kalsapur Hl	ಕಳಸಾಪುರ
Kadvadi Sd	ಕಡವಡಿ	Kalsoor Y	ಕಳಸೂರು
Kadwad Kr	ಕಡವಾಡ	Kallur Sd	ಕಲ್ಲೂರ
Kagal Km	ಕಾಗಲ	Kalugar Sr	ಕಲುಗಾರ
Kageri Sr	ಕಾಗೇರಿ	Kalve Km	ಕಲವೆ
Kaggundi B	ಕಗ್ಗುಂಡಿ	Kalve Sr	ಕಳವೆ
Kaiga Kr	ಕೈಗಾ	Kamare Sp	ಕಾಮರೆ
Kaikini B	ಕಾಯ್ಕಿಣಿ	Kamargaon Kr	ಕಾಮರಗಾವ
Kakkalli Sr	ಕಕ್ಕಳ್ಳಿ	Kambigar Sr	ಕಂಬಿಗಾರ
Kakurve Hn	ಕಾಕುರ್ವೆ	Kamge A	ಕಾಮಗೆ
Kalache Y	ಕಳಚೆ	Kammani A	ಕಮ್ಮಾಣಿ
Kalambuli Sp	ಕಲಂಬುಲಿ	Kampli Y	ಕಂಪ್ಲಿ
Kalamkhand Sp	ಕಲಮಖಂಡ	Kanagil A	ಕಣಗೀಲ
Kalangi Sr	ಕಾಳಂಗಿ	Kanagod Sr	ಕಾನಗೋಡ
Kalbhad Km	ಕಲಭಾಗ	Kanakale Km	ಕಣಕಲೆ
Kalbhave Hl	ಕಲಭಾವಿ	Kanakoppa Sr	ಕಾನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kalenalli Sd	ಕಾಳೇನಳ್ಳಿ	Kanalli Sr	ಕಾನಳ್ಳಿ
Kalgadde Sd	ಕಲಗಡ್ಡೆ	Kanamuski Sr	ಕಾನಮುಸ್ಕಿ
Kalgadde Kanchigadde Sr	ಕಲ್ಲಗಡ್ಡೆ ಕಂಚಿಗಡ್ಡೆ	Kanasgiri Kr	ಕಣಸಗಿರಿ
	ಕಲಗಾರ	Kanchanalli Y	ಕಂಡನಳ್ಳಿ
Kalgar Sr	ಕಾಳಗಿನಹಟ್ಟಿ	Kanchikai Sd	ಕಂಚೀಕೈ
Kalginhatti Hl		Kanchikoppa M	ಕಂಚಿಕೊಪ್ಪ

Kanchinmule A	ಕಂಡಿನಮೂಲೆ	Kattinhakkal A	ಕಟ್ಟಿನಹಕ್ಕಲ
Kandraji Sr	ಕಂದ್ರಾಜಿ	Katur M	ಕಾತೂರ
Kandvalli Km	ಕಂದವಳ್ಳಿ	Kaunsle Sd	ಕೌನ್ಸಲೆ
Kanenalli Y	ಕಾನೇನಳ್ಳಿ	Kavalodi Km	ಕವರೋಡಿ
Kangod Sd	ಕಾಂಗೋಡ	Kavalalli A	ಕವಲಳ್ಳಿ
Kangod-Balehaddu Y	ಕಾಂಗೋಡ ಬಾಳೆಹದ್ದು	Kavale Sp	ಕವಳೆ
Kangod-Kansur Sd	ಕಾಂಗೋಡ ಕಾನ್ಸೂರ	Kavalkoppa Sd	ಕವಲಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kankichitta Hn	ಕಣ್ಣಿಚಿಟ್ಟ	Kavalkoppa M	ಕಾವಲಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kannadagal Y	ಕನ್ನಡಗಲ್	Kavanchur Sd	ಕಾವಂಚೂರು
Kannigeri Y	ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೇರಿ	Kawadikeri Y	ಕವಡಿಕೇರಿ
Kannor-Heggarni Y	ಕನ್ನೂರ ಹೆಗ್ಗರಣೆ	Kawalwad Hl	ಕಾವಲವಾಡ
Kantraji Sr	ಕಂತ್ರಾಜಿ	Kegdal Hl	ಕೇಗದಾಳ
Kanur Y	ಕಾನೂರು	Kekkar Hn	ಕೆಕ್ಕಾರ
Karambal Sp	ಕರಂಬಾಳ	Kekkod B	ಕೆಕ್ಕೊಡ
Karanjoida Sp	ಕರಂಜೋಯಿಡಾ	Kelaginonikeri Sr	ಕೆಳಗಿನನಿರೇಕೇರಿ
Karebail A	ಕಾರೇಬೈಲ	Kelagin-Idgunji Hn	ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಇಡಗುಂಡೆ
Kargolli M	ಕರಗೊಳ್ಳಿ	Kelginkeri Sr	ಕೆಳಗಿನಕೇರಿ
Karikai B	ಕರಿಕಲ್	Kelginmane Sd	ಕೆಳಗಿನಮನೆ
Kariyadi Sp	ಕರಿಯಾಡಿ	Kelagin Mannige Hn	ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆ
Kariyampali Hl	ಕರಿಯಂಪಾಲಿ	Kelagin Mudkani Hn	ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮೂಡ್ಯಣಿ
Karjagi Sd	ಕರ್ಜಗಿ	Kelaginsarkuli Sd	ಕೆಳಗಿನಸರಕುಳಿ
Karjagimane Sr	ಕರ್ಜಗಿಮನೆ	Kelaginstala Km	ಕೆಳಗಿನಸ್ಥಳ
Karki-I Hn	ಕರ್ಕಿ-1	Kelginoor Hn	ಕೆಳಗಿನೂರ
Karki-II Hn	ಕರ್ಕಿ-2	Kelashi Y	ಕೆಳಾಶಿ
Karkimakki Km	ಕರ್ಕಿಮಕ್ಕಿ	Kendige A	ಕಂದಿಗೆ
Karkisaval Sd	ಕರ್ಕಿಸವಲ್	Kenkanishivapur A	ಕಂಕಣಿವಪುರ
Karlkatta Hl	ಕರ್ಲಕಟ್ಟಾ	Keppekurve Km	ಕೆಪ್ಪೆಕುರ್ವೆ
Karoor Sr	ಕರೂರ	Keregadde Sd	ಕೆರೆಗದ್ದೆ
Karsolli Sr	ಕರಸುಳ್ಳಿ	Kerehattal B	ಕೆರೆಹಿತ್ತಲ
Karwar (Town)	ಕಾರವಾರ	Kerehosalli Y	ಕೆರೆಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ
Kasarkod Hn	ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ	Kerekoppa Sr	ಕೆರೆಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kasarle Sp	ಕಸರ್ಲೆ	Keremane Sr	ಕೆರೆಮನೆ
Kasarwadi Sp	ಕಾಸರವಾಡಿ	Kervalli Hn	ಕೆರೆವಳ್ಳಿ
Kastur Sd	ಕಸ್ತೂರ	Kerwad Hl	ಕೆರೆವಾಡ
Katar Kr	ಕಾತರ	(Dandeli Hobli)	
Katel Sp	ಕಟೀಲ	Kerwad Hl	ಕೆರೆವಾಡ
Kateli Sp	ಕಾಟೀಲಿ	(Haliyal Hobli)	
Katteikai Sd	ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೈ	Kerwadi Kr	ಕೆರೆವಾಡಿ
Kattige Y	ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ	Kesrodga Hl	ಕೆಸರೊಡಗಾ
		Kesrolli Hl	ಕೆಸರೊಳ್ಳಿ

Khamdolli Hl	ಖಾಮಡೊಳ್ಳಿ	Kolsirsi Sd	ಕೋಲಸಿರ್ಸಿ
Khandodi Hn	ಖಂಡೋಡಿ	Komadi Y	ಕೋಮಡಿ
Kharwa Hn	ಖರ್ವಾ	Konalli Km	ಕೋನಳ್ಳಿ
Khodli Sp	ಖೋಡ್ಲಿ	Konar B	ಕೋಣಾರ
Khrudkanchanalli Hl	ಖುರ್ದಕಂಚನಳ್ಳಿ	Konada Sp (H)	ಕೊನಡಾ
Khurshi Sr	ಕುರ್ಶಿ	Kondalgi Sr	ಕೊಂಡಲಗಿ
Kibale Sd	ಕಿಬಳಿ	Kondape Sp	ಕೊಂಡಪೆ
Kibballi Sd	ಕಿಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	Konshet Sp	ಕೋನಶೇಟ್
Kilar Sd	ಕಿಲಾರ	Koodla Hn	ಕೊಡ್ಲಾ
Kinnar Kr	ಕಿನ್ನರ	(Halkani) (Umbalmane Hobli)	
Kirwatti Sr	ಕಿರವತ್ತಿ	Kop M (Mundgod Hobli)	ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kirwatti Y	ಕಿರವತ್ತಿ	Kop M (Pala Hobli)	ಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಗೊ)
Kitre B	ಕಿತ್ರೆ	Koppa B	ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kodambale Km	ಕೋಡಂಬಳಿ	Koppa Sr (Banavasi Hobli)	ಕೊಪ್ಪಾ
Kodambi M	ಕೋಡಂಬಿ	Koppa Sr (Hulekal Hobli)	ಕೊಪ್ಪಾ
Kodangadde Sr	ಕೋಡನಗದ್ದೆ	Koralkai Sd	ಕೊರ್ಲಕೈ
Kodani Hn	ಕೊಡಾನಿ	Kot Hn	ಕೋಟೆ
Kodar Kr	ಕೋಡಾರ	Kotekoppa Sr	ಕೋಟೆಕೊಪ್ಪಾ
Kodgadde Sd	ಕೋಡಗದ್ದೆ	Kotemane Y	ಕೋಟೆಮನೆ
Kodgibail Sd	ಕೋಡಗಿಬೈಲ	Kotgehalli Sr	ಕೋಟಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodgibail Sr	ಕೋಡಗಿಬೈಲ	Kotkhanda B	ಕೊಟಕಂಡ
Kodigadde Sd	ಕೋಡಿಗದ್ದೆ	Kuchegar Kr	ಕುಚೇಗಾರ
Kodigar Sr	ಕೋಡಿಗಾರ	Kuchodi Hn	ಕುಚೋಡಿ
Kodkani Sd	ಕೊಡಕಣಿ	Kudagund Sd	ಕುಡಗುಂಡ
Kodkani Km	ಕೊಡಕಣಿ	Kudalgaon Sp	ಕುಡಲಗಾಂವ
Kodlagadde A	ಕೊಡ್ಲಗದ್ದೆ	Kudegod Sd	ಕುಡಗೋಡ
Kodlagadde Y	ಕೊಡ್ಲಗದ್ದೆ	Kudragod Sr	ಕುದ್ರಗೋಡ
Kodsalli Y	ಕೊಡಸಳ್ಳಿ	Kudrige Hn	ಕುದ್ರಿಗೆ
Kodsani A	ಕೋಡ್ಸಣಿ	Kugtemane Sr	ಕುಗ್ಗೆ ಮನೆ
Kodsar Sd	ಕೊಡ್ಸರ	Kujalli Km	ಕೊಜಳ್ಳಿ
Kodsar Sd	ಕೋಡ್ಸರ	Kukrekurwade Sp	ಕುಕ್ರೆಕುರವಾಡ
(Muttalli) (Umbalmane Hobli)		Kukri Sr	ಕುಕ್ರಿ
Kodthalli Sp	ಕೊಡಥಳ್ಳಿ	Kulavadi B	ಕುಳವಾಡಿ
Kogod Sr	ಕೋಗೋಡ	Kulgi Hl	ಕುಳಗಿ
Kogre A	ಕೊಗ್ರೆ	Kulibid Sd	ಕುಳಿಬೀಡ
Kolga Kr	ಕೊಳಗಿ	Kulkod Hn	ಕುಳಕೋಡ
Kolgi M	ಕೊಳಗಿ	Kulve Sr	ಕುಳವ
Kolgi Sd	ಕೊಳಗಿ	Kumbarkop Hl	ಕುಂಬಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ
Koligar Sr	ಕೋಳಿಗಾರ	Kumbarkop Hl	ಕುಂಬಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kolikeri Y	ಕೋಳಿಕೇರಿ	Kumbheli Sp	ಕುಂಭೇಲಿ
Kolimanjguni Km	ಕೋಳಿಮಂಜುಗುಣಿ	Kumta (Town)	ಕುಮಟಾ

Kunagini Sp	ಕುಣಗಿನಿ	Madnalli Hl	ಮದನಳ್ಳಿ
Kunaji Sd	ಕುಣಜಿ	Madnur Y	ಮದನೂರು
Kundal Sp	ಕುಂಡಲ	Madralli Sr	ಮದ್ರಳ್ಳಿ
Kundargi M	ಕುಂದರಗಿ	Magegar Sd	ಮಗಗಾರ
Kundargi Y	ಕುಂದರ್ಗಿ	Magod Hn	ಮಾಗೋಡ
Kundguni Km	ಕುಂದಗುಣಿ	Magod Y	ಮಾಗೋಡ
Kundur Y	ಕುಂದೂರು	Magwad Hl	ಮಾಗವಾಡ
Kuntgani A	ಕುಂಟಗಣಿ	Mahime Hn	ಮಹಿಮೆ
Kuntvani B	ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ	Maigini Kr	ಮೈಗಿನಿ
Kuppagadde Sr	ಕುಪ್ಪಗದ್ದೆ	Mainal Hl	ಮಾಯನಾಳ
Kuppagar Sd	ಕುಪ್ಪಗಾರ	Mainalli M	ಮೈನಳ್ಳಿ
Kuppalli Sr	ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ	Majali Kr	ಮಾಜಾಳಿ
Kurandi Sp	ಕುರಂದಿ	Makheri Kr	ಮಖೇರಿ
Kurandur B	ಕುರಂದೂರು	Malalgaon Sr	ಮಳಲಗಾಂವ
Kurigadde Hl	ಕುರಿಗದ್ದೆ	Malalgaon Y	ಮಳಲಗಾಂವ
Kurigadde Km	ಕುರಿಗದ್ದೆ	Malalvalli Sd	ಮಳಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Kurli M	ಕುರ್ಲಿ	Malavajaddi Sd	ಮಲವಜದ್ದಿ
Kurvante Sd	ಕುರವಂತೆ	Malavalli Sd	ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ
Kusguli Y	ಕುಸಗುಳಿ	Malavalli M	ಮಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Kusur M	ಕುಸೂರು	Malamba Sp	ಮಾಲಂಬಾ
Kuveshi Sp	ಕುವೇಶಿ	Malanji Sr	ಮಾಳಂಡಿ
Kyadgi Sd	ಕ್ಯಾದಗಿ	Malemane Sd	ಮಲೇಮನೆ
Kyadgikop M	ಕ್ಯಾದಗಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Malenalli Sd	ಮಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kyadgikoppa Sr	ಕ್ಯಾದಗಿಕೊಪ್ಪಾ	Malenalli Sr	ಮಲೇನಳ್ಳಿ
Kyatangeri Hl	ಕ್ಯಾತನೇರಾ	Malgi M	ಮಳಗಿ
Kysankeri M	ಕ್ಯಾಸನಕೇರಿ	Malkod Hn	ಮಾಳಕೋಡ
Lakkabbekeri Sd	ಲಕ್ಕಬ್ಬೆಕೇರಿ	Malkop Y	ಮಾಳಕೊಪ್ಪ
Lakkeguli A	ಲಕ್ಕಗುಳಿ	Mallani A	ಮಲ್ಲಾಣಿ
Lakkolli M	ಲಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ	Mallapur Hn	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Lalguli Y	ಲಾಲಗುಳಿ	Mallapur Kr	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Landakanalli Sr	ಲಂಡಕನಳ್ಳಿ	Malubalgar Sd	ಮಲಬಾಳಗಾರ
Lande Kr	ಲಾಂಡಾ	Malwad Hl	
Laxmeshwar A	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ್ವರ	(Haliyal Hobli)	ಮಾಲವಾಡ
Lingadbail Y	ಲಿಂಗದಬೈಲಾ	Malwad Hl	
Lukkeri Km	ಲುಕ್ಕೇರಿ	(Dandeli Hobli)	ಮಾಲವಾಡ
Machapur Hl	ಮಾಚಾಪುರ	Malwadi Hl	
Madanakeri Sr	ಮಾದನಕೇರಿ	(Murkawad Hobli)	ಮಾಲವಾಡಿ
Madangeri Km	ಮಾದನಗೇರಿ	Malwadi Hl	
Madankal Sd	ಮಾದನಕಳ	(Dandeli Hobli)	ಮಾಲವಾಡಿ
Madgeri Hn	ಮಾಡಗೇರಿ	Malwalli Km	ಮಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Madkebail Km	ಮಡಕೆಬೈಲಾ	Manadur Sr	ಮಾಣದೂರು

Manajwalli Sr	ಮಾಣಜವಳ್ಳಿ	Menshi Sr	ಮೆಣಸಿ
Manaki Km	ಮಾಣಕಿ	Mensi Sd	ಮೆಣಸಿ
Mandalkurve Hn	ಮಂಡಲಕುರ್ವೆ	Midlagazani Km	ಮಿಡ್ಲಾಗಜಾನಿ
Mandlikoppa Sd	ಮಂಡಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Mirashi Kumbeli Sp	ಮಿರಾಶಿಕುಂಬೇಲಿ
Mangalwad Hl	ಮಂಗಳವಾಡ	Mirjan Km	ಮಿರ್ಜಾನ್
Manigadde A	ಮಾಣಿಗದ್ದೆ	Modalgera Hl	ಮೊದಲಗೇರಾ
Manigar Sd	ಮಾಣಿಗಾರ	Modur Sr	ಮೋದೂರು
Manikatta Km	ಮಾಣಿಕಟ್ಟಾ	Mogadde Sr	ಮೋಗದ್ದೆ
Manikmane Sd	ಮಾಣಿಕಮನೆ	Mogta A	ಮೊಗಟಾ
Manjaguni A	ಮಂಜಗುಣಿ	Molkod Hn	ಮೋಳಕೋಡ
Manjguni Sr	ಮಂಜಗುಣಿ	Moralli A	ಮೊರಳ್ಳಿ
Manki Hn	ಮಂಕಿ	Morba Km	ಮೊರ್ಬಾ
Manmane Sd	ಮನಮನೆ	Morse Km	ಮೊರ್ಸೆ
Marahalli Y	ಮರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Mudangi Y	ಮುಡಾಂಗಿ
Margadi M	ಮರಗಡಿ	Mudbhatkal B	ಮುಡಬಟ್ಟಕಲ್
Margundi Sr	ಮರಗುಂಡಿ	Mudebail Sr	ಮುಡೇಬೈಲಾ
Marugadde A	ಮಾರುಗದ್ದೆ	Mudegar Sr	ಮುಡೆಗಾರ
Marukeri B	ಮಾರುಕೇರಿ	Mudgeri Kr	ಮುಡಗೇರಿ
Masalemakki Sd	ಮಸಳೆಮಕ್ಕಿ	Mudgi Km	ಮುಡಗಿ
Mashigadde Sr	ಮಶಿಗದ್ದೆ	Mudhalli Sd	ಮುಡಳ್ಳಿ
Masurkurve Km	ಮಾಸೂರುಕುರ್ವೆ	Mudhewada Kr	ಮುಡೆವಾಡಾ
Math Km	ಮಠ	Mudnalli Km	ಮುಡ್ನಳ್ಳಿ
Mathadeval Sr	ಮಠದೇವಳ	Mudsali M	ಮುಡಸಾಲಿ
Mattigar Sr	ಮತ್ತಿಗಾರ	Mugadkop Hl	ಮುಗದಕೊಪ್ಪ
Mattigar Sd	ಮತ್ತಿಗಾರ	Mugdud Sd	ಮುಗದೂರು
Mattihalli Sr	ಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Mugilkoppa Sr	ಮುಗಿಲಕೊಪ್ಪಾ
Mattihalli Sd	ಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Mugli B	ಮುಗಲಿ
Mavakoppa M	ಮಾವಕೊಪ್ಪ	Mugvekanvadi Km	ಮುಗ್ಗಿಕಾನವಾಡಿ
Mavalinge Sp	ಮಾವಳಿಂಗಿ	Mugwa Hn	ಮುಗ್ಗಾ
Mavalli - I B	ಮಾವಳ್ಳಿ - 1	Mugwalli Sr	ಮುಗವಳ್ಳಿ
Mavalli II B	ಮಾವಳ್ಳಿ - 2	Mulgunda Sd	ಮುಳಗುಂಡ
Mavinamane Y	ಮಾವಿನಮನೆ	Mundaganamane Sr	ಮುಂಡಗನಮನೆ
Mavinkod Sd	ಮಾವಿನಕೋಡ	Mundalli B	ಮುಂಡಳ್ಳಿ
Mavinkop Hl	ಮಾವಿನಕೊಪ	Mundgehalli Sr	ಮುಂಡಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mavinkurve B	ಮಾವಿನಕುರ್ವೆ	Mundgesar Sr	ಮುಂಡಗೇಸರ
Mavinkurve Hn	ಮಾವಿನಕುರ್ವೆ	Mundgod (Town)	ಮುಂಡಗೋಡ
Medini Km	ಮೈದಿನಿ	Mundki Hl	ಮುಂಡಕಿ
Melinaonikeri Sr	ಮೇಲಿನ ಓಣಿಕೇರಿ	Mundwad Hl	ಮುಂಡವಾಡ
Melin-Idgunji Hn	ಮೇಲಿನ ಇಡಗುಂಡಿ	Muregar Sr	ಮುರೇಗಾರ
Melin-Manige Hn	ಮೇಲಿನಮಣಿಗಿ	Murkodi B	ಮುರ್ಕೋಡಿ
Melin-Mudkani Hn	ಮೇಲಿನಮೂಡ್ಕನಿ	Murkwad Hl	ಮುರ್ಕವಾಡ

Muroor Km	ಮೂರೂರ	Navagadde A	ನವಗಡ್ಡೆ
Murur Sd	ಮೂರೂರ	Navangeri Sr	ನವಣಗೇರಿ
Muski Sr	ಮುಸ್ಕಿ	Navilgar Sr	ನವಿಲಗಾರ
Musvalli Sd	ಮುಸವಳ್ಳಿ	Navilgone Hn	ನವಿಲಗೋಣ
Muthalli Sd	ಮುತಳ್ಳಿ	Neelkani Sr	ನೀಲಕಣಿ
Mutmurd Sd	ಮೂತ್ರಮೂರ್ಡ	Neggu Sr	ನೆಗ್ಗು
Mutta Hn	ಮುಟ್ಟಾ	Nejjur Sd	ನೆಜ್ಜೂರ
Muttalli B	ಮುತ್ತಳ್ಳಿ	Nellur	
Muttalmuri Hl	ಮುತ್ತಲಮುರಿ	Kanchinbail A	ನೆಲ್ಲೂರುಕುಂಟಿನಬೈಲ
Muttige Sd (Kavalkoppa)		Nerlavalli Sr	ನೇರಳವಳ್ಳಿ
(Kondli Hobli)	ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ	Neturge Sp	ನೇತುರ್ಗೆ
Muttige Sd (Gunjagod)		Nidgod Sd	ನಿಡಗೋಡ
(Kondli Hobli)	ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆ	Nigundi Sp	ನಿಗುಂಡಿ
Nadibag A	ನದಿಭಾಗ	Nilkod Km	ನೀಲಕೋಡ
Nadumaskeri Km	ನಾಡುಮಾಸ್ಕೇರಿ	Nilkod Hn	ನೀಲಕೋಡ
Nagarabastikeri Hn	ನಗರಬಸ್ತಿಕೇರಿ	Nilkunda Sd	ನಿಲ್ಕುಂಡ
Nagarbhavi Sd	ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ	Nilwani Hl	ನಿಲ್ವಾನಿ
Nagari Sp	ನಗರಿ	Niralgi Hl	ನೀರಲಗಿ
Nagarkan Y	ನಾಗರಕಾನ	Nirgan Sd	ನೀರಗಾನ
Nagekove Kr	ನಗೇಕೋವೆ	Nirgar Sd	ನೀರಗಾರ
Nagerbail Km	ನಾಗರಬೈಲ್	Nirgod Sd	ನೀರಗೋಡ
Nagnoor M	ನಾಗನೂರ	Nirwattikodla Hn	ನಿರ್ವತ್ತಿಕೋಡ್ಲ
Nagoda Sp	ನಾಗೋಡಾ	Nivli Kr	ನಿವಳಿ
Nagre Hn	ನಗ್ರಿ	Nugginkeri M	ನುಗ್ಗಿನಕೇರಿ
Nagshettikop Hl	ನಾಗಶೆಟ್ಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Nujji Sp	ನುಜ್ಜಿ
Nagur Km	ನಾಗೂರ	Nurkalakoppa Sr	ನೂರಕಲಕೊಪ್ಪಾ
Naigar Sd	ನೈಗಾರ	Nuz B	ನೂರುಬ
Naigar Sr	ನೈಗಾರ	Nyasargi M	ನೈಸರ್ಗಿ
Naitisavar Kr	ನೈತಿಸಾವರ	Ojagar Sd	ಓಜಗಾರ
Nakshe Sr	ನಕ್ಷೆ	Onigadde Sr	ಓಣಿಗಡ್ಡೆ
Naligar Sd	ನಾಲಿಗಾರ	Oralg M	ಓರಲಗಿ
Nandanagadda Kr	ನಂದನಗದ್ದಾ	Padageri Sr	ಪಡಗೇರಿ
Nandigadde Hl	ನಂದಿಗಡ್ಡೆ	Padukuli Hn	ಪಡುಕುಲಿ
Nandigadde Sp	ನಂದಿಗಡ್ಡೆ	Paduvani Km	ಪಡುವನಿ
Nandikatta M	ನಂದಿಕಟ್ಟಾ	Padvanbail Sd	ಪಡವನಬೈಲ್
Nandolli Y	ನಂದೊಳ್ಳಿ	Pala Hl	ಪಾಲ
Nandyane Sd	ನಂದ್ಯಾನೆ	Pala M	ಪಾಲ
Narebail Sr	ನರೇಬೈಲ್	Palda Sp	ಪಾಲ್ದಾ
Narnalli Hl	ನಾರನಳ್ಳಿ	Panjeli Sp	ಪಾಂಜೇಲಿ
Narnapur Km	ನಾರನಾಪುರ	Pattubele Km	ಪಟ್ಟುಬೇಲೆ
Naroor Sr	ನರೂರ	Pavinkurve Hn	ಪಾವಿನಕುರ್ವೆ

Payaswadi Sp	ಪಾಯಸವಾಡಿ	Sannakeri Sr	ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೇರಿ
Phanskhand Sp	ಫಣಸಖಂಡ	Sannalli Sr	ಸಣ್ಣ ಲ್ಳಿ
Phansoli Sp	ಫಣಸೋಲಿ	Sannamaga Sp	ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಗ
Pisose Sp	ಪಿಸೋಸೆ	Santeguli Km	ಸಂತೆಗುಳಿ
Poojgeri A	ಪೂಜಗೇರಿ	Santagal Km	ಸಾಂತಗಲ್
Pradhani Sp	ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ	Santolli Sr	ಸಂತೊಳ್ಳಿ
Pur Hl	ಪುರ	Santur Km	ಸಾಂತೂರ
Pur M	ಪುರ	Sarakuli Sd	ಸರಕುಳಿ
Pura Sr	ಪುರ	Saralgi Hn	ಸರಳಗಿ
Puratbhomnalli Y	ಪುರತಬೊಮ್ಮನಳ್ಳಿ	Sarguppa Sr	ಸರಗುಪ್ಪಾ
Purvarga B	ಪುರವರ್ಗ	Sashiguli Sd	ಸಶಿಗುಳಿ
Pusheli Sp	ಪುಶೇಲಿ	Satmani Hl	ಸಾತಮಣಿ
Puttanamane Sr	ಪುಟ್ಟನಮನೆ	Satnalli Hl	ಸಾತನಳ್ಳಿ
Ramnagar Sp	ರಾಮನಗರ	Savagadde Y	ಸಾವಗಡ್ಡೆ
Ramapur Hl	ರಾಮಾಪುರ	Savalkurve Km	ಸಾವಳಕುರ್ವೆ
Ramapur M	ರಾಮಾಪುರ	Savane Y	ಸವಣೆ
Rangaruk Sp	ರಂಗಾರುಖ	Savantwada Kr	ಸಾವಂತವಾಡಾ
Rayapattan Hl	ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ	Shammemane Sd	ಶಮ್ಮೆಮನೆ
Rayanalli M	ರಾಯನಳ್ಳಿ	Shelur Sd	ಶೇಲೂರ
Sadashivalli Sr	ಸದಾಶಿವಳ್ಳಿ	Shetgeri A	ಶೆಟಗೇರಿ
Sagadgeri A	ಸಗಡಗೇರಿ	Shevaguli A	ಶೇವಗುಳಿ
Sahasralli Sr	ಸಹಸ್ರಳ್ಳಿ	Shevakar A	ಶೇವಕಾರ
Sakalben A	ಸಕಲಬೇಣಿ	Shevali Sp	ಶೇವಾಳಿ
Salgaon M	ಸಾಲಗಾಂವ	Shigehalli Sd	ಶಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Salkani Sr	ಸಾಲಕಣಿ	Shigehalli Sr	ಶಿಗೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Salkod Hn	ಸಾಲಕೋಡ	Shigemane-	
Sambrani Hl	ಸಾಂಬ್ರಾನಿ	Ummachgi Y	ಶಿಗಮನೆಉಮ್ಮಚಗಿ
Samjoida Sp	ಸಾಮಜೋಯಿಡಾ	Shigepal Y	ಶಿಗೇಪಾಲ
Sampagod Sd	ಸಂಪಗೋಡ	Shikliturli A	ಶಿಕಲಿತುರಲಿ
Sampakhand Sr	ಸಂಪಖಂಡ	Shindholli Sp	ಶಿಂಧೊಳ್ಳಿ
Sampekop Y	ಸಂಪೇಕೊಪ್ಪ	Shinganahalli M	ಶಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sampolli Hn	ಸಂಪೊಳ್ಳಿ	Shinganamakki A	ಶಿಂಗನಮಕ್ಕಿ
Sanavalli M		Shinganalli Sr	ಶಿಂಗನಳ್ಳಿ
(Mundgod Hobli)	ಸನವಳ್ಳಿ	Shingatgeri Hl	ಶಿಂಗಟಗೇರಿ
Sanavalli (Pala Hobli)	ಸನವಳ್ಳಿ	Shiragure Sp	ಶಿರಗುರೆ
Sandolli-		Shiralgi Sd	ಶಿರಳಗಿ
muttolli Km	ಸಂಡೊಳ್ಳಿ-ಮತ್ತೊಳ್ಳಿ	Shirali-I B	ಶಿರಾಲಿ -1
Sangawe Sp	ಸಾಂಗವೆ	Shirali-II B	ಶಿರಾಲಿ -2
Sangolimane Sd	ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿಮನೆ	Shirguni Sr	ಶಿರಗುಣಿ
Sankadamane Sr	ಸಂಕದಮನೆ	Shirgunji A	ಶಿರಗುಂಜಿ
Sankadgundi Y	ಸಂಕದಗುಂಡಿ	Shirgunji Km	ಶಿರಗುಂಜಿ

1006

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

Shirkuli A	ಶಿರಕುಳಿ	Tagginbalagar Sd	ತಗ್ಗಿನಬಾಳಗಾರ	Titawali Sp	ಟಿಟವಾಳಿ	Valgalli Km	ವಾಲಗಳ್ಳಿ
Shirkur Hn	ಶಿರಕೂರ	Tagtageri A	ತಗ್ಗುಗೇರಿ	Todur Kr	ತೋಡೂರು	Vanakemane Y	ವನಕೆಮನೆ
Shirnalā Y	ಶಿರನಾಳ	Talan B	ತಲಾಪ	Togralli M	ತೊಗರಳ್ಳಿ	Vanalli Sr	ವಾನಳ್ಳಿ
Shiroli Sp	ಶಿರೋಲಿ	Talekeri Sd	ತಲೇಕೇರಿ	Tolgod Y	ತೋಳಗೋಡ	Vandige A	ವಂದಿಗೆ
Shirur A	ಶಿರೂರು	Talgadde A	ತಳಗಡ್ಡೆ	Toppalgutta Km	ತೊಪ್ಪಲಗುತ್ತಾ	Vandoor Hn	ವಂದೂರ
Shirve Kr	ಶಿರ್ವೆ	Talgod B	ತಲಗೋಡ	Toregazani Km	ತೋರೇಗಜನಿ	Varande Sp	ವರಾಂಡೆ
Shirwad Kr	ಶಿರವಾಡ	Talgod Hn	ತಲಗೋಡ	Torke Km	ತೊರ್ಕೆ	Varilben A	ವರಿಲಬೇಣ
Shistamudi Y	ಶಿಸ್ತಮುಡಿ	Talgod Km	ತಲಗೋಡ	Totadkallalli Y	ತೋಟದಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Varlewadi Sp	ವರ್ಲೆವಾಡಿ
Shivagaon Sr	ಶಿವಗಾಂವ	Tamyankoppa M	ತಮ್ಮಾನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Tudguni Sr	ತುಡಗುಣಿ	Vasarkudrige A	ವಾಸರಕುದ್ರಿಗೆ
Shivalli Sr		Tandagundi Sd	ತಂಡಾಗುಂಡಿ	Tulsageri Sp	ತುಳಸಗೇರಿ	Vatle Sp	ವಟ್ಟೆ
(Banavasi Hobli)	ಶಿವಳ್ಳಿ	Tannirhonda Km	ತನ್ನೇರಹೊಂಡ	Tumbargod Sd	ತುಂಬರಗೋಡ	Veerapur M	ವೀರಾಪುರ
Shivalli Sr		Tarehalli Y	ತಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	Tumbebil Hn	ತುಂಬೇಬೀಳ	Velief Kumbeli Sp	ವೆಲೀಫಕುಂಬೇಲಿ
(Sampakhand Hobli)	ಶಿವಳ್ಳಿ	Tarehalli		Tumbolli Hn	ತುಂಬೊಳ್ಳಿ	Venktapura B	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ
Shivalmane Sd	ಶಿವಳಮನೆ	Kansur Sd	ತಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾನಸೂರ	Tyagali Sd	ತ್ಯಾಗಲಿ	Vilwedabe Sp	ವಿಳವದಾಬೆ
Shivapur Hl	ಶಿವಪುರ	Taresar Sd	ತಾರೆಸರ	Tyarshi Sd	ತ್ಯಾರಸಿ	Vincholi Hl	ವಿಂಚೋಲಿ
Shivapur Sp	ಶಿವಪುರ	Targar Y	ತಾರಗಾರ	Uchageri Y	ಉಚಗೇರಿ	Viraje Kr	ವಿರಜೆ
Siddapur Hl	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	Targod Sd	ತಾರಗೋಡ	Ugginkeri M	ಉಗ್ಗಿನಕೇರಿ	Viral Sp	ವಿರಲ
Siddapur M	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	Tarkhanda Sd	ತಾರಖಂಡ	Ulga Kr	ಉಳಗಾ	Virampalli Sp	ವಿರಂಪಾಲಿ
Siddapur (Town)	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	Tatgar Y	ತಟಗಾರ	Ullal Sr	ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ	Viranjola	ವಿರಂಜೋಳ
Siddar Kr	ಸಿದ್ಧರ	Tatgera Hl	ತಾಟಗೇರಾ	Ullurmāth Km	ಉಲ್ಲೂರಮಠ	Virapur M	ವೀರಾಪುರ
Singargaon Sp	ಸಿಂಗರಗಾಂವ	Tatguni Sr	ತಟಗುಣಿ	Ulvi Sp	ಉಳವಿ	Virnoli Sp	ವಿರನೋಲಿ
Sirsi (Town)	ಸಿರ್ಸಿ	Tattigeri Hl	ತಟ್ಟಿಗೇರಿ	Ulwāre A	ಉಳುವರೆ	Vitnal Hl	ವಿಠನಾಳ
Sirsimakkī Sr	ಸಿರ್ಸಿಮಕ್ಕಿ	Tattihalli M		Umachagi M	ಉಮ್ಮಚಗಿ	Vonibagil B	ಓಣಿಬಾಗಿಲ
Somanalli Sr		(Mundgod Hobli)	ತಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ	Umbalmane Sd	ಉಂಬಳಮನೆ	Wadagatta M	ವಡಗಟ್ಟಾ
(Banavasi Hobli)	ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Tattihalli M		Umblekoppa Sr	ಉಂಬಳೇಕೊಪ್ಪಾ	Wadageri Sd	ವಡಗೇರಿ
Somanalli Sr		(Pala Hobli)	ತಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ummade Sr	ಉಮ್ಮಾಡಿ	Waddal Sr	ವಡ್ಡಲ
(Sirsi Hobli)	ಸೋಮನಳ್ಳಿ	Tattisar Sr	ತಟ್ಟಸರ	Unchalli Sd	ಉಂಚಳ್ಳಿ	Wadgeri Sr	ವಡಗೇರಿ
Somanalli Y	ಸೋಮನಳ್ಳಿ	Tatwani Hl	ತತ್ವಣಿ	Unchalli Sr	ಉಂಚಳ್ಳಿ	Wadibogri A	ವಾಡಿಬೊಗ್ರಿ
Sonaginamane Sr	ಸೋಣಗಿನಮನೆ	Teginkoppa M	ತೇಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Uplekoppa Sr	ಉಪಳೇಕೊಪ್ಪಾ	Wailwada Kr	ವೈಲವಾಡಾ
Sonda Sr	ಸೊಂದಾ	Tegnalli Hl	ತೇಗನಳ್ಳಿ	Uppadaki Sd	ಉಪ್ಪಡಕೆ	Wajagod Sd	ವಾಜಗೋಡ
Soppināhosalli Km	ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನಹೊಸಳ್ಳಿ	Telangeri Y	ತಲಂಗೇರಿ	Uppingadde Sd	ಉಪ್ಪಿನಗಡ್ಡೆ	Yan Km	ಯಾಣ
Sovinkoppa Sd	ಸೋವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Tenkankeri A	ತಂಕಣಕೇರಿ	Uppinapattan Km	ಉಪ್ಪಿನಪಟ್ಟಣ	Yarebail M	ಯರೇಬೈಲ
Sugavi Sr	ಸುಗಾವಿ	Teppar Sr	ತಪ್ಪಾರ	Upponi Hn	ಉಪ್ಪೋಣ	Yattinabail Km	ಯತ್ತಿನಬೈಲ್
Sulawali Sp	ಸುಲಾವಳಿ	Terali Sp	ತೇರಾಳಿ	Urkere Km	ಊರಕೇರಿ	Yechadi Sr	ಯೆಚಡಿ
Sulebil Hn	ಸೂಲೆಬೀಳ	Tergaon Hl	ತೇರಗಾಂವ	Urtot Sr	ಊರತೋಟ	Yadalli Y	ಯಡಳ್ಳಿ
Sulgar Y	ಸೂಳಗಾರ	Terkanhalli Sr	ತರ್ಕನಳ್ಳಿ	Usoda Sp	ಉಸೋಡಾ	Yadalli Sr	ಯಡಳ್ಳಿ
Sunkeri Kr	ಸುಂಕೇರಿ	Thakkarbasapur Hl	ತಕ್ಕರಬಸಾಪುರ	Vade Sp	ವಾಡ	Yedoga Hl	ಯೆಡೋಗಾ
Sunksal A	ಸುಂಕಸಾಳ	Tigni Sr	ತಿಗಣಿ	Vaddinakoppa Sr	ವಡ್ಡಿನಕೊಪ್ಪಾ	Yedtare Km	ಯೆಡ್ತಾರೆ
Surgikoppa Sd	ಸುರಗಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Timboli Sp	ತಿಂಬೋಳಿ	Vadkal Sp	ವಡಕಲ್	Yekkambi Sr	ಯೆಕ್ಕಂಬಿ
Surve A	ಸೂರ್ವೆ	Timmapur Hl	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	Vaijagaon Sp	ವೈಜಗಾಂವ	Yellapur (Town)	ಯೆಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Suttlmane Sd	ಸುತ್ತಲಮನೆ	Tinaikhand Sp	ತಿನ್ನೈಖಂಡ	Vaine Sp	ವೈಣಿ	Yellavadi Kavoore B	ಯೆಲ್ಲವಾಡಿ
Taggargod B	ತಗ್ಗುರಗೋಡ	Tippangeri Hl	ತಿಪ್ಪನಗೇರಿ	Vajralli Y	ವಜ್ರಳ್ಳಿ	Yelugar Sd	ಯೆಲುಗಾರ

Yelvalli Km	ಯೆಲುವಳ್ಳಿ	Yermukhi Sp	ಯೆರಮುಖಿ
Yemagalli M	ಯಮಗಲ್ಳಿ	Yeshwantimule Km	ಯಶ್ವಂತಿಮೂಲೆ
Yennemidi Km	ಯೆನ್ನೆಮಿಡಿ	Zalawali Sp	ಝಲಾವಳಿ

**Villages Submerged
under K. H. E. P. Supa**

Adangaon	ಅಡಗಾಂವ	Kevarle	ಖಿವರ್ಲೆ
Adulli	ಅಡುಳ್ಳಿ	Konada	ಕೋನಡಾ
Ambeli	ಅಂಬೇಲಿ	Kukadali	ಕುಕಡಾಳಿ
Asangaon	ಅಸಗಾಂವ	Maisoda	ಮೈಸೋಡಾ
Bhamarde	ಭಾಮರ್ಡೆ	Ninnur	ನಿನ್ನೂರ
Biroda	ಬಿರೋಡ	Pate	ಪಾಟೆ
Dongarwada	ಡೊಂಗರವಾಡ	Supa	ಸೂಪಾ
Hatkamba	ಹಾತಕಾಂಬಾ	Virkhol	ವಿರಖೋಲ
Jamagali	ಜಾಮಗಾಳಿ		

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdul Aziz Industrial Wage Structure in Mysore State, University of Mysore, 1972.
- Achuta Rao, A and Ramesan, V Ground Water Potential of India (A paper read at the National Seminar on the Ground Water of Lift Irrigation), Rourkela, 1978.
- Agarwal, C D and Bansal P C Economic Problems of Indian Agriculture, New Delhi, 1969.
- Annigeri, A M and Joshi Descriptive List of Stone and Copper Plate Inscriptions (Disc List), Dharwar, 1961.
- Arakeri, H R Soil Management, Bombay, 1959.
- Satyanarayana, P, Donahu R L, and Chalam G V A Book of Duarte Barbosa (Trans: Dames), 2 Vols, London, 1921.
- Barbosa, Duarte Ground Water Recharge Estimates in India (Central Ground Water Board Tech. Ser. H. Bull, No. 2).
- Baweja, B K and Karanth, K R Vijapurchi Adilshahi (Marathi), Bombay, 1968.
- Bendre, V C (Ed) A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara and Malabars, 2 Vols, Madras, 1870.
- Buchanan, Francis Belgaum District Gazetteer, Bombay, 1884. Canara Gazetteer, 2 Vols, Bombay, 1883.
- Campbell, James M A Revised Survey of the Forest Types of India, 1968.
- Champion, H G and Seth, S K Keladi Polity, Dharwar, 1974.
- Chitnis, K N The Gazetteer of India, Vol I-IV, New Delhi, 1968-78.
- Chopra, PN (Ed) The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay Vol I and Vol II, 1901.
- Cooke, T Three Voyages of Gama (4 Vols), London, 1869.
- Correa, Gaspar

- Dakshina Murthy
Michael, A M
and Mohan;
Water Resources of India and their
Utilisation in Agriculture, New Delhi,
1973.
- Desai, P B, Ritti Srinivasa
and Gopal, B R
A History of Karnataka, Dharwad,
1970.
- Desai, P B (Ed)
Summaries of Inscriptions (1943-1944 to
1949-50), Dharwad, 1966.
- Desai, P R and
Srivatsava
Malaria Eradication in Mysore State,
Bangalore, 1971.
- Desai, Madhava Anant
Chittakula-Karwar, Bombay, 1969.
- Della Valle, Pietro
Travels in India (2 Vols), London, 1892.
- Dikshit, G S (Ed)
Studies in Keladi History, Bangalore,
1981.
- Diwakar, R R and
Others (Ed)
Karnataka Through the Ages, Bangalore,
1968.
- Enthoven, R E
The Tribes and Castes of Bombay-vol
I to III, Delhi, 1975.
- Foster, William
The English Factories in India-Report
from 1627 onwards, London.
- Fryer, John
A New Account of East India and Persia
(3 Vols), London, 1950.
- Gamble, J S
The Flora of the Presidency of Madras
Parts 1-8, 1915-1928 Parts 9-11 (continued
by C E C Fischer) 1931-36.
- Gokhale, Kamal,
Gopal B R
Chatrapathi Sambaji, Pune, 1978.
- Gopal, M H
Karnataka Inscriptions (Vol V, VI),
Dharwad, 1969.
- Gopala Rao, H G
Tippu Sultan's Mysore-An Economic
Study, Bombay, 1971.
- Gune, V T (Ed)
Soil and Soil Fertility in Mysore State,
Bangalore, 1960.
- Gururaja Bhat, P
Gazetteer of Union Territory, Goa,
Daman, Diu, District Gazetteer Part I,
Panaji, 1979.
- Gururaja Bhat, P
Studies in Tuluva History and Culture,
Manipal, 1975.

- Halappa, G S (Ed)
Studies in State Administration, Dhar-
wad, 1963.
- Halbar, B G
Social Profiles of Kadwad, Dharwad.
- Hassan, Mohibbul
History of Tipu Sultan, Calcutta, 1971.
- Hemalatha Rao (Mrs)
Regional Disparities-Dimensions and
Typology of Backwardness and Strategy
of Block Level Plans-Vol I and II,
Bangalore, 1982.
- Hukkerikar, R S
Karnataka Darshana - R R Diwakar's
Felicitations Volume, Bombay, 1955
- Hulkoti, I H (Ed)
Karwar Municipality Centenary Souve-
nir, Karwar, 1964.
- Hussain, Mehdi
The Rehla of Ibn Batuta, Baroda, 1953.
- Katti, A P
Seminar on Family Planning in Mysore
State-Demographic Research Centre,
Dharwad.
- Krishnan, M S
Geology of India and Burma, Madras,
1968.
- Learmonth, A T A
Regional Synthesis, Mysore State,
Volume II, Calcutta, 1960.
- Luiz, A A D
Tribes of Mysore, Bangalore, 1963.
- Muddachary, B
The Resistance of Mysore to the Maratha
Expansion, 1726-1761, Mysore, 1970.
- Nadkarni, M V &
Deshpande, R S
Growth and Instability in Crop Yields-A
Case Study of Agriculture in Karnataka,
South India, U K, 1983.
- Nanjundappa, D M
Surplus Rural Man Power and Economic
Development in Mysore, Karnatak Uni-
versity, Dharwad, 1968.
- Narasimha Murthy, A V
The Coins of Karnataka, Mysore, 1975.
- Palakshappa, T C
The Siddhis of North Kanara, New
Delhi, 1976.
- Palande, M R (Ed)
Gazetteer of Bombay State, Dharwar
District, Bombay, 1959.

- Pichamuthu, C S The Precambrian in India, The Geological Systems, The Precambrian, Inter-Science, Vol III, New York, 1957, The Dharwad Crater Journal, Geological Society of India, Vol XV, 1974.
- Pascoc, E H A Manual of the Geology of India and Burma, Vol I, Calcutta, 1950.
- Prakash Rao, V L S Towns of Mysore State, Calcutta, 1964.
- Prater, S H The Book of Indian Animals, Bombay, 1971.
- Puttaswamaiah, K Economic Development of Karnataka, Vol I and II, Bangalore, 1980.
- Radhakrishna, B P The Iron-ore Resources of Mysore, Bulletin of the Mysore Geological Association No 2, 1951; Mineral based Industries in Mysore State, Geological Studies, Department of Mines and Geology, No 48, 1971.
- Radhakrishna, B P and Vasudev, V N 'The Early Precambrian of the South Indian Shield' Journal, Geological Society of India, Vol 18, 1977.
- Rajan, M A S The Land Reforms in Karnataka, Bangalore, 1979.
- Rao, N R An Economic Survey of Vanahally, Kumta.
- Rao, V K R V Planning in Prospecting: Policy Choices in Planning in Karnataka 1973-1974 to 1988-1989, New Delhi, 1978.
- Rao, V K R V and Majumdar, H K (Ed) Planning for Change, 1976, Bangalore.
- Rasquinha, L A A History of North Kanara (From the earliest times to 1600 AD), Unpublished Thesis, Mysore University, 1979.
- Rama Rao, B The Archaean Complex of Mysore, Mysore Geological Department No 17, 1940-A Handbook of the Geology of Mysore State, Southern India, Bangalore.

- Saldanha, C J Flora of Karnataka, Vol I, Oxford and J B H Publishing Co, 1984; Karnataka State of Environment Report, 1983-84.
- Salim, Ali The Book of Indian Birds, Bombay, 1977.
- Sastri, B S Studies in Indo-Portuguese History, Bangalore, 1981.
- Seshadri, B Twilight of India's Wild Life, London, 1969.
- Silva, S History of Christianity in Canara, Karwar, 1957; Toponymy of Canara, Bombay, 1963.
- Sinha B N Sirsi, An Urban Study, Dharwad, 1970.
- Suryanath U Kamath A Concise History of Karnataka, Bangalore, 1980; Documents on No-Tax Campaign in Uttara Kannada 1930-1934, Karnataka State Archives (cyclostyled) Bangalore-1983; Tuluva in Vijayanagar Times (unpublished thesis), Bombay University, 1965.
- Suryanath U Kamath (Ed) Karnataka State Gazetteer Part I & II, Bangalore.
- Swaminath and Ramakrishnan, M Early Precambrian Supra Crustals of Southern Karnataka, Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, No 112, 1981: A Handbook of Geology of Mysore State, Southern India, Bangalore, 1982.
- Swaminathan, K D [The Nayakas of Ikkeri, Madras, 1957.
- Thurston, E L Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol I to VII, Madras, 1909.
- Vasanth Madhava, K G History of Canara from 1565 to 1763 (unpublished thesis), Karnatak University, Dharwad, 1976.
- Victor D'Souza The Navayats of Kanara-A Study in Cultural Contact, Dharwad, 1955.
- Wadia, Mehar B N Minerals of India, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
- Yagnanarayana Aiyer, A K Field Crops of India, Bangalore, 1966.

Report, Surveys, etc.

- Action Plan 1981-86, District Industries Centre, Uttara Kannada, 1982.
- Administration of Bombay Presidency for the year 1920-21.
- Agrarian Reforms in Bombay.
- Agricultural Statistics in Brief (Mysore State), Bangalore, 1971.
- An Economic Review, 1980-81, Uttara Kannada District, Karwar.
- An Economic Review, District Statistical Officer, Karwar, 1980-81.
- Ankola, The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd, Udipi, 1959.
- Annual Administration of Municipalities.
- Annual Administration Reports for Uttara Kannada-Department of Co-operation.
- Annual and Quarterly Statistical Reports, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.
- Annual Report, Forest Department, 1981-82.
- Annual Plan of Uttara Kannada District 1978-1979, 1981-82, 1982-83, Karwar.
- Annual Progress Report of Department of Agriculture 1978-79, Uttara Kannada District.
- Annual Public Health Report, Bombay State, 1954.
- Annual Reports, Government of Karnataka, 1980-81, 1981-82.
- Annual Reports of Departments of Employment and Training, Land Army, Man Power and Evaluation, Bangalore.
- Annual Reports of the Department of 1) Social Welfare and 2) Women and Children Welfare for various years.
- Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, Govt of Bombay for the years 1946, 1950 and 1954, Bombay.
- Annual Reports of the District Local Board-Kanara for the years 1933-34 to 1936-37.
- Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the Triennium ending 1951-53 (Bombay State), Bombay, 1954.
- Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy (ARIE).
- Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department (M A R) for the years 1928, 1929.
- Annual Season and Crop Reports of Mysore State, 1961-1966, Bangalore.

- Bench Mark Survey in Areas Covered by SFDA - Report on North Canara - Government of Karnataka.
- Brochure on Local Bodies 1969-70, 1970-71.
- Brochure on Statistics of Local bodies (Municipalities and Corporations 1978-79).
- Census of India, Hand Books of North Kanara District, 1951, 1961 and 1971.
- Census of India, 1961 Village Survey Monographs, Haldipur and Banavasi Villages.
- Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, Mysore, Vol XI, Part II-A General Population Tables.
- Census of India, 1971-Mysore Vol XI-Mysore Part II-C (II) Migration Tables.
- Census of India (1961), Vol XI, Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Census of India 1971, Part I-A, Vols I and II General Reports.
- Census of India 1971, Part II-B (iii) Economic Tables.
- Census of India, 1961, Vol XI, Mysore, Part II-B (ii) and Part II-B (iii) General Economic Tables.
- Census of India, 1961, Part II-A, Handicrafts Survey Monograph.
- Census of India, 1971, Town Directory, Part VI-A, Mysore.
- Census of India, 1981, Final Population Totals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Census of India, 1951, Language Hand Book, Kanara and Belgaum District, Bombay (1955).
- Census of India, 1981, Primary Census Abstract-General Populations, Part II-B (i).
- Census of India, Karnataka, General Population Tables Part II-A, 1981.
- Census of India, Series I, India Paper 2 of 1983, Key Population Statistics, Based on 5 per cent sample data.
- Census of India, 1981, Series 9, Karnataka Provisional Population Totals.
- Census of India, 1971, Part II (c) (ii) Mysore Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.
- Dances of India, Vivekananda Kendra Patrike, Madras 1981.

- Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Orders, 1956, 1961, 1965, 1966 and 1972.
- Dinkar Darshan by the Dinkar Shashtyabdhhi Satkar Samiti, Karnataka Sangha, Ankola-Hubli, 1971.
- Directory, Karnataka Sangha, Bombay, 1961.
- Directory of Local Self-Government with Special Reference to Bombay Province, 1941.
- District Credit Plan 1980-82, Syndicate Bank (Lead Bank Cell), Karwar.
- District Economic Indicators 1982-83, Bangalore.
- District Industries Centre, Action Plan 1981-86, Uttara Kannada, 1982, Karwar.
- Economic Scene, Special Number of Karnataka, September 1979, Vol IV No 9.
- Economic Survey 1983-84, 1984-85, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
- Election Statistics of General Election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly 1952-1971, 1972, 1977, 1978, 1980 and 1983.
- Five Year Plan 1978-83-Planning Department, 1978, Bangalore.
- Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency (Supplements) Canara 1911 (1913) and 1901 (1903), Bombay.
- General Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1881-82.
- Ground Water Potential of Karnataka, Department of Mines and Geology, Bangalore, 1975.
- Ground Water Resources of Karnataka, Central Ground Water Board, 1979.
- Hand Book of Agriculture, ICAR, New Delhi 1961.
- Hand Book of Animal Husbandry, ICAR, New Delhi, 1961.
- Hand Book on Medical Facilities in Mysore State (1967) Bangalore 1958.
- Imperial Gazetteers of India, Provincial Series Vol XIV 1908, London.
- International Development in Uttara Kannada District, Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore 1977.
- Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project, Mysore Power Corporation Ltd, Ambikanagar, 1977.

- Karnataka at a Glance 1975, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 1976, Bangalore.
- Karnataka Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Vol, I, Planning Department, 1980, Bangalore.
- Karnataka Inscriptions (K I) Vol I 1941 & Vol II (1943), III (1953) Pt I Vol V and VI, Dharwad.
- Karnataka Labour Journal, January to April 1985, Bangalore.
- Lead Bank Survey Reports of Syndicate Bank, Manipal.
- Live Stock Census, Karnataka State, 1961, 1966, 1972, 1977, 1982.
- Master Plan for Rural Roads in Karnataka (PWD), 1979.
- Mineral Year Books of the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.
- Minor Irrigation Statistics of Mysore State, Bangalore, 1969.
- Mysore Ports, published by Director of Publicity and Information, Bangalore, 1964.
- National Sample Survey, 28th round of National Sample Survey for October 1973 to November 1974.
- North Kanara District Basic Statistics and General Information 1977-78.
- Perspective Planning Division, Demand Pattern of Energy in Karnataka, Present and Projected, 1981, Bangalore.
- Price Trends in Karnataka, 1975 to 1983, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 1984, Bangalore-1.
- Profile Plan Budget 1983-84, L I C, Kumta.
- Profile Plan Budget 1983, L I C, Karwar.
- Profile Planning and Budget 1983, L I C, Sirsi.
- Profile Plan Budget, 1983-84, L I C, Dandeli.
- Profiles of Districts Part I and Part II, Centre for Monitoring, Indian Economy, Bombay, 1985.
- Profile Plan Budget, 1983-84, L I C, Dharwad.
- Progress of the Five-Year Plan, Bombay State, 1959-54.
- Project Report for the Economic Development of Small Farmers in North Kanara, 1971.
- Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, April-June 1984, Vol LXXV No 2, Bangalore.
- Ratnagiri District Gazetteer, Bombay, 1962.

- Report on the Census of Irrigation Wells in Mysore State, 1968-69, Bangalore.
- Report on State Taxes Part I, Karnataka Taxation Review Committee, 1981.
- Reports of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Hubli.
- Reports of the Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport (1981-82, 1982-83).
- Reports on the Administration of Bombay (1888-1904).
- Report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30, Vol I.
- Reports of the Local Self-Government Committee, Bombay, 1939.
- Report on District Local Board for the years 1947-48.
- Reports of Lead Bank Section, Economic Research Department, Syndicate Bank, Manipal.
- Report of the Madras Province 1859-60, Madras.
- Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice, Civil Justice in Karnataka for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, Bangalore.
- Report on the Administration of Money Lenders' Act 1946 for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.
- Report on the Mysore Agricultural Land Laws Committee, 1957.
- Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.
- Reviews of Administration in Bombay State, No. XX, Bombay, 1933.
- Revision Settlement Report of North Kanara District 1964.
- Revision Settlement Reports Original and Subsequent Settlement 1965, 1970.
- Rotary Club, Karwar, Souvenir, Karwar, 1981.
- Rotary International, Souvenir, XIV Rotary District Conference, Sirsi, 1973.
- Sri Kshetra Baad Matha, Karwar (Marathi).
- Statistical Abstract of Bombay State, 1950-51.
- Statistical Abstract of Bombay State, 1952, 1953-54, The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.
- Statistical Reports of the Department of Public Works on Roads, Bridges, IBs etc, (PWD), 1981-82, 1983-84.
- Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, RBI Bangalore.

- Statistical Year Book, 1982-83 LIC of India, Dharwad.
- Statistics of Bombay Province 1948-49.
- Statistics of Bombay State 1950.
- Statistics of Co-operative Movement in Karnataka, Bangalore.
- Statistics on Motor Vehicles in Uttara Kannada District, Karwar.
- South Indian Inscriptions, Vol XV, Madras, 1964, Vol XX, Delhi, 1965.
- Southern Economist, Karnataka, A Special Survey Vol 20, No. 13, 1981.
- Sources of Irrigation and Area Irrigated in Karnataka (1974) Bangalore.
- Survey Traffic of Karwar, Honavar and Coondapur Ports National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1962.
- Techno-Economic Survey of Uttara Kannada District, 1979.
- The Bar Association Centenary Souvenir, Karwar, 1975.
- The Bombay Co-operative Quarterly, January, 1950.
- The Bombay Survey and Settlement Reports, Bombay.
- The Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual, Bombay, 1917.
- The Canara District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Sirsi, Golden Jubilee Souvenir, 1920-1970 and Diamond Jubilee Souvenir (1920-1980).
- The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company Ltd, Traffic Manual, 1926.
- The Mysore Revenue Manual, 1967.
- The Sirsi Urban Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd, Sirsi, Diamond Jubilee Souvenir, 1905-1966.
- The Totagar's Co-operative Sales Society Ltd, Sirsi Golden Jubilee Souvenir, 1923-1973.
- The Totagar's Rural Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd, Sirsi, Golden Jubilee Souvenir, 1913-1963.
- The Working of the Co-operative Societies Annual Administration Report for 1953-54, 1954-55.
- Third Five Year Plan of North Kanara District, Planning, Housing and Social Welfare Department, 1965, Bangalore.
- Year Books, State Family Welfare Bureau, Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, 1977-78, 78-79, 79-80, 80-81 and 82-83.

Kannada Works

- Bhandarkar, M N and Silva, S *Karwara Jilla Darshana*, Karwar.
- Bhat, G N (Ed) *Vaijayanti-Yakshagana Sameekshe*, Mysore.
- Bhatta, M R *Vikasa Sanchike 1*, Ankola, 1974.
- Channabasappa, Go Ru *warnatakada Janapada Kalegalu*, Bangalore, 1977.
- Dhupada, M T *Karnataka Janapada Rangabhumi*.
- Dikshit, G S *Prachina Karnataka*, Dharwad, 1970.
- Diwakar, Ranganath *Karanirakarneya Veera Lathe*, Hubli, 1965.
- Ganapatirao Pandeshwara *Yakshagana Lalaloka*, Honavar, 1967.
- Ganesha Ramayya Heggade *Kilara Ivara Atma Charitre*, Kilara (Siddapur) 1950.
- Gopal, B R *Banavasi Kadambaru*, Sirsi, 1983.
- Gopalakrishna Naik *Eepariya Sobagu*, Honavar, 1974.
- Gowrish Kaikini *Shamarao Vitthala Kaikini*, Bangalore, 1972.
- Hegde, N K and Bhatta, I S *Uttara Kannada Jilleya Granthakararu Kumta*, 1969.
- Hegde, L R *Janapada Kathegalu*, Dharwad, 1976; *Mukari Mattu Holeyara Padagalu*, Bangalore, 1979; *Gondara Padagalu*, Bangalore, 1977; *Kumri Marathigara Kathegalu*, Kumta, 1981; *Janapada Bharata Kathegalu*, Kumta, 1980; *Uttara Kannada Janapada Kathegalu*, Dharwad, 1965.
- Jinadeva Nayaka *Kadala Dhvani*, Ankola, 1965.
- Kamath, Suryanath, (Ed) *Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu Vol I to III* Mysore, 1974-1980.
- Karnatakadalliya Satyagrahada Varadiyu* (1930-31), Karnataka Pranteeya Congress Committee, Dharwad, 1931.
- Linganna Kavi *Kelodi Nripa Vijayam*, Mysore, 1934.
- Nage Gowda, H L *Pravasi Kanda India, Vol I to V*, Mysore.

- Naik, Vishnu *Hadduparina Hinde Munde*, Ankola, 1982.
- Narayana S Hegde *Sampreeti*, Sirsi, 1966.
- Nayak, Ha Ma (Ed) *Kannada Vishwakosha*, Vol VII, Mysore, 1974, *Kannada Vishaya Vishwakosha*, Mysore, 1979.
- Nayak, V J and Joshi, V A, *Kadalu*, Karwar, 1979.
- Nayak, N R *Jengoda*, Honavar, 1971; *Padu Kogile*, Karwar, 1973, *Karwara Jilleya Janapada Geethegalu* (Ph D Proudha Prabandha-type-script).
- Ramachandra Rao, S K *Maharshi Daivarataru*, Bangalore, 1979.
- Ramadasa Krishnappa Metri *Akhila Karnataka Komara Pantha Parishat*, Karwar, 1983.
- Raghunatha Bhat, H R *Karnataka Shasana Kale-Kelavu Samshodhanegalu*, Mysore, 1977.
- Raikar, R G *Jalapatagalu*, Bangalore, 1984.
- Rama, Iyengar, H J *Karnataka Darshana*, Bangalore, 1962.
- Ramesh, K V *Tulunadina Itihasa*, Mysore, 1969.
- Saletore B A & Desai P B *Kannada Nadina Charitre*, Part I, Bangalore, 1964.
- Sastry B S *Keladiya Arasaru Hagu Portugeesaru*, Dharwad, 1972.
- Sectaramaiah, V *Hiriyaru-Geleyaru*, Mysore, 1980.
- Sectaramaiah, H V *Kannada Rangabhumi Kalavidaru*, Bangalore, 1972.
- Sharma, T T *Charitrika Dakhalegalu*, Bangalore, 1971.
- Shilabar, K L *Ramakshatriya Moolashodha Mattu Samskruti Sampradaya*, Bangalore, 1984.
- Shivaram Karanth, K *Yakshagana*, Mysore, 1979.
- Shri Murthy *Shri Banavasiya Dattatreya Yogeendra Saraswati Paramahansa Sadguru Charithamruta*, Bangalore, 1985.
- Shrinivasa Havanur *Hosagannada Arunodaya*, Mysore, 1974.
- Srikantha Murthy, K R *Karnataka Ayurveda Itihasa*, Mysore, 1972.
- Srinivasa Samba Setty (Ed), *Kannada Vysya*, Souvenir, 1967.
- Subba Raya, T M *Gudigararu*, Bangalore, 1983.

- Veerappa K T Adhunika Kannada Barahagararu, Mysore, 1983.
 Venkataramana Pandit Ve De Gokarnada Jeeva Jyothigalu,
 Bilagiya Arasara Vamshavali, Madras, 1933.
 Dasala, Gokhale Centenary College, Annual, Ankola, 1974-75.
 Gandhi Shatabdhi Samsmarane, Uttara Kannada Jilla Congress,
 Rajakeeya Parishat, Dandeli, 1970.
 Janapada Sahitya Darshana, Dharwad, 1978.
 Janasevak, Ankola, 1970.
 Jeevothama, A quarterly, Kumta, 1971.
 Kannada Vritta, Vajramahotsava, Kumta, 1982.
 Kadiru, Souvenir (Kannada) 5th Uttara Kannada Sahitya Sammelana,
 Siddapur, 1985.
 Kadamba, 55th Akhila Bharata Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, Sirsi
 1982.
 Kalyana, Shri Shantika Kalyana Mantapa Udghatana Smarana Sanchike,
 Kumta, 1984.
 Karnatakadalli Chinna Belliya Kushala Katgarike, Bangalore, 1984.
 Nudijemu, Dashamanotsava Samsarana Sanchike, Ankola, 1983.
 Paduvana, 46th Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, Karwar, 1965.
 Panchayat Darshana Gramapanchayat, Hegde, 1974.
 Ramana Sandesha, Traimasika (1976, July), Kumta.
 Sadhane, Taluk Abhivruddhi Mandala, Yellapura, 1972-73.
 Sadhane, Samputta 12, Sanchike 3, July-Sept 1983, Bangalore.
 Sahyadriya Madilalli, Sharavati Sadhane, Honavar, 1974.
 Sharavati, Uttara Kannada Jilla Sahitya Sammelana, Honavar, 1972.
 Siddapura Taluk Abhivruddhi Mandali Smarana Sanchike, 1966-67.
 Sirsi Taluk Darshana, (1961-74).
 Sirsi Nagara Sabhe Shatamanotsava Sanchike, 1974.
 Sirsi Samachara, Sirsi, 1981.
 Taluku Abhivruddhi Mandali, Kumta, 1967.
 Vanasiri, Taluk Abhivruddhi Mandala, Yellapur, 1968.
 Vanashree, Sahitya Sammelana, Yellapur, 1974.
 Vikasa, Taluk Abhivruddhi Mandala, 1974, 1976, Ankola.

INDEX*

PAGE	PAGE
Abbakka of Ullala 152	Cinematograph Act 602
Abhinaya Bhairava (Bilgi) 137	Civil Rights Act 1976 268
Abul Fida 925	Companies Act 418
ACTS	Compulsory Primary
Agriculturist's Loans Act 1984 425	Education Act of 1928 738
Aircrafts Act, 1934 653	COFEPOSA 1974 (Conservation
Beedi and Cigar Workers	of Foregin Exchange and
(Conditions of Employment) Act 828	Prevention of Smuggling Act) 653
Bombay Agricultural Debtors	Co-operative Societies Act 1912 440
Relief Act 1939	Co-operative Societies
Bombay Agricultural Produce	Registration Act III of 1905 440
Market Act XXII of 1939 484	Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 838
Bombay Borstal Act 1929 670	Criminal Tribes Laws
Bombay District Municipalities	(Repeal Act) of 1958 838
Act of 1901 697	Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 644, 829
Bombay District Vaccination Act 704	Debt Relief Act 31 826
Bombay Forfeited Lands	District Municipalities Act, 1884 696
Restoration Act	Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 826
Bombay Home Guards Act	Drugs and Magic Remedies
(III of 1947) 668	Act 1954 826
Bombay Local Boards Act 1923 701, 721	Dowry Prohibition Act 844
Bombay Local Fund Act 780	Forest Conservation Act of
Bombay Money Lenders Act 1946 425	India 1980 50
Bombay Public Trusts Act 1950 852	Gift Tax Act 1958 655
Bombay Primary	Gold Control Act 1968 654
Education Act 1947 704, 737, 738	Indian Explosive Act 600
Bombay Prohibition Act 1949 704, 852	Indian Lunacy Act 672
Bombay Tenancy Act of 1939 630	Indian Forest Act, 1975 52
Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural	Karnataka Agricultural
Land (Amendment) Act 1955 631	Income Tax Act, 1958 648, 650
Bombay Tenancy and	Karnataka Agricultural Produce
Legislation Act 1948 630	Marketing (Regulation)
Bombay Town Planning Act 1915 720	Act 1966 484, 485
Bombay Village Panchayats	Karnataka Contract Labour
Act VI of 1933 703, 726	(Regulation & Abolition)
Bombay Weights and	Act 1970 828, 829
Measures Act 1932	Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976 429
Bombay Labour System	Karnataka Electricity (Taxation
(Abolition) Act 1976 430, 828	& Consumption) Act 1959 653
Central Excise and	Karnataka Entertainment
Salt Act 1944 654	Tax Act 1958 648, 650
Central Forest	Karnataka Excise Act 1965 644
Conservation Act 44	Karnataka Forest Act 1963 49, 652
Central Sales Tax Act 1956 648, 649	Karnataka Forest
Central Wakf Board Act 1954 854	(Amendment) Act, 1976 652

* Items covered in contents are not repeated here.

PAGE	PAGE
Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National & Festival Holidays) Act 1963	828
Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965	828
Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961	307
Karnataka Land Revenue Act	640
Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961	638
Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1973	638
Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1975	631
Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964	635
Karnataka Money Lenders Act, 1964	426
Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964	704
Karnataka Police Act	602
Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act 1961	426
Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act, 1976	50
Karnataka Prohibition Act, 1951	644
Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act 1967	852
Wild Life Protection Act, 1972	49
Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965	761
Karnataka Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962	663
Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957	648
Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, 1961	828
Karnataka Tax on Entry for Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon Act, 1959	700
Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodgings) Act, 1977	648
Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Calling and Employment Act, 1976	648, 650
Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1964	720
Karnataka Village Panchayats Act, 1959	856
Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959	721, 722, 726
Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958	492
Madras Act XXIV of 1836	672
Medical Plant Toilet Preparations Act, 1955	826
Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act 1955	644
Minimum Wages Act 1948	536, 828-829
Motor Transport Worker's Act 1961	828
Motor Vehicles Act	661
Special Marriages Act 1954	266
Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	663, 843
Adarsha Gramodyoga Sangha, Keni	423
Adarsha Vanita Samaja, Chipgi	881
Adil Shahi Dynasty	4, 124, 128, 129, 135, 144, 146, 148, 151, 993
Adinabala Subraya	779
Adishankaracharya	232, 233, 234, 241, 958
Adiyappa	133, 225, 765
Administration of Justice	671-78
Adult Education	760-61
Adyatma Ramayana	707
African Negroes	253
Agathocles	99
Agasas	249
Agastya	908
Ager	165, 239, 277
Agr. Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Karwar	408
Aggragona Rama Nayak	776
Aghanashini Hydro-Electric Project	393
Aghanashini river	10, 18, 19, 20, 55, 73
Agha Murshid	145
Agnel Hanjinamani ('Negro')	293
Agrarian Movement	187
Agricultural Development and Service Societies	442

PAGE	PAGE
Agro Kendras	320
Ahale Masjid	961
Ahalyabai Holkar	148, 916
Aisuru	136, 137, 931
Ajanna Sahani	123
Aja Varman	108, 112, 113
Ajitabhatarika	196
Ajitapurana	343
Akalanka II	136
Akbar Ali	767
Aksharasene	587
Alberuni	889
Albuquerque	149, 150, 152
Alexander Hamilton	148
Ali Adilshah II	145, 149, 151, 157
Allaudin-Saheb	293
All India Ayurvedic Medical Conference	787
All India Fishermen's Co-operative Federation, New Delhi	468
All India Village Industries Corporation	417
All Karnataka Ayurvedic Conference	788
Alupa Chitravahana	113
Alupas	4, 108, 113, 114, 122, 123, 124, 897
Alvares	763
Ammembala Ananda	866
Amoghavarsha I	114
Amoghavarsha II	114
Analkey Pineapple Processing Unit	343
Ananda Subraya	784
Ananda Venkata Rao Majumdar	775
Anand Varti	771
Anant K	787
Anant Nag	786
Ananta Narayana Bhat	
Anche Mutsaddis	524
Auchitya Vichara Charcha	106
Andanna	136
Andayya	765
Anganawadi Training Centre	845
Angirasa	138
Anjuman Educational Trust	871
Animistic cult	224
Ankola Co-operative Tile Works Ltd	458
Annaji Datto	146, 158
Annappa Parascar	834
Anne, Saint	903
Anneyarasa	111, 112
Anquetil du Peron	153
Antappa	12
Anthyodaya	325, 326, 587, 604
Antige Pantige	294
Antrawalli	970
Anshi Pass	8, 14
Anuradha Dhareshwar	787
Appa Narayan Mahale	676
Appayya Samartha	765
Arab Traders	897
Arasappa Nayaka I of Sonda	139
Arasappa Nayaka II	126, 137, 139, 41, 233
Aravinda Nadkarni	770
Areangadi	886
Arebail pass	14
Arikesari	119
Arikesari II	119
Arjuna	101
Arjun Hunswad	293
Armed Reserve Police	665
Artisan Training Institute	413, 783
Arunodaya Kalaniketana	785
Arya Vaishyas	246
Ashakiran	437
Ashankitaraja	110
Ashoka	224
Ashoka Hasyagar	771
Ashva Shastra	773
Astra oven	417
Atmaram Sastri Odlamane	775, 776
Atomic Energy Commission	393
Atmavidya Rahasya	766
Atomic power station	393
Attiverri Tank Project	346
Aurangzeb	146, 148
Aurobindo	165
Auto and General Engineering Company New Delhi	408
Avadhani G. S.	769, 771

	PAGE		PAGE
Avadi Bai	234	Bandi Habba	227, 227-278, 294
Avadi Mahila Mandal at Mallapur	881	Bangle Sellers	537-38
Avadi Matha	234, 235	Bangur Nagar Arts, Science, Commerce and Applied Science College, Dandeli	752
Ayukta	110	Bank of Citizens Ltd Belgaum	431
Baad	916	Bank of Maharashtra	431
Baba Sawant	163	Bank of Rural India Ltd.	431
Babu Thorlekar	293	Bankeya	114
Bachanki Dam Project	345, 948	Bankideva	123
Backward Classes and Minorities Department	680	Bankarasa	125
Backward Class and Minorities Development Corporation	840	Bapuji Sindhia	162
Badagani river	21	Baramarasa	116
Badagu Tittu	775, 776	Bar Association	676
Badanagod	162, 972	Barbosa, Duarte	129, 144, 494, 926, 946
Badesab Tatwanagi	293	Basappa Yeerabasappa Gowda	293
Badruddin Pirzade	169	Basavamba	134, 139, 160
Baggon Panchanga	532	Basavappa Nayaka	153, 156, 159
Bahai Centre	235	Basavappa Nayaka II	143, 147
Bahlol Khan	142	Basavapurana of Shankarara dhyā	773
Bahmani kingdom	123, 124, 127, 128, 144	Basavarajadurga	143, 147, 894, 923
Baichappa Dandanayaka	123	Basavarasa Kadamba	122, 130
Bailur Shridhara Rao	867	Basava Samiti	262
Baji Rao I	141, 147	Basaveshwara	242, 249
Balawadis	743	Basavidevarasa	122
Baliga A. V.,	871	Basel Mission	766
Baliga College of Arts and Science, Kumta	752, 754	Basrur Raghavendra Rao	865
Baliga College of Commerce, Kumta	570, 754	Batalakoppa	963
Ballala II	116, 117	Bedar	240
Ballala III	117, 122, 127, 957	Bedara Kunita	781, 782
Ballaladevarasa	123	Bedkani Chauda Nayak	170
Ballarpur Caustic Soda and Chlorine Complex	403-405	Bedti river (see Shalmala)	18, 19
Ballarpur Industries	658, 693	Bedthi dam	943
Balkur Subraya Adiga	775	Beds and Pillow makers	545
Bajur R. V.	866	Bee Keeping	398, 417-418
Balwantrao Mehandale	147	Beera nnaNaik of Hichkad	184, 185
Banaganga river	20	Beera Banta Gowda	789
Banas	105, 111	Belagaumkar S. T.	785
Banavasi Mandala		Belasalige Ganapati Hegde	776
Abhivridhi Samiti	881	Bejkeri bay	2, 7, 10
Banavasi Venkatesh Murthy	771	Bejkeri river	21
Bandaya (rebel) literature	770	Betelnut Merchants' and Commission Agents Association, Kumta	492, 493
		Better Farming Society	443, 473
		Bhadrapa	137

	PAGE		PAGE
Bhadti Narayana		Bhavanibai Kangod	834, 842
Subramanya Shastri	767, 774, 865	Bhavanishankar Karkal	167
Bhagavata	101	Bhavikeri Rama Nayak	778
Bhageeratha	105	Bhide D S	770
Bhagirathi	231	Bhima	776
Bhagirathibai Balagandi	767	Bhimaraya Kerawada	293
Bhagirati Hegde	771	Bhojas	3, 106, 109, 113, 593
Bhagyajyothi Scheme	836	Bhogi Varman	108, 112, 113
Bhairava of Bilgi	136	Bhoja Kapalivarman	110
Bhairava I	126, 136	Bhulokamalla	116
Bhairava II	131	Bhutapala Shetty	887
Bhairava III	132	Bhuvanagiri	903
Bhakta Vijaya	767	Bhuvaneshwari Hegde	771
Bhanakuli Matha	234	Bhuvijaya Ramachandra Teertha	885
Bhanappa	125, 126, 131, 142	Bicycle Shop	544
Bhandari	240	Bidralli	972
Bhanu Varman	108	Bijjala	116, 967
Bhandarkar R G Dr.	266	Bilihole	964
Bharateeya Chaturdharma Veda		Bilagiya Arasugala Charitre	136
Bhavan, Nyasa, Kanpur	758	Bilagiya Arasugala Vamshavali	136
Bharath Gymnasium, Ankola	289	Bilihole	964
Bharatha Kathasara	767	Binaga Ice and Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	407
Bharatanalli N. S.	867, 896	Bingipada	294, 780
Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation	80	Births and Deaths	791
Bharat Scouts and Guides Association	763	Birlec of England	401
Bhasgod Sanna		B. N. S. Manure and Oil Factory	407
Mohanappa Nayak	778	Biradeva	121
Bhaskarappa	782, 784	Bisgod Manganese Mines	388
Bhaskar Joshi	778	Blackmithy	417-20
Bhat G S	772	Block Development Officer	606
Bhat G V	785, 786	Board of Pre-University Education	750
Bhat I S	772	Bobburu Ranga	767
Bhat K V	864	Bodhayana Grihyasutra	
Bhat N K	772	Vyakhyana	773
Bhat P S	771, 772, 867	Bombay Land Revenue Code	630, 636
Bhat R G	867	Bombay Life Co	435
Bhat R S	867	Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual	615
Bhatari Family	106	Bombay Survey Settlement	615
Bhakta Shivanada	775	Bommayyanayaka	896
Bhatkal river	21, 22	Bommu Shivu Gowda	789
Bhatta L G	772	Bongale S M	866
Bhatta V G	767, 770	Boppagaunda	120
Bhattakalanka	136, 137, 225, 765	Boppaya Nayaka	919
Bhattakalanka II	765, 773, 897	Brahmakattes	229
Bhattaleswara	766		

	PAGE		PAGE
Brihatsamhita	887	Central Store, Sirsi	462
British Factory, Karwar	145, 157, 385	Central Tibetan School, Mundgod	750
British India Steam Navigation Company	481, 550	Central Warehousing Corporation	488
Brito, De	153, 914	Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy	575
Buchanan, Francis	2, 124, 127, 129, 133, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 883, 889, 894, 898, 908, 914, 922, 950	Ceramic and Glass Industries	410
Buchanan's Account	299, 300	Chalavadi (Channayya)	242
Buchchan Narayana Shastri	774	Chalukyas of Badami	4, 112, 113, 114, 122, 593
Buddhism	225, 256	Chalukyas of Kalyana	4, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121
Buddhist Chaityas	224	Chadarasa	125
Buddu Agera	778	Chandadanda	108
Budi Mahabala Bhatta	265	Chandbibbi	772
Burli Bindumadhava	182	Chandrasah Kalaga	766
Burde Jog	20, 909	Channabasavanna	116, 226, 909
Byra Hanumantha Gowda	789	Channakeshava Sastry	785
Caesar Frederick	135, 494	Channaya	242
Cadell	167, 169	Chauth	141, 147, 148
Campco Ltd., Mangalore	54, 454, 455	Charmakara Paraspara Pattina	440
Camoeus	150	Sahakari Sangha Ltd.,	119
Canara Land Case	615	Chatta II	120
Canara Bank	431	Chattayyadeva	114, 115, 119, 120
Canara Mutual Co	435	Chaudagavunda	903
Canara Welfare Trust	187, 754, 755, 872	Chendiye	143
Cane and Bamboo Industry	420	Chennabasavappa	36, 130, 133, 134, 135, 137, 142, 144, 151, 152
Careri	148, 956	Chennabhairadevi	134, 135, 150, 900
Carpentry	420, 538-39	Chennadevi	138, 143, 145, 146, 153, 946
Castanheda	149	Chennammaji	408
Caustic Soda Factory	903	Chemical industries	
Ceiling on land holding	641	Chemical Research Unit (T) for Homeopathy	818
Central Board of Secondary Education	750	Chief Judicial Magistrate	674, 675
Central Co-operative Institute	476	Chief Librarian	761
Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores	461	Chikka Sankanna Nayaka	141, 142
Central Excise and Customs	653	Chikkadevaraya	524
Central Excise Department	693	Chikodi T S	174
Central Fishery Training Institute	382	Chinmaya Mission	235
Central Khadi & Village Industries Commission	414, 417	Chintoba Phadnis	164
Central Leather Technological Institute	419	Chitrangi N S	289
Central Marine Fisheries Research Sub-Station	380	Chitrapur Matha at Shirali	234, 763, 764
Central Nritya Nataka Akademy	777	Chittani Ramachandra Hegde	771
		Chittaranjan U	281

	PAGE		PAGE
Chitramaya Jagat	165	Criminal Procedure Code	662, 663, 674
Chitravahana	122	Cropping patterns	309, 310
Chitrasena	111	Crude Birth Rate	791
Cholera	798	Customs Department	694
Christa Mitra Ashram Hospital Ankola	808	Dairy Development Scheme	356
Christian Festivals	279	Dalit Literature	770
Christian marriage	264	Daljis	257
Church of Saint Salvador	926	Dalvi	146
Chutu Nagashri	224, 344	Dakhanis	257
Chutus	3, 99, 102, 103, 439, 593	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha	760
Circle Inspector	598	Damayantidevi	784
Circuit court	672	Dam Construction Societies	442
Civic and Social Progress Association	841	Dandakaranya	102
Civil Courts	675	Dandeli Education Society	872
Civil Disobedience	172, 173, 957	Dandeli Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	80, 387, 401, 658, 659
Civil Judge	674	Dandeli Games Sanctuary	907
Civil Marriages	266	Dandeli Saw Mill	398-99
Civilian Rifle Training Centre	666	DANIDA	579
Civil Rights Enforcement Cell	666	Danida Tree Seed Centre	49
Clee	284	Dantidurga	114
Cloth Merchants' Association	263, 492	Darners	155
Cobblers	539	Darshanigudda	16
Code of Criminal Procedure	602	Datta Eraiah Shetty	783
Cognisable Crimes	659	Dattatreya Joshi	170
Coir Industry	420	Dattatreya Vasudeva	784
Coir Workers	547-48	Dattu Bandekar	775
College of Education, Baad	756	Dattopant Majali	167
Commerce Education	744	Dayananda Achutta Shetty	783
Commercial Taxes	648, 652	Dayananda Nadkarni	182, 187
Commercial Tax Department	648, 681	Dayananda Prabhu	182, 184, 185
Community Development and National Extension	318	Dayanand (D N) Shanbhag	770, 774
Community Nursery Scheme	321, 322	Dayananda Torke	771
Computer Cell	604	De Atayde	151
Constitution of India	673	De Barros	946
Consumer Co-operatives	461	Deepada Kudi	771
Construction workers	548-49	Deevagi industries	260
Co-operative Milk Union	356	De 'Mello, Capt.	135
Copper and Brass smithy	421	Demetrius	99
Cornwallis System	671	Denotified Tribes	838
Corporation Bank	431	Dept. of Environment and Ecology	81
Cotton and Silk Thread Making	534	Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies	488
Courten	156, 898	Dept. of Industries and Commerce	397, 405
Crime Record Bureau	665		

PAGE	PAGE
Dept. of Public Libraries 761	Dist. Rural Development Society 324, 325, 355. 604
Dept. of Town Planning 761	Dist. Savings Office 694
Dept. of Social Welfare 848	Dist. School Board 737
Desai Swamy, B H 867	Dist. Sessions Court 673
De'Sequeira 150	Dist. Social Welfare Officer 689
Desha Bhandari 240	Dist. Sports Council 290
De'Silva 763	Dist. Stadium Committee 290
Detection of Cognisable Crimes 661	Dist. Statistical Officer 682
Devali 243	Dist. Superintendent of Police 656, 657
Devanimath Subraya Bhat 772	Dist. Surgeon 681
Devanna Koppikar 168	Dist. Training Institute 607
Devappa 137	Dist. Treasury Officer 682
Devaraja, the Bhoja 110	Dist. Co-op: Marketing Federation 466
Devaraja of Sonda 139	Dist. Co-op. Union 476
Devarasa of Gersoppa 127, 132	Dist. Co-op. Wholesale Stores 443
Devarasa II ,, (Melrao) 132, 149	Dist. Council 672
Devaraya of Haduvalli 134, 135	Dist. Court 673
Devaraya I of Vijayanagar 125	Dist. Credit Plan 428-29
Devaraya II of Vijayanagar 125, 126, 132, 908, 929, 949	Dist. Development Assistant 721
Devayani Pai 179	Dist. Development Board 441
Devate J. R. 866	Dist. Development Council 721, 722
Devendra Murdeshwar 787	Dist. Employment Exchange 683
Devidasa Datta Shetty 713	Dist. Family Planning Bureau 823
Devidasa 766	Dist. Fish Marketing Federation 440
Devi Mahatme 766, 774	Dist. Home Rule League 166
Devi Renuke 768	Dist. Income 571 - 74
Devunayaka 127	Dist. Officer for Industrial Co-operatives 386
Devu Nayak 184	Dist. Industries Centre 394, 405, 682
Dhakeshvar Subramanya 779	Dist. Judge 672, 673, 675
Dharma Project 345	Dist. Local Board 721
Dharma river 21, 931, 951	Dist. Local Fund Committee 701
Dharmasindhu 785	Dist. Magistrate 673, 674, 675, 676
Dhondji (Dhondiya) Wagh 162, 163	Dist. Marketing Officer 485, 686
Dhruva 114	Dist. Youth Services Board 290
Digvijaya Ramachandra Teertha 883	Dittan Jamabandi 634
Dinkar Desai 186, 187, 767, 770, 773, 774, 865	Divekar Charity 755
Disabled Welfare Association 848	Divekar College of Commerce, Karwar 753
D' Souza 134	Divya Jyothi Community Health Centre 819
District Board Supervising Union 476	Diwakar R. R. 174, 175, 176, 182
Dist. Central Co-op. Bank, Sirsi 440, 467	Dixit, G. G. 785
Dist. Central Library 762	
Dist. Co-op. Board 441	
Dist. Co-op. Union 443	

PAGE	PAGE
Dodmane Narayana Hegde 165, 166, 169, 176	Fair Price shops 488
Dodnalli Thimmayya Hegde 172	Fairs 489
Domestic Services 549 - 550	Family Welfare Action Committees 822
Dom Francis D'Almeida 149	Family Welfare 820
Dom Jouo de Castro 150	Family Planning Association 822
Drevar 164	Fazl-ullah Khamor Haibut Jung 159
Drought Prone Area Programme 324	Faria Y. Souza 1, 151
Drugs Control Department 683	Farmers' Co-operative Societies 81
D'Souza 898	Farmers' Forum 330
Dutch East India Company 154	Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies 442
Dupleix 156	Farmers Training Centre 323
Durga Deva Nayaka 766	Farms and Nurseries 376, 377
Durgappa Gudigar 779	Father Martinha 153
Dwadasha Bhava 767	Federation of Indian Mineral Industries, New Delhi 388
East India Company 9, 160	Fernandes, Laitaon 152
Economic Research Department 578	Ferro-Manganese Plant, Dandeli 385
Syndicate Bank 578	Fertilisers 312-13
Education Integration Advisory Committee. 739	Fertiliser Promotion Programme 312
Eeche Dadadalli Nintu 771	Finance Corporations 435
Ekkundi S. R. 767	Fine Arts 775
Elakella Kaikeya 110, 111	Fishermen Co-operative Societies 376, 381-82
Electricity Tax 653	Fishermen Population 360
Electro-Metallurgical works Ltd. 385	Fishermen Training Centre, Karwar 368
ELEKEM of Norway 401	Fishing Survey Unit 368
Eminent Sportsman 266-297	Fishing Methods 368-70
Employees Credit Societies 443	Fishing Craft 370-371
E.S.I. Scheme 832	Fish Manure Factory 407
Employment 558-59	Fleet 889
Engineering Profession 530	Florists 540-41
English East India Company 156	Forbes 159
Enkappa Nayaka 900	Friends Arts Circle 786
Ennemadi Venkataramanayya 766, 776	Forest Dispensaries 811
Entertainment Tax 650	Fort St. George Gazette 524
Entry Tax 651	Forest Department 498, 648
Epidemics and Communicable Diseases 794	Forest Development Tax 652
Ertayamarasa 114	Forest Labour Societies 471
Estate Duty 655	Forest Research Institute 49
Estwara Seshagiri Gudigar 784	Forest Training School 34
Excise Department 683	Forest Satyagraha 172, 174, 178, 179
Executive Magistrate 674, 675	French East India Company 156
Ex-Officio First Class Magistrate 675	Frivet 140, 143, 148, 155
Export Inspection Agency 483, 694	
Export Inspection Council 483	
Extension Training Sub-Centre 327	

PAGE	PAGE
Gabit 243	Gen. Mathew 160
Gai G. S., 112	Gen. Stuart 161
Gajanana Bhat Sarpakarneshwar 856	George Taylor 158
Gajanana Bhat Ugru 767	Gersoppa Ram Pai 167
Gajanana Bhandari 779	Geological Survey of India 24
Gajanana Hegde 777	George Latham 507, 508, 512
Gajanana Sharma Kallal 866	Ghante Ammaji 137
Galaganath 21	Ghantendra I 902
Ganapati Bikku Naik 667	Ghantendra II 902
Ganapati Bhagavat 779	Ghantendra III 137
Ganapati Bhat Akadasa 168, 266, 841	Ghante Odeya I 137, 138
Ganappa Beere Gowda 781	Gift Tax 655
Ganapati Hasyagara 777	Giradoli Jaki Siddi 781
Ganapathi Krishna Ganvkar 179, 184	Girish Karnad 767, 786
Ganapathi Manjunatha Shetty 783	Gode Narayana Hegde 778
Ganapathi Malliya 142, 972	Gokarna Goshti 866
Ganapathi Shiva Bhaddi 767	Gokarna Kshetra Mahime 767
Ganapatrao Patvardhan 789	Gokarna Mahatmya 774
Ganapati Subraya Hegde 786	Gokarna Purana 767
Ganesha Narayana Bhatta 773	Gokarna Raghottama Matha 241
Ganesha Ramaiah Hegde 773	Gokhale Centenary College 754
Keelar 266, 795, 841	Gopalakrishna P Anavatti 867
Ganesh Rama Yaji 864	Gopal Desai 182
Ganesh Hegde Dodmane 866	Gopalappa Lokhande 288
Ganagabai M. Mirjankar 851	Gopaladeva, Pallava 111, 112
Gangadhar Bhat 774	Gopal B R Dr. 121, 917
Gangadhar Chittal 767, 770	Gopal Hegde 182, 769, 834
Gangadhar Shastri 769, 867	Gopal Kini 182
Gangadhar Sastry Najgar 778	Gopalakrishna Gokhale 754
Gangaji 776	Gopal Rao 141
Gangavali Co-operative 458	Gopalakrishna P Nayak 769, 772
Tile Factory 102	Gopalakrishna Hegde 770, 771
Gautamiputra Shatakarni 107, 107	Keremane 770, 771
Gangadhar Rao Deshpande 166, 167	Gopalakrishna Vaidya of Ankola 766
Gandhi-Irwin Pact 174, 175	Gopala Seshagiri 784
Gangoli R. R. 292	Gopi 181
Gauramma Venkataramiah 179	Gorgaddehalla 22
Gaspar Correa 134, 149	Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar 784
Gaonkar S. P. 869, 769	Govinda, II, III, IV 114, 115
Gaonkar S. D. 763	Govindadeva 125
Gaurish Kaikini 767, 769, 772, 784, 865	Govind Kamath 182
Gayithri Shambhu Bhatta 789	Govind Naik 778
Geleyara Kalakshetra 785	Govindarao Yalgi 167
Gemelli Careri 140, 148, 956	Govinda Shivaram Kurderkar 775
General Housing and Housing for SCs and ST's Society 443	Govinda Shivappa Gowda 780
	Goveya Bacharasa 125

PAGE	PAGE
Gramabhajaka 595	Hari Kamat 596
Gramajeevana 866	Harita 971
Gram Seva Samiti, Ankola 418-12	Haritiputras 103
Grave Clines 660	Hari Rajavaidya 789
Grow More Food Campaign 317	Harris 611, 613, 614
Growth Centre 577-79	Harishchandramati 772
Growth of Literacy 738	Hari Varman 108
Guard Training School 54	Harsha 101
Gulvadi Annaji Rao 864	Hasanagi T G 771
Gumate 780, 781	Hasanagi R B 776
Gunanidhi 233	Hasanagi Ganapati Bhatta 779
Gundi R G 776, 779	Hasirudeepa 770
Gune Ganapati Shastri 773	Hasyagara K P 777
Gunjgod 903	Hasyagara P V 777, 778
Gurucharita 766	Hattangadi Narayana Rao 774
Gururaya of Haduvalli 133, 134	Hatti N 196
Gurav, R N 121, 144	Heepnaili Seetaram Hegde 866, 867
Guvaladeva, I, II and III 118	Hegde G G 769, 771, 865
Habibulla Khan 168, 169	Hegde G S 787, 789
Hagarana 245, 277	Hegde G T 867
Haider 4, 5, 138, 141, 143, 147, 154, 156, 159, 160, 494, 524, 593, 612, 926, 933	Hegde L R 768
Haider Nama 596	Hegde Na Su 785
Haig 169	Hegde R P 787
Haivarasa 126, 130, 131, 133	Hegde R S 866
Hala 102	Hegde T L 767
Halakki Kannada 218, 245	Hegde V G 789
Halakki Vokkalu 245, 273, 277, 771, 780	Hegde Nagare T S 867
Haldipur Krishnarao 166, 676	Hegde Kadekodi V P 767
Halemakki Rama 776	Hegde Shigehalli V T 778
Halepaiks 277	Hemachandra 106
Hamilton 157, 158	Hemmayanayaka 116
Hallikeri 181	Hiuen-Tsang 889
Hanumantrao Manjrekar 769, 865	Hills Col. 926, 927
Hanjamana 126, 696	Hindustani Seva Dal 170
Hanumanna Bommaiah Naik 857	Hindurao Ghorpade 147
Hanumantha Hunaswade 293	Hiregutti Venkataramana Nayak 778
Hanumantrao Kaujalgi 167, 171	Hittalahalli 897
Hardekar Manjappa 769, 894	Hitopadesha 768
Hardikar N S 170, 171, 172	Home Rule League 166-67
Hardinge Bomb Case 166	Honavar Urban Co-op. Bank 465
Hari Ananta Pai 181, 851	Honavar Havyak Co-op. Society 440
Haridas B 789	Honna 130
Harihara 610	Honnadevi 127
Harihara I 124, 946	Honnappa Bhavikeri 771, 787, 867
Harihara II 125, 127, 906, 915	Honnappa Gunaga 778
	Honnappa Setti 911
	Honnura Jaji 770

PAGE	PAGE
Hora Mangalavara 278	Indo-Norwegian Project 515
Hosad Babuti Nayak 774	Indra III 114
Hosamani H P 865	Industrial Co-operatives 386, 457-59
Hosatota Manjunatha Hegde (Bhagavat) 776, 778	Industrial Training Institute 756
Hootan S G 866	Industrial Estates 412-13
Huchcha Naik 779	Infant and maternal death 792
Hukali 16	Infant Mortality Rate 792
Hulimane Seetharama Sastry 769, 787	Influenza 799
Huliya Dandanayaka 120	Information and Publicity Department 685
Hullubanni Satyagraha 172	Inland Fisheries 366
Hulsva 246	Inland Water Transport 521
Hunsihonda 963	Inland Water Transport Committee 521
Husur Rama Naik 834	Inner Wheel Club 876
Ibn Batuta 123, 129, 494, 883, 925, 936, 953	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme 743, 843
Ibrahim I and II 144	Integrated Development of Western Ghats 322, 410, 585-86
Ice Candy and Cool Drinks Sellers 545	Integrated Fisheries Development Scheme 468
Icechappa (Yichchappa) 125	Integrated Rural Development Programme 325-26, 579
Idangarasa 132, 134	Integration Council 235
Idiga 251	Intensive Agricultural Area Programme 319
Iggappa Heggade 265, 868	Inter-marriages 263
Ikhlas Khan 145	International Project Scheme 372
Ikshvakus 111	International Trade Fare Academy Award 472
Imamsaheb Gaudalli 182	Inscriptions 101
Imamuddin Killedar 865	Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore 647
Immaculate Conception Church 937	Institute for Social and Economic Change 575
Imperial Bank of India (State Bank of India) 431	Iron Ore 24-26
Inam 631	Irrigation Act 601
Income Generating Scheme 844	Irrigation Department 498
Income Tax 654	Irrigation Wells 348
Indian Bank 431	Jmail 144
Indian Institute of Science 80, 81	Ismail Sidiyabba and Co. 407
Indian Medical Association 827	Ishwara Keshava Bhatta 767
Indian Penal Code 602, 659, 704	Itgi 137
Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 80, 385, 399, 400, 404, 405	Jade Manjunathappa 787
Indication of Development 579	Jade Mariyappa Hiriyannappa 783
Indira Telang 775	Jagadekamalla II 116
Individual Satyagraha 181	
Indo-Danish Fisheries Project 493	
Indo-Danish Scheme 516	
Indo-Denmark Project 372-74, 966	

PAGE	PAGE
Jagatunga 112	Joint Labour Commissioner, Belgaum 658
Jakkabbe 131	Jourveau-Dubreuil 105
Jalaluddin 123	Kaanada Dhureena 165, 856, 864
Jalavali Venkatesh 778	Kaanada Vanadukha Nivarini Sabhe 165
Jamunabai Salunke 841	Kaanada Vritta 165, 186, 856, 864
Janadhwani 867	Kadamba Institute of Cultural Studies 785
Janakai Thimmappa Hegde 776	Kadamba Kamadeva 116, 915, 922
Janardan Govinda Shetty 787	Kadamba Kirtideva 116, 955
Janardana Nayak 785	Kadamba Krishna Varman 106, 107
Janasevaka 187, 865	Kadamba Mahadevi 113
Janaspandana 786	Kadambas of Banavasi 3, 99, 100, 103, 105, 106, 108, 137, 117, 119, 121, 439, 593, 609, 929.
Janna Shetty 783	Kadambas of Chandavar 4, 121, 122, 124, 914, 944
Jannis 695	Kadambas of Goa 4, 104, 117, 118, 119, 121, 124, 915, 923, 943, 953, 955
Javalikere Narasimha Bhat 778	Kadambas of Hanagal 4, 114, 115, 117, 121, 959
Jaya Bhat Agasur 771	Kadambas of Shishukali 121
Jayagomantaka 771	Kadamba Ravivarman 344, 917
Jayakarnataka Natya Sangha 786	Kadaladhwani 867
Jayakeshi I, II, and III 118	Kadangodlu Shankara Bhat 784
Jayamba 137	Kadave Ramakrishna Hegde 168, 176
Jayant Kaikini 770	Kadra Port 942
Jayant Sambrekar 293	Kadtoka Krishna 777
Jayanti Villages 582-83	Kadtoka Manjunatha Bhagavat 776
Jayaramacharya of Koppal 167, 169	Kagal 917
Jayarama Hegde 770	Kaikini V M 773
Jayaramasharma Devte 182	Kaikini S M 763
Jayasimha 115	Kaka Karkhanis 171
Jayasimha II 119	Kaku Sheth 503
Jayashree Finance Corporation 435	Kakustha Varman 105, 108
Jayashree Gadkar 786	Kalachuri 116, 118, 120
Jayawanti Sadappa 293	Kalachuri Bijjala 120
Jeemoota Vahana 913	Kalangi 972
Jeevandhara Shatpadi 134, 765	Kalaniketan 786
Jeevottama 834, 866	Kalappa Madiwala 779
Jinadeva Nayak 769, 771	Kalayya, Tantrapala 116, 120, 930
Jnana Sindhu 766	Kalba Rishi 916
Jnaneshwar Nadkarni 775	Kalidasa 106
Jogi Biranna Naik 851	Kalkeri 971
Joshi 98, 770, 778	Kallala Kaveramma 199
Joshi K G 182, 184	Kallapura 917
Judicial Magistrate 674, 675	
Judicial Munsiff first Class Magistrate. 675	
Juje Hanjinamani ('Negro', Karnataka Kumar) 293	
Joao de Nova 148	
Jog Falls 20, 23	
Jogimath 225	

PAGE	PAGE
Kama 130	Kaushika Ramayana 766
Kamadhenu Co-op. Fruit Processing Factory 343	Kavadeva I, II and III 116-21
Kamadeva 120, 121, 122	Kavi Atmarama 768
Kamalabai Jadhav 841	Kedari Nakadi 293
Kamalakar Bhat 787	Keerti Varman II 120
Kamamma Chandur 179	Kekayas 3,110,111,112
Kamat, P S 180, 676, 774, 866	Kenchaladevi 122
Kamat, S S 787	Kekkar Ganesh Bhat 867
Kama Vidambana 766	Kekkar Shiva Bhat 766, 773
Kameshwara Narayana Maskeri 769	Keladi Basavappa (Basavaraja) 147, 765
Kanagila Hammanna Nayak 779	Keladi Chennammaji 140
Kanara Catholic Credit Society 440	Keladi Doddasankanna 135
Kanara Charitable Society 820	Keladinripa Vijayam 130, 135, 141, 144
Kanara System of Classification 615	Keladi Sankanna Nayaka 139
Kanara Welfare Trust (See Canara)	Keladi Somashekhara 929
Kaudalli 971	Keladi Veerabhadra 137, 139, 152
Kanga Varman 105	Kelaginamane Nagesh Hegde 169, 178
Kanhoji Angre 143	Keremane Shivarama Hegde 777
Kannada Suvarte 165, 768, 856	Kesari Khan 127
Kannada Kalakoota 785	Keshava I and II 126, 131, 134
Kannaiah Bhandari 777	Keshava Bhandari 779
Kanna Katte Kadi Gude 770	Keshavain S.N. 181, 834, 857
Kannalli Shivaram Hegde 176, 182	Khetapai (Khetappayya) 136, 899
Kautalya 609	Khilafat movement 169
Kannika Hegde 771	Khottiga 114, 115
Kapali Varman 110	Kibba Nanjamma 766
Karka II 114	Kikkayitayi 122
Karki Lakshminarayana 779	Kirtideva 120
Karki Venkataramana Shastri	Kirti Nayak 787
Suri 265, 768	Kirti Varman Kadamba 112, 119, 120
Karle Chaitya 224	Kirti Varman II 114
Karmarkar, D P 173, 175	Kittel 889
Karnaparva 766	Kodlipal Shivaram Hegde 779
Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha 768	Kogre 277
KAMCO 460-61	Kolagi Anantha Hegde 778
Karnataka Bandh 658	Kolhapur 293
Karnataka Hindi Prachara Samithi 759	Kollapuri B R * 787
Karoor, P K 292	Kollathiri Prince 156
Kasapayya 116	Kondadakuli Rama Hegde 778
Kasarkod Tile Factory 658	Korgaonkar 289
Kesbekar M G 676	Kotisanarayana 131
Kashi Math 242	Kotishwara 126, 134, 225
Kashimji Shamsuddin 501	Kotiyanna 126
Kattige P P 389	Krishna I, II and III 114
	Krishnabhakti cult 234
	Krishna Bhandari 776

PAGE	PAGE
Krishna Bhat 182	Leonard Matters 178
Krishnabai Panjekar 842	Lidkar 539
Krishnadevaraya 128, 137, 150	Linganna 142
Krishnadevaraya of Gersoppa 132, 133, 135, 141	Linges (LT) Sharma 769, 866
Krishnadevarasa of Haduvalli 132, 135, 136	Linschoten 1, 151, 154
Krishnananda Kamat 773	Livestock Society 443
Krishna Narayan Nayaka 170, 172	Local Audit Circle 685-86
Krishnaraja Odeyar 159, 266	Logging workers 548
Krishna Rao, S M 769	Lokre V S 288
Krishna Rao Mudvidkar 167	Lokadhwani 867
Krishna Rao Shenvi 864	Londa Ore 28
Krishna Subraya Bhatta 789	Lopo Suares 150
Krishna Shibruraya Kothari 866	Lusiad 150
Krishna Varman I 104, 108, 110, 111, 112	Lakshman Shanbhag 503
Krishna Varman II 196, 108, 112	Lysius 99
Krishna Yaji 777, 778	Madagaonkar R R 767
Krishnayitayi 117, 122, 123, 124	Madguni Shambhu Bhatta 767, 773, 867
Kubja 765	Madhavi Bhandari 772
Kulashekhara 123	Madhava Ganapati Gudigar 783
Kumara Gupta 106	Madhulingappa Hardekar 865
Kumar Varman 107	Madhava Pandit 773
Kumta Narayana Acharya 766	Madhuvana 866
Kundamarasa 115, 119	Madhava Rao, M 769
Kunkuma Devi 103	Madhav Shanbhag 774
Kuntala 102, 105, 106	Makki Mahabaleshwara Hegde 778
Kuntala Shatakarni 102	Madtha, J P 668
Kuntaleswara Dautya 106	Madhava 114
Labour Contract and Construction Society 443, 471	Madananga Arasa 174
Labour Welfare Fund 830	Madhava Mantri 120
Ladies Beach 295	Madhulinganayaka 139, 143, 145
Lahari 770	Madhava Rao 149
Lakkanna 125, 126, 131	Madgaonkars of Bilgi 178
Lakshmana Babani Pai 767	Mahatma Gandhi Centenary College 752
Lakshmana Hegde 778	Mahabala Hegde Keremane 777, 778
Lakshmana Sanjeevana 773	Mahabaleswara Bhat 787
Lakshmibai 234	Mahabaleswara Timmanna Kallal 851
Lakshmidivi 131, 136	Mahadeva Hegde 778
Lakkarasa Kamthi 135	Mahadeva Naik 790
Lakkanna Odeya 125, 134	Mahadevitai Dodmane 179, 769, 841
Lalitha Narayana Shetty 784	Mahadevi Kodabalasiri 103
Lalibhai Patel Charitable Trurt 402	Mahakella 111
Land Mortgage Bank 441, 449	Mahaprabhu Boppagavunda 116
Lakshmana Charitra 774	Mahamandaleswara Tailapa 120
Lt. Giertzen 164	Mahapradhana
	Maleyadandanayaka 123, 124
	Mahamud Gawan 124

PAGE	PAGE
Mahamandaleswara 134	Manjunath Bhagavat Karki 779
Mahatma Gandhi 166, 167, 170, 173, 174, 175, 180, 181, 960	Manjunatha Hegde 789, 865
Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Trust 873	Manjunath Prabhu 774
Mahal Mokasi 145	Manohar Malgaonkar 773, 932
Mahale Brothers 787	Marappa 122, 124, 127
Mahamood (Mahmud) T K 770, 867	Marathi Bakhair 138, 140
Mahananda Mahadeva Shetty 784	Maravante Narasimha 777
Maharshi Daivarata 757, 765, 774, 789, 916	Martin Alfonso De' Souza 150
Maharudrappa Pujar 785	Maruti Shanbhag 772
Malangi 904	Maruti Neeralga 293
Mailaladevi 118	Maruthi Peeroji 293
Mailara Cult 229	Masa Mahatme 767
Mainavati 786	Maskeri Kameshvara Bhatta 779
Malappa Subraya Pai 769	Maskeri Gaonkar 778
Malati A P 771	Timmanna Nayak 182
Malekodlu Bhagavat 776	Mashruvala K G 668
Maleya Dannayaka 929	Masookar A R 789
Malkod Narayana Hegde 771	Masti Naik Govindji 864
Mallappa Heggade 946	Masurkar Ganapathrao 152
Mallappa Odeya 125, 946	Mathias Albuquerque 120
Mallapura 905	Mavuli Taila (IV Hanagal) 119, 120
Mallikarjuna 120	Mayura Varman, Hanagal 103
Mallideva 121, 919	McCrindle 408
Mallik Kafur 123	Metal Scrap Trading Corporation of India 786
Malikbahadur Thimmamantri 123	Meera Nayak 150
Malliraya 130, 131, 132	Mickler 146, 157
Mallu 144	Mian Saheb 550
Marur 609	Migratory Labourers 586
Mamsa ATI 292	Minimum Needs Programme 145, 157
Manchester Cotton Co 512	Mohamed Adil Shah 167
Manga II 131	Mohiyuddin of Bhatkal 300-301
Mangarasa I 130, 133	Modern Time Indicators 789
Mangarashi 769	Mohammed Hassan Hakeem 667
Mangalesha, Chalukya 110, 112	Mohamed Iqbal C 903
Mangappa Dandanayaka 126, 131	Moorukudi 106, 107, 109
Manudevi of Kanagila 179	Moraes 107
Mangesha Mahatmya 774	Mrigesha 103, 107, 110, 110
Mangesha Padaki 775	Mrigesha Varman 263
Mangesha 235, 774	Mulagund Industries 186
Ramakrishna Telang 343	Muliya Thimmappaiah 147
Manasollasa 842	Muhammad Shah 784
Maniben Patel 784	Muktabai Dattu Shetty 904
Manjappa Mariyappa 784	Mundaganamane 789
Manjunath Bhagavat, Hostota 81, 866	Murdeswar Madhava Rao 777, 778
Manju Shukra Uppar 781	Murur Devara Hegde 779
	Murur Ewar Hegde 779

PAGE	PAGE
Mururu Krishna Hegde 779	Narayana Mahabaleshwar Hegde 772
Mururu Vishnu 778	Narayana Maskeri 767
Mustafa Khan 141	Narayana Mense 182
Mundanna 136, 137	Narayana Marathe 170
Mukkannaodeya 122	Narayana Nayaka 135
Mudananda 103	Narayana Rama Pandit 532
Murdeswar G P 676	Narayana Shastry 864
Mysore Minerals Ltd. 387-88	Narayanappaiah Shianbhogue 767, 234
Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee 638	Narayana Subraya Manjar 767
Muzaffar Khan 145	Narayana Sanu 769, 771
NABARD 326, 446	Narayana Telang 495
Nadakarni Y T 676	Narayana Teertha 900
Nadoja Pampa Kala Sangha 785	Narayana Venkatesha Kuradi 767, 769
Nadghar Shantabai 766	National Council of Applied Economic Research 571, 574
Nadumaskeri Gaonkar 776	National Extension Service Agency 318
Thimmanna Nayak 776	National Inventory of the Indian Bureau of Mines 25, 31, 33
Nagammadevi 231	Natha Sampradaya 225
Naganna / Nagarasa Odeya 125, 131	Nayak G P 769, 786, 787
Nagananka 130	Nayak G H 772
Nagananda 101	Nayak M H (Baad) 771
Nagappa Murari 287	Nayak M M 778
Nagaraja Hegde Baad 770	Nayak M N 782
Nagarbail Site Owners Society 469	Nayak N R 771, 778
Nagare Subrahmanya 766	Nayak R G 867
Nagavarma 118	Nayak S V 787
Nagesh Hegde 770	Nayak V J 769, 778, 787
Naik D 669	Nayak V N 771
Naik G H 772	Nayak V G 772
Naik V N 769	Nayeem 155
Nandi Verman 111	Nebburu Narayan Bhagavat 779
Nanakkasa Pallava 111, 112	Neelakantha Deshamatya 788
Nanu Amerikege Hogidde 773	Neelakantarao Patvardhan 788
Nandini 865	Nilakantha Yaji 182, 184
Narendra Sena 156	Nilkund Ghat 41, 42
Narna Malla (Narayan Maliya) 869	Nejamavu Shivarama Bhat 179
Narasakini 133	Neminath 910
Narasa Nayak 296	Newbold, Captain 512
Narasimha Sadashiv Gokarn 135-7	Nicoll and Co. 776
Narasimha I, II, III of Bilgi 127, 128	Nityananda Avaduta 127, 132
Narasimha of Vijayanagar 293	Nizam-ud-Din-ul-mulk 112
Narayanagiri 66, 267, 676	Nolambaditya 173-175
Narayanan Chandavarkar, Barr. 293	No Tax Campaign 476
Narayana Chougale 777, 778	North Kanara District Co-op. Board 388
Narayana Hegde Mudkani 777	North Kanara Mineral Industry Assn.
Narayana Hasyagara 777	

	PAGE		PAGE
Nrisimha Kalakunja	785	Parashara Madhaviya	610, 773
Nutan Shikshana Sabha Trust	871	Parasuram Satnalli	993
Officers Club	293	Parashurama	101
Oil Pressing	422	Parashuram Kadam	293
Old Age Pension Scheme	850	Parashurama Ramayana	767
Old time industries	384	Parvathi Bai	147, 148
Oriental Canneries and Fruit		Parvatidevi Hegde	767
Processing Factory, Ankola	343, 472	Parvati Rukmineeya	773
Origin of name	1-2	Pushpavati	106
Ornaments	271	Pathak K B	107
Other Associations	873	Patil D S	599, 667
Other Castes	255-26	Pattanashetty Santayya	
Other Deities	230	Shanbhag	857
Other District Roads	497	Payanna	134
Other Fine Arts	782	Pension to Freedom Fighters	849
Other Organisations of Artists	784	Per capita income	299, 574
Other Social Services	828	Periplus	103, 477
Oyster Rock Light	519	Permadiyeva Shivachitta	118
Oyster Rock Light House	513	Peshwa Madhavrao	947
Padiyara V P	769	Peter Mundy	142, 157, 495, 898
Padma Kumta	786	Philip II	152
Padmamba	132, 133	Phond Sawant	163
Pacs, Domingo	129, 494, 883	Pietro Della Valle	136, 142, 152, 298, 883, 927
Pai S K	865, 868	Pingle	252
Pai N G	182	Pirnekar	185
Pai R R	289	Pokka Maneshwar Sandow,	296
Palekar B N	676	Ankola	
Pallava Gopaladeva	113	Popular Motor Service	503
Pampa	114, 765, 889, 917	POPULATION	189
Panchasataka Neeti	140, 765	Growth	189-190
Pandari Bai	786	Drift	190-193
Pandeshwar G R	769, 771, 865, 866	Density	193
Pandit D P	789	Sex ratio	194-195
Pandit R V	476	Age distribution	195-196
Pandit M P.	773	Age at Marriage	196-200
Pandit Acharya Yadavji	789	Non-workers	201-202
Pandit Gundu Dixit Phadke	789	Urban	202-204
Pandit Vigneshvara Sharma	768, 769, 774	Urbanisation	204-205
Panduranga Damodara Shahane	772, 775	Rural	207-209
Panduranga Krishna Shanbhag	864	Houses and Households	209-210
Pandya Tribhuvanamalla Kavadeva	118	Institutional	210-211
Pannadasi	697	Houseless	210-211
Panni Krishna Bhatta	852	Disabled	210-212
Panni Lakshmibai	766	Prabhakar M	786
Paramayya Hasyagara	777	Prabhakar Bhandari	779
Parameshvara Bhatta	776	Prabhavati	107, 108, 110, 111

	PAGE		PAGE
Prabhu H R	856	Foundation Scheme.	
Prabhu N M	820	Rajendra Prasad	232
Prabhu V R	767	Rakkhita	224
Prabhu N V	774	Ramabai	235
Prabhu S R	289	Ramabai Shetty	784
Prakash Walikar	293	Ramachandra I, II, III of Sonda	123, 139
Prema Kantak	775	Ramachandra N Prabhu	852
Prema Pikale	841	Ramachandra Narayan	864
Prithvimalla Varman	110	Ramachandra Nayaka	139, 959
Priya Sharavati	771	Ramadas Pandit	810
Prussian Asiatic Company	156	Ramakrishna	786
Ptolemy,	99, 122, 477, 389, 932	Ramakrishna Hegde Dodmane	865, 868
Puddi Saheb	170	Ramdas	177
Pugadi	244	Ramakrishna Kamath	289
Pulakeshin II	108, 112, 113, 122, 889	Rama Naik of Basgod	173
Pundalik Narayan Pandit	165, 804	Ramana Maharshi	232
Purle Rama Chandra Hegde	778	Ramana Sandesha	867
Purna Jijnyase	772	Ramanna Babashet	293
Purnima Gaonkar	786	Ranga Rao	786
Purnima Shanbhag	787	Rama Rao M M	182
Purushotham Shet	503	Rama Venkataramana Pandit	532
Puttappa Gowda	782	Rama Vallabha Das	234
Queen of Pepper	133, 135, 151	Ramesh K V	105, 123
Queen Virambika	902	Ramsingh Dhusagi	293
Quit India Movement	181-185	Ramsingh Rajapooth	293
Rabindranath Tagore	673, 936	Ranadulla Khan	142
Radhakrishnan S	754	Rangabhinayaka	127
Raghavendra Bhat	182	Rangaraja	137
Raghavendra Shanbhag	852	Rangapparaja Odeya	902
Raghavendraro	788	Ranho Shivalananda	99
Raghavendraswamy	235	Rao N K	867
Raghavendra Vasudeva Bhatta	852	Rao N R	570
Raghu	105, 106	Rapson	103
Raghunatha Nayaka of Sonda	139, 142, 892, 935	Rasa Ratnakara	765
Raghupathi Shenvi	769	Rasquinha L A (Rev)	149, 150
Raghuvamsha of Kalidasa	913	Ravenshaw	162
Raghuveera Janardana Shetty	783	Ravi Varman	106-108, 111, 114
Raika L G	865	Rayamurari Somideva	116, 120
Raika G R	785, 787	Read	613
Raika R G	763, 769, 787	Rekha Chandrakant	787
Raika D N	769	Renuka Markande	787
Rajaditya	112, 114	Ritti	167
Rajaram	140, 146, 147, 767	Robert Horford	159
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	772	Robert Lindsay	155
Rajayyan K	162	Robinson	157
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library	761		

	PAGE		PAGE
Rohidas Bhandari	770	41, 121, 130, 131, 133, 897, 910	
Rohidas Mahale	772	Salva Bharata	130, 131, 765
RULES		Salvamalla	131
Canara Forest Rules	49	Salva, poet	132, 133, 225, 765
Government Servants Welfare		Salvendra	132, 134, 921
Fund Rules	601	Sannabhadti Ganapakka	766
Kanara Permit Rules	53	Samba Dikshit of Gokarn	767
Kanara Protected Forest Rules	53	Sambhaji	146, 147, 153, 158
Kanara Forests Privileges Rules	53	Sambhu Dixit	774
Kanara Forests Permit Rules	53	Sangama Brothers	124
Karnataka Forest (Amendment)		Sangiraya of Haduvalli	
Ordinance 1975	652		126, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134
Karnataka Land Revenue Rules		Sangiraya-II	134
1966	637	Sangitapura	133
Karnataka Paddy Procurement		Sanikatta	966
Levy Order, 1966	488	Sankanna Nayaka of Sovade	131, 139
Karnataka Prison Rules 1974	670	Sanna Sankanna Nayaka of	
Old Age Pension Rules	601	Keladi	135
Karnataka Prison Manual 1978	670	Santala	130
Rudrappa Hanumappa Gondali	782	Sardar Vallbbhai Patel	130
Russel W A	737	Sardeshmukhi	147
Rustum Zaman	145	Sarjappa	908
Sabahit G N	676	Sarojini Naidu	842
Sachchidananda Shirodkar	769	Sarojini Nayak	772
Sadar Deevani Fouzdari Adalat	672	Sarpakarneshvara	774
Sadashiva of Keladi	137, 141	Sarvatithya of Idagunji	123
Sadashiva I of Sonda		Sastry A K	769
	140, 147, 765, 773, 952	Sastry M G	769
Sadashiva II of Sonda	141	Sathianathaier R Prof	108
Sadashivbhai	148	Satya Hasyagara	777
Sadashivaneeti	765	Satyanarayana Bhandari	779
Sadashiva Hosmane	182	Satyashraya	115, 119
Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara	128, 138	Sathyendranath Tagore	673
Sadananda Avadhoota	765	Saverine Silva	160, 769
Sadananda Nayak	768, 770, 772	Savitribai Balegadde	767
Sadananda Shetty	784	Schneider, Capt	164
Sadguru Shivananda Lahari	767	Seetaram Hegde	776
Sage Narada	225	Seetarama Chikkoppa	783
Sahajananda Guru	231	Seetharamaiah V	186, 784
Saint Francis Xavier	905	Seshagiri Pikle	184
Salabat Khan	139, 141	Seuna Bhillama-V	117
Saldanha J A	186	Seuna Singhana	116, 117
Saljade	633	Seuna Mahadeva	117
Salt Satyagraha	170-172	Shah Jahan	611
Saluva Haivarasa	122	Shahji	141
Saluvas of Haduvalli	4, 133	Shahu Chatrapati	140, 147
Saluvas of Gersoppa		Shailasree	770

	PAGE		PAGE
Shalini Raghunath	772	Shastry L N	866
Shalmala	19	Shastry P V Kibballi	771
Sham Huddar	769	Shastry S S	168, 676, 864
Sham Rao	503	Sheegemane Narayana	785
Shamrao Gaitonde of Halga	172	Sheikh Adam I S	864
Shamrao Haldipurkar	181	Sherif-ul-mulk	144, 145, 934, 946
Shamrao Vithal Kaikini	266, 676, 768, 773, 774, 841	Sher Khan	157
Shamba Ananta Shetty	783	Shetigeri Jogi Nayak	778
Shambhulinga Vachanalaya		Sheshagiri Raghavendra Prabhu	852
Muroor	762	Sheshagiri Ramachandra Prabhu	834
Shambu Hegde, Keremane	777	Shetty M G	769, 772, 775, 865
Shambhu Sharma Najgar	767, 773	Shetty R G	867
Shanbhag M R	769	Shiralgi Subraya Bhat	176
Shanbhag N (Narasimha) G	676, 846, 866	Shirdi Saibaba	235
Shanbhag V N	866	Shivu Bommu Gowda	789
Shankar Annappa Mogera		Shivachitta Vira Kavadevarasa	122
Bhatkal	407	Shivachitta Tribhuvanamalladeva	122
Shankar Gulvadi	168, 170, 176, 182, 852	Shivaji	139, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148, 156, 158, 959
Shankarkcharya of Dwaraka		Shivananda Kekaya	119
Peetha	170, 834	Shivananda Rao G P	761
Shankaradevi	131	Shivalananda Varman	110
Shankara Odeya	134	Shivananji V B	866
Shankaramba	134	Shivappa I, II of Bilgi	138
Shankar Nag	786	Shivappa Hegde	788
Shankar Nagappa Gaitonde	503	Shivappa Nayaka of Keladi	142, 144, 152, 153, 155, 610, 894
Shankarasharma II	906	Shivarama Bhatta	852
Shantabai Koppikar	183	Shivaram Karanth	766
Shanta Durga	775	Shivarama Narnappa Dhareshwar	265
Shantamma	138	Shivarama Narnappa Hegde	768
Shantappa Nayaka	899	Shivaram Hegde	185
Shantaram Bhandari	779	Shivaram Paranjpe	164
Shantarama Nayaka (Hichkad)	771	Shivarao Nadakarni	775
Shantayadeva	120	Shivaskanda Nagasri	103
Shantinath Desai	767, 771, 784	Shivatattiva Ratnakara	135
Shanti Nayak	772	Shree Shantikamala Vachanalaya	
Shantishwara Basti of Gersoppa	136	Hegde	762
Shanthi Varman	104, 106, 107, 111	Shridharaswami	229, 235
Sharaja Khan	139	Shrimath Paramahansa	
Sharma K V	769	Sri Padmanabha Tirthaswami	
Shastha	118	Maharaj	228
Shastha III	119	Shringeri Matha	916
Shastri B S	148, 149	Shubhanada Pikale	774
Shastri L S	771, 778, 867	Siddi Bastian	164
Shastri Najgar G	867	Siddojirao Ghorpade	957
Shastry G G	867	Sihimannina gazni	306

	PAGE		PAGE
Sikandar	145	Sri Vidyanandacharya	234
Simukha	102	Sri Shiva Sadguru	766
Sindada Bommeya	896	Subba	776
Sindha Achugi	117	Subba Daku Siddi	780
Singhana-III	123	Subbanna	782
Singarasa	120	Subbamma Jois	179
Singeya	116	Subbanna of Honavar	384
Arthur Cotton, Sir	507, 512	Subbaraya T M	769
Sirdesai G S	143	Subrahmanya Chittani	779
Sirsi Sandesha	867	Subrao	785
Sitabai Madgaonkar	179	Subrao Samasgikar	182
Sita G Gaonkar	772	Subraya Bhatta	778
Sitaram Devki	185	Subraya Krishna Hegde	769
Sitarama Ganesha Tengse	852	Subraya Mahadeva Bhat	772
Sitaram Vighneswara Bhatta	789	Subraya Puttappa	783
Sivalananda	103	Subraya Ramachandra Shetty	783
Sivamandhatri	107, 108	Subraya Vamana Shetty	784
Sivananda Swami	229	Subraya Vaidya	289
Sivasri-Satakarni	102	Sukru Master	779
Skandapurana	918	Sumitra Shanbhag	771
Smart W W	174	Sunanda Suresh Shetty	784
Sode Ganapati Shastri	789	Sundara A	98
Somanna Ananth Shetty	784	Sundara Nadkarni	770
Somappa	125	Surat factory	158
Somashekhara I of Bilgi	138, 143, 959	Surendra Raman	869
Somashekhara II	138, 147, 957	Suresh Ganapathi Shetty	784
Somashekhara III	138	Sureshwaracharya	234
Someshwara II	115, 120, 143, 147	Suri Ramachandra Shastri	773
Someshwara III	116	Surve Nayak G N	778
Someshwara IV of Kalyana	118	Surve Bhagavat Hammanna Nayak	776, 778, 779
Somideva Alupendra	123	Suryanarayana Hegde Kadтока	766
Sonda Arasappa	130	Suvarna Bhoopathi Matre	788
Soyideva	123, 955	Swadeshi movement	165
Special Karnataka Unification Conference	186	Swami Ambikananda	235
Sridhara B H	768, 769, 784	Swami Prabhananda Puri Maharaj	235
Sridhar Kini	834	Swami Shivananda	235
Sridhara Panduranga Balgi	182, 852	Swamy Vidyananda	171
Sridhar Vernekar	769	Swaraj Life Insurance Co.	435
Srinivasa Shetty	772	Swarnavalli Matha	955
Srinivasrao Kaujalgi	167	Syed Fatulla Bagdadi	885
Sripada Kanni	771	Taddalase Vighneshwara Sharma	769
Sripada Setty	771	Asadi T A H	787
Sripadmanabha Tirthaswami	231	Taila II, Chalukya Taila III	115, 118, 119, 111
Sri Ramacharita Manasa	767	Taila II Hanagal	120, 919, 950, 956
Sri Ramadas Maharaja	232		
Sri Shankarananda Bharati	767		

	PAGE		PAGE
Taila III	120	Tulaji Angre	143, 147
Tailoring Society	443	Tuluva Vira Narasimha	122
Taliya Bhagya Scheme	847	Udaya Rolling Trophy	293
Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation	380	Ullas Datta Shetty	784
Tarabai Sadananda Shetty	784	Ummara Marakala	126
Taranath Rasaushadhi Works (P) Ltd.	789	Unchalli Falls	909
Tarkhand Seetaram Hegde	776	Uppuru Narnappayya	777
Tattooing	272	Urakeri Vishnu Bhagvat	776
Tayapparasa of Tilwalli	131	Ustad Halishya	293
Taylor A D	507, 512	Vadiraaja Teertha	139, 228, 233, 765, 773, 945
TECSOK	567, 577	Vadi Vidyananda	133, 137, 225, 765
Telang Mangesha Rao	786	Vaidya Achut Pandit	810
Tembe Maharaj	232, 920	Vajra Vader	139
Thammappa	137	Vakataka	105
Thimma Hasyagara	777	Vakataka Prithvi Sena	106
Thimmanna Madhava Pandit	769	Valgalli R V (Ramachandra Bhat)	769, 865
Tibetan Settlement	948	Valgalli Venkatarama Bhat	789
Tilak's Kesari	165, 167	Vamana Anant Hodke	168, 176, 417, 769, 834, 852, 865
Thimmappa (T S) Nayak	168, 170, 171, 176, 181, 418, 769, 834, 852, 866	Vamana Mangesha Dubhashi	775
Timmapna	146	Vamana Narayana	784
Thammanna Odeya	126	Vandige Hammanna Nayak	778
Timmayya (Timmoja)	128, 148, 149, 925	Vandige Ramachandra Nayak	778
Tippanna	125	Vandige Vithoba Nayak	778
Tippayya Master	167, 768, 786, 842	Vana Dukha Nivarana Sammelana	165
Tipu	2, 5, 136, 154, 156, 159, 160, 161, 593, 612	Varada Vitthala of Valagalli	766
Tirukanayaka	126	Varada Muni	234
Todar Mal	611	Varthema	129
Tolaha	135	Varti A V	775
Thomas Munro	5, 129, 160, 161, 162, 609, 610, 613	Vasantha Madhava, K G	155
Tom Pires	144	Vasco Da Gama	148, 149
Torke V V	772, 966	Vaishishtha Ganapathy Muni	232, 774
Torke Beeranna Nayak	778	Vasishthiputra Sivasiri Pulumavi	99, 102
Totgar's Welfare Fund	452	Vasudeva Govindaraya Shetty	784
Toyimadeva	119	Vasudeva Krishna Mahale	852
Trayambaka	231	Vasudeva Rao S	172
Trailokya Malla Someshwara II	115	Vasudevarao Kollali	165
Treaty of Mangalore	161	Veerabhadra	138, 142, 143, 152
Tribhuvanamalladeva	122	Veerammaji	137, 143, 142
Tribhuvanamalla Soyideva	119	Veerappa	137, 157
Trilochana Kadamba	104	Veera Singanna	896
Tukadar Krishna Subbarao	858	Venkamma	841
Marathe		Venkanna Naika	864
		Venkappa	784

	PAGE		PAGE
Venkappa Paramaiah	773	Vishnu Nayak	770, 772
Venkappa Vaikuntha	784	Vishnu Sabhahit	766, 771
Venkata (Venkatapatiraya) II of		Vishnu Sharma Pandit	774
Vijayanagar	126, 137, 138, 139	Visvamisra D S	863
Venkatachala Bhat Keremane	778	Vishwanath Panduranga Prabhu	864
Venkata giri Chitrakar	783	Vithaladevi	127
Venkata Mallia	595	Vithala Anantha Hodke	769, 834, 852
Venkataappa H	612, 783	Vithala Krishna Kaikini	774
Venkataappa II (Keladi)		Vithala Mallia	153
	136, 137, 142, 144, 152, 156	Vithal Manjunath Shetty	783
Venkataappa Paramaiah Hegde	766	Vithal Ramachandra Shetty	783
Venkataaramana Naik of Sagadgeri		Vithoji	142
	185, 778	Vishnu	101
Venkataaramana Narasimha Shastri		Vinhukuda Chutukulananda	
	774	Shatakarni	103
Venkataaramana Pandit	773, 787	Vishnu Vardhana	116
Venkataaramana Shastry, Hosamane		Vishnu Varman	107, 108
	767	Vivek Shanbhag	771
Venkataaramana Udadangi	182	Vyasateertha	927
Venkataaramaiah K A	172, 176, 182	Wagh, Venkatrao	774
Venkataaramana Yaji	777	Wagle, Bhavanishankar	775
Venkatesh Magadi	172	Weber T	287
Vidambari of Idagunji	770	Wedell Captain	157, 898
Vidya Madhava Pandit	572	Wellesley Col.	162
Vidya Madhavi	773	West Coast National Highway	516
Vidyullata Sasanur	772	Wilks, Colonel	610
Vighneswara Dixit	774	Wogl	512
Vigneshwara Bhat Bhadti	232	Wren	286
Vijayaditya, Chalukya	113, 118, 122	Xhan Wen-weng	941
Vikramaditya II	113, 114	Yadavendra Teertha III	926
Vikramaditya V	115	Yajnyashri Shatakarni	99, 102
Vikramadithya VI	115, 117, 118, 120	Yaji Bailur N N	769
Vimalananda Das	786	Yaji Bhagavat	779
Vinayaditya	113	Yakshagana Kala Kendra	778
Vinayak Ganapati Naik	770	Yakshagana Subodha Nataka	
Vinayaka Ganesh Shetty	809	Mandali	777
Vinayakarao Bapat	789	Yellappa Gowli	293
Vinayaka Shastry	864	Yerri Tata	237
Vira Bukka	127	Yeshwant Achari	787
Virambika	137	Yeshwant Chittal	767, 771, 772, 784
Vira Narasimha	127, 149	Yichchappa Odeya	918, 925
Vira Sharman	104	Yogiraj Umeshchandra	
Vira Singhana	116	Madhav Joshi	789
Virupaksha	127	Yusuf Adil Khan	128, 144
Virupanna Odeya	126, 134		

ERRATA

Page No.	Line No.	For	Read as
1	2	3	4
2	30	Plam fringed	Palm-fringed
12	34	Contract	Contrast
16	18	Highest hills	Taluks
40	22	Feeling	Felling
48	8	Improvent	Improvement
58	7	Lianes	Lanes
105	Last	ater	later
110	12	ekkaya	Kekaya
114	25	(c 780-78)	(c 780-93)
116	5	Taita III	Taila
118	6 from below	Agra	Arga
128	1	1604	1503
131	29	Add 'Bhairava I' after his nephew	
173	4	Satyagraha	Salt satyagraha
191	22	4,125	2,896
193	37	Four	Five
195	7 under males	31,028	31,098
197	5 under females	4	123
	Add as 6th line	Divorced or separated : males 3 females 4	
202	In table total	1,33,226	1,35,226
	under male %	37.6	47.6
203	6 from below	2,240	21,240
207	13	1000 and 200	1000 and 2000
223	Table percentage	0.79	90.79
229	30	Hanakonda	Hanakoda
252	26	Karwar	Karwar, Ankola
255	28	Koils	Kolis
	29	Bhandaris, Vajan-	Bhandari Vajan-
		tris	tris
266	31, 32	mostly	Delete
		Brahmanas	
271	7	five yards	eight yards
276	2 from below	there	three
301	8 from below	92,750	9,275
302	Col. 4 Total	8,23,961	8,27,961

Page No. 1	Line No. 2	For 3	Read as 4
312	1	Sullage	Sludge
314	3	Karakanahalli	Terkanahalli
318	26	Suma	Sona
323	5 from below	11,544	18,544
327	Table Col. 3	13,83,899	13,84,899
340	28	quantity	quality
351	Table II	1966 over 1951	1966 over 1961
360	7 from below	year	gear
361	Table Col. 1	white	white sardine
363	Col.7 Dist total	35,857	35,875
394	15	19, 38, 72, 474	19, 39, 72, 474
404	7	19, 18, 10, 080	19, 81, 10, 080
409	8	1081	1018
418	10	liker-stamps	like rubber stamps
425	16	coil	coir
426	38	1920-22	1920-21
429	26	1975-79	1975-76
433	19	March 1984	December 1984
434	Table-2	Honavar (5)	Honavar (15)
	(Vijaya Bank-advances)	365.35	360.35
431	10	46.16 lakhs	45.16 lakhs
442	11	area	arena
448	34	in	and
	Table:		
	(population covered)	9.95 18.52 20.84	995 1,852 2,084
449	(No. of members)	9.89 18.76 20.68	989 1,876 2,068
	Table		
	(Reserve fund)	0.20	0.29
451	7	Rs 14.47	Rs 14.47, 10.44
453	Table (Share capital for 82-83)	61.77	61.77 (both individual and Govt.)
454	36	Ankola	Akola
456	37	Rs 10 21 lakhs	Rs 10.21 lakhs
461	8	1981-82	1981-82 & 1980-81
461	27	1955	respectively
467	Tables : No. of societies for 1984	22	1965
			29

Page No. 1	Line No. 2	For 3	Read as 4
469	14	Rs 4 44 lakhs	Rs 4.44 lakhs
483	13	98 tonnes	0.98 tonnes
497	3	405	405 km
497	14	173	173 km
498	24	extending	excluding
517	3	inavigable	navigable
500	4	398	698 (in 1961)
	5	271	250 (in 1966)
534	18	price	piece
	35	additional	traditional
540	4	Koravas or	Koravas Korevas
		Kunchi	
	26	Kakurve	Karikurve
541	30	Photo-farming	photo-framing
546	12	shovers	shovels
548	33	quartering	quarrying
551	22	36.67	33.67
555	12	Rs 2.71	Rs 2.50
555	18	1.73 in 1982	11.73 in 1982
555	18	11.73 in 1983	13.29 in 1983
555	last line	2.45	3 45
557	30	Rs 14.00	Rs 11.00
559	19	3,695	2,695
559	20	2,131	2,181
561	38	1953	1959
562	8	Siddapur	Sirsi
562	8	Sirsi	Siddapur
562	20	Rs 128.29	Rs 128.29 in 1958-59
562	24	the same period	1930 to 1940
566	16	2.57%	25.7%
566	32	Rs 3.24	Rs 324
566	32	Rs 2.15	Rs 215
566	33	Rs 1619	Rs 1659
569	6	skilled	unskilled
569	38	84.67	34.67
570	21	between	within
572	15	Rs 95.04 crores	Rs 195.04 crores

Page No. 1	Line No. 2	For 3	Read as 4
576	Table-Bhatkal	ED	EB
576	Table-Supa	Composite	Composite
648	27	index (D)	index (B)
670	8	a Central	became a Central
676	22	1966	1956
695	25	Dhandavar	Chandavar
700	First four lines	smasta	samasta
711	22	The amount is in lakhs of Rs	
712	5 and 6	Rs 3.98	Rs 3.98 lakhs
		Rs 3.41	Rs 3.41 and
712	32		Rs 3.74
714	10-11	rate payers	23,385 rate payers
714	28	Rs 9.00 lakhs	Rs 9/- per head
716	35	1955	1965
719	12	Rs 22,000	Rs 22/ only
719	18	1951	1961
719	18	Rs 1647	1647 rate payers
720	9	Rs 2.00 lakhs	Rs 2/- per head
		Rs 6,366	Rs 6,366 during
720	14		82-83
723	38	1950-61	1960-61
727	4	49.66	40.66
728	Table	Rs 12.60	Rs 13.60
		(Amount in	Amount in
731	15	lakhs)	thousands
767	2nd line	433	333
791	28	Bhadri	Bhadti
796	38	area, with	area. With
797	Last line	243	423
798	1	1869-79	1869-70
		Add after	in the rural areas
800	18	vaccinator	and one vaccinator
803	19	Traning centres	Treatment Centre
803	26	11,509	1,509
		Urinary Defici-	Uterine Devices
803	36	enary	
808	9	Nursery	Nurse
		and I UD	and 11 IUD

Page No. 1	Line No. 2	For 3	Read as 4
815	Column 7	Delete minor	
824	22	mal-nourished	mal-nourished
		and	children and
831	37	50	305
832	11	HCSL	HSCL
854	9	Kabristan (Su-	Kabrasthan(Sunni)
		nni), (4) muthal	muthal mari,
		mari	
854	10	Jamia masjid	Jamia masjid Bilgi
854	10	Nakhuda Roshan	Jamia masjid
			Nakhuda Roshan
858	5	and (5) 6,598	and IND (5) 6,598
859	21	CMP	CPM
867	24	three	the
869	6 from bottom	N. A.	1962
894	6	Karmeshwara	Kalmeshwara
895	32	Kundurotte-70	Kunduratte-70
898	15	Anequetil	Anquetil
906	32	were	are
909	19	site	sight
1020	5	warnatakada	Karnatakada
1020	9	Lathe	Kathe
1020	11	Lalaloka	Kalaloka

ILLUSTRATIONS

G
V21320
N83

92528

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Archaeological Survey of India, Mid-Southern Circle, Bangalore
Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka,
Mysore

Office of the Chief Epigraphist, Government of India, Mysore
Directorate of Information and Publicity, Government of Karnataka,
Bangalore

Dr Sundara A

Iyer K N S

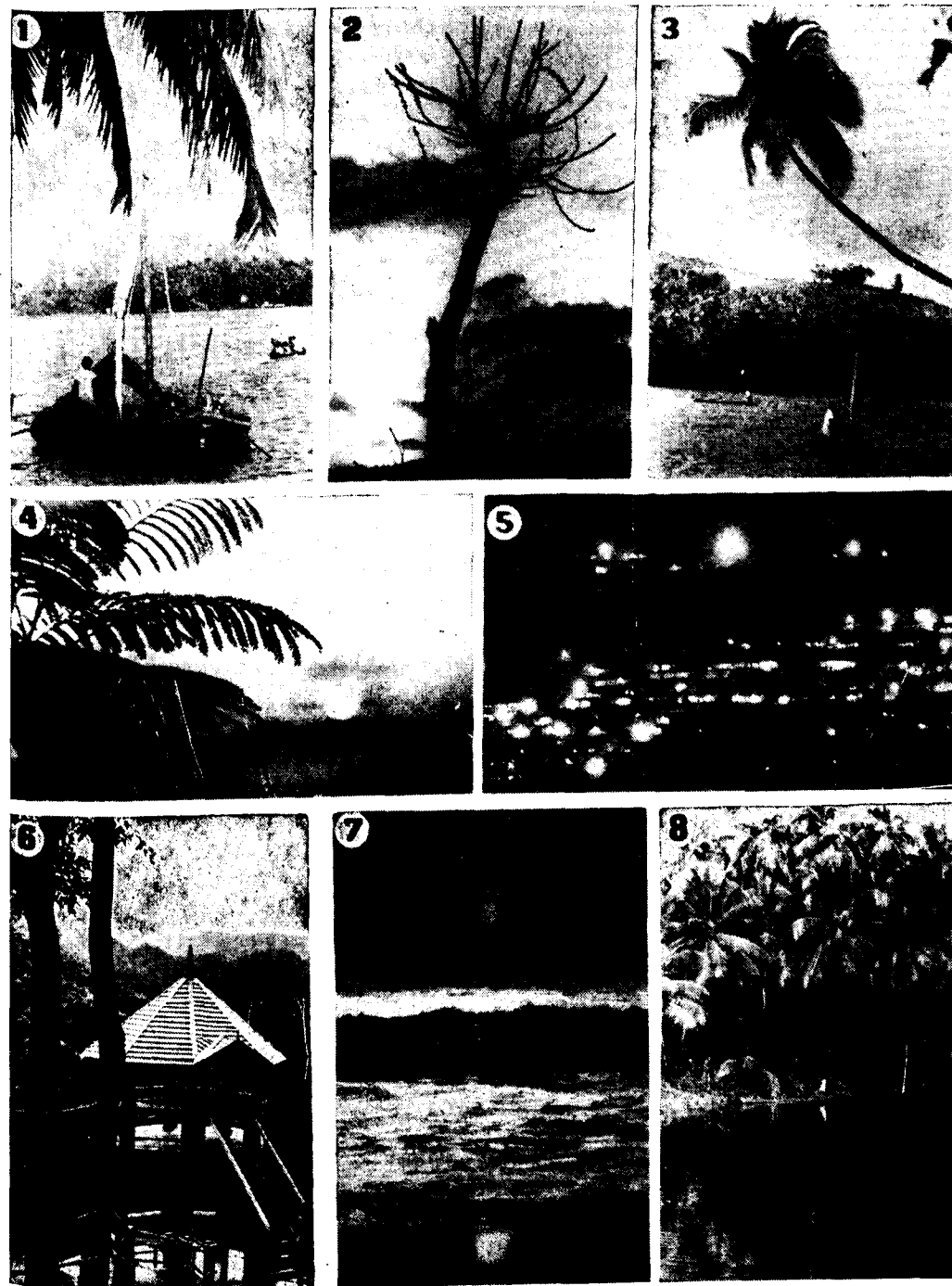
Kesar Singh B

Chandrashekar P S

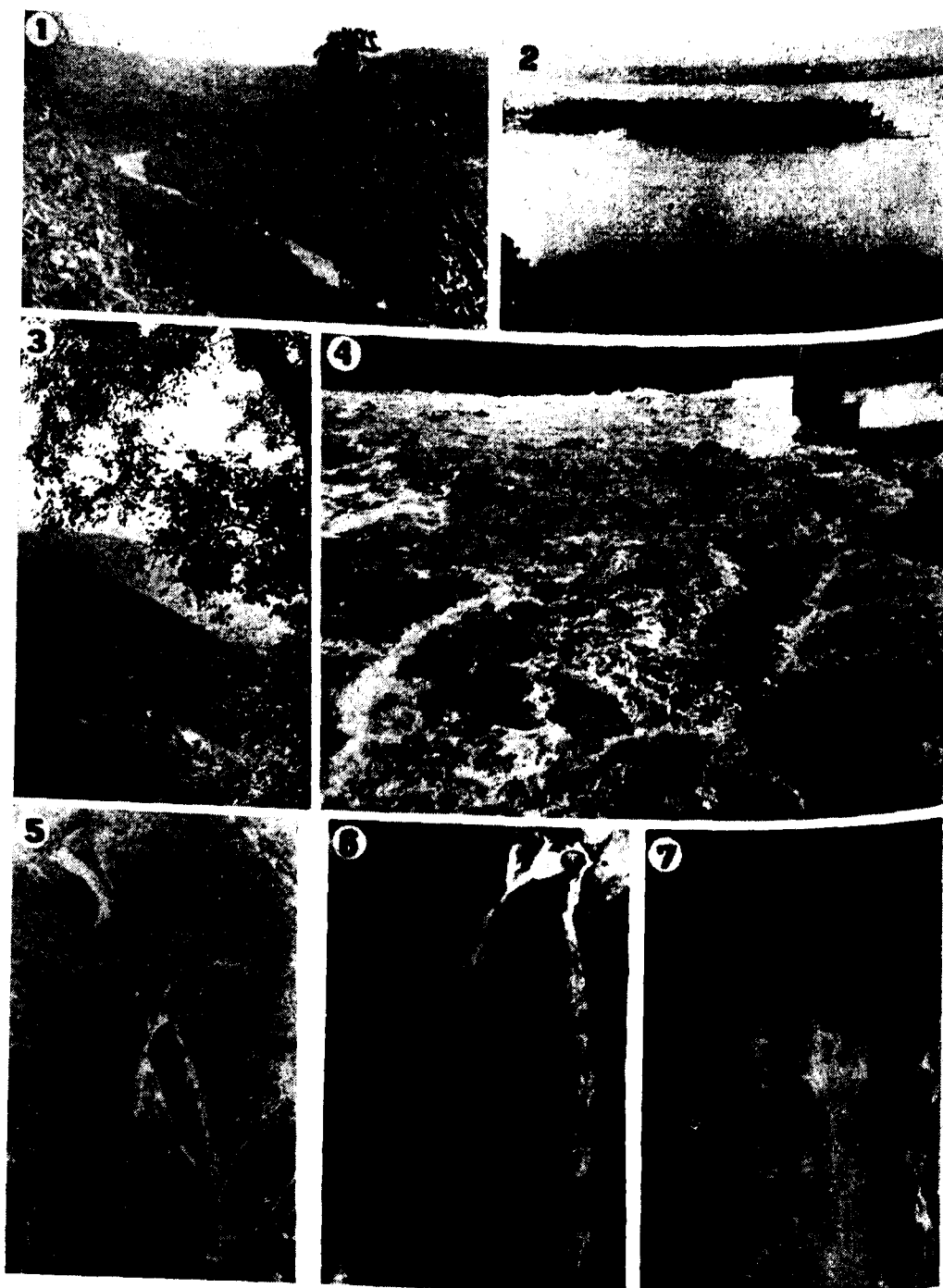
Shanbhag M R

Sriraj Studio, Sirsi

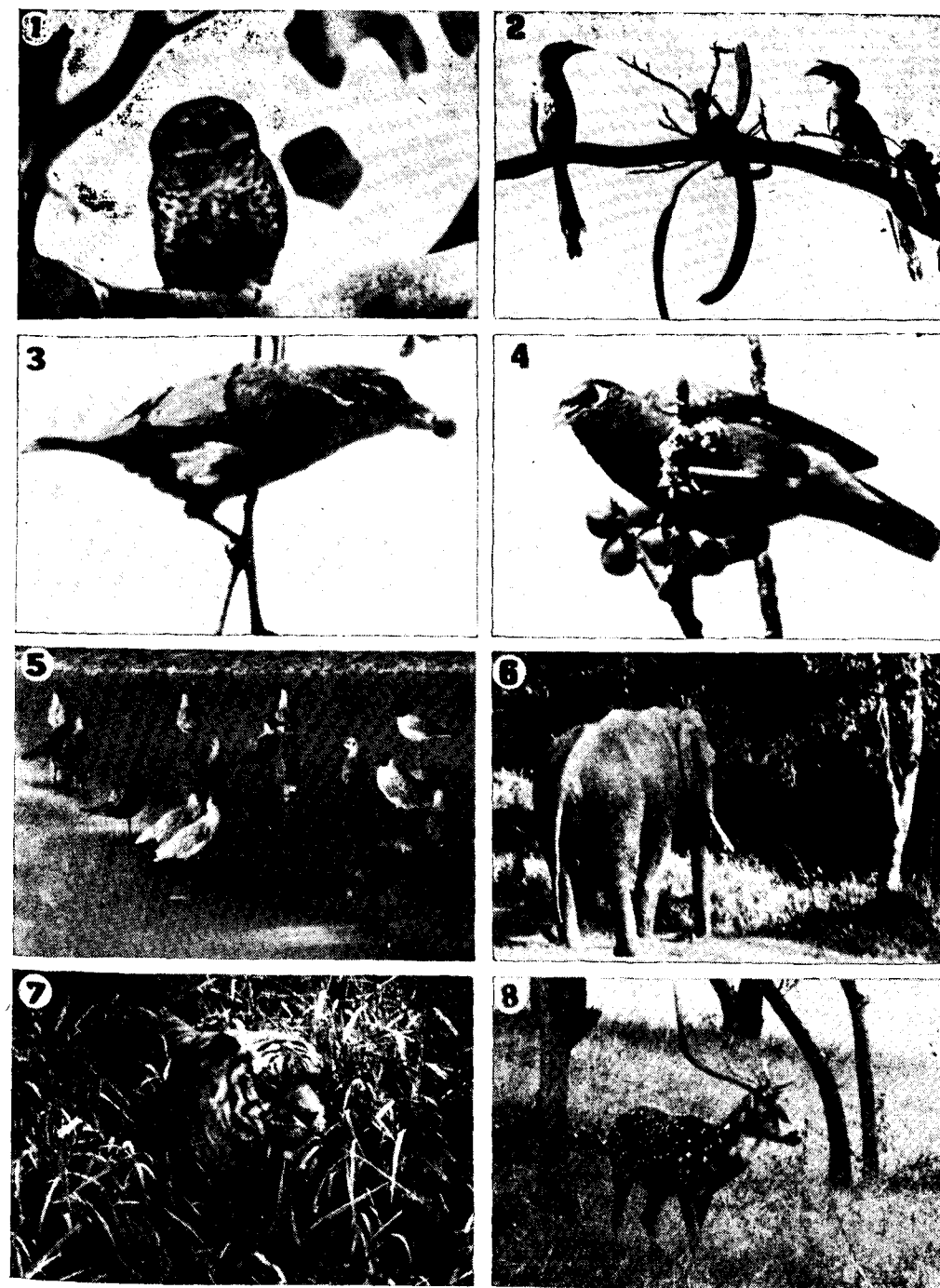
Dr Krishnananda L Kamat



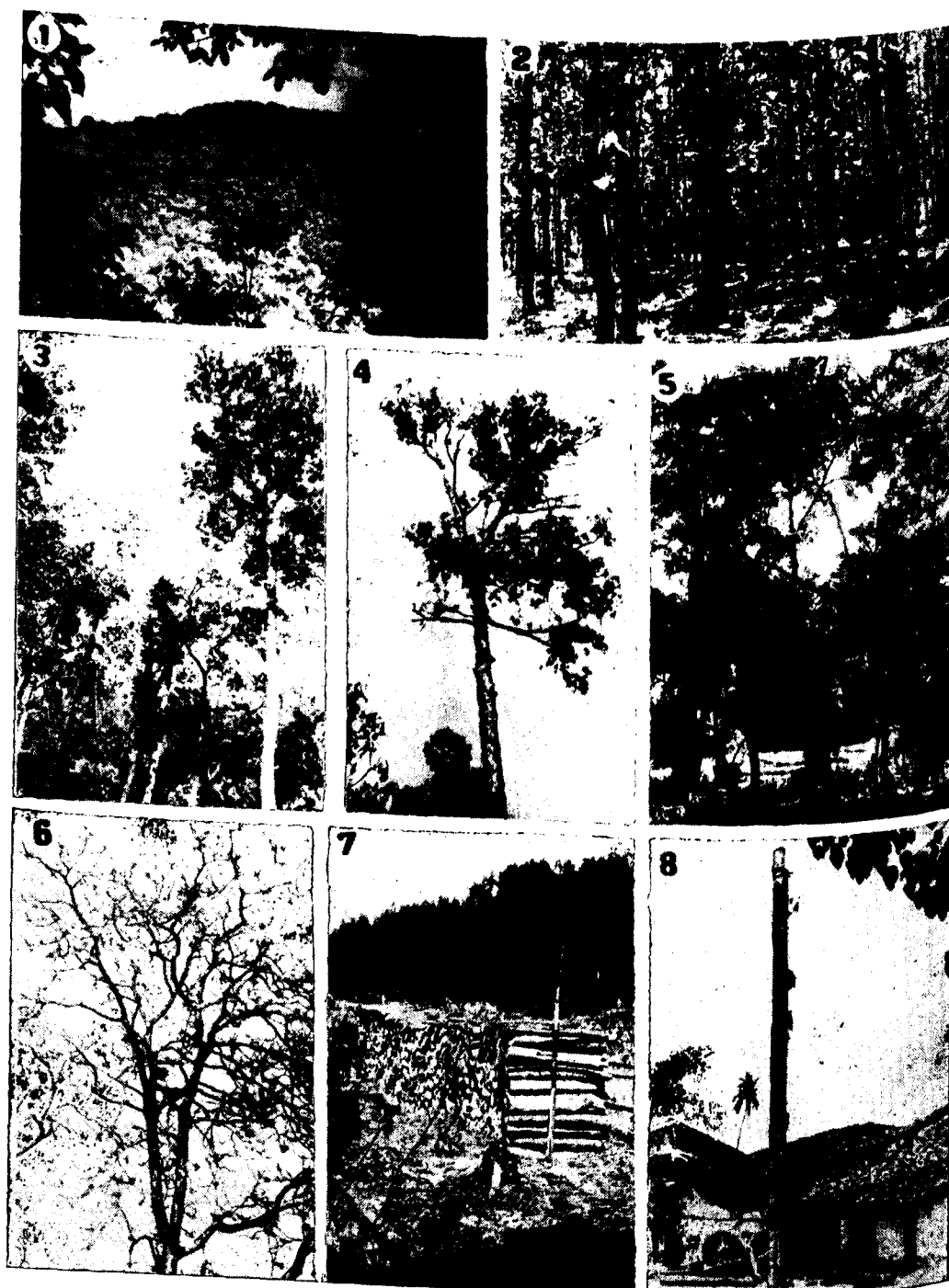
I GENERAL VIEW : (1) Mountain, river and boat (2) Foggy mountain
(3) Mavinkurve Island in the Sharavati (4) Sunshine (5) Ganeshgudi colony at night
(6) Syke's Point (7) Sunset at Kasarkod shore and (8) Coconut palm grove.



II RIVERS AND FALLS : (1) The Sharavati at Gersoppa (2) Islands in the Sharavati (3) The Kali at the Nagjhari valley (4) The Kali waters rolling (5) The Magod Falls (6) Closer view of the Magod Falls and (7) The Unchalli (Lushington) Falls.



III FAUNAL GLORY : (1) Spotted owl (2) Hornbills (3) Barbet with berry in beak (4) Mina (5) Sea gulls (6) Wild elephant (7) Bengal tiger, and (8) Spotted deer from Dandeli Sanctuary.



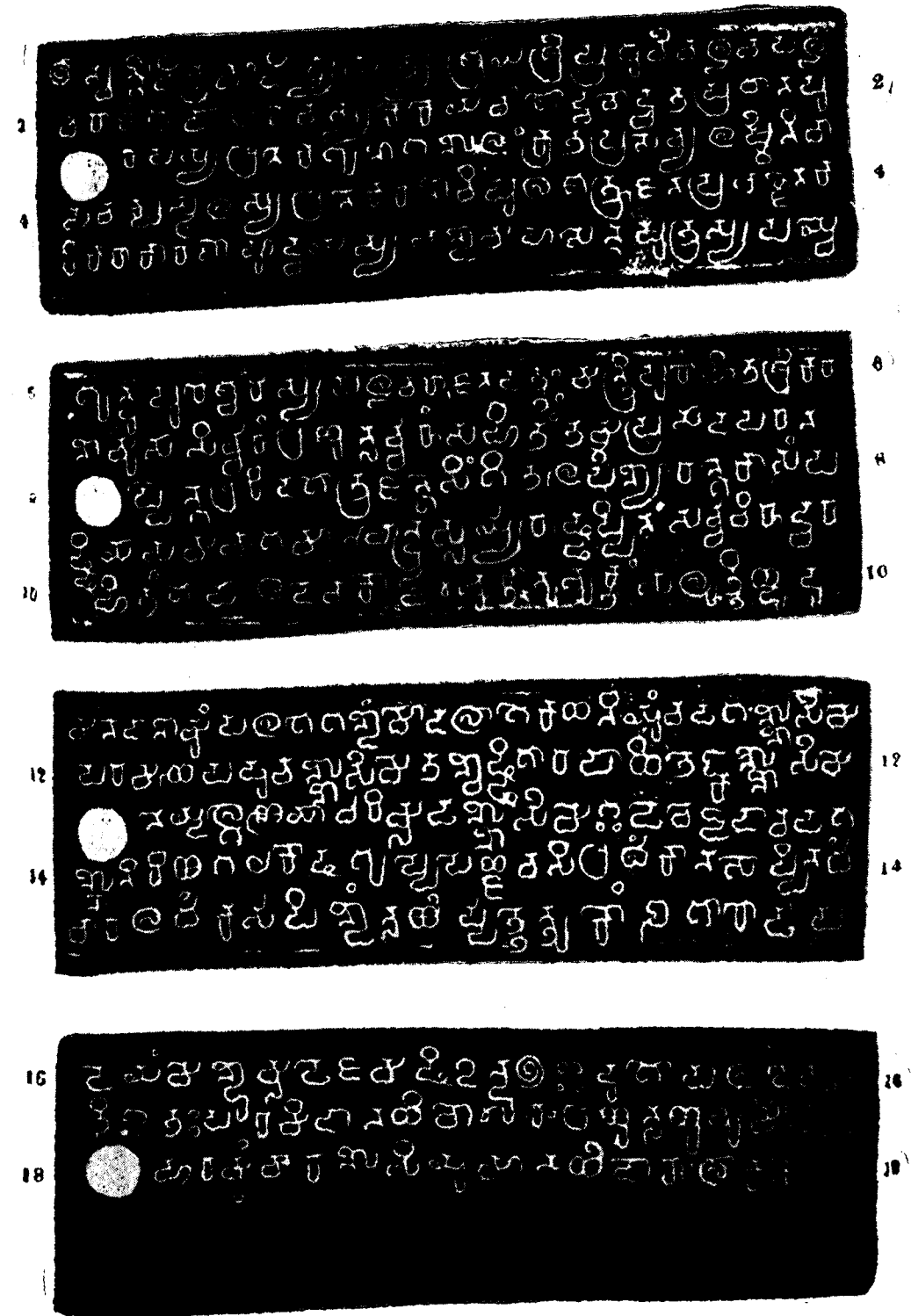
IV FOREST WEALTH: (1) Evergreen cover (2) Teak plantation (3) Managed forest (4) Matured tree (5) A jungle (6) Unmanaged tree (7) Firewood stack and (8) Log used as poll for Kamadeva's worship.



V SOURCES OF HISTORY: (1) Honavar Plates of the Kekayas (2) Gudnapur Pillar inscription (3) Coins from the district (4) Seal of the Honavar Plates and (5) Banavasi inscription of Shivasiri Pulumavi.



VI SOURCES OF HISTORY : (1) Kadamba emblem (2) The Kampli Inscription of the Kadambas in Kannada (3) Copper coins of Gersoppa Saluva Malla (4) Mould of 'Roman coin' found at Banavasi and (5) A Vijayanagar record from Banavasi with engravings in relief.



VII SOURCES OF HISTORY : Haldipur Copper Plates of Pallava Gopaladeva. The plates are now in the Shirali Chitrapur Matha Museum.



VIII THE HALAKKI VOKKALS: (1) Woman (2) Carrying Firewood (3) To market (4) Cock fight (5) Girl bathing (6) With food to fields (7) Elderly man and (8) A Halakki labourer.



IX KUNBIS AND DALDIS (NAQUDAS): (1) Kunbi girl (2) Kunbi woman (3) Kunbi mother (4) Kunbi youth (5) Daldis men (6) Daldis women (7) Daldis boys (8) Daldis girl carrying fish and (9) Daldis teenage girl.



X THE GOULIS: (1) From deep forest to road (2) A family (3 and 4) A man and women taking milk to bazaar (5) Old woman (6) Mother and child (7) Youth and (8) Old man.



XI SIDDIS: (1) Their colony (2) Children playing (3) A youth (4) A woman (5) A girl and her sister and (6, 7 and 8) Siddi children.



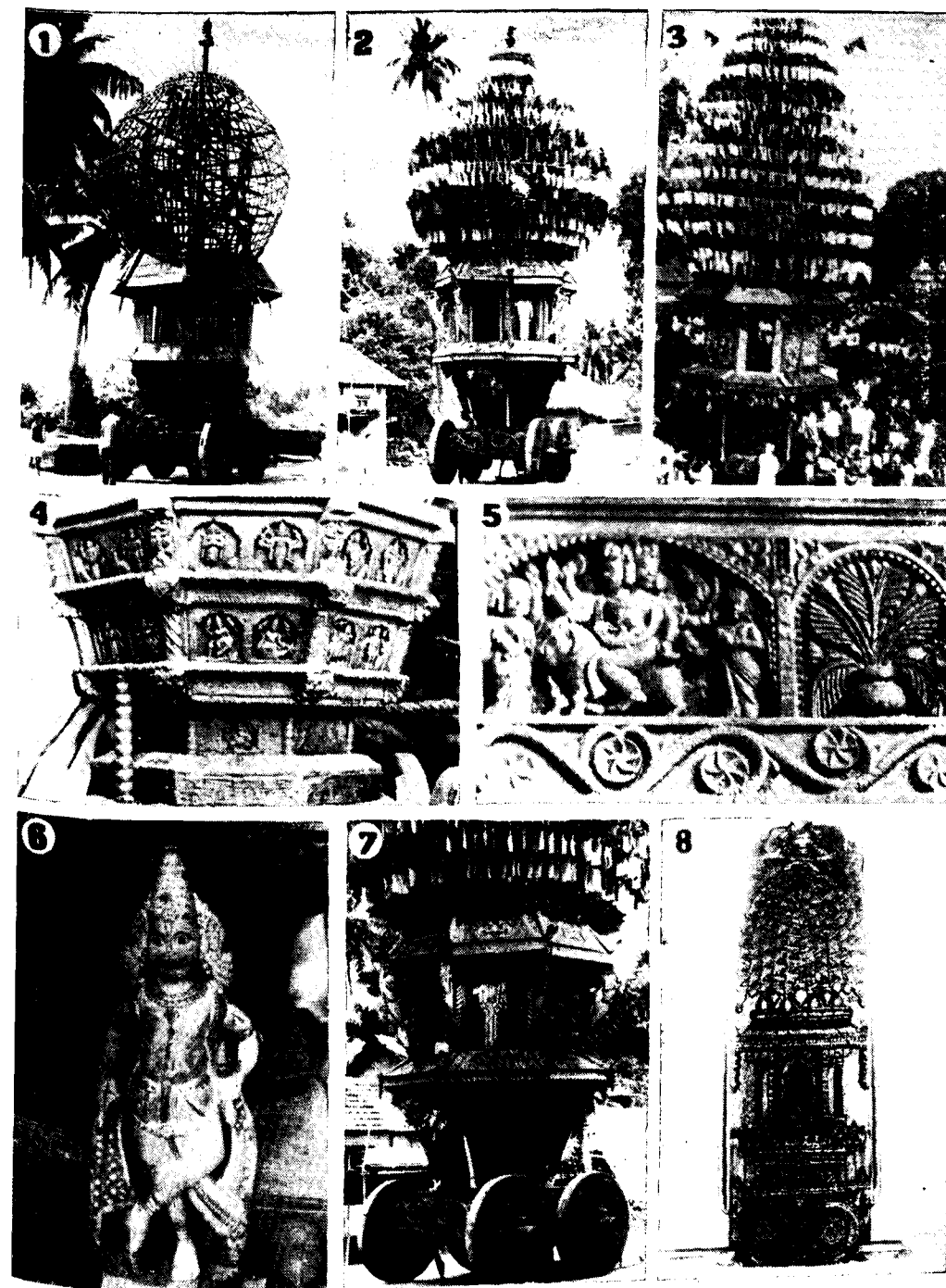
XII NAVAYATS: (1) Residence at Bhatkal with wood work (2) Arabic school for girls (3) A man (4) A boy (5) Typical dress (6 and 7) Studious school boys and (8) Attentive girl.



XIII TIBETANS: (1) Gande monastery entrance (2) Building in monastery (3) Preaching platform (4) Tibetan women (5) Traditional painting in a shrine (6) Boy writing (7) Boys on errand and (8) Teacher and pupil.



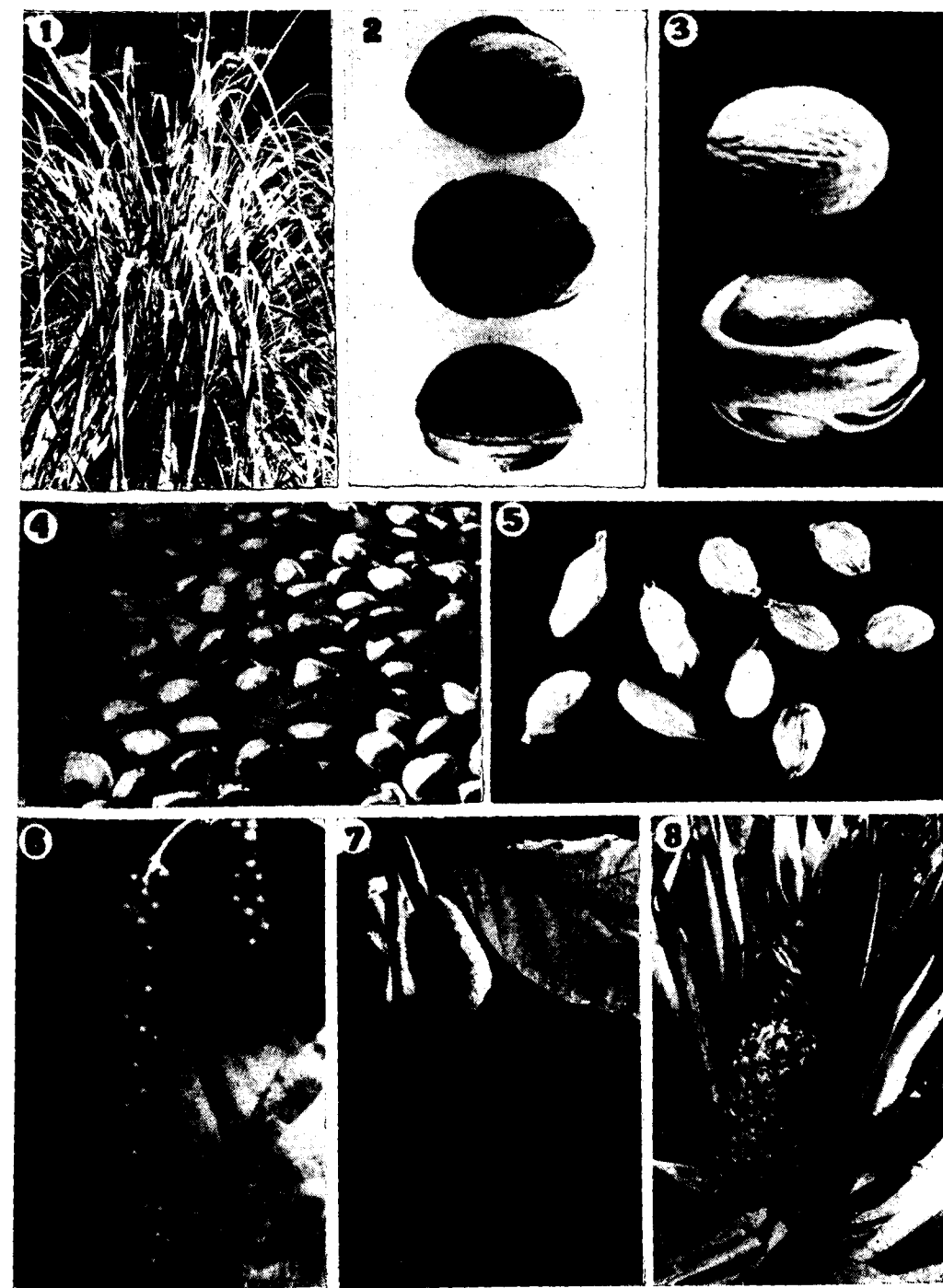
XVI BANDI HABBA : (1) Messenger (2) Priest with *kalasha* (3) Cattle fulfilling vow (4) Devotees with flower vow (5) Masks (6) and (8) Priest possessed and (7) A female devotee.



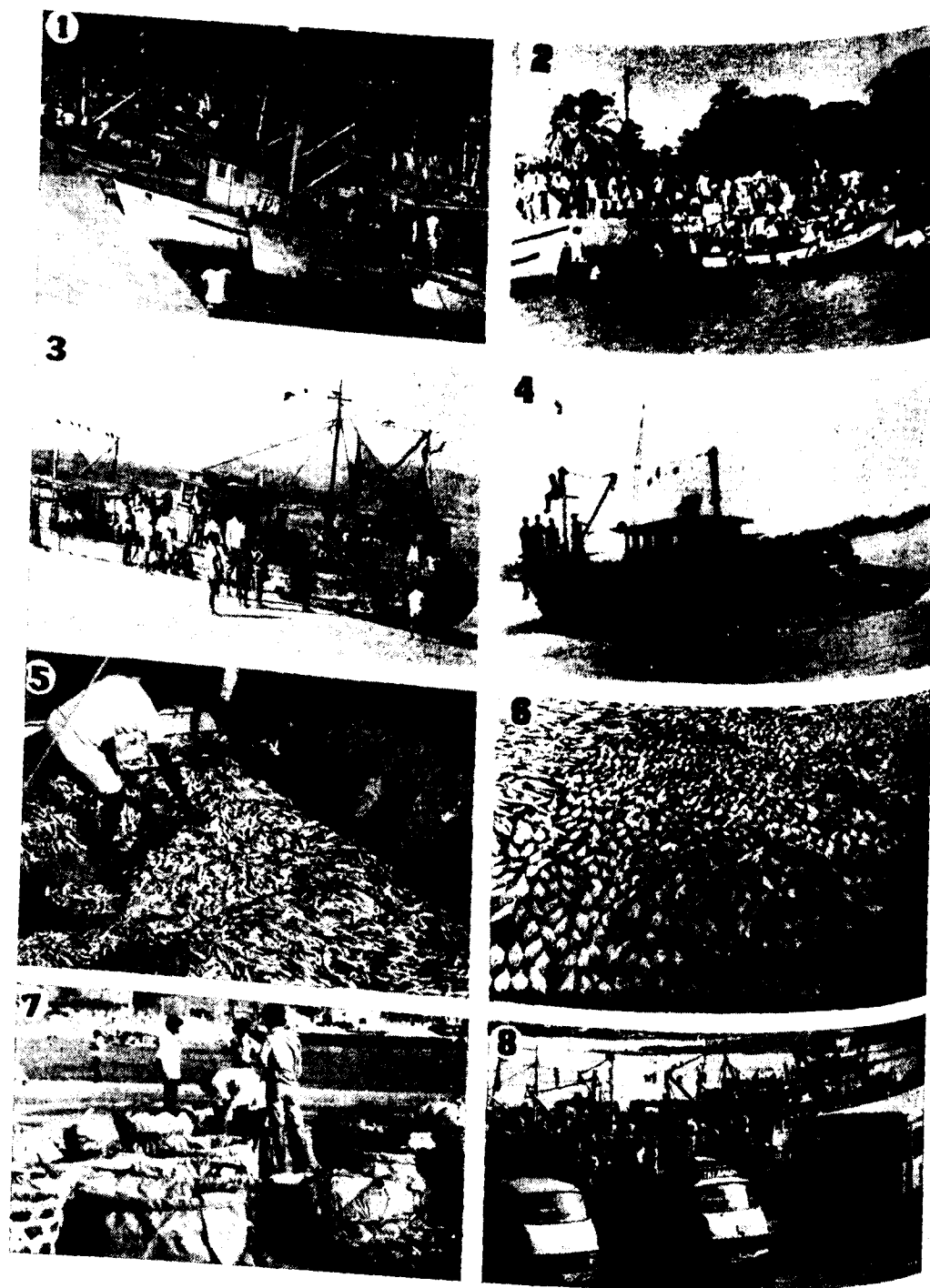
XVII CAR FESTIVAL : (1) Ratha at Gunavante being decorated (2) Decorated Ratha at Honavar (3) Ratha of Hedge (4) The wooden base of a Ratha (5) Decorative details (6) Door-keeper on a Ratha (7) Wooden base with central decorations and (8) Sculpture in Venktapur temple



XVIII PLANTATION PRODUCTS: (1) Cashew pods (2) Branch with fruit (3) Nut with fruit (4) Areca trees (5) Betel creeper on areca tree (6) Peeling arecanut (7) Areca bunches and (8) Arecanut



XIX SPECIAL CROPS: (1) Grass for oil (2) Nutmeg (3) Aromatic part of nutmeg (4) Copra being dried (5) Cardamom (6) Pepper bunch (7) Bread fruit and (8) Pineapple.



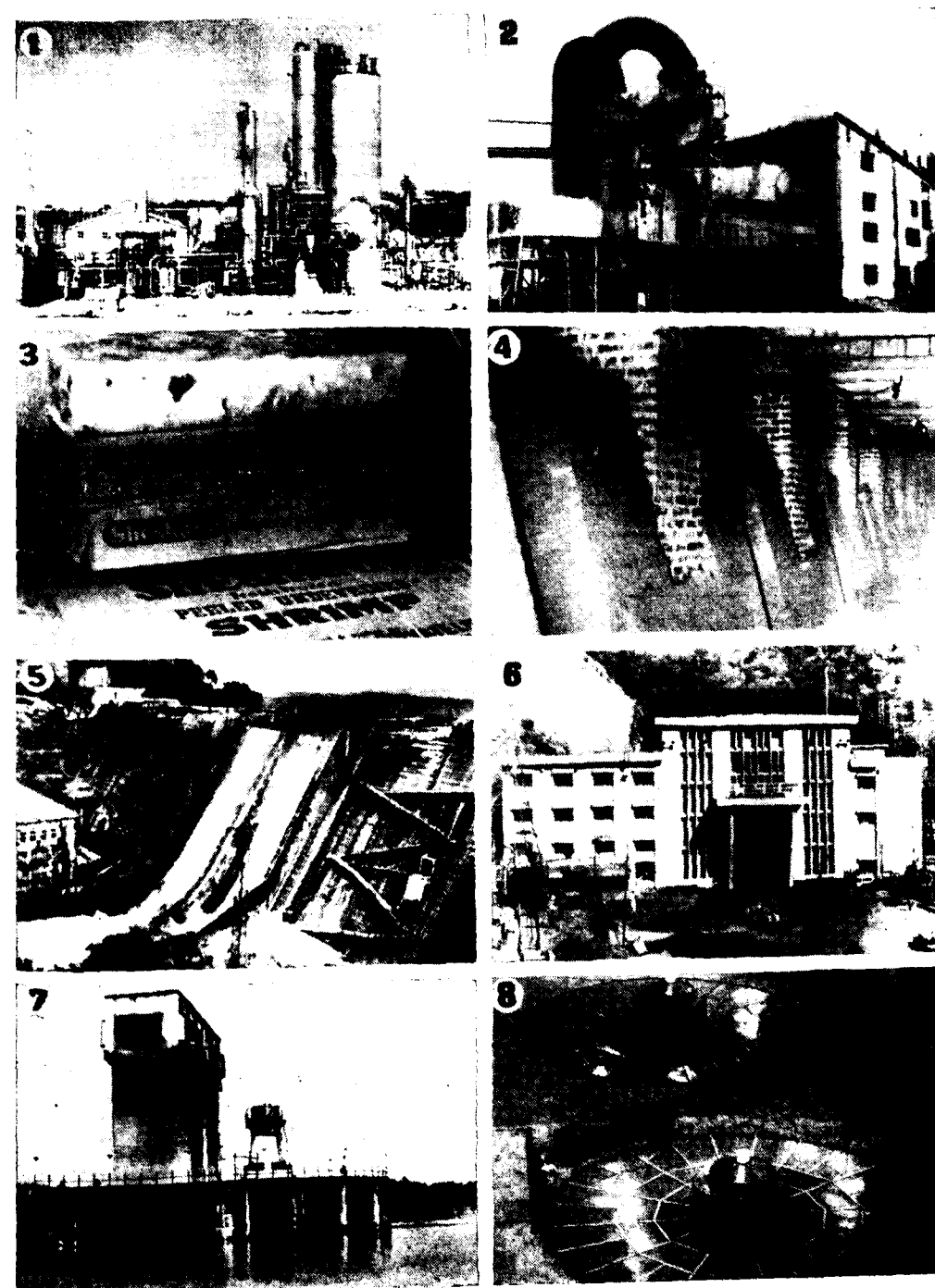
XX FISHERY : (1) Motor launches at Karwar (2) Honavar fishing harbour (3) Tadri harbour (4) Purse-sein boat (5) Purse-sein haul (6) Drying the fish (7) Packing, and (8) Transportation



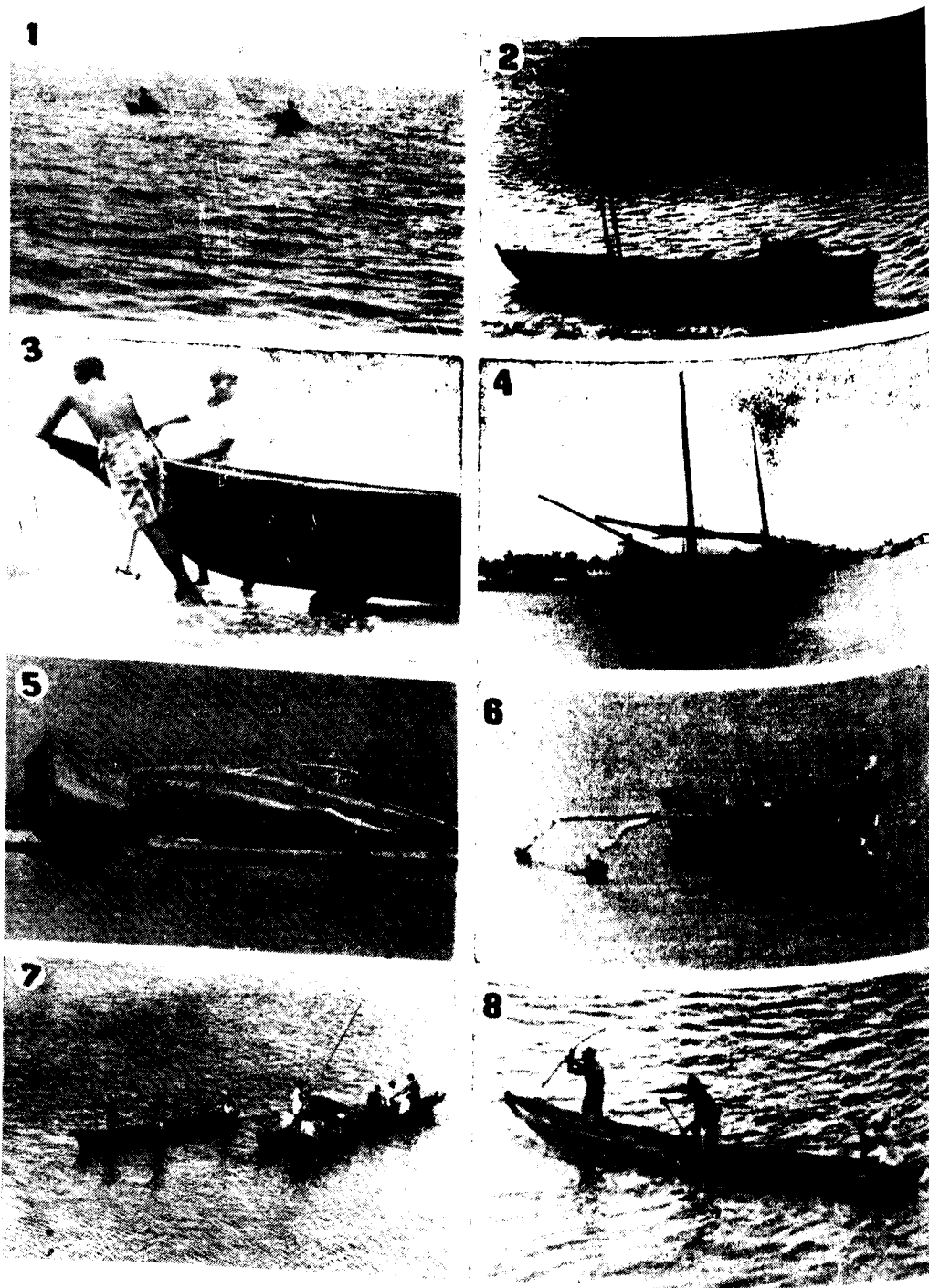
XXI FISHING AND COMMUNICATION : (1) Fishing at pond (2) Fishing off Honavar (3) Happy with the catch (4) Enough for the day (5) Catcher's pride (6) Micro-wave tower, Karwar (7) Light House, Honavar and (8) Light House, Bhatkal



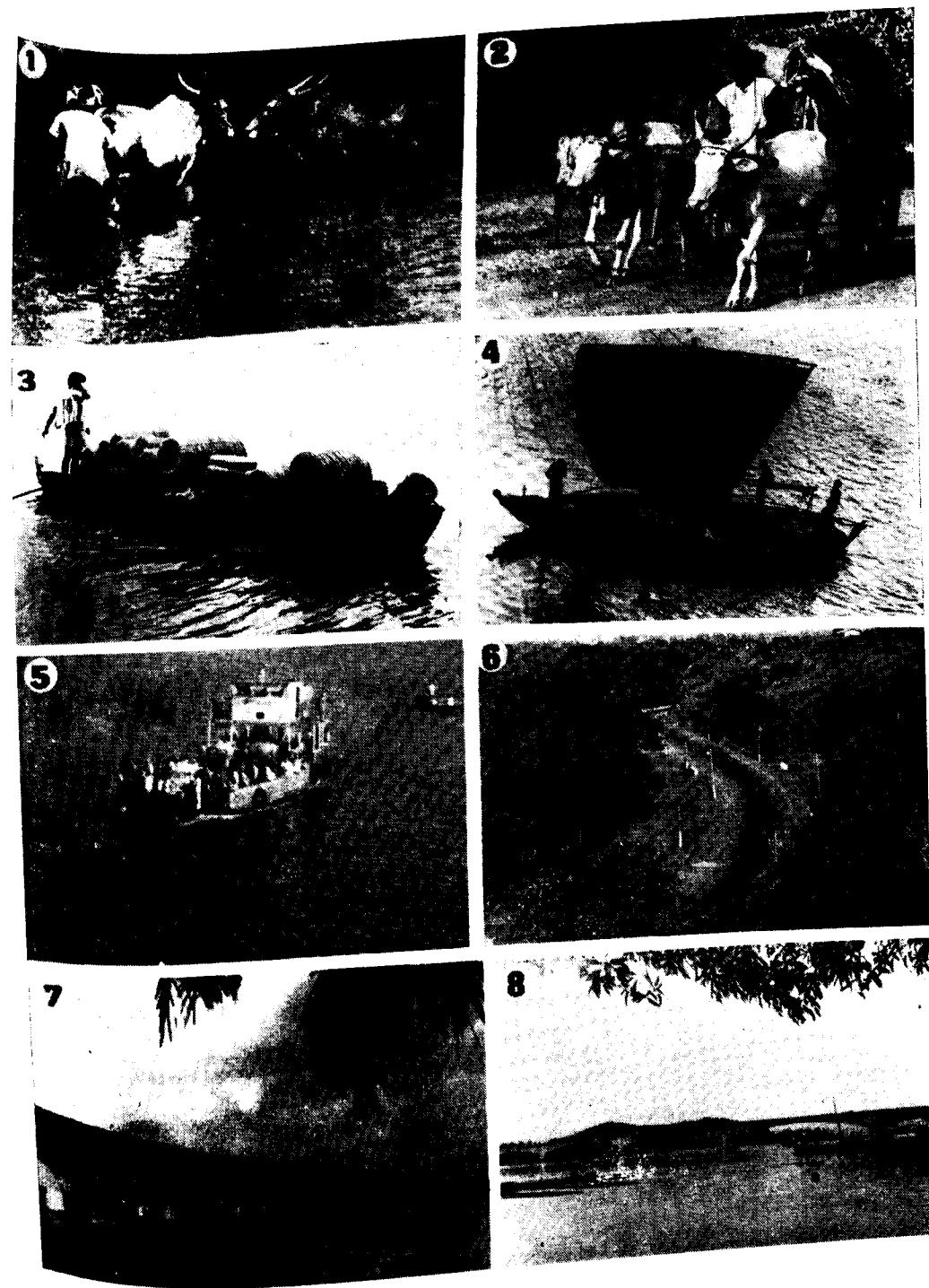
XXII COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND CRAFTS : (1) Tailoring class (2) Ambar Charkha Spinners (3) Girl at Ambar Charkha (4 and 5) Khadi weaving at Grama Seva Samiti, Ankola (6) Tibetan carpet weaver and (7) Mat weaving



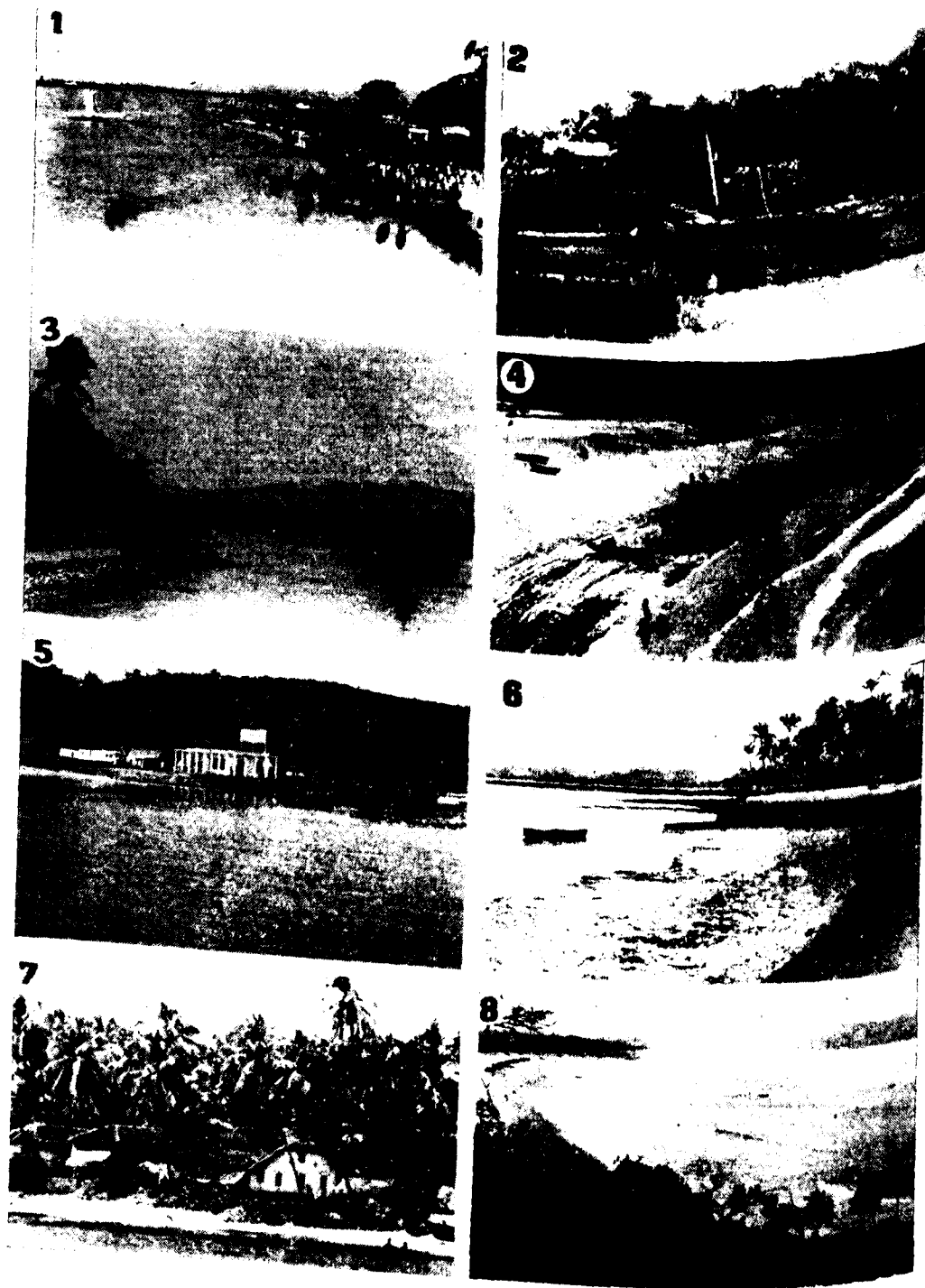
XXIII INDUSTRIES AND POWER : (1) Dandeli West Coast Paper Mills (2) Gopi Smelters (3) Shrimps processed and packed (4) Tile factory, Kasarkod (5) Kali Barrage, Ganeshgudi (6) Nagjhari Power House (7) Surge Tank near Nagjhari and (8) Giant Kali generators



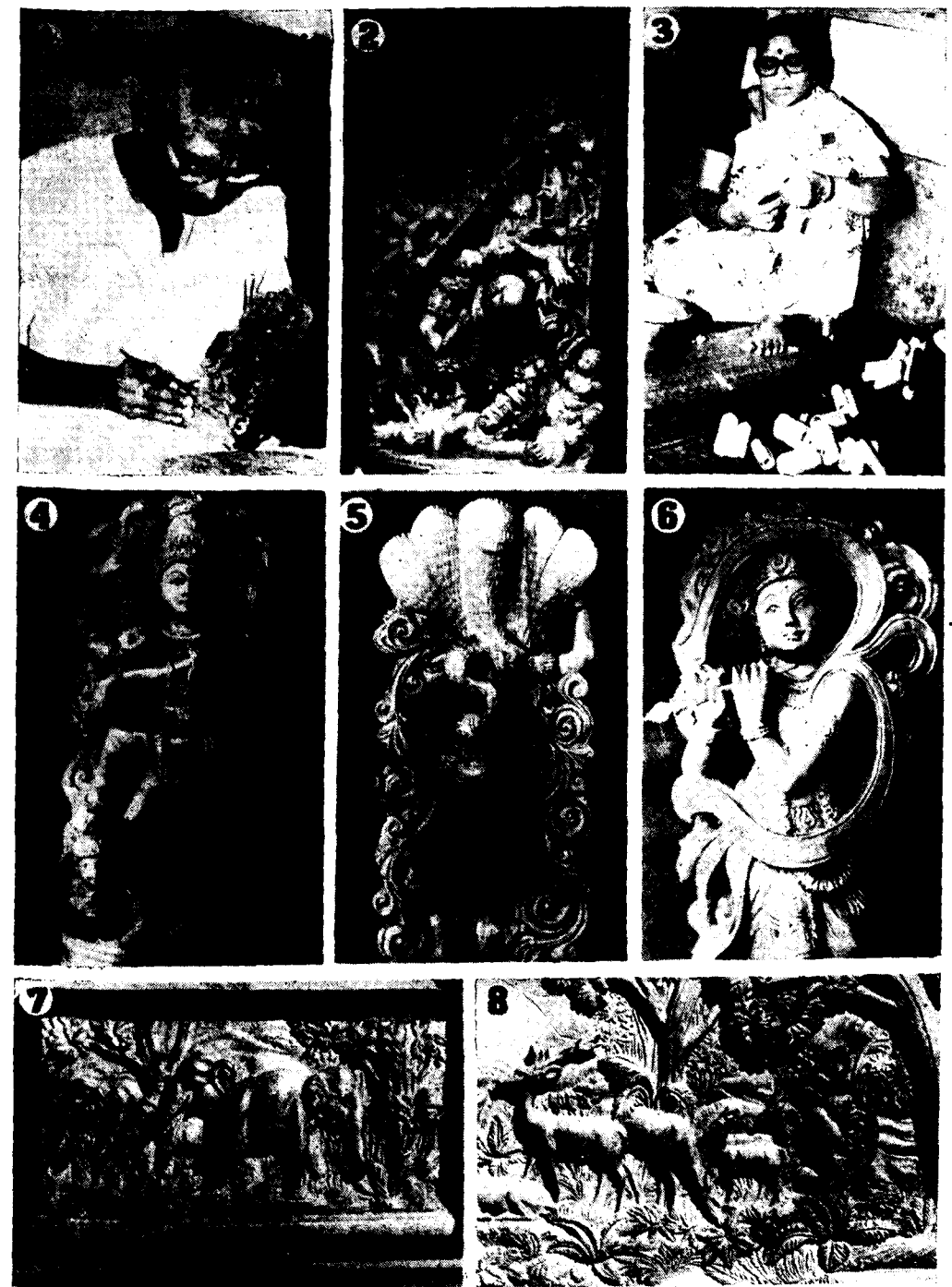
XXIV BOATS : (1) Pongai, a small boat (2) Padav (3) Commencing journey (4) Machwa (5) Boat parked (6) Boat with stabilising device (7) Ferry and (8) Hook fishing from boat



XXV TRANSPORT : (1) Draught bullocks cooling after toil (2) Bullock cart in the district (3) Coir taken by waterway (4) Sail boat (5) Jungal ferrying automobile (6) West Coast highway in ghats (7) Sharavati bridge, the longest in State, and (8) Kali bridge, Karwar



XXVI HARBOURS : (1) Honavar (2) Gersoppa berth (3) Bhatkal
(4) Murdeshwar (5) Tadri (6) Aghanashini (7) Binaga and (8) Karwar



XXVII GUDIGARS : (1) Engraver at work (2) Mahishasuramardini, a finished product (3) Gudigar lady at pith work (4) Nataraja (5) back view (6) Krishna (7) Elephant herd and (8) Deers on plaque



XXVIII PROFESSIONALS: (1) Coconut tree climber (2) Forest worker
(3) Forest worker-back view (4) Woman drying fish (5) Fishing in deep waters
(6) Potter woman at work (7) The Village temple priest and his wife, and
(8) Temple drummer



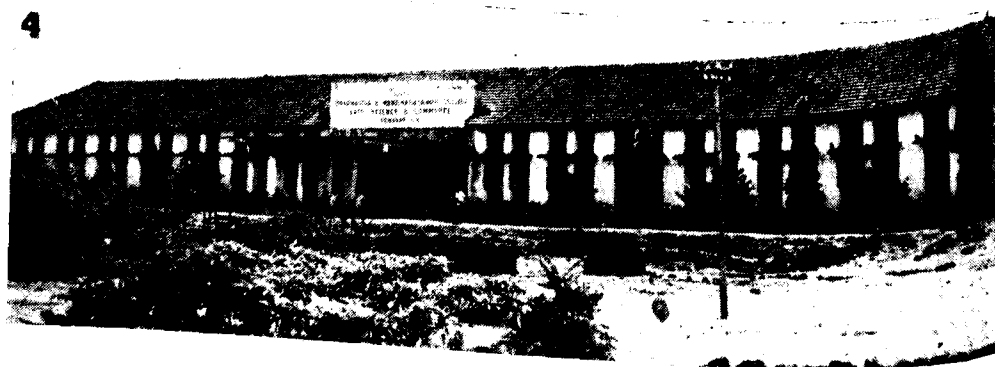
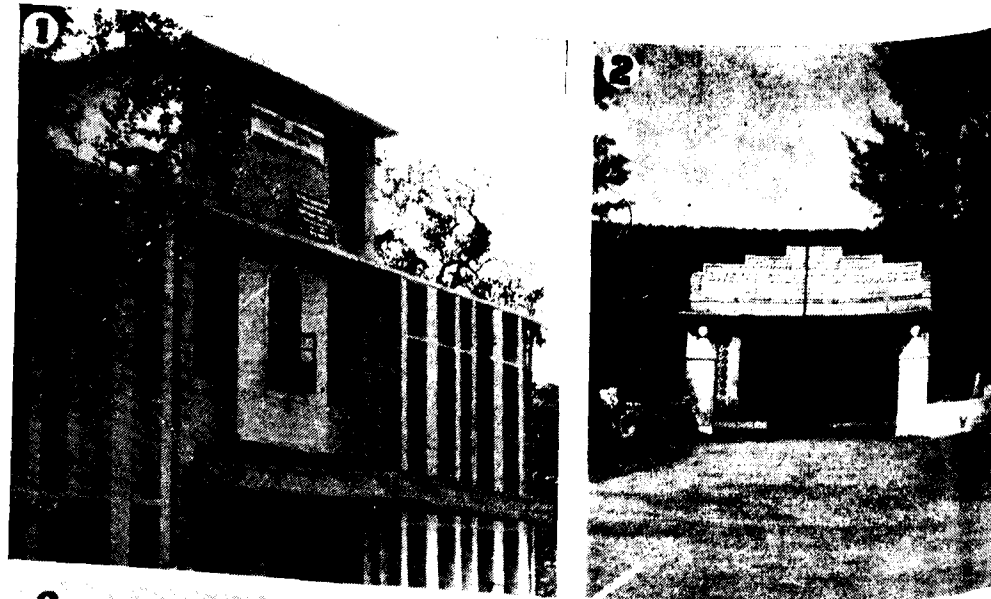
XXIX THE SUGGI DANCE with floral head dress and pith decorations



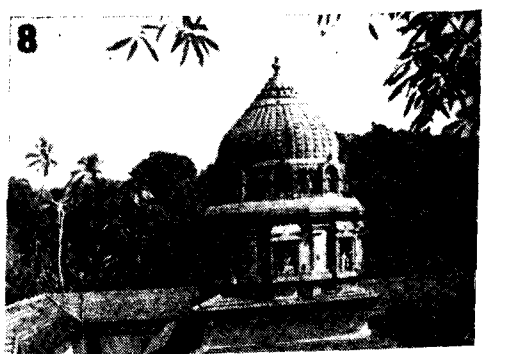
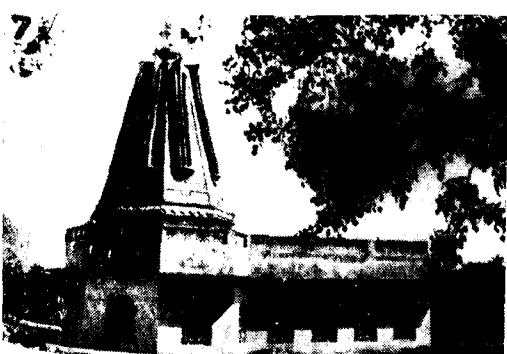
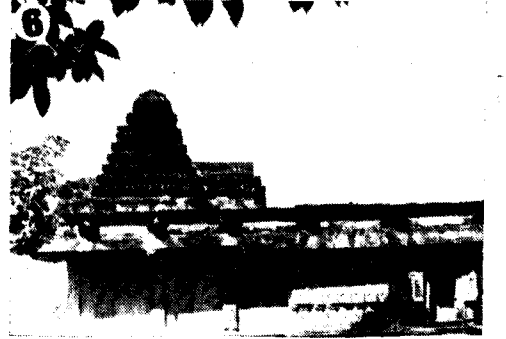
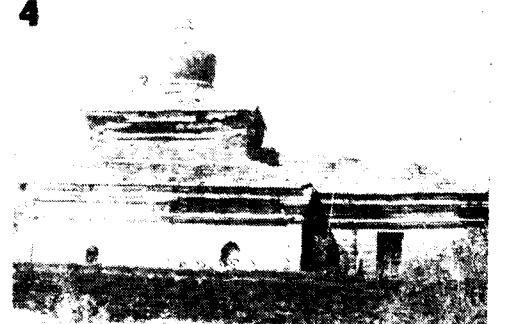
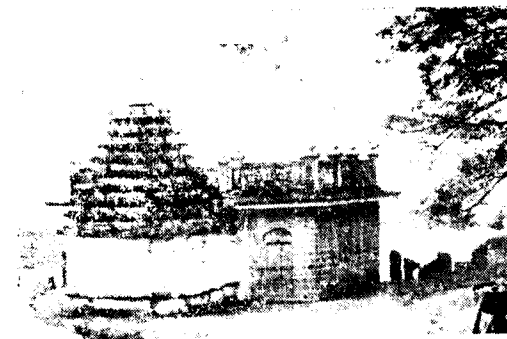
XXX YAKSHAGANA : (1) In make-up room (2) The female role (3) Jester (4) Keechaka (5 and 6) Facial expression and (7 and 8) Play in full swing



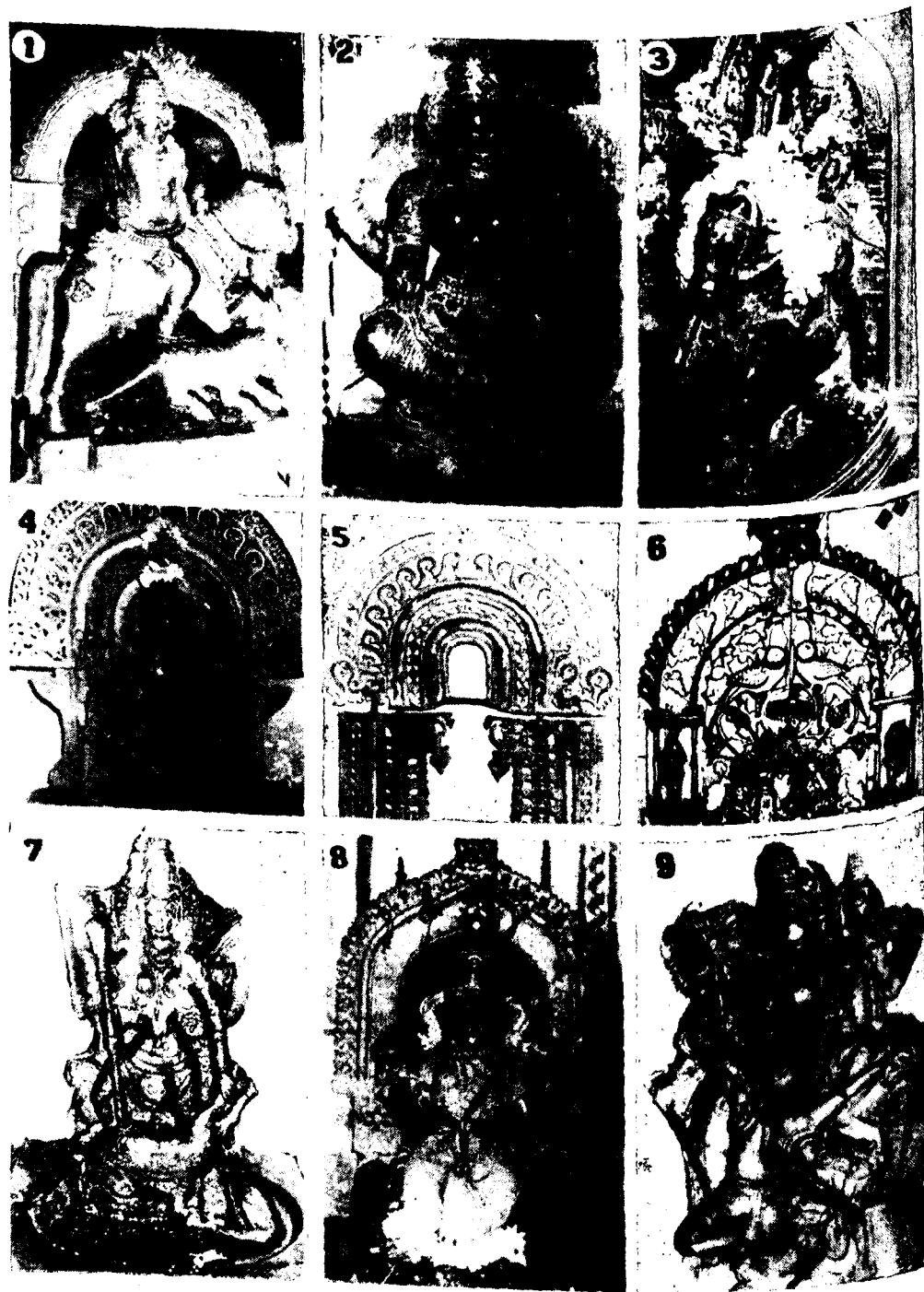
XXXI OFFICES: (1) Sirsi Urban Co-operative Bank (2) Deputy Commissioner's Office, Karwar (3) Honavar Urban Co-operative Bank (4) Totagar's Co-operative Society, Sirsi (5) Forest Labourers Co-operative Society, Ankola and (6) Land Development Bank, Honavar



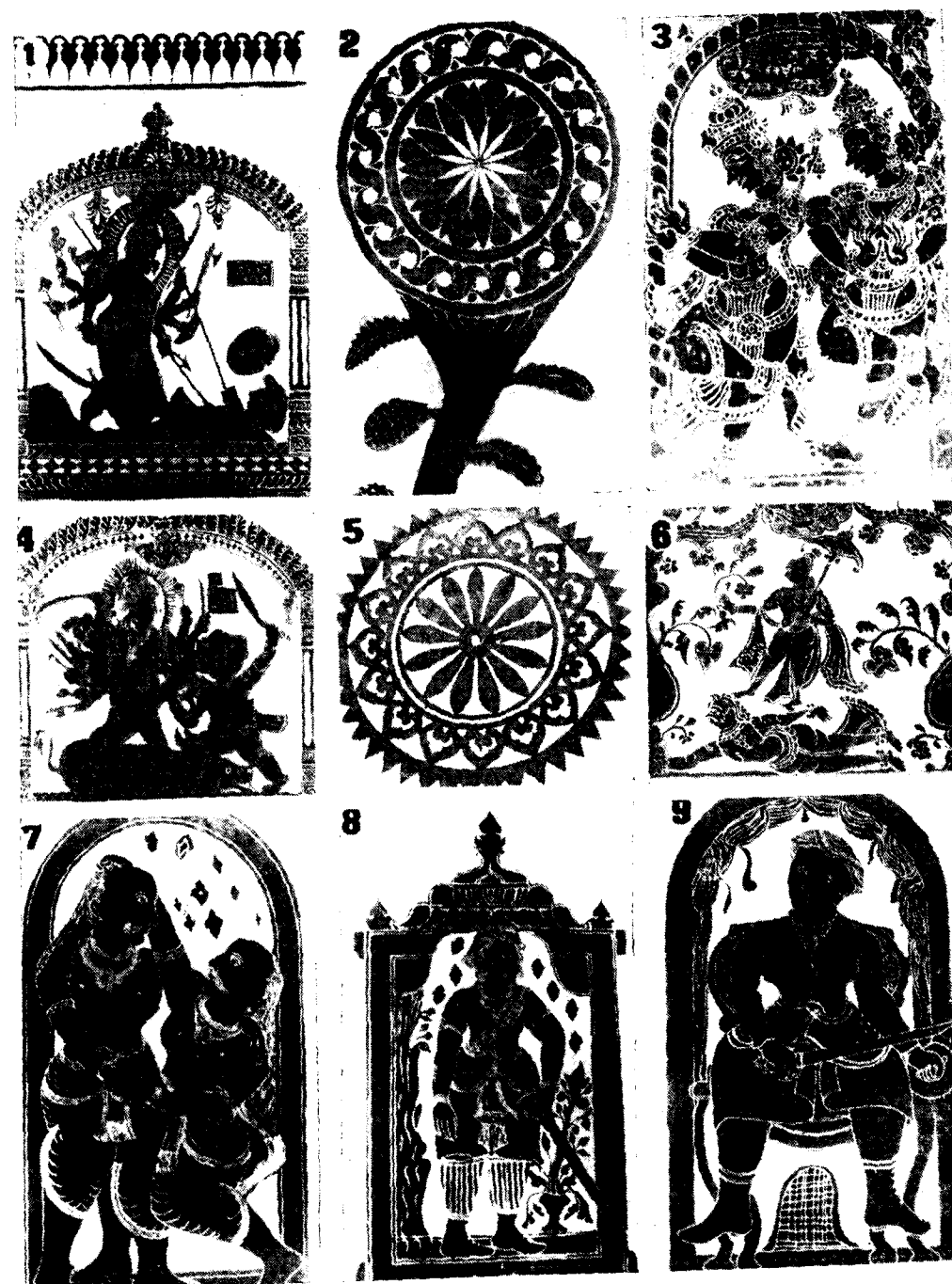
XXXII COLLEGES: (1) Sanskrit College, Gokarn (2) Divekar College of Commerce, Karwar (3) Siddapur College and (4) Honavar College



XXXIII - TEMPLES: (1) Haliyal temple of the Goa Kadambas (2) Somsagar temple of Vijayanagar times (3) The Katyayani at Aversa (4) Navilgon temple (5) The Mahamaya, Ankola (6) Basti at Bilgi (7) The Ravalanath, Chitakul and (8) Ulvi temple Shikara



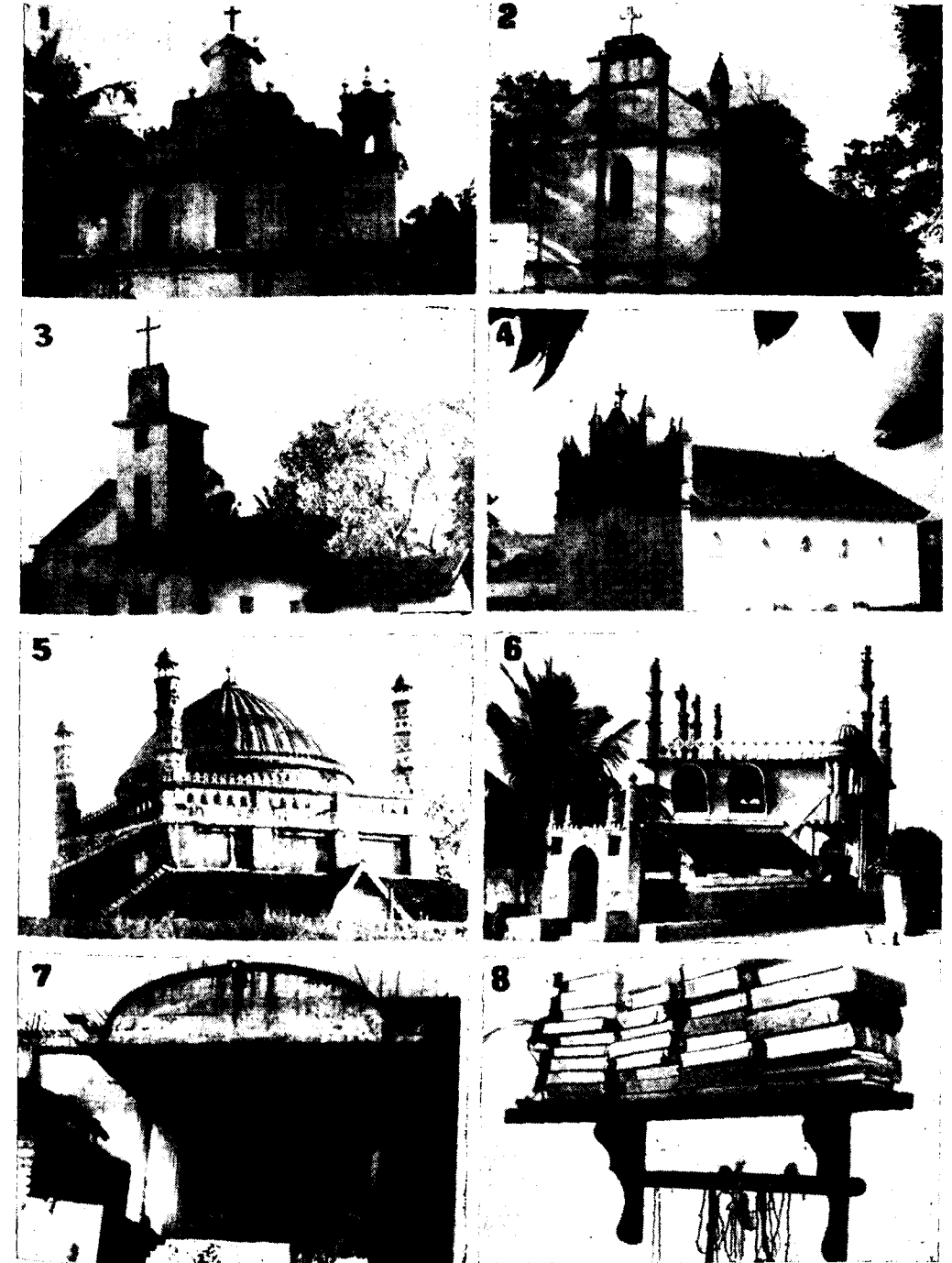
XXXIV ICONS : (1) Brahma on horse (2) Jaina Saraswati (3) Yakshi on horse (4) Padmavati (5) Prabhavali, all from Haduvalli (6) Prabhavali in Vithoba temple, Ramanagar (7) Mahishamardini (8) Devi from Kavale Math, Chitakul and (9) Mahishamardini, Bakkala



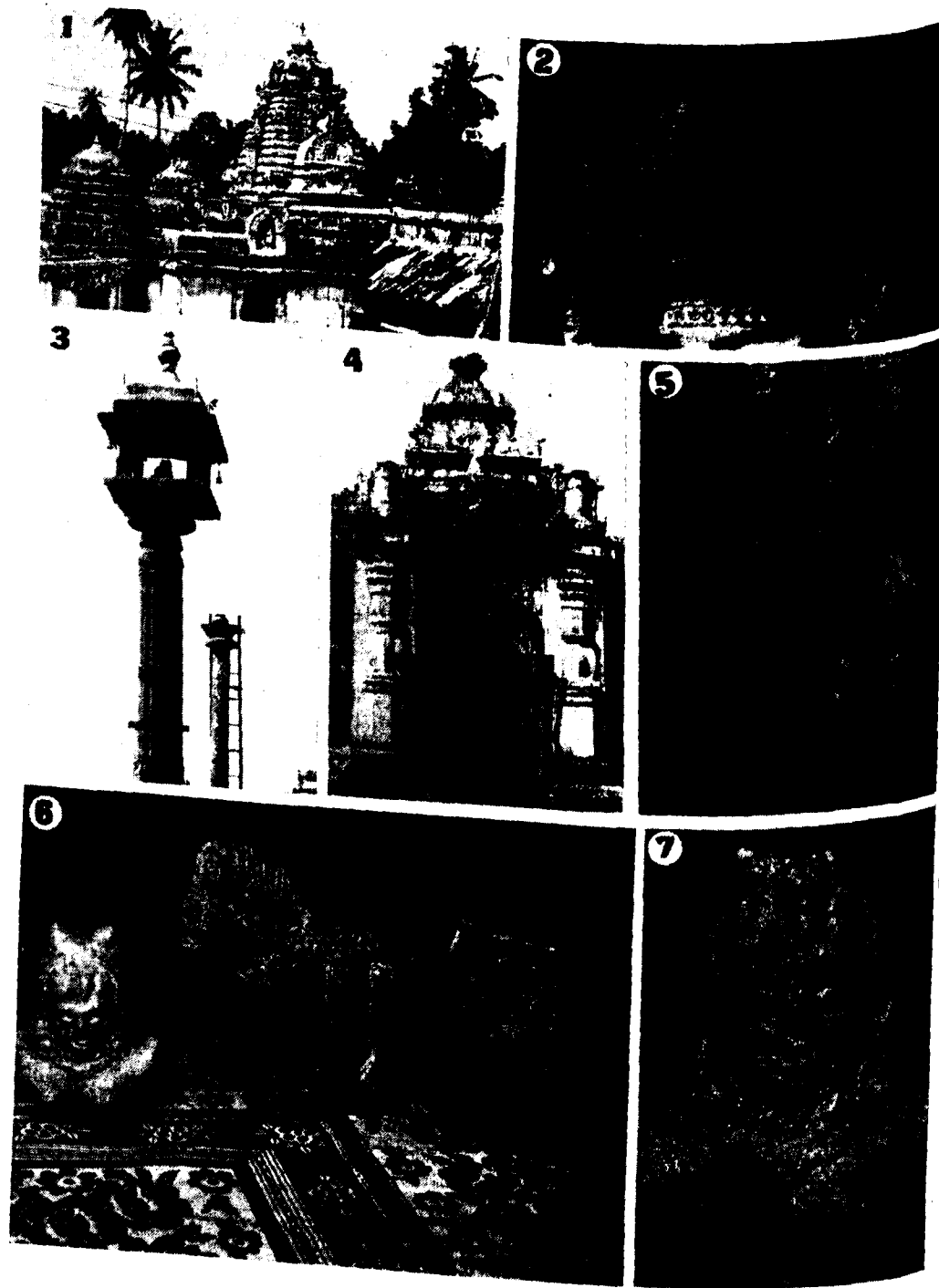
XXXV KAVI (ochre) ART (from temple walls) : (1) Dhumra Lochana Mardini (2) Floral design (3) Nakula and Sahdeva, Kumta, (4) Mahishasura Mardini (5) Geometrical pattern (6) Vamana (7) Fighters (8) Prince and (9) Nobleman



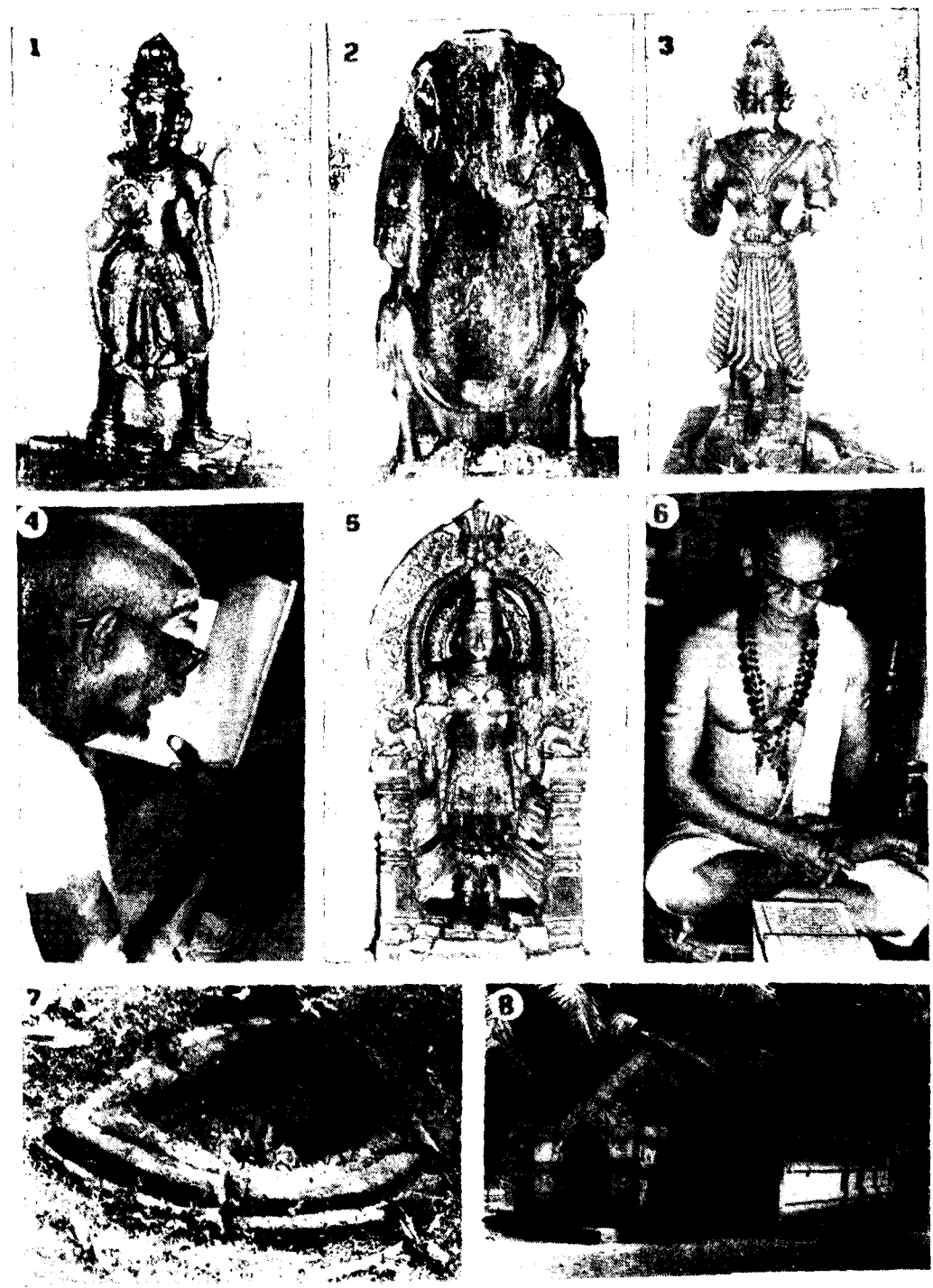
XXXVI SCULPTURES : (1) Mahishasura Mardini, (2) Hero with bow and sword, (3) Hero on horse back, all from Kalambuli. (4) Hanuman presenting ring to Sita and (5) A mythological scene, both from Kekkara pillar. (6) Painted wooden face (7) Images and (8) Pillars from Soddigadde Mallema temple



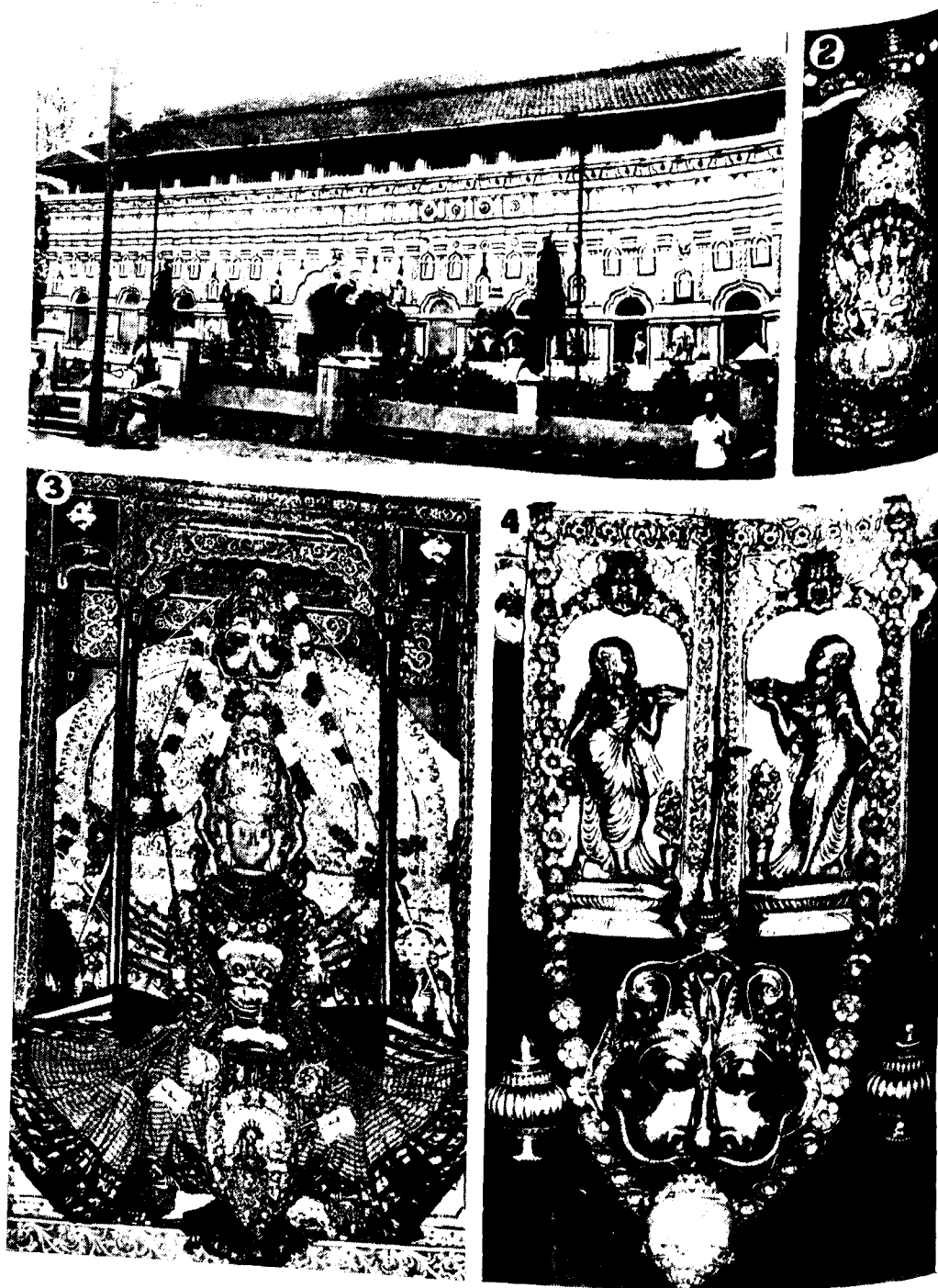
XXXVII CHURCHES AND MOSQUES : (1) St. Xavier's Church, Chandavar (2) St. Antony's Church, Sirsi (3) Aversa Church (4) St. John's Church, Kumta (5) Dargah of Sadashivgad (6) Mundgod Mosque (7) Sirsi Mosque and (8) The holy books in Bhatkal mosque



XXXVIII BANAVASI : (1) The Madhukeshwara temple (2) Ornamented pillar of the monolithic mantapa (3) Dhwajastambha (4) One of the Shrines in the Madhukeshwara complex (5) The Pillar of monolithic cot (6) Antiquities unearthed from Banavasi and (7) A terracota figure



XXXIX GOKARN : 1) Veerabhadra (2) Ganapati (3) Bhadrakali (4) A devotee (5) Tamragauri (6) A priest (7) Yajnyakunda and (8) Adi Gokarn

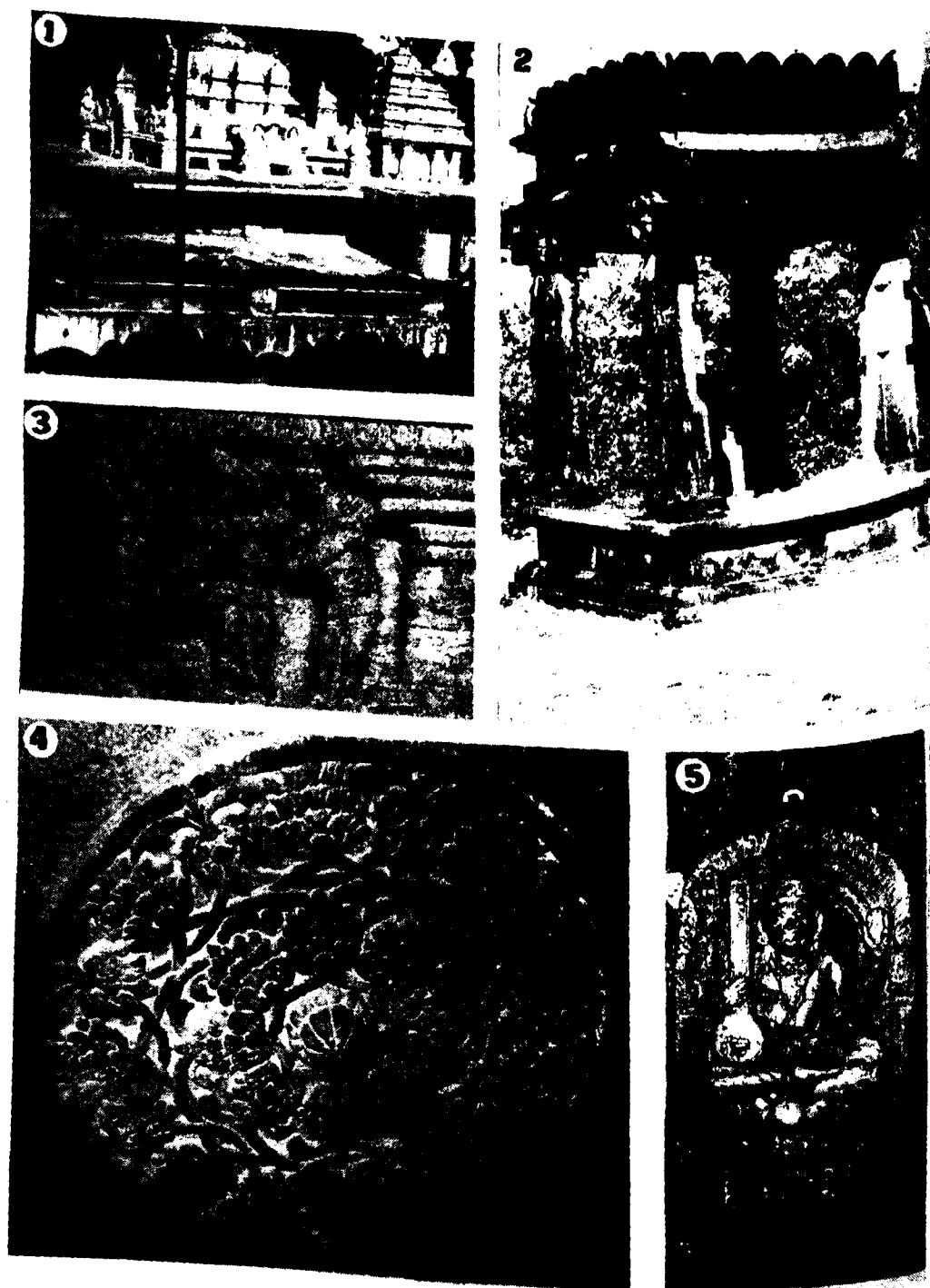


XL MARIKAMBA TEMPLE, SIRSI :
(3) The deity and (4) Silver Ornaments

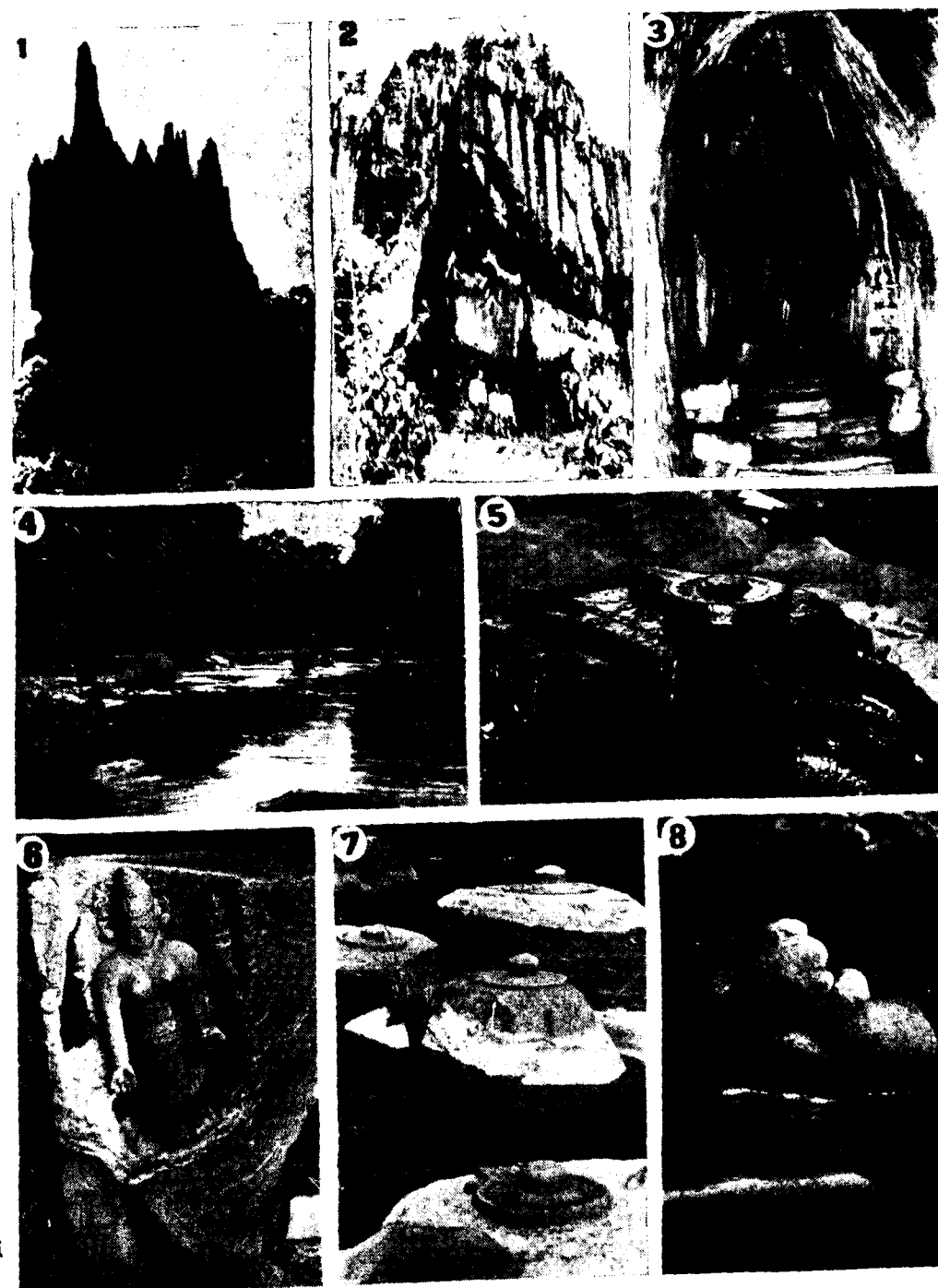
(1) Entrance (2) Golden Crown



XLI ULVI : (1) The Chennabasaveshwara temple (2) A devotee (3) Brass mask on linga in sanctum (4) Vibhuti vendors (5) Holy tank and (6, 7 and 8) Stucco figures of the *Sharanas* on the *Shikhara*



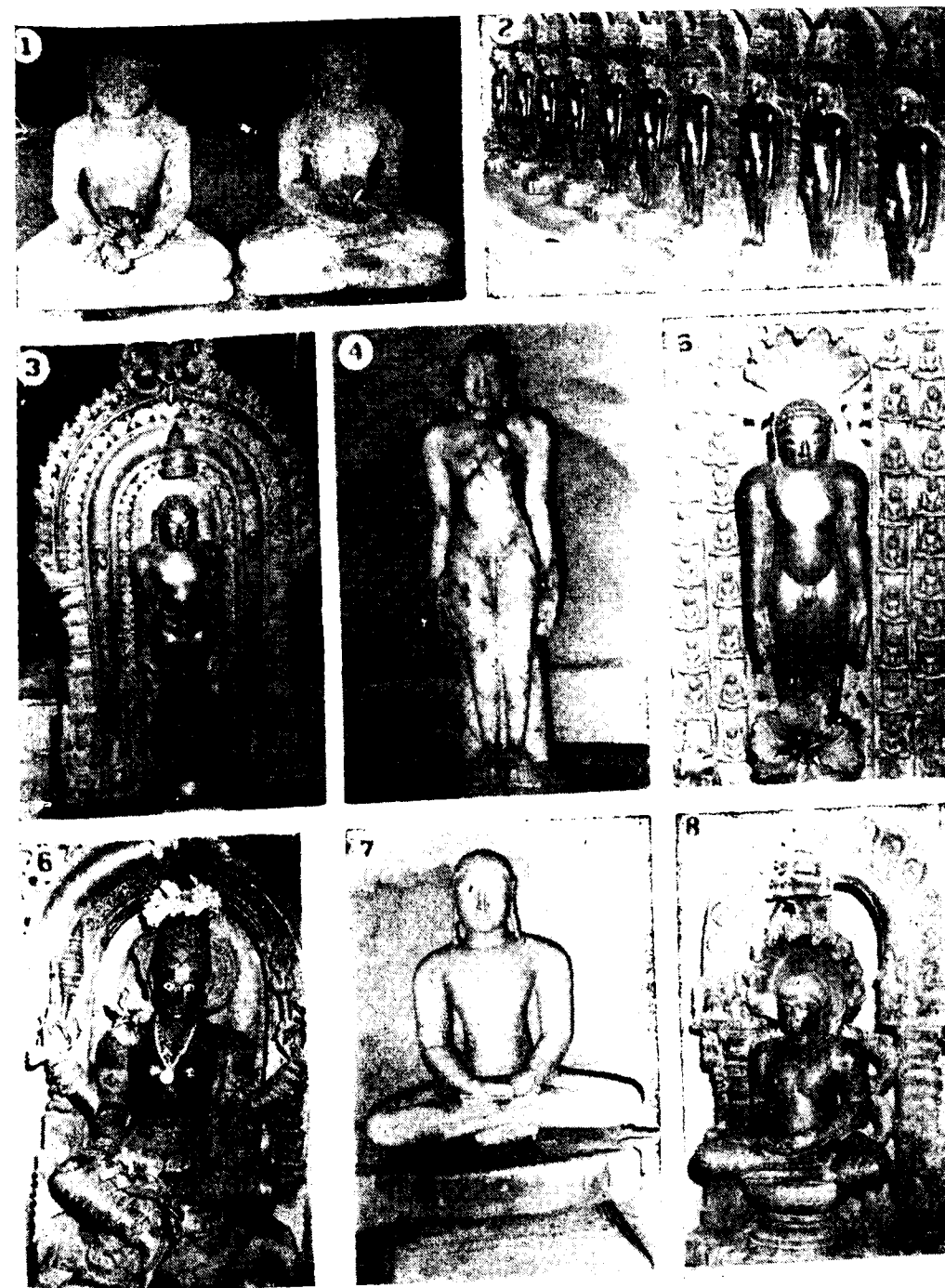
XLII SONDA : (1) Vadiraja Matha (2) Bhattakalanka's tomb (3) Sculpture on Vadiraja Matha walls (4) Design on ceiling and (5) Maruti in shrine, playing veena



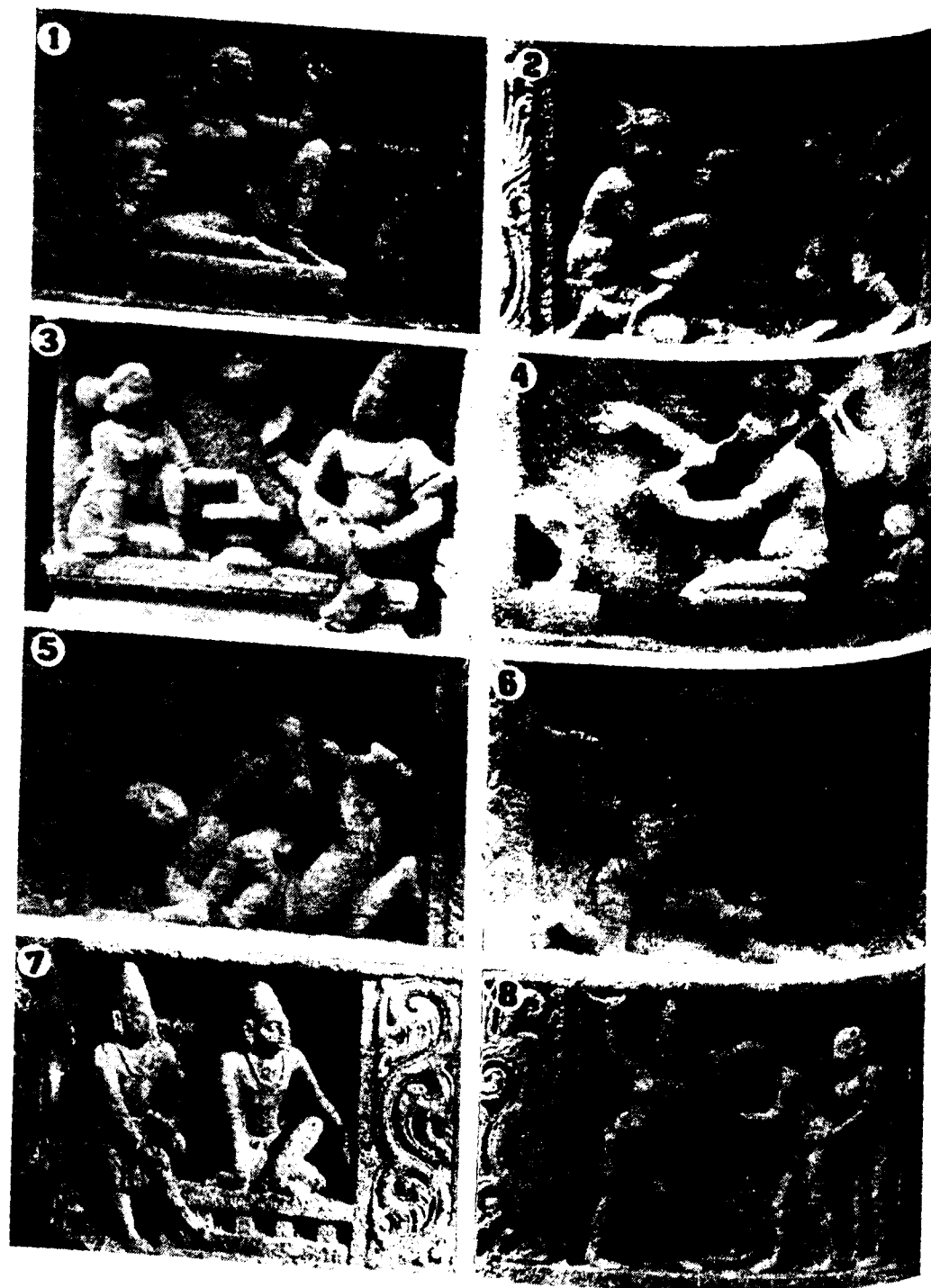
XLIII YAN : (1) Mohini Shikhara (2) Bhairava Shikhara (3) Bhairava cave and linga. SAHASRALINGA : (4) Shalmala river (5) Linga on rock in river (6) Surya on a rock (7) Several lingas and (8) One of the Nandis



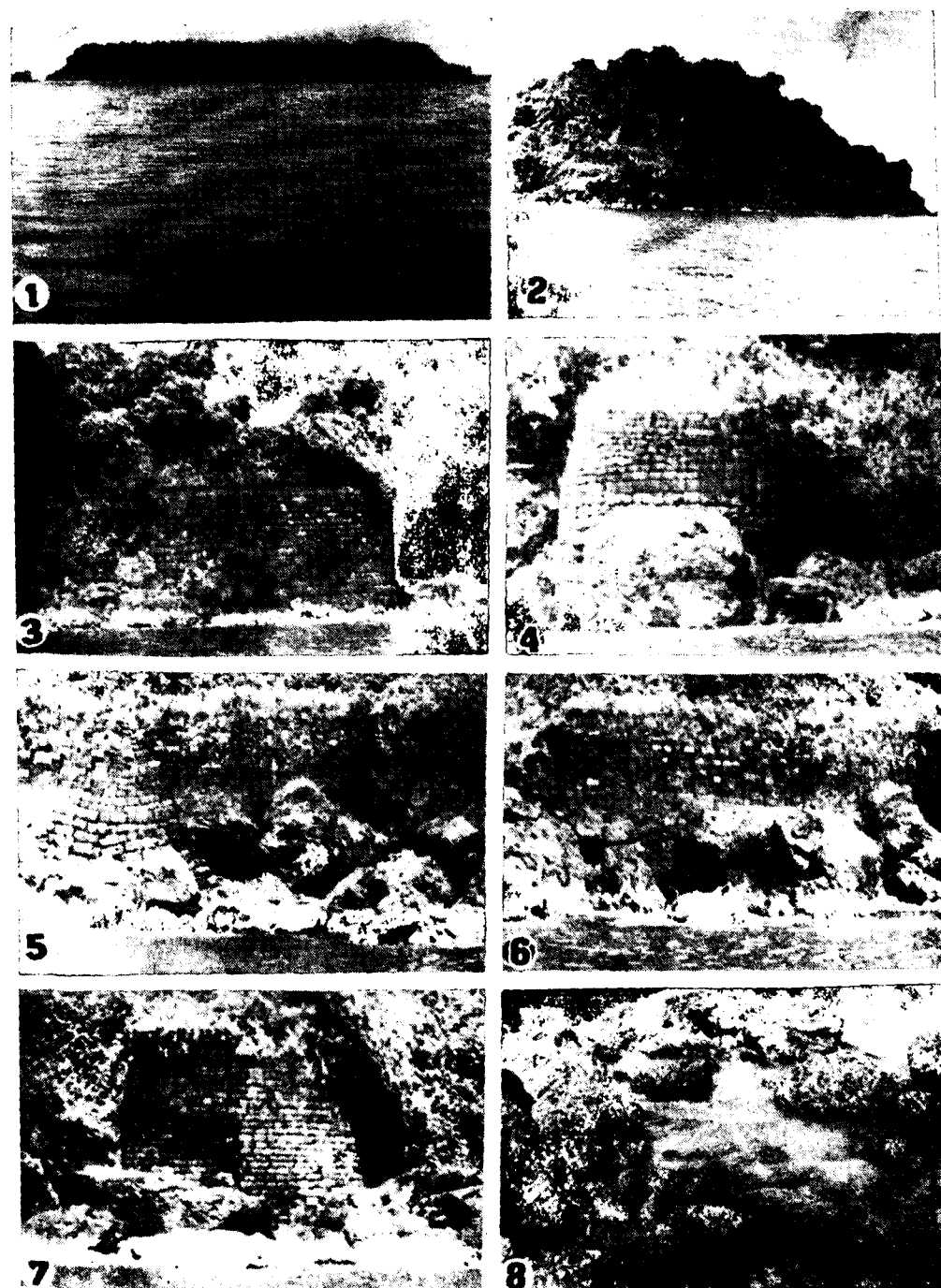
XLIV GERSOPPA : (1) The Chaturmukha Basti (2) Its entrance (3) Deity in sanctum (4) Closer view of deity (5) Parshwanatha in another basti (6 and 8) Tirthankara statues and (7) Nishidhi stone



XLV HADUVALLI : (1) Nishidhi Stone (2) Tirthankaras in a row in the Padmavati temple (3) Anantanatha in bronze (4) Chandranatha in the Chandranatha shrine (5) Bronze Parshwanatha in Padmavati temple (6) Yakshi Padmavati (7) Chandranatha Tirthankara in the Chandranatha basti below Chandragiri and (8) Seated Parshwanatha in Chandranatha shrine



XLVI BHATKAL : KHETPAI NARAYAN TEMPLE SCULPTURES :
 (1) Woman with mirror (2) Preparation for quail fight (3) Couple in conversation (4) Snake charmer (5) Wrestlers (6) Fight with tiger (7) Noble and body-guard and (8) Punishing wife's paramour



XLVII BASAVARAJA DURGA ISLAND : (1) From a distance (2) Closer view (3) Fort wall (4) Bastion (5) Laterite boulders (6) Wall cracking (7) Ruined wall and (8) Oyster clusters nearby



XLVIII THE KVALE CAVE: (1) Road in a valley (2) Entrance hedge (3) Ganapathi in new R. C. C. shrine outside (4) Kavale linga (5) Kartikeya (6) Lay-out drawing of the cave and (7 and 8) Ferro Stalactite hangs in the cave ceiling

