

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

KARNATAKA STATE
KODAGU DISTRICT

1344/92

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

KODAGU DISTRICT

(COORG)

(Revised Edition)

Chief Editor

Suryanath U. Kamath

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PREFACE

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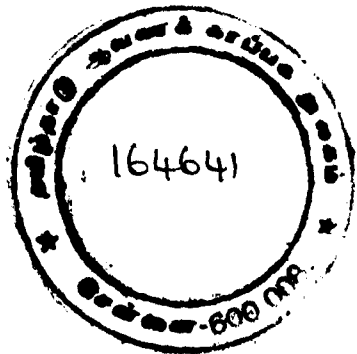
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With a view to bring out the revised district gazetteers after Independence, the State Government founded the Gazetteer Department in 1958. Even before that, the Bombay State had compiled the revised version of *Dharwad District Gazetteer*. It was handed over to the Government of Karnataka and the volume was released in 1959. When this office released the *Bangalore (City) District Gazetteer* in 1990, the programme of bringing out of the 20 revised district gazetteers had come to an end. In addition, the office had published the *Karnataka State Gazetteer* in two parts during 1982-83, and between 1984 and 1986, the Kannada version of the *State Gazetteer* was published in three parts. Though there was a natural demand for bringing out the District Gazetteer series in Kannada, the department was very keen on early completion of the series in any one language first, because before Independence for many districts there were no separate district gazetteers. Further to launch the developmental activities in a systematic way, there is a need to have a comprehensive picture of development in every district from the post-Independent period. Of late, the economic plans are prepared from the district level, and the coming into existence of the Zilla Parishads have increased the need for a hand-book like the district gazetteer for every district. When the *Mysore District Gazetteer* was published in 1988, the Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad stated that they had very useful and comprehensive data at their disposal for preparing their district plan for Mysore. The District Annual Plan for the year 1989-90 of Mysore had quoted the material provided by the District Gazetteer in almost all its pages. The economic, social and cultural details and the information on the economic resources of the whole district with reference to its various regions is presented in the district gazetteers in proper historical perspective. This helps to visualise an integral picture of the whole District.

Rev. Richter had edited the Coorg District Gazetteer (Manual) for the first time in 1870. In 1878 Loius Rice brought out the Gazetteer on Coorg as a part of the Mysore Gazetteer. The brief version on Coorg was included in the Imperial Gazetteer series in 1908. There had been one more edition of the Gazetteer of this district in 1926. After independence, this office had published the *Coorg District Gazetteer* edited by Sri B.N.Srisatyan (in 1965).

When the publication of all district gazetteers was over, this office was expected to take up the Dharwad District volume for revision, but the latest census

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figures of 1991 were yet to be published and in view of this it was decided to take up a smaller district like Kodagu. This is the first District Gazetteer brought out in Kannada and this is the first revised District Gazetteer being published by this office.

Kodagu or Coorg is a small district in area, and it has 19th place in the State in this regard. This is followed by the Bangalore (City District) which has the 20th place. Kodagu stretches itself on the Western Ghat ranges and because of its rich natural beauty, Indians have called it the Kashmir of the South. Europeans described it as Swazerland or Scotland of India. The Kodavas, the prominent residents of the District are a people of whom Karnataka is proud. The Kodava men and women have impressive personalities, and as they live very close to nature, they are adventurous. Thus we had many renowned warriors like Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, Field Marshal K.M.Cariappa and General K.S.Thimmayya who hail from this District. When compared to the size of the population of the Kodavas the number of posts held by them in the Army, Navy and the Air Force causes surprise. Similarly in the Indian arena of sports, the Kodavas have left a notable impression. Though the Kodavas were not so educated before the advent of the British, they soon took to education and even before Independence in the field of banking, agricultural services and medical services, the Kodavas held coveted positions. After Independence, the District was once holding the first rank in literacy in Karnataka. Even now, it holds the 2nd or 3rd rank in this matter. Before Independence, in the field of Co-operative movement, Kodagu showed remarkable progress. The existence of grain banks in the co-operative sector can be seen even today in Kodagu. This district which is a hilly tract was famous for its paddy cultivation before the advent of the British. In fact the region was (and is) surplus in paddy crop. Coffee plantation spread rapidly in the district and the it stands first today in Karnataka in coffee production. It is also renowned for its plantations of rubber, cardamom and pepper. Its forest environment has been favourable for apiculture. Kodagu on an average produces more than 4 lakh kgs of quality honey annually. The District was also famous for its oranges, but the crop has received a set back of late. But the craft work in cane, bamboo and creepers of various tribal groups of the district are equally notable. The district has been freed from the menace of malaria after Independence. The people of Kodagu are industrious, but more industrious people coming from outside Kodagu appear to reduce these original settlers into a minority. This fear has caused the appearance of signs of social conflict in the district.

The scope for tourism in Kodagu is ample. The natural beauty of its landscape, the variety of wild animals in its sanctuaries, and the place of origin of the Cauvery, Talacauvery and places on the banks of the Cauvery like Bhagamandala,

Nanjarayapatna, Balamuri and Suntigutti are some of the captivating sites with magnetic attraction to the tourists. The designs of the temples of Bhagamandala and rare wood sculptures with which they abound have not received due publicity. The folk arts of the Kodavas, Gaudas, Kudiyas, Yeravas and a variety of other ethnic groups are really captivating. The enthusiastic display of the various folk arts during the annual festivals of many local deities are also hair-raising. The beauty of the water falls such as the Abbi, Abbi Matha Falls, Barpole and the Irpu has to be enjoyed only by seeing them. The adventurous trekkers are beckoned by the tall lush green charming hill tops of the district.

Economically the District is an advanced one in the State. The *per capita* income here is higher than that of the State average but there is a considerable number of people living below the poverty line. The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is sizable in the district. Though the district is the only one in the State not provided with railway link, the road net-work here is extensive. In the field of education and health services, there is a healthy competition between private agencies and the Government departments. The Government is very keen on the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An attempt to outline the efforts of the Government in this direction is also made here. The district has not progressed much in industries. But are the new industries going to preserve the virgin natural beauty and environmental balance of the district is another question that confronts us. The district has not only its distinct geographical identity, but also specialities in the field of culture and economic set-up and these trends began from the days of the rule of the Haleri Rajas. A particular system of land tenure called Jamma which originated from the Kodagu Rajas has made its own contribution to the land system and on the life in the district. The expansion of education and plantations that were evidenced after the end of the rule of the Rajas have given new dimensions to the identity of Kodagu. This volume on Kodagu has attempted to introduce all facets of life in Kodagu, and by providing the vast mass of information on the district is likely to motivate, inspire and guide all people interested in its progress. This is our pious hope. This is not a mere chronicle of events nor a mere compilation of Government reports. It is not meant for providing only tables after tables of statistics. This is a very serious effort to help the readers know Kodagu in all its dimensions and also feel its pulse. Our effort in the direction has been both honest and enthusiastic.

The number of persons who were highly helpful in the compilation of this work is not small, beginning with the Deputy Commissioner and the officials at the District and Taluk levels working under him, the authorities of the Zilla Parishad, of the Banks, the Co-operative Institutions, Schools, Colleges and those engaged in various fields of social work and creative activities. All these have whole-heartedly

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backed us in our effort. Special mention must be made of Sri B.D.Ganpathi, Sri D.J.Padmanabha, Prof. B.V.Ramana, Dr.C.Chengappa, Sri Suchetana Swarupa, Sri G.Yadumani, Sri B.S.Gopalakrishna, Sri U.M.Poovaiah, Kamath Brothers of Virajpet (Gopal and Venkatesh) Sri Manu Shenoy, the Arya couple of the Atmiya Institution, Sri Palekanda Aiyanna of Kutta, Sri Cheriyaapanda Kashappa of Ponnampet, Dr D.B.Ramachandrachar of Gonikoppal, Sri B.M.Biddaya of Madikeri, Sri Joshi, Curator of Madikeri Government Museum and Sri M.G.Nagaraj of Bangalore - the few among the many who have helped us with all enthusiasim, but the list is in no way exhaustive. We owe them all a deep debt of gratitude. The Members of the Advisory Committee of the Gazetteer have been our sources of inspiration. Sri Yadurakala K.Shankaranarayana Bhatta and Dr.Kalegowda Nagawara who have deep knowledge of the district have helped us to correct many wrong impressions we had about some facts regarding the district. They were also the Members of the Advisory Committee. The list of the Advisory Committee members is published separately.

Sri M.N.Gundu Rao, a retired Senior Officer contributed a note on Jamma land system of the district and it is published in pages 519-22. My colleagues in the department have worked with all enthusiasm as a single team and but for their co-operation, the early publication of this volume would not have been possible.

A Note on the English Version

The volume in Kannada was released in October 1992. What is in your hand is a translation of the Kannada version. Various scholars have helped this department to translate chapters in the Kannada version into English in a very short time. The department is thankful to them. Their names are included in the contents. Within six months after the publication of the Kannada version, this English version is being released. I am thankful to M/s Parishree Printers for their kind co-operation in bringing out this volume in record time.

We are already compiling the Decadal Supplement for the State Gazetteer which was published in 1982-83 and it will be completed in the course of next three months. After this, the office will take up the publication of the revised version of Dharwad District Gazetteer in Kannada during 1993-94, to be followed by the Gulbarga District volume.

Bangalore

Dt. 12.3.93

Suryanath U.Kamath,

Chief Editor.

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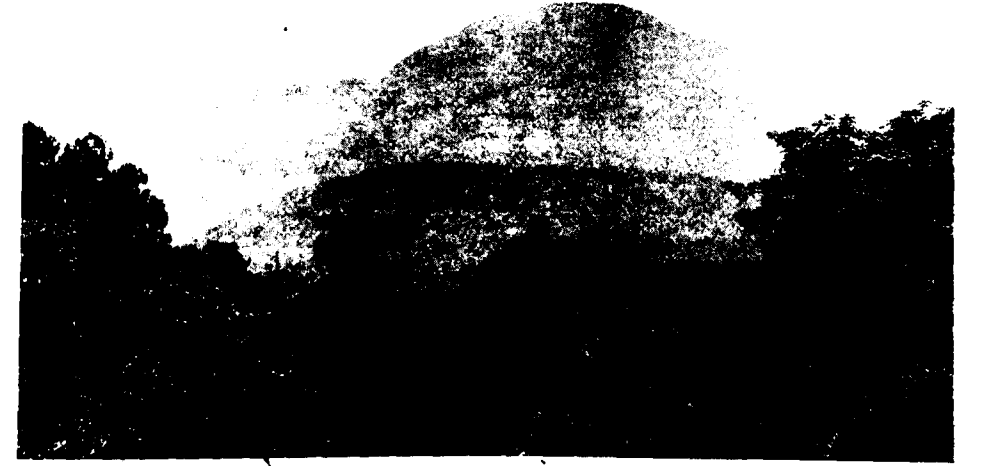
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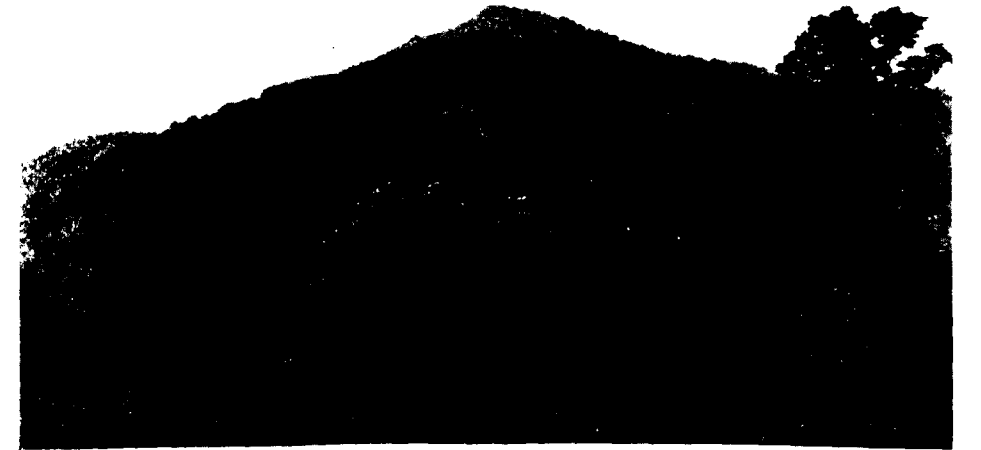
A



B



C



1. (a) The Thadiyandamolu hill, Nalkunadu (b) The Pushpagiri, near Heggademane
(c) The Malemmaleshwara Hill near Nidatha

A



A



B



2. (a) Forest near Nagarahole (b) Teak wood Forest, Somvārpēt taluk

B



3. (a) Abbe Falls (b) Irpu Falls

A



B



C



A



B



C



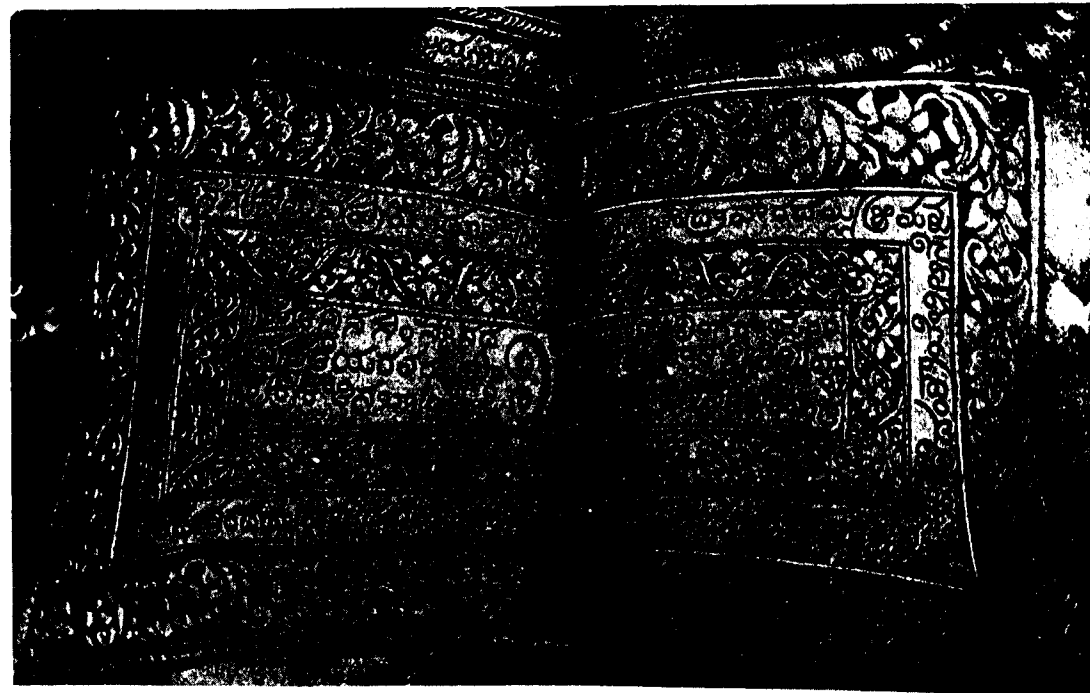
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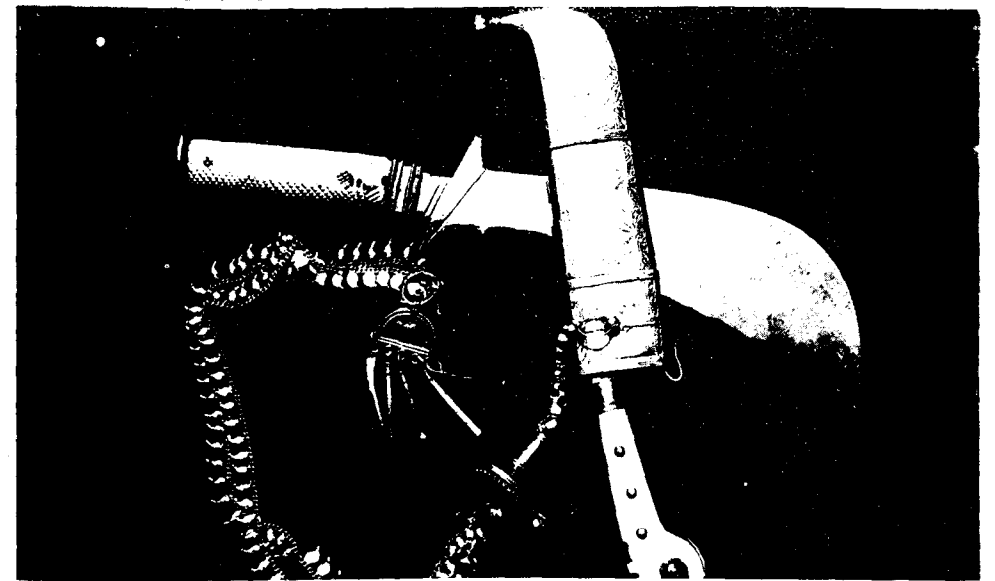
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6. (a) Ganga Inscription near Kothur (on the way to lakkunda forest) (b) Seal of Veerarajendra, and (c) Lingarajendra's Inscription at the Padi temple.

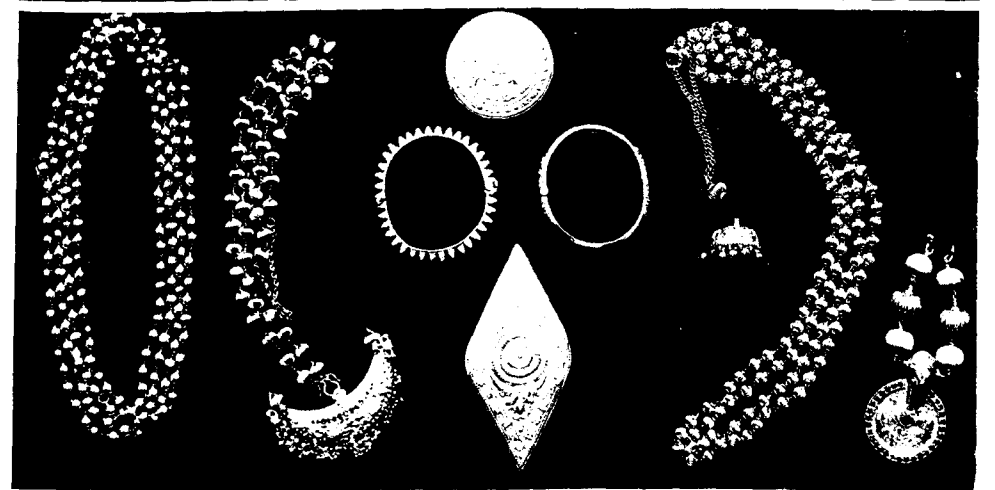
A



B



C



7. (a) Odi Katti (swords) (b) Ornamented odi katti (sword) and pecha katti (dagger) (c) Ornaments of Kodava women



8. Kodava men and women in their traditional dress.



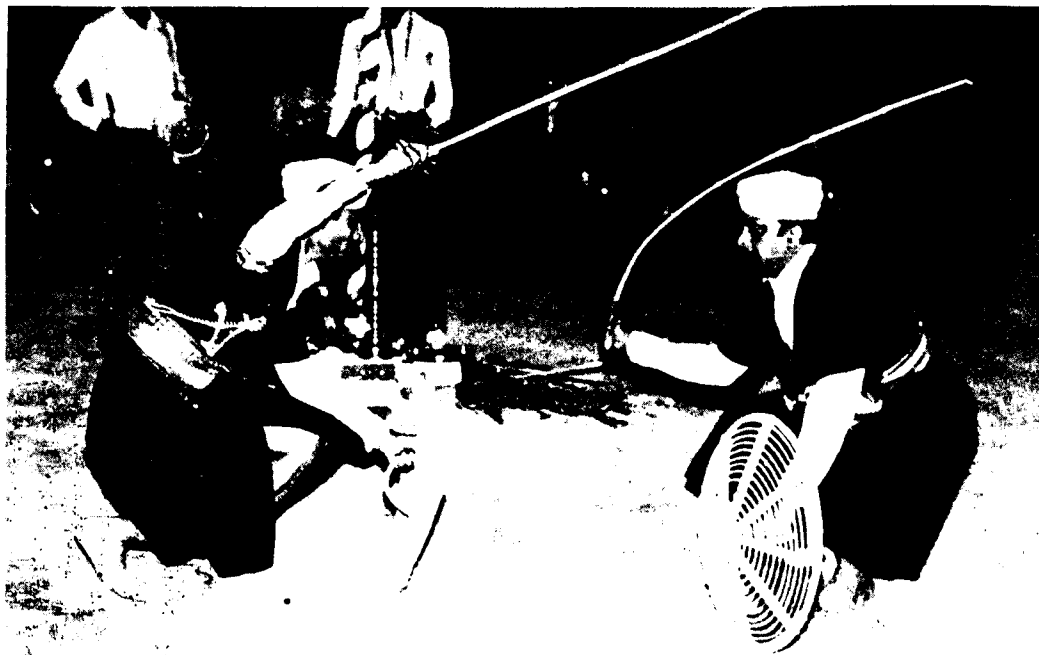
9. Kodava marriage rites



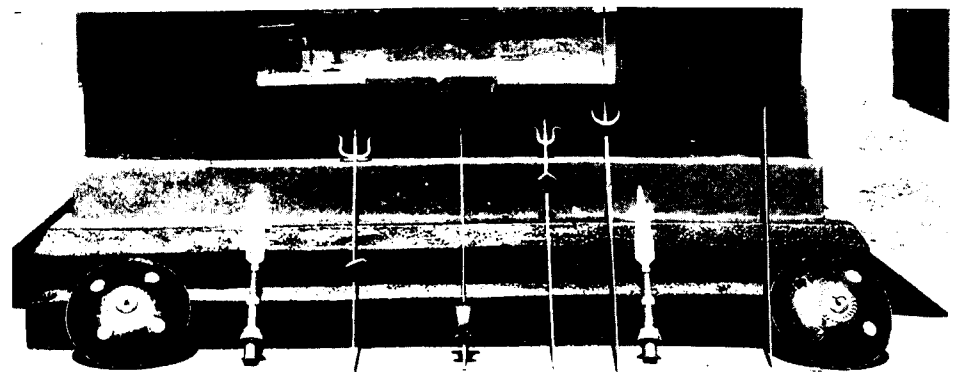
10. People of Kodagu: (a) Kapala man (b) Jogi man (c) Meda woman (d) Meda men.



11. (a) Phaniya woman (b) Bettakuruba woman (c) Mopla girl (d) Jenu Kuruba women

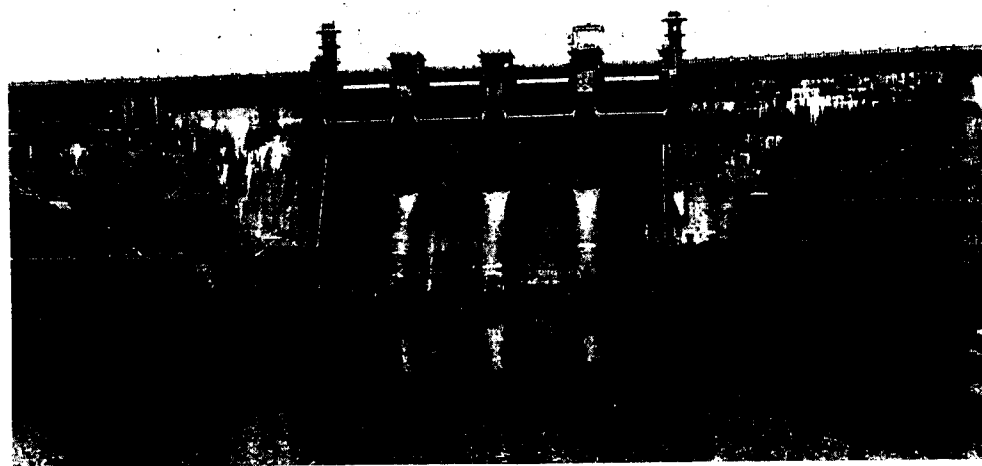


12. Folk dance of the Kodavas

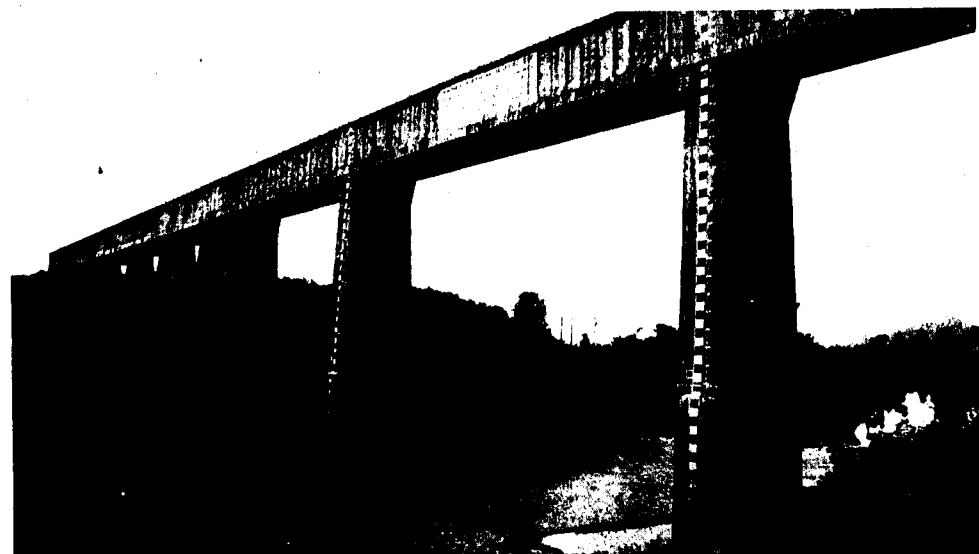


13. (a) Harvest festival of the Gaudas at Choudlu (b) Chamundi with Weapons, Balamuri
(c) Weapons, Makkanduru

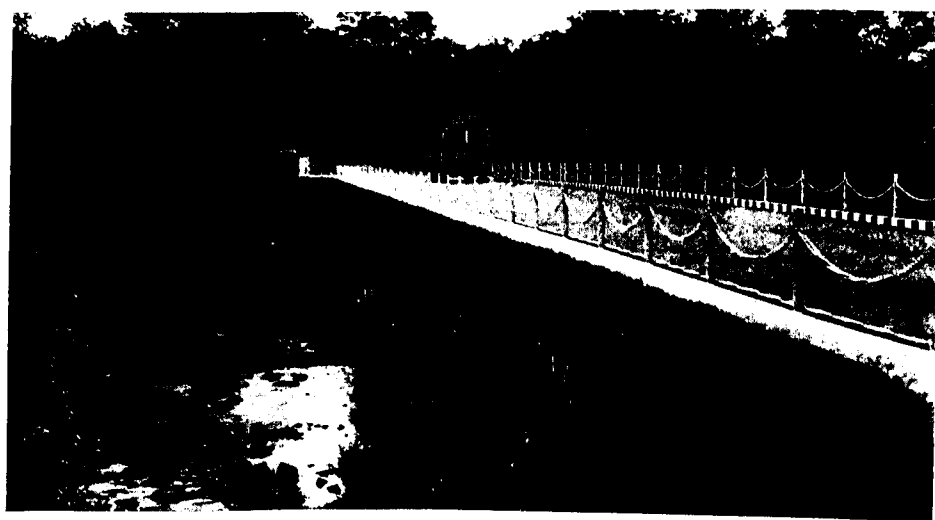
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B



C

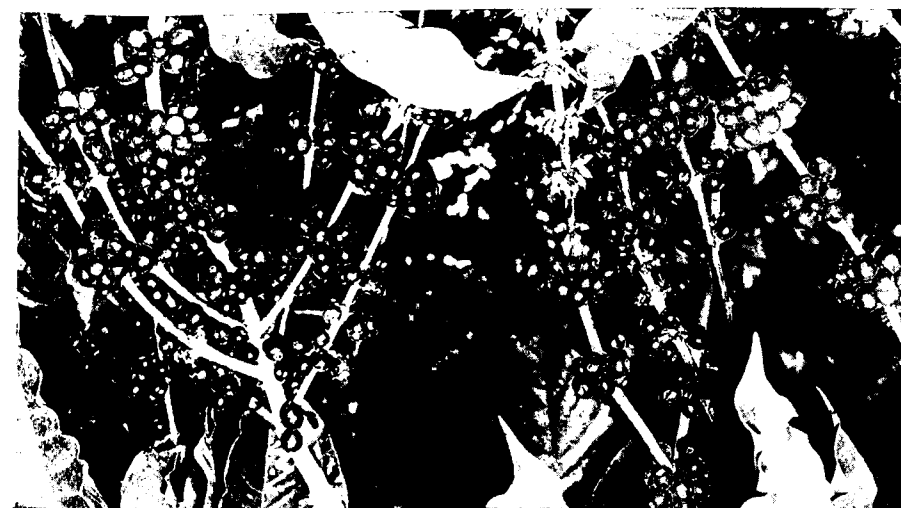


14. (a) Dam at Harangi (b) Overhead Canal, Kudige (c) Bridge over the Cauvery, near Betre

A



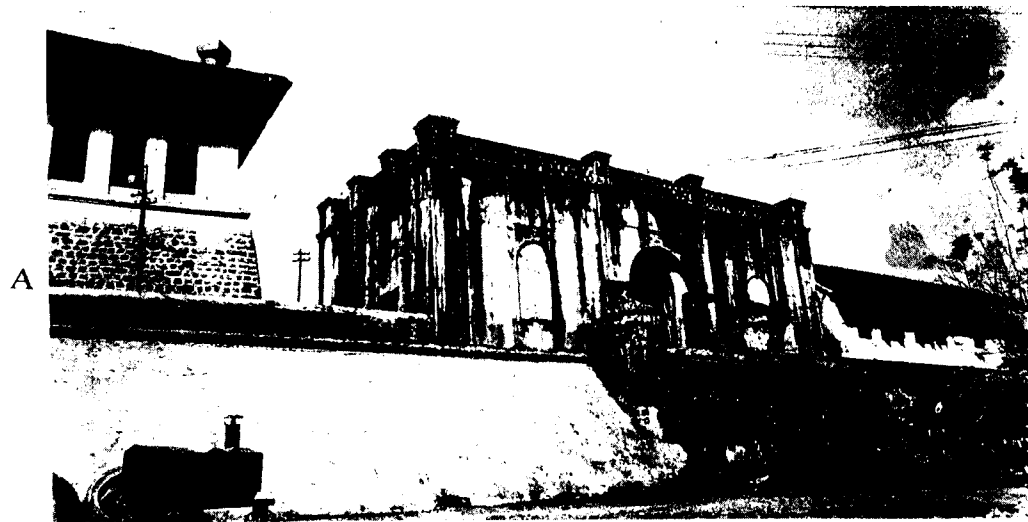
B



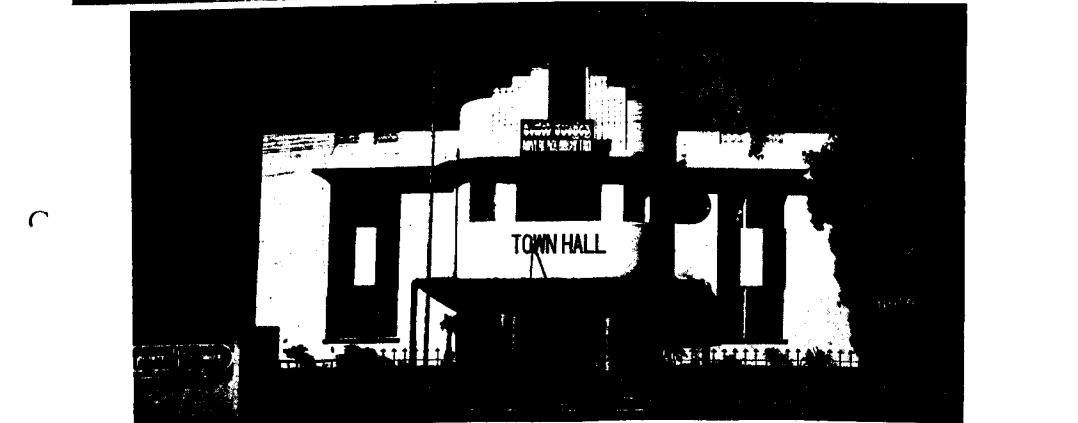
C



15. (a) Coffee plant in efflorescence (b) Coffee beans (c) Cardamum buds



16. (a) Fort at Madikeri (b) Madikeri Palace (c) Palace at Nalkunadu



17. (a) Madikeri town (b) Municipal Office, Virajpet (c) Town hall, Madikeri

A



B

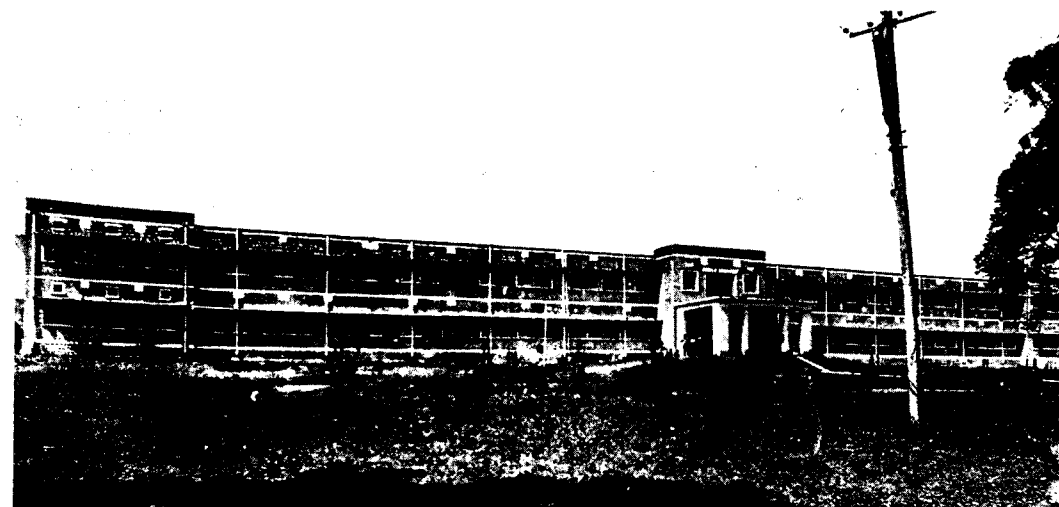


C



18. (a) & (b) Antiquarian craft articles, Kodagu Regional Research Centre, Kudige
(c) Indo-Tibetan Handicraft Centre, Kushalnagar (Ornamented carpets)

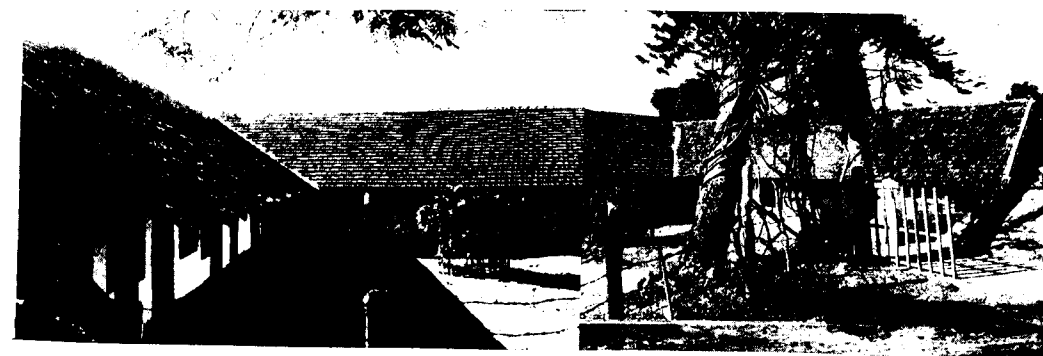
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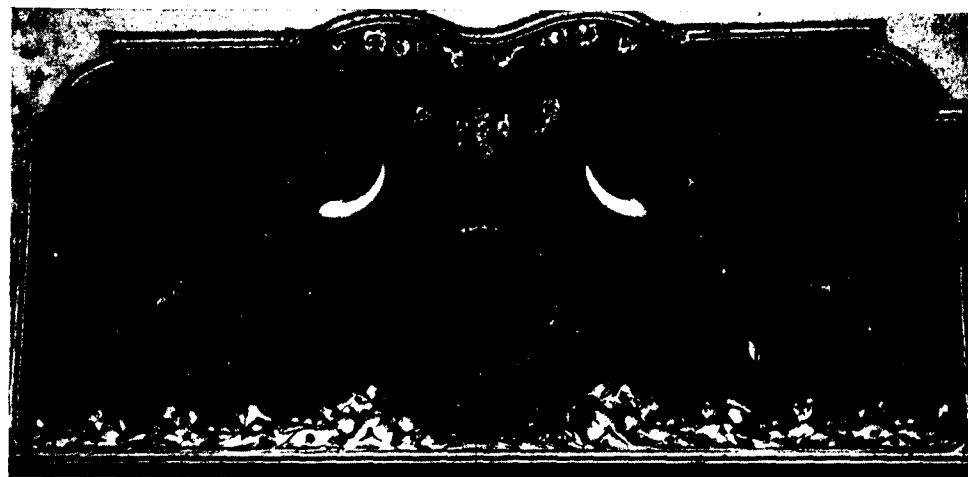
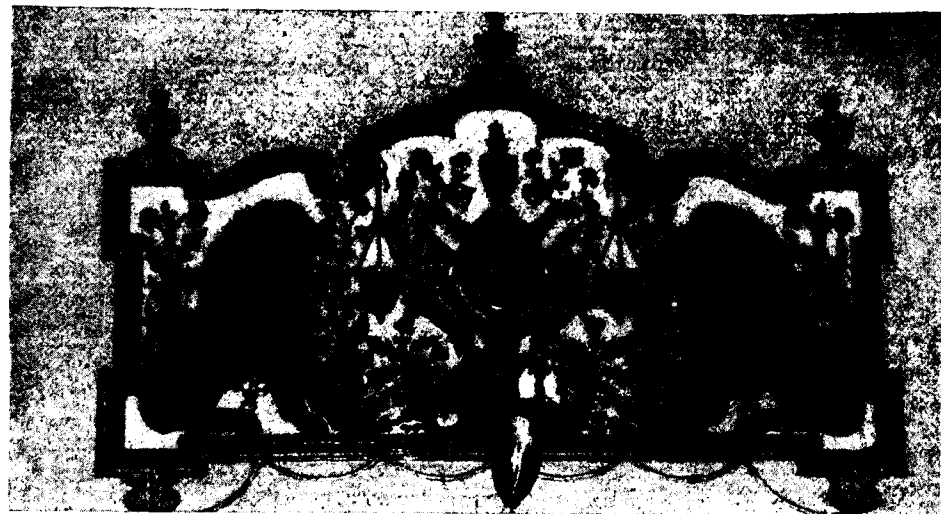
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C

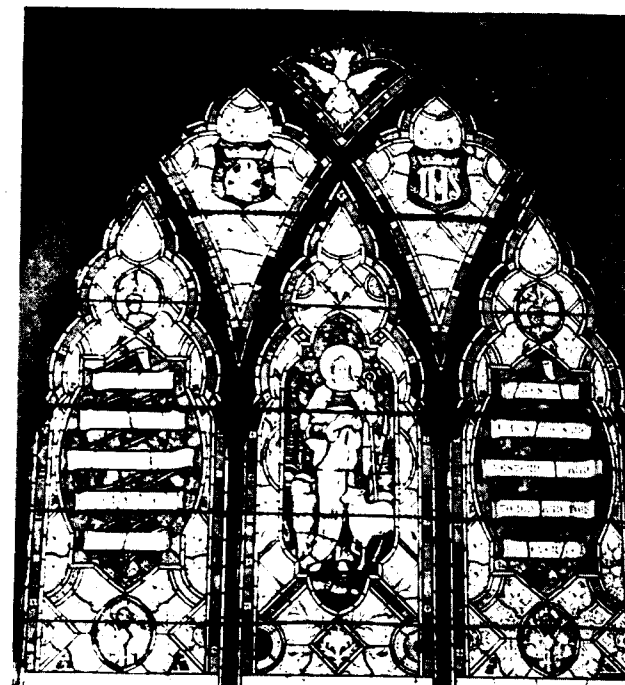


19. (a) Government Polytechnic, Kushalnagar (b) Ashrama (Residential) School, Sunnadakeri
(c) Government Junior College, Virajpet



20. Royal Emblems of the Raja's of Kodagu, painted on the walls (murals) of the old palace of Madikeri

A



B



21. (a) Glass painting at Madikeri Museum (b) Mural at the Nalkunadu Palace

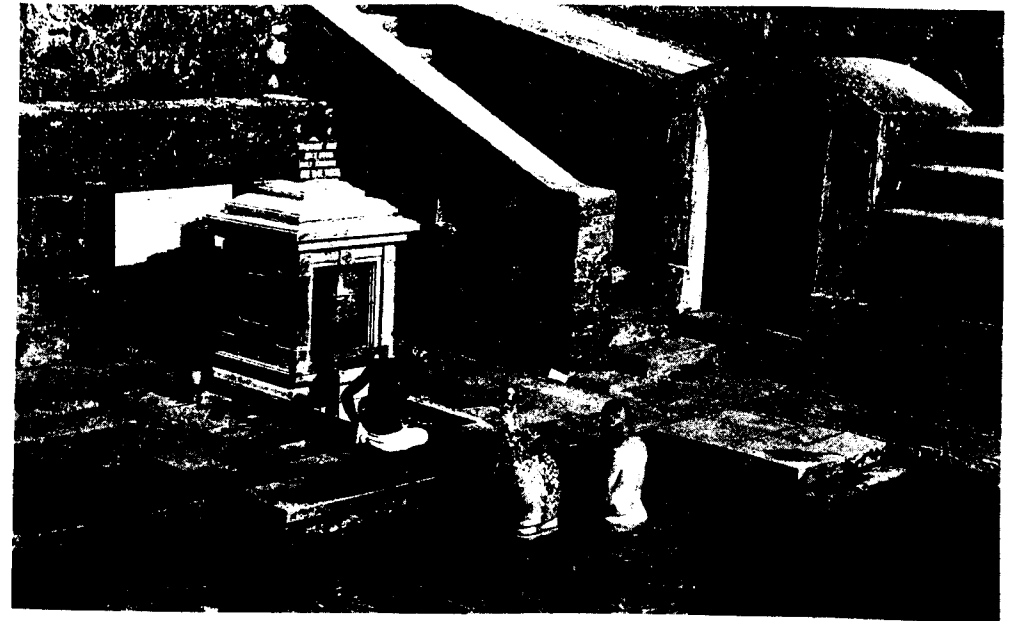
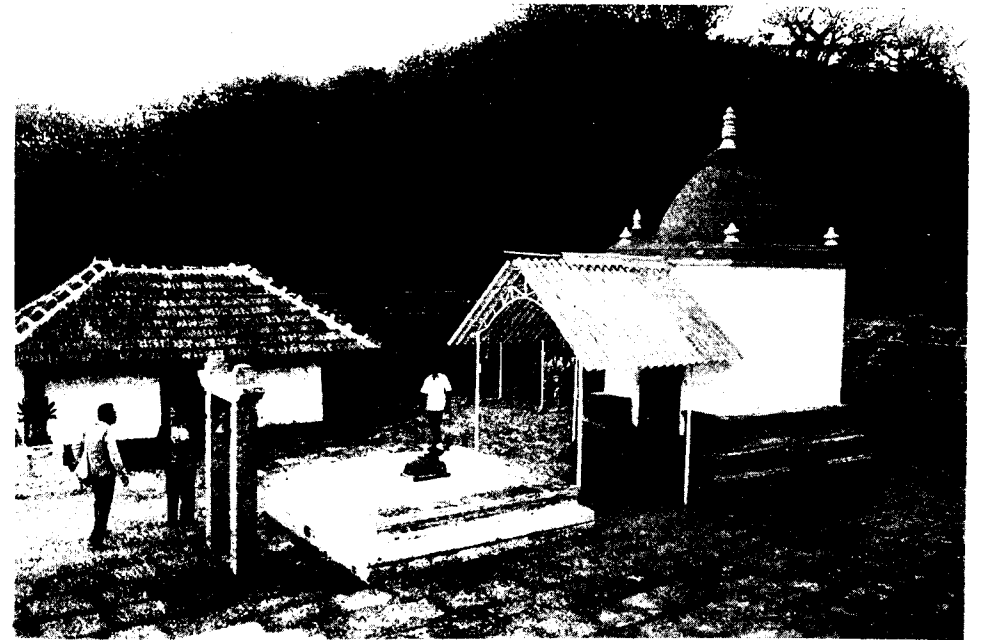
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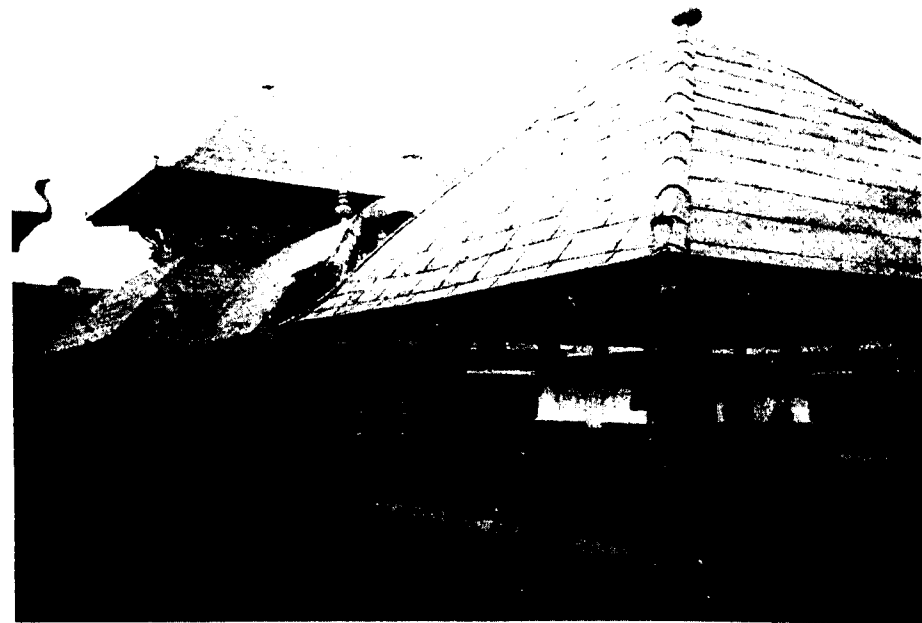
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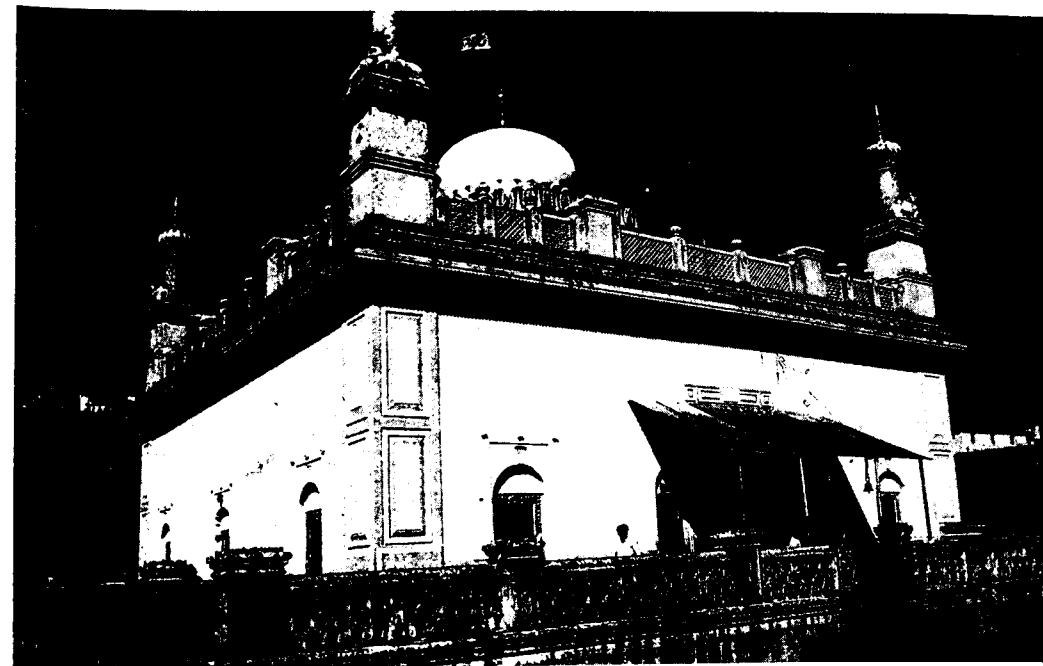
22. (a) Tiger, Nagarhole (b) Deer at Cauvery Sanctuary, Kushalnagar



23. The Agastyeswara temple and *kundike* or Holy tank at Talacauvery



24. The Bhagandeshwara and the Subramanya temples at Bhagamandala and the wooden carvings in the temple

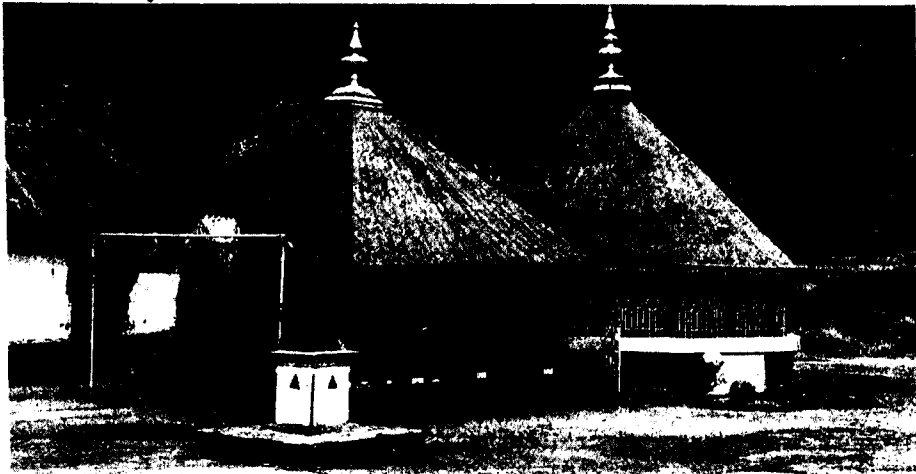


25. The Onkareshwara Temple, Madikeri

A



B



C



26. (a) The Igguthappa temple, Padi (b) Ramalingeshwara temple, Irpu
(c) Mahadeva temple, Hudikeri

A



B



C

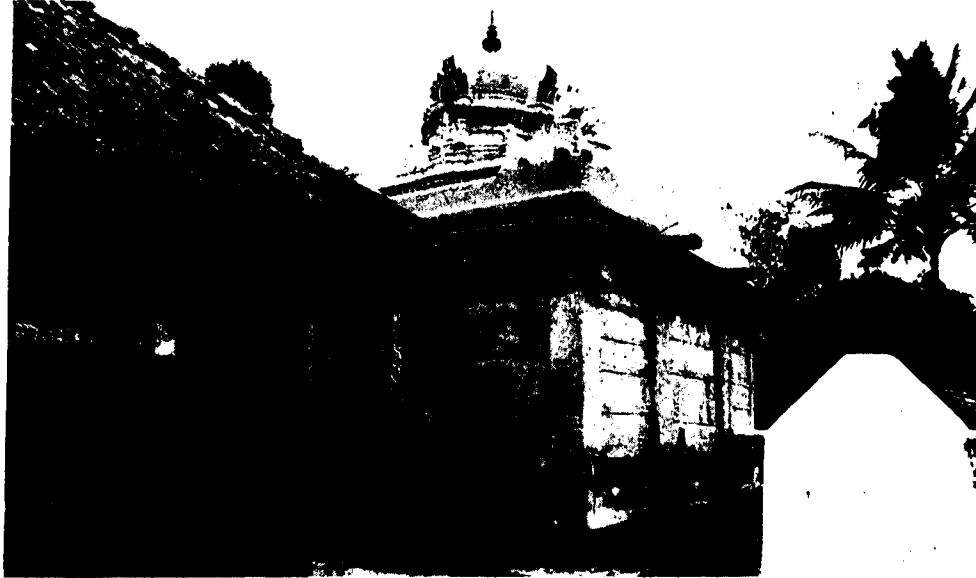


27. (a) The Agastyeswara temple and (b) Kanva temple at Balamuri
(c) Nanjundeshwara temple at Nanjarayapatna

A



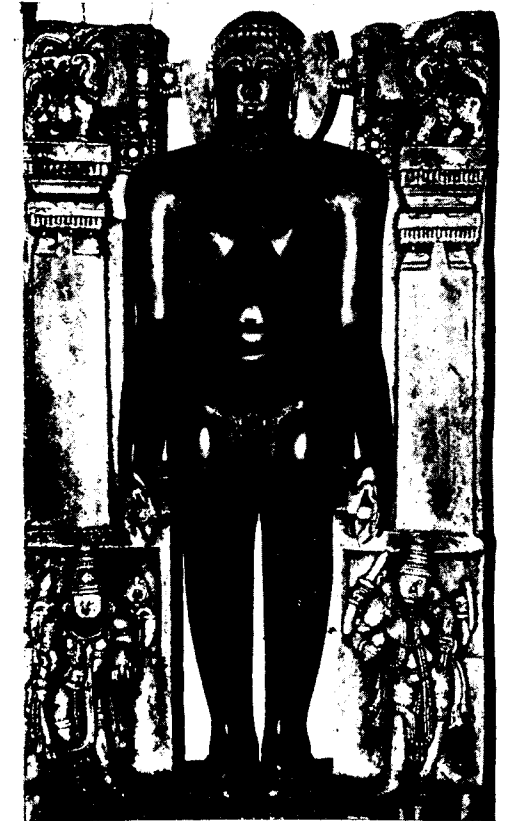
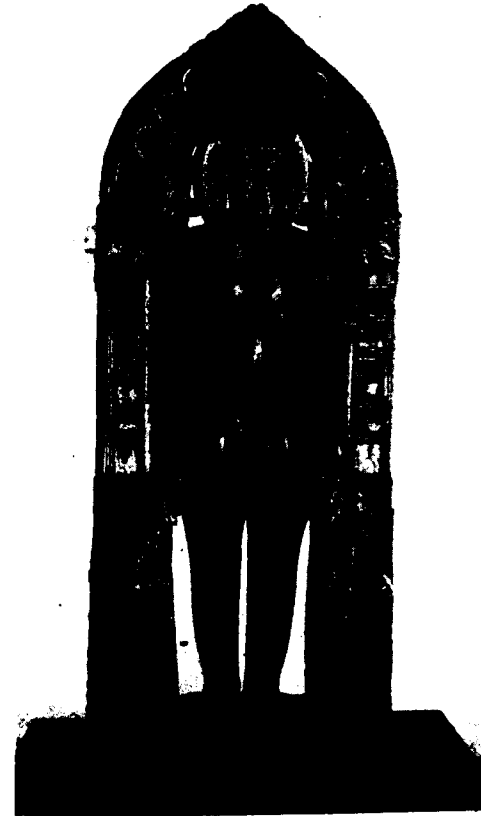
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C



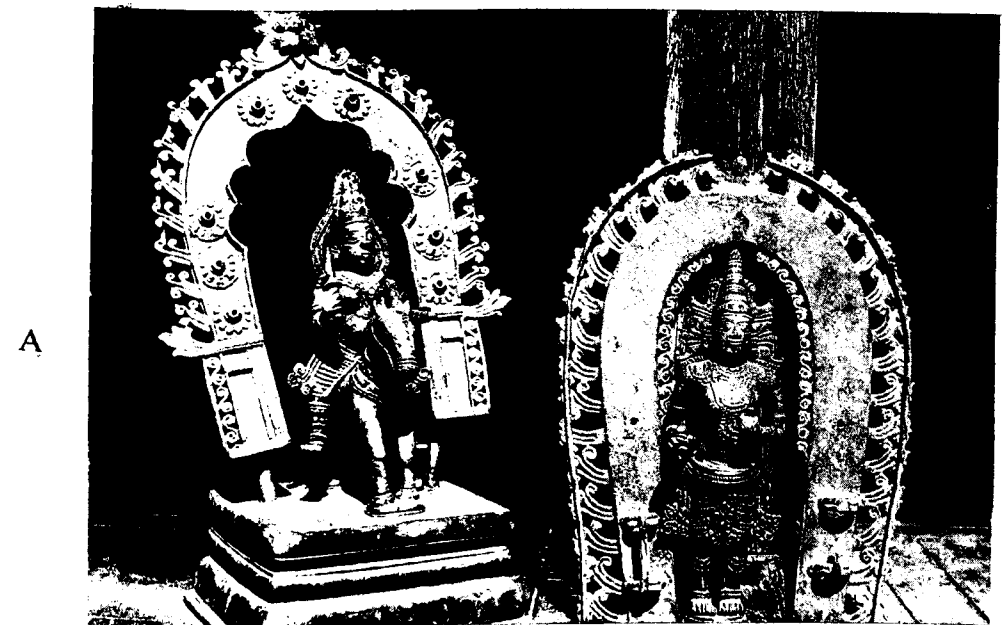
28. (a) The Mallikarjuna temple, Madapura (b) The Chambe Bellureshwara temple, Chambebellur
(c) Jain temples at Mullur



29. Jain icons from Anjanagiri-Bettageri (at present exhibited at the Madikeri Museum,



30. (a) Top portion of an inscription, Anjanagiri-Bettageri
(b) Icon of Jaina Tirthankara, Mullur (c) Kshetrapala in a *basti* at Kalkunda



31. (a) Gandharva Bhirava, Kurchi (b) Wooden carvings from Ramaswamy Kanive and
(c) from Halugumba



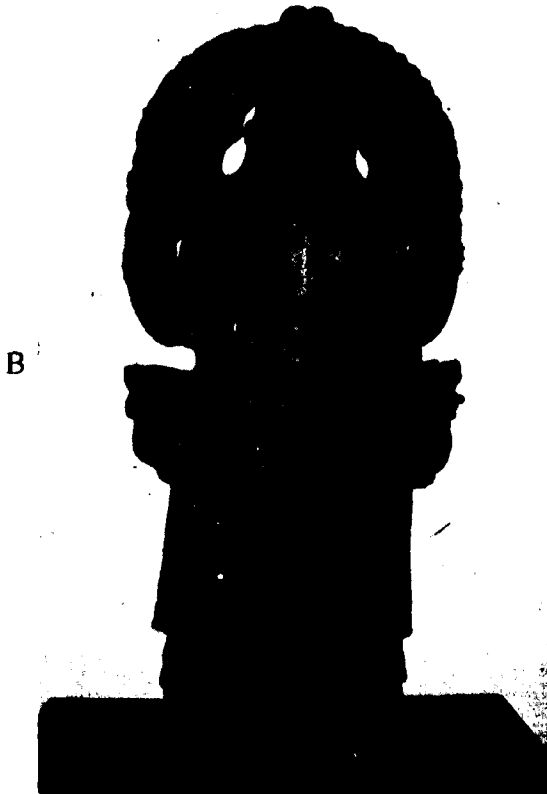
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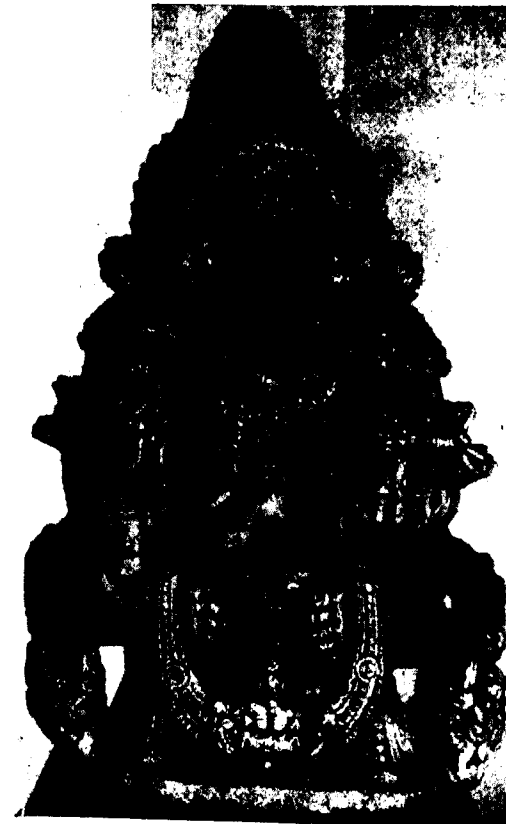
A



B



B



32. (a) Stone icons which were in a Shiva temple at Yadavanadu (b) Venkateshwara and (c) Kubera at the Museum, Madikeri



C



D

33. (a) Durga at Beliyur (b) Durga near Kothur (on the way to Lakkunda forest) (c) Stone carving on a pillar, Nanjarayapatna (d) Stone carving on a pillar, Kurubarahalli

A



B



34. (a) Herostone, Kanagala (b) a portion of Herostone, Ganaganur

A



B

D

C



E

35. (a) *Nishadi* stone, Alur Siddapur (b) Herostones from Nidtha (c) Chaudlu (d) Gonimarur and (e) at the Museum, Madikeri

A



B



C



36. (a) Tombs of Lingarajendra and Veerarajendra, Madikeri (b) Tombs of Biddanda Bopu and Somayya, Madikeri (c) Tomb of Dodda Lingaraja, Madapura.

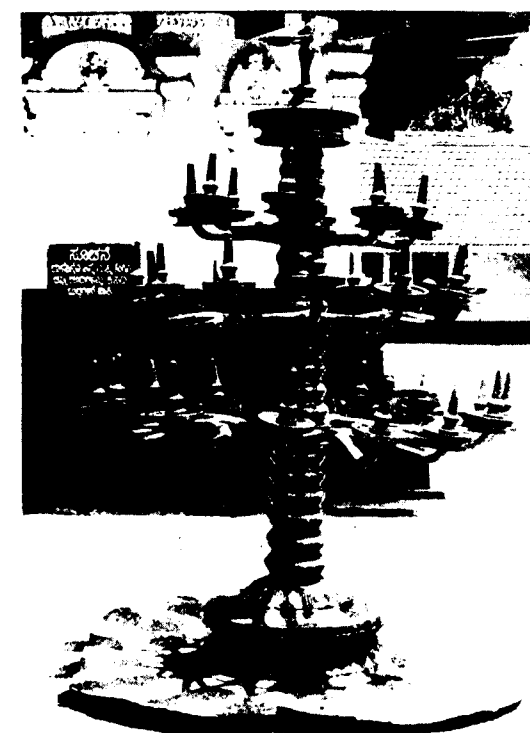
A



B

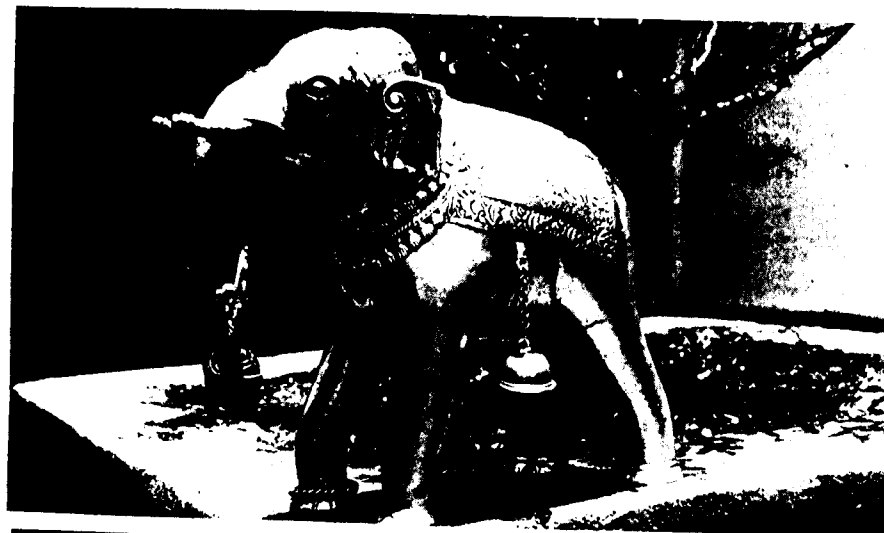


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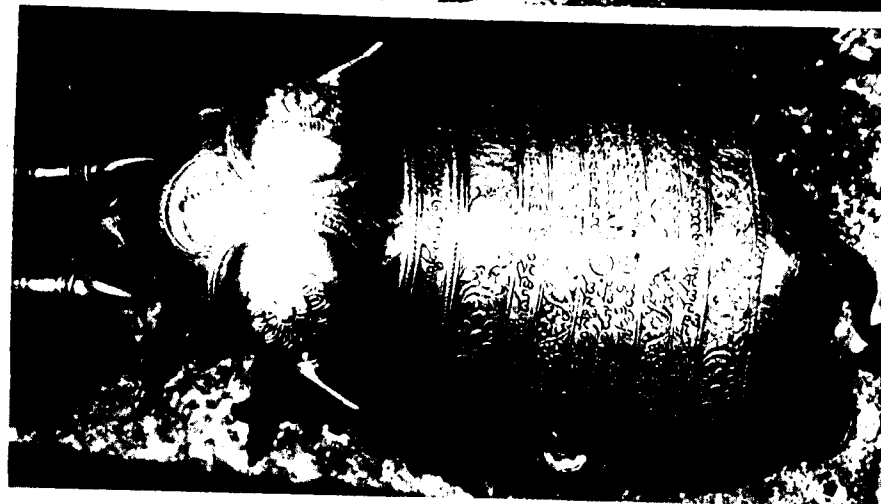


37. (a) Raja's seat, Madikeri (b) *Kalyana Mantapa* at the Nalkunadu Palace (c) Metal lamp, Bhagamandala

A



B



C



38. (a) and (b) Silver Elephant on which Lingarajendra's inscription carved and (c) a wooden elephant both from the Padi Igutappa temple

A



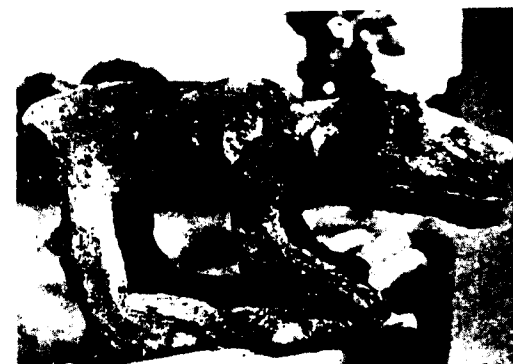
B



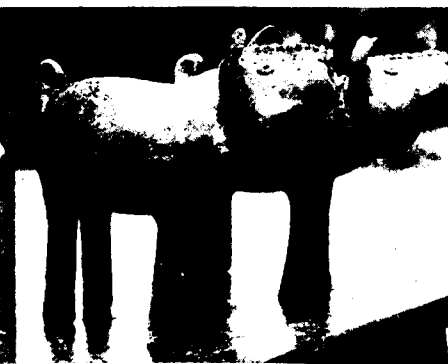
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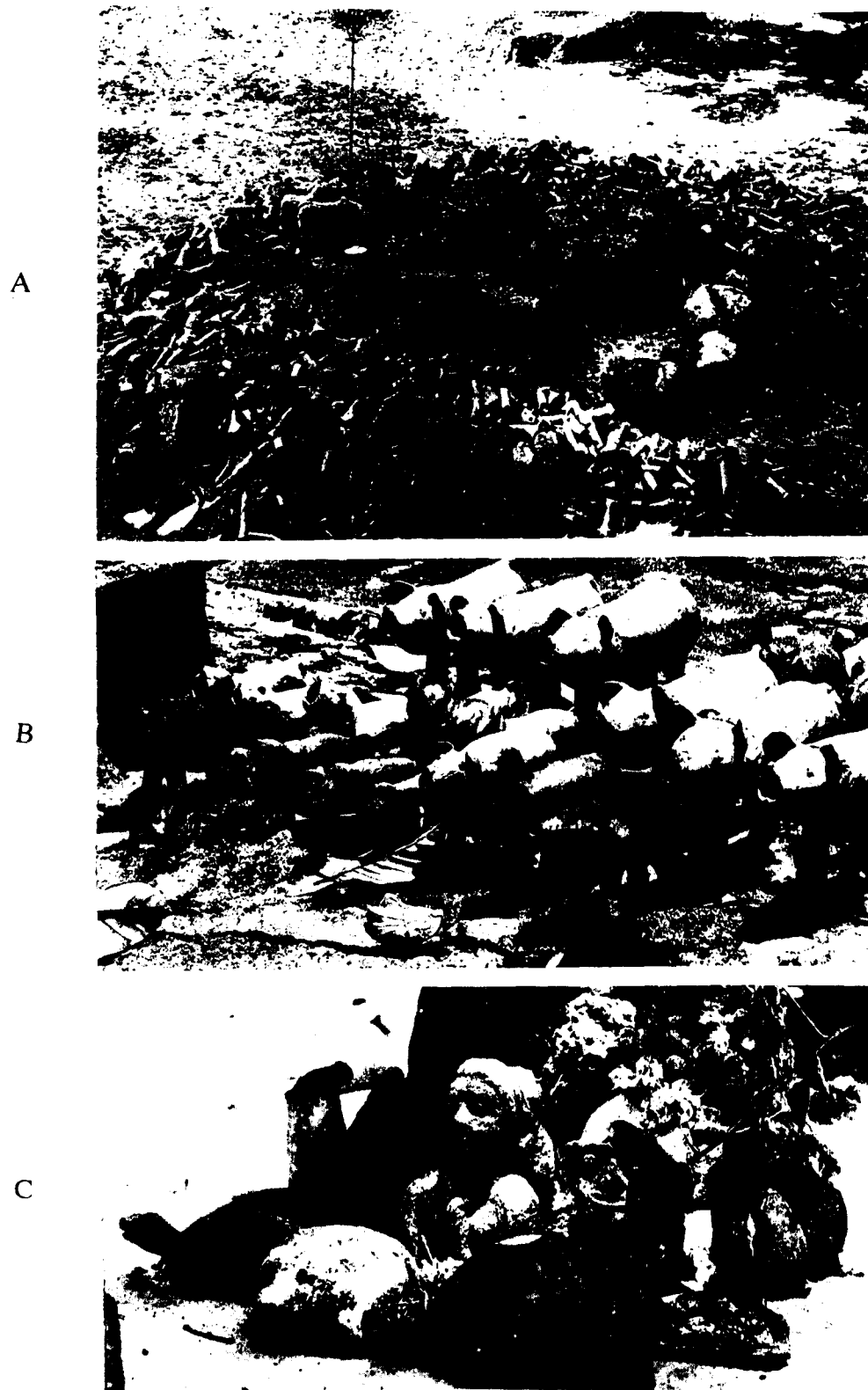
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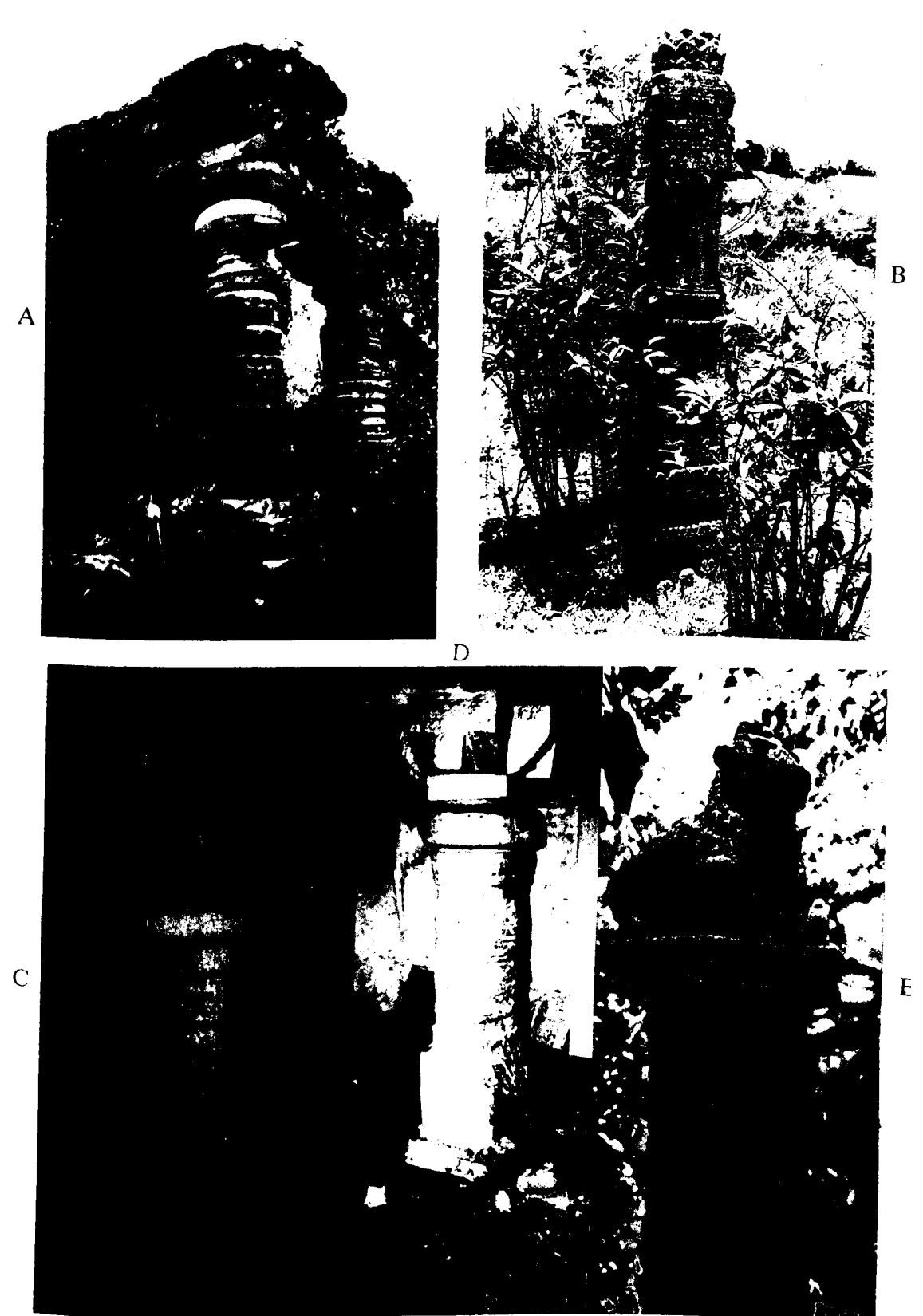
E



39. (a) Elephants made of mortar, Madikeri Palace (b) Stone elephants at the Onkareshwara temple and (c) Near Raja's tomb (d) Votive clay dogs from Yadur and (e) from Kumbarageri near Betri

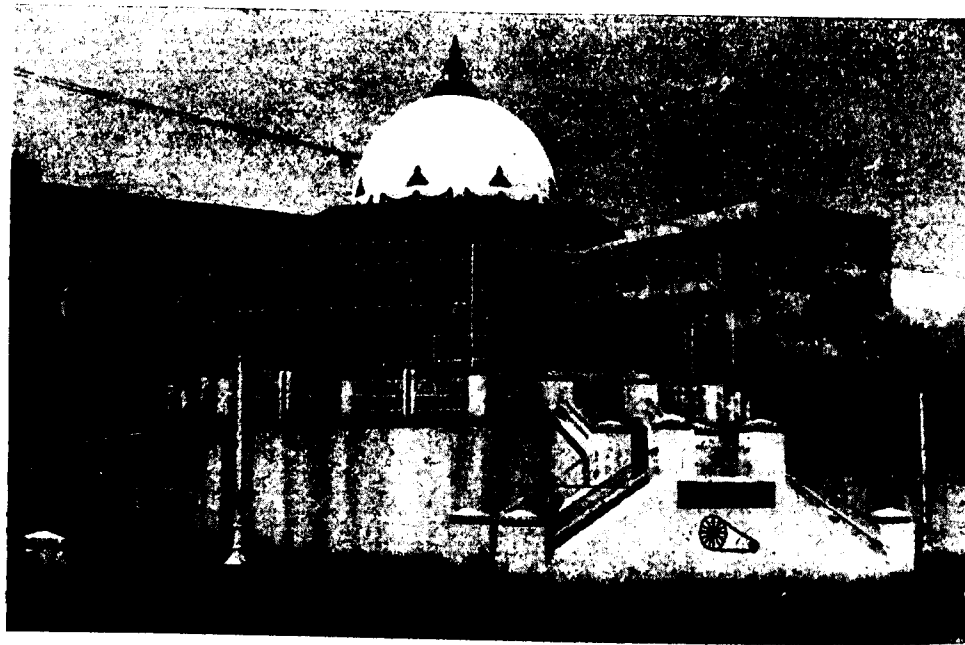


40. Votive clay animals from (a) Lakkunda forest (b) Bhadrakali temple, Halugunda and (c) at Karengali temple near Kutta

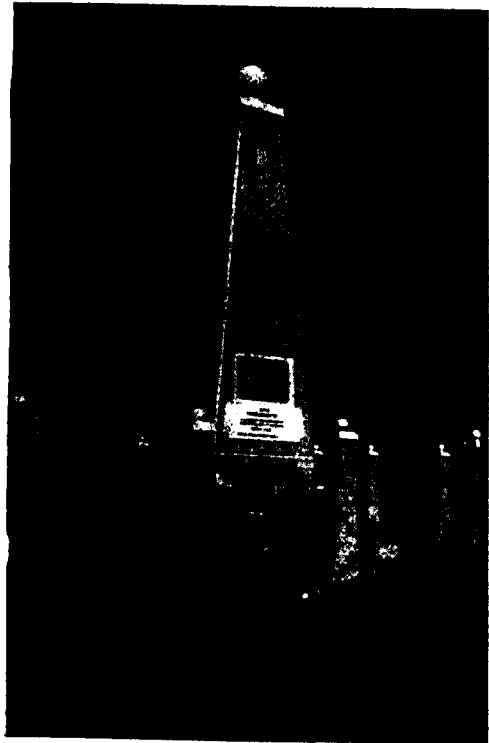


41. (a) Ruined Hoysala temple at Nanjarayapatna (b) Stone Pillar in Garganduru Fort (c) Ganga pillars from Mullur and (d) Chikka Aluvura (e) Basava on stone pillar at the ruined palace, Garvale

A



B

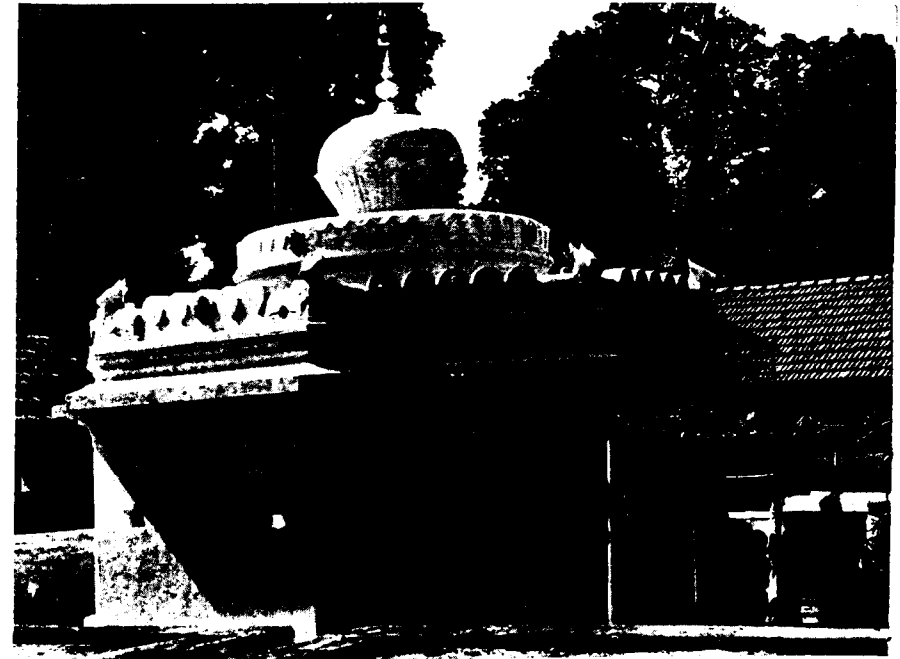


C



42. (a) Gandhi Memorial *Mantapa*, Madikeri (b) Freedom Fighter's memorial pillar, Madikeri
(c) Watch tower, Virajpet

A



B



43. (a) Shiva temple at Kalgudeshwara (b) Ruined temple, in the Tithimathi forest

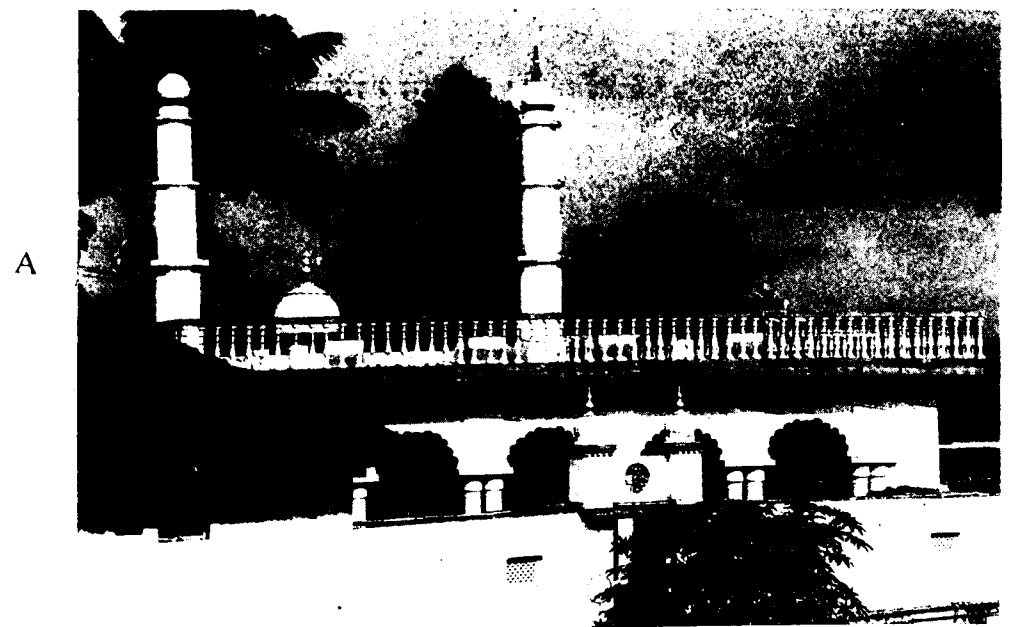


B



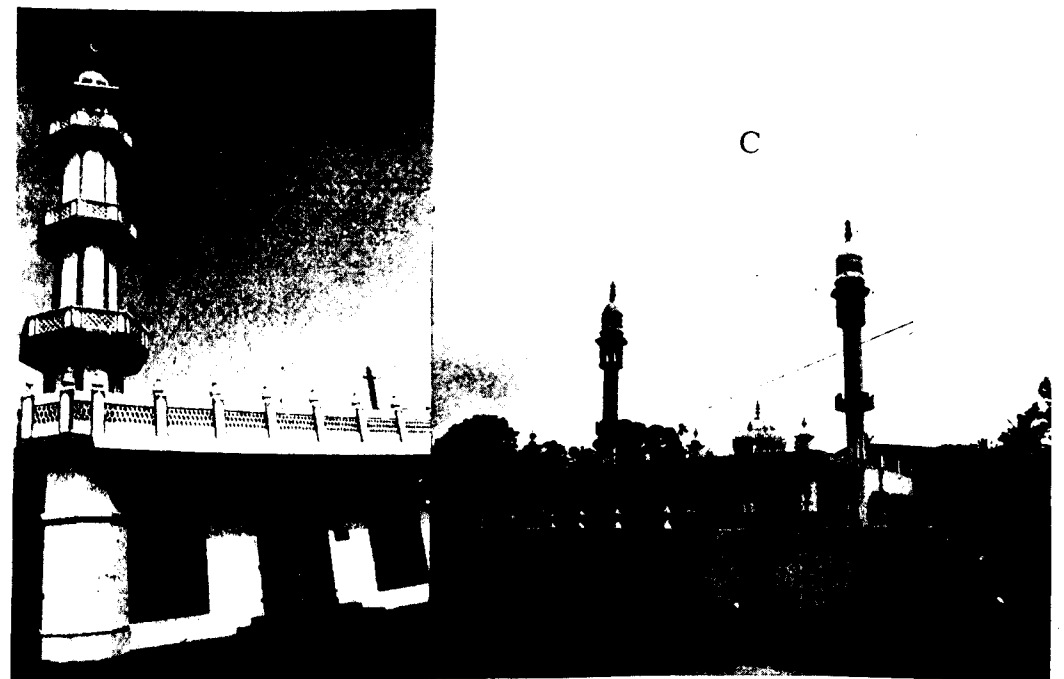
D

44. *Suggi Kattes* from (a) Kumarahalli (b) Yedur (c) Bembalur and (d) Choudlu



A

B



C

45. (a) Mosque, Gonikoppal (b) Lashkar mosque, Madikeri (c) Bangali Mosque, Virajpet

A



B



C

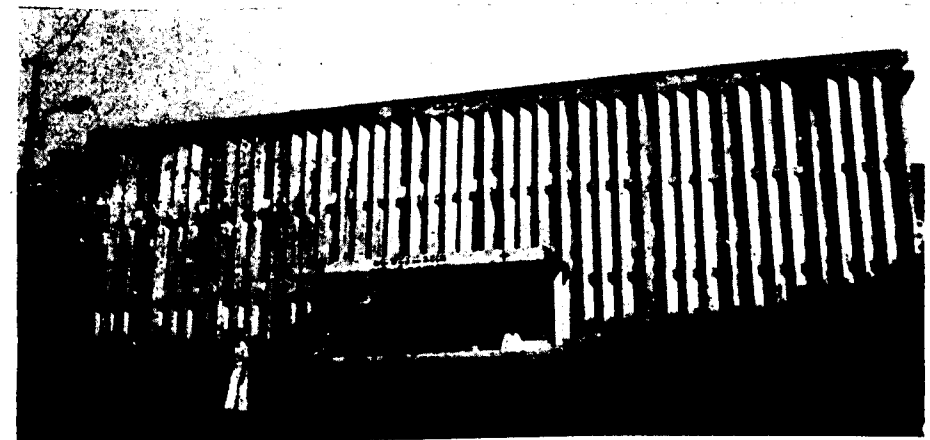


46. (a) An old church, now Government museum, Madikeri Fort (b) St. Anne's Church, Virajpet
(d) Roman Catholic Church, Madikeri

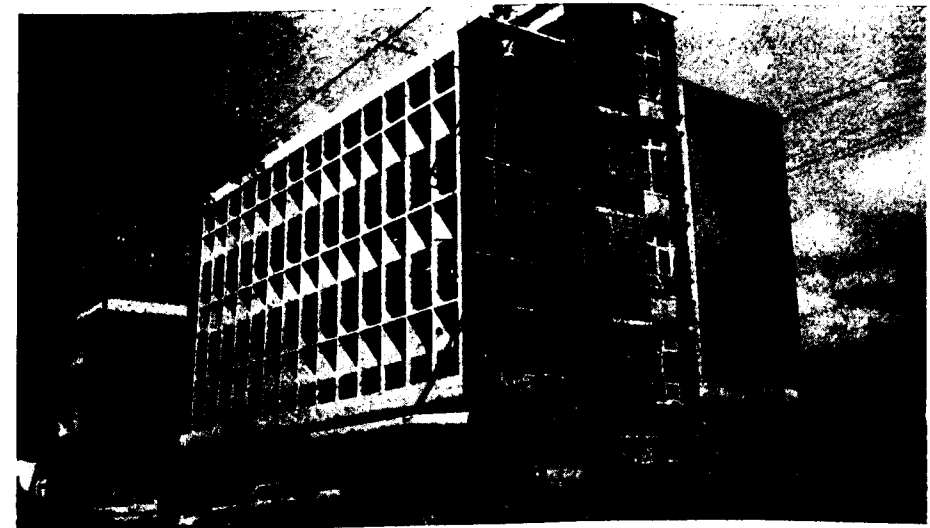
A



B

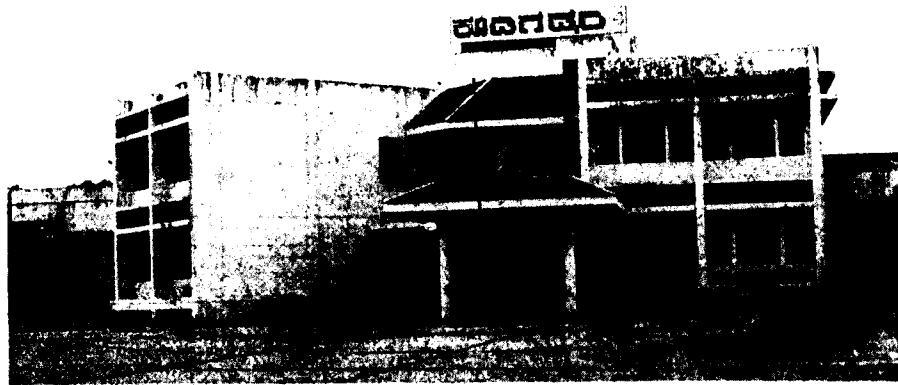


C



47. (a) D.C.C. Bank (b) General Hospital and (c) Coffee Board, all at Madikeri

A



B



C



48. (a) Milk Dairy, Kudige (b) Bee Keepers Society and
(c) Bee keeping demonstration centre, Bhagamandala

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Captivating mountainous landscape with lush vegetation and picturesque deep valleys have brought fame to Kodagu District. Tourists flock to have glimpses of this beautiful district. Though geographically limited in area, it is one of the famous districts of the country. There are many reasons for this: it is the centre of natural beauty consisting of tall hill ranges, deep valleys and shining water falls; it has rich economic resources; one of the legendary and sacred river of India, the Cauvery takes her birth and flows here amidst beautiful surroundings; many historical and pilgrimage centres are located in the district; and the unique warrior race, 'Kodavas' of Kodagu are its inhabitants, known for their distinct way of life. Many eminent men including foreigners who have visited Kodagu have left behind excellent description of the land. The district is a nature lovers' paradise; high rising Western Ghats, series of hill ranges, green paddy fields in the valleys amidst hillocks, ever-green forests, and coffee, orange and cardamom plantations have made Kodagu a picturesque highland district. Therefore, it is but natural that city-bred people, tired of its din and polluted atmosphere find solace in the fresh air they breathe and the cool calm atmosphere they enjoy here.

Despite all its natural wealth, Kodagu is still among one of the backward districts of the State. It is not yet linked with the rest of the country by either air or rail. But it has a wide network of roads. For its products of coffee and orange it is famous. Kodagu honey is having the same medicinal properties as that from Kashmir. But no major industry exists in the district. It is a land-locked district, stretching itself on the southern part of the Sahyadris and is on the southern borders of the State. Yet, the district has retained its historical and cultural identity.

Origin of the name

It is difficult to trace the origin of the term 'Kodagu'. However, it is said that this name has been derived from 'Kudumalenadu'¹. In ancient Tamil literature, terms like 'Kudumalenadu'² or 'Kudakam'³ have been mentioned. 'Kodimalenad' meaning a dense forest land on steep hills is mentioned as the meaning of Kodagu, as *kodi* means a summit or peak. In spoken language of the Kodavas, the term 'Kodayee' means hunting ground and from this word the name of the district might have been derived, is another view. In inscription No.347 of Chamarajanagar taluk, the area has been referred as 'Kudugurunadu'. In the *puranas* it has been called as 'Matsyadesha', 'Brahmadesha' and also 'Krodhadesha'. The first name came because a king called Chandravarma hailing from Matsyadesha is believed to have ruled over the district for some time. God Brahma is believed to have worshipped Lord Vishnu from the present Brahmagiri. It is also argued that the term Kodagu is derived from the third name. (More details about 'Krodhadesha' are given in Chapter II).

Lt. O'Connor, in his *Memoirs of the Coorg Survey* is of the view that Kodagu may mean "Country of millions of hills" indicating the hilly nature of the country. According to other sources, the word 'Kodagu' means the land situated to the west, so called by the people on the Mysore plateau. Kodagu district, unlike most of the other districts of Karnataka State, is not named after its headquarters town. The British anglicised Kodagu as 'Coorg'⁴ during their rule but the original name has been restored⁵. Kodagu is often described as the "Switzerland of India", "Scotland of India" or the "Southern Kashmir", etc.

Location and Boundaries

Kodagu district lies on the summits and the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats, on the south-western border of Karnataka State in between northern latitudes 11° 56' and 12° 52' and eastern longitudes 72° 22' and 76° 12'. The greatest length of the district from the Hemavati river in the north to the Brahmagiri range in the south is about 96 km, and its greatest breadth from Sampaje in the west to Kushalnagar in the east is about 60 km. The district is surrounded by Hassan district in the north, Mysore district in the east, Dakshina Kannada on the west and Kerala State to the south. A land strip of about 20 km long and 10 km broad projects into the Hassan district on the north-east.

Area and Population.

Kodagu district has an area of 4,102 sq.km. and is one of the smallest district, next only to Bangalore (Urban) district in Karnataka State. Out of the total State's area of 1,91,791 sq.km, it constitutes only 2.14%. As per 1991 census (provisional) it had a total population of 4,85,229, out

1. Edurkala K. Shankaranarayana Bhat, *Shri Kaveri Vaibhava* 1987, p. 333

2. D.N. Krishnamurthy, "Kodagina Shasanagaloo Kodagoo", *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*, 7-3, 1922, pp.207-8

3. *Ibid*, p.208

4. D.N. Krishnayya, *Kodagina Itihasa*, 1974, pp.20-23

5. Order of the Karnataka Government dated 31-1-1977

of which 2,43,977 were males and 2,41,252 were females. This constituted only 1.08% of the State's population. In 1981 the rural population was 3,90,225 which was equal to 84.48% of the total population, while the urban population was only 15.52%. In 1991 it was very thinly populated like Uttara Kannada and population density per square kilometre was only 118. For administrative purposes the district has been divided into three taluks, under Madikeri sub-division. Table 1 shows detailed information in each taluk.

Table 1 : Details about each taluk.

Taluk/Hoblis	No. of villages	No. of Towns*	Municipalities.	Mandal Panchayats*
1. Madikeri		1	1	15
a. Madikeri	22			
b. Sampaje	11			
c. Bhagamandala	15			
d. Napoklu	19			
Total	67	1	1	15
2. Somvarpet		6	-	24
a. Somvarpet	21			
b. Shanthalli	12			
c. Kodlipet	29			
d. Shanivarasanthe	28			
e. Kushalnagar	25			
f. Suntikoppa	19			
Total	134	6	-	24
3. Virajpet.		3	-	26
a. Virajpet	23			
b. Ammatti	23			
c. Ponnampet	18			
d. Balele	9			
e. Shrimangala	12			
f. Hudikeri	10			
Total	95	3	0	26
District Total	296	10	1	65

* Hobli-wise data are not available.

Virajpet is the biggest taluk having 1,646 sq.km. area, followed by Madikeri having 1,449 sq.km. and smallest being Somvarpet having 999 sq.km. Out of total 296 villages of the district, eight are uninhabited and are located in Somvarpet taluk. The district has 16 hoblis, three Taluk Panchayat Samithis, 65 Mandal Panchayats and 10 towns. The concept of a revenue village as applicable to the adjacent districts of Karnataka State does not fully apply in the case of villages of Kodagu. What were formerly independent villages with separate village maps and records were, periodically, rearranged in a lesser number of main villages by grouping up smaller units to form

viable units. In 1901 for instance, there were 479 inhabited villages and the number dwindled to 286 by 1981. The names of such amalgamated villages too were changed in several cases in order to provide an idea about the villages that were merged. However, combined maps were not drawn up and the records too continued to be prepared separately every year. These merged units are termed as sub-villages and have been treated as hamlets without independent existence. Similarly the concept of hamlet as a distinct group of households located at some distance from a core village is not applicable in the *malnad* district. In view of the terrain, climatic conditions and social traditions, the houses are scattered in small clusters or as isolated home-steads within the limits of any given village and in some cases such clusters of houses encompass lands belonging to two or more villages as well. If each sub-village for which a separate village map is available as per original survey is regarded as an independent village, there would be then in all 538 units (Madikeri 197, Somvarpet 315 and Virajpet 126). During 1991 Census, there were 296 revenue villages of which eight are uninhabited revenue villages.

Territorial changes.

In spite of the fact that the Gangas of Talakad, Kongalvas, Chandalvas and the Hoysalas ruled over the territory, Kodagu did not have a distinct existence. At different times it belonged to different kingdoms and hence did not have well-defined boundaries. In fact prior to the seventeenth century, much of its history is not known in detail. However on the basis of Ganga inscription of Chamarajanagar, it may be presumed that Kodagu ('Kudugurunadu') had encompassed an area larger than today, and Kelsur of Mysore district was part of it. Regarding the ancient Government of Kodagu, the popular tradition states that the country was divided into 12 *Kombus* (districts) and 35 *Nadus* (sub-divisions) ruled over by petty chiefs called Nayakas who were in constant feud amongst themselves, and they gradually succumbed to the encroachment of the Haleri Palegars. However the natives of Kodagu were mentioned as 'Kodagas' in the twelfth century itself. The third king of Haleri dynasty, Mudduraja, got a hillock levelled and constructed a fort and a palace inside it in 1681. The new township was named as 'Muddurajakeri' which became Madikeri in the course of time. Mudduraja at first had his capital at Haleri and later it was shifted to Madikeri. At that time Periyapatna was part of the district. Doddaveerappa Wodeya extended his kingdom's boundary to Amarasullya, present Sullya of Dakshina Kannada district. After acquiring Panje and Bellare belonging to the same district, from Hyder Ali, boundaries between Kodagu and Mysore districts were demarcated. Mudduraja's younger brother, Lingaraja defeated the Mysore army and annexed Yelusaviraseeme located in the vicinity of Kodlipet to his kingdom. In 1834 the Britishers allowed amalgamation of Puttur (including Sullya) from the district into Canara district (at that time Canara included Uttara and Dakshina Kannada, stretching itself from Kasargod to Karwar). Following Table 2 gives details of each taluk during Dodda Veerarajendra's rule.

Table 2 : Area of each Taluk in Dodda Veerarajendra's period

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	Square Miles	Square Kilometres.
1.	Yelusaviraseeme	92	238
2.	Kiggatnadu	313	811
3.	Kodagu proper (Kasba)	1,180	3,056

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	Square Miles	Square Kilometres.
4.	Sullya (including Amara)	277	717
5.	Puttur	303	785
	Total	2,165	5,607

Source : *Coorg District Gazetteer, 1965, p.2*

Before the annexation of the Kodagu by the British, the then Kodagu District had an area of 2,165 sq.mil. (5,607 sq.km). Soon after the British took over Kodagu, on popular demand and for effective administration, Puttur and Amarsullya (having a total area of 1,502 sq.km) taluks were retransferred to Dakshina Kannada district in 1834. The rest of the district was divided into six taluks consisting of twenty four *nadus* (units similar to hoblis). The *nadus* were again sub-divided into *gramas* or villages, which were made up of a number of *vargas* or *farms*, since the Kodavas generally lived on detached farms instead of village with a number of houses joined into one community. Term *hobli* was used in the place of *nadu* in some parts of Yelusaviraseeme and Nanjarayapatna taluk. Table 3 gives the details of these six taluks.

Table 3: Details of six taluks of Kodagu as in 1834.

Sl. No	Taluk/nadu	Area in		No. of villages	Seat of Kacheries.
		Sq.mil.	Sq. km		
1.	Madikeri Taluk	209	541	57	Madikeri
	a. Mercara - Halerinad	49	127	15	Madikeri
	b. Kagodlunad	40	104	6	Thalatmane
	c. Horuru-Nurokkanad	39	101	11	Boykeri
	d. Hudikeri, Kanta-Murnad	49	127	14	Murnad
	e. Uluguli-Mudigeri	32	83	11	Suntikoppa
2.	Padinalknad taluk	413	1,070	57	Napoklu
	a. Padinalknad	142	368	12	Nalkunad Palace
	b. Katiednad (Kadiyat)	51	132	12	Bhavuli
	c. Tavunad	139	360	9	Bhagamandala
	d. Benganad	42	109	11	Kolegadala
	e. Kuyinker	39	101	13	Palur
3.	Yedenalknad taluk	210	544	49	Virarajendrapet (Virajpet)
	a. Yedenalknad	92	238	22	Virarajendrapet
	b. Beppunad	41	106	8	Arameri
	c. Ammattinad	77	199	19	Colepet (Ammathi)

Sl. No.	Taluk/nadu	Area in		No. of villages	Seat of Kacheries.
		Sq.mil.	Sq. km		
4.	Kiggatnad taluk	400	1,036	63	Hudikeri
	a. Anjikerinad	89	231	15	Hudikeri
	b. Thavalkerinad	110	285	15	Thavalkeri
	c. Hattugatnad	112	290	13	Ponnampet
	d. Batietnad	89	231	20	Kuntagrama
5.	Nanjarayapatna taluk	262	679	114	Fraserpet (Kushalnagar)
	a. Surlabbi - Gadinad	113	293	21	Madapur (Mahadevapur)
	b. Yedavanad	94	243	37	Somvarpet
	c. Nanjarayapatna	55	142	26	Fraserpet (Kushalnagar)
	d. Ramaswami-kanive			30	Kampur
6.	Yelusaviraseeme Taluk	91	236	168	Shanivarasante
	a. Kodali hobli	27	70	55	Kodlipet
	b. Bilhada hobli	18	47	40	Shanivarsanthe
	c. Nidhata hobli	46	119	73	Gaudhalli
Grand Total		1,585	4,105	508	

Source : Richter, G. *The Coorg Manual* 1870, p. 367

The total area of the Kodagu has remained the same since 1834 though there have been several changes from time to time in the internal divisions to suit administrative convenience. The number of taluks remained the same as it was at the time when Kodagu was annexed and brought under the control of the Government of India i.e., six, but there were some re-adjustment in the boundaries of taluk. The names of the taluks and their area as they existed in 1891 are given in Table 4.

Table 4 : Area under each taluk as they existed in 1891.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Square miles	Square km.
1.	Mercara (Madikeri)	216.30	560
2.	Padinalknad	399.90	1,036
3.	Yedenalknadu	201.45	522
4.	Nanjarayapatna	263.89	681
5.	Yelusaviraseeme	90.82	235
6.	Kiggatnad	410.45	656

There were 492 villages and five towns. In 1894 all the three hoblis of Yelusaviraseeme were merged with Nanjarayapatna. Following table 5 gives details of each taluk as they existed in 1911.

Table 5 : Taluk details as existed in 1911.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in		No. of villages
		Sq. miles	Sq.km.	
1.	Mercara (Madikeri)	227	288	57
2.	Padinalknad	399	1,033	60
3.	Yedenalknad	218	565	56
4.	Kiggatnad	421	1,090	68
5.	Nanjarayapatna	317	821	254

There was another re-adjustment in the boundaries of the four taluks of Nanjarayapatna, Mercara, Padinalknad and Yedenalknad in 1916 when certain revenue circles were abolished for administrative reasons and there was also a reduction in the number of villages due to grouping together of certain villages. Table six indicates the changes that were made.

Table 6 : Changes made in different taluks in 1916.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in		No. of villages
		Sq.Miles	Sq.km	
1.	Mercara	310	803	68
2.	Padinalknad	395	1,023	64
3.	Yedenalknad	221	572	57
4.	Kiggatnad	421	1,090	68
5.	Nanjarayapatna	235	609	121

The five taluks were reduced to four in 1921 by combining the two taluks of Padi-nalknad and Yedenalknad into one, giving the name Padi-yedenalknad to the new taluk. There was yet another change in 1922 when the two taluks of Padi-yedenalknad and Kiggatnad were combined into one to form the New South Kodagu taluk with effect from 1st September 1922. The new South Kodagu taluk consisted of five *nadus* viz., Virajpetnad, Napoklunad, Ammathinad, Ponnampetnad and Srimangalanad. In 1926, the two taluks of Madikeri and Nanjarayapatna were also amalgamated into one taluk under the name of North Kodagu. After this change, there were only two taluks consisting of 11 *nadus*, as follows:

I South Kodagu (822.19 Sq.miles/2,129 Sq.km)	II North Kodagu (759.47 Sq. miles/1,967 Sq.km)
1. Virajpetnad	1. Madikerinad
2. Napoklunad	2. Bhagamangalanad
3. Ammathinad	3. Suntikoppnad
4. Ponnampetnad	4. Somvarpetnad
5. Srimangalnad	5. Shanivarasantenad
	6. Fraserpet (Kushalanagar) Hobli.

The river Cauvery formed the dividing line between the two taluks. Simultaneously, with the reduction in the number of taluks to two, several villages were amalgamated for administrative reasons, reducing the number of villages from 378 to 298.

The area of the two taluks has also varied from time to time. The decrease in the area of the North taluk and increase in the area of the South taluk during the decade 1931-41 was due to the abolition of the *nadus* in 1938 and the redistribution of their villages among the remaining *nadus* in the two taluks. During the year 1938, Suntikoppa and Bhagamandala *nadus* of North Kodagu were abolished and the villages of these two *nadus* were distributed among Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) and Madikeri *nadus*. But these two *nadus* were revived with effect from 1st October 1952 and the number of taluks and *nadus* remained same as it was in 1926.

With effect from 15th December 1953, the internal divisions of Kodagu State were regrouped to facilitate efficient administration and the third taluk known as Madikeri taluk comprising Madikeri *nadu* and Bhagamandala *nadu* of the North Kodagu taluk (33 villages and one town) and Napoklu *nadu* of the South Kodagu taluk (37 villages). The remaining portions of the North and South Kodagu taluks were merged to form Somvarpet taluk (135 villages transferred from North Kodagu and four villages from the South Kodagu taluk) and Virajpet taluk (103 villages and one town transferred from the South Kodagu taluk). The original name of Kushalnagar which had been changed as Fraserpet in honour of Lt.Col.Fraser is now again called as Kushalnagar. During 1977, the names Madikeri and Kodagu came to replace Mercara and Coorg respectively. Details of re-organisation after 1953 is given in Table.7.

Table 7 : Administrative divisions of Kodagu after reorganisation in 1956.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Particular	Area in	
			Sq.miles	Sq.km
I. Madikeri		1. New taluk after rearrangement (Following a and b included)	560.5	1,451.7
		a.. 33 villages and one town transferred from North Kodagu taluk	237.5	615.1
		b. 37 villages transferred from South Kodagu taluk	323.0	836.6
ii. Somvarpet		2. New taluk by rearrangement (by transferring a and b)	384.9	996.9
		a. 135 villages transferred from North Kodagu taluk	371.5	962.2
		b. 4 villages transferred from South Kodagu taluk.	13.4	34.7
iii. Virajpet		3. Formed by the transfer of 103 villages and one town from former South Kodagu taluk	649.3	1,681.7
Total			1,594.7	4,130.3

According to 1981 Census, Kodagu comprises three taluks, having a total area of 4,102 sq.km. Following table 8 gives the details:

Table 8 : Area and Population of Kodagu District - Taluk-wise.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in Sq.km*	Area as per 1981 census Sq. km. **	Population in 1981			Population 1991 (provisional)
				Rural	Urban	Total	
1.	Madikeri	1,450.45	1,449.1	93,002	24,724	1,17,726	1,26,482
2.	Somvarpet	999.99	998.7	1,38,327	25,505	1,63,832	1,81,513
3.	Virajpet	1,657.31	1,646.4	1,58,896	21,434	1,80,330	1,77,234
4.	Total	4,107.75	4,102.0	3,90,225	71,663	4,61,888	4,85,229
5.	Karnataka Total	1,91,791	1,91,791	2,64,06,108	1,07,29,606	3,71,35,714	4,48,06,468
6.	Per cent of the State	2.14	2.14	1.48	0.67	1.24	1.06

* Geographical area as per village records supplied by the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

** Data supplied by the Surveyor General of India. The total area for the taluk represents the land use area. The total of the area of all the taluks may not tally with district's total.

Source: District Statistical Officer, Madikeri, *Census of India, Kodagu district 1981* and Provisional Census figures, 1991

TOPOGRAPHY

Situated on the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats, clothed with lush green forests, plantations and cultivated valleys, Kodagu is a picturesque high-land. Its physical features are varied. The southern, western and north-western portions are intersected by hill ranges and forests, subjected to heavy rainfall. The landscape on north-eastern and eastern portions, is different and resembles that of the adjoining Mysore district. The main drainage is eastwards though there are a few mountain torrents of the Western declivities on the ghats which flow west-ward. The old fort at Madikeri is situated at about 1,140 metres above MSL and the elevation is maintained for a considerable distance towards the north. Towards the east, the country slopes down towards the flow of the Cauvery, the elevation of Kushalnagar being some 330 metres lower than that of Madikeri.

The general appearance of the district varies considerably in its different parts of the district. In the vicinity of Somvarpet, in the north of the district, the hills are gently rounded, alternating with sloping grades, interspersed with clumps of forest trees, resembling the finest park scenery. Near Madikeri, the hills are closer together, and more abrupt, and the ravines are deeper and more wild. Towards Kushalnagar, the country assumes the character of the Mysore plateau, with scattered solitary hills. To the south of Madikeri, in the direction of Virajpet, the country is open, the woods are neither dense nor high, and beautiful grassy doures/dowse rise from extensive rice valleys. The eastern frontier between the Cauvery and the Lakshmanatirtha rivers exhibits an almost uninterrupted and an impervious forest mostly inhabited by wandering tribes earlier, deciduous in character. West of this forest is evergreen, largely intermixed with bamboos, forming

what is known as the Bamboo district. Viewed from an eminence, the whole of the southern portion of the country presents the appearance of one great forest interspersed by valleys which after August appear green with paddy crop. In the north, the country becomes open towards east while to the west and north, the country rises to high peaks measuring from 1,140 metres to 1,870 metres from MSL. Wherever possible, the valleys of the Kodagu are formed into flats and terraces for rice cultivation and high lying lands are cultivated with coffee, orange, cardamom and pepper.

The nearest coast to this land-locked district is at about 34 km from the western border of the district. The visitor will be delighted as much with the variety as with the beauty of the country. Standing on a bright November morning on the summit of the Brahmagiri near Talakaveri, one is filled with delight and admiration of the grand view that opens out before him. As far as an eye can reach to the north-west and south-east, it beholds ridge after ridge of grassy or forest-clad hills, now sloping down in gentle wavy lines, now bold and abrupt, raising their steep summits into the clear, blue sky. Kudremukhabetta, the far seen land marks of the mariner, burst into view from Dakshina Kannada; the Bettadapura and the Chamundi Hill in Mysore, the Wynad mountains of Kerala and Dodda-betta of the distant Nilgiris are clearly visible, and in the west at a distance of about 48 km. below the steep precipices of the Ghats, the Coast-line of Cannanore and Dakshina Kannada, intersected by broad, bright, serpentine rivers and the dark blue sea beyond with its sailing crafts fascinate the spectator. Kodagu is mostly covered by forest, here and there the clearing of a coffee plantation or a paddy field is the park-like open glades with these beautiful green sward and varied foliage, lending a charming variety to the landscape.

The district has a mountainous configuration which presents a grand panorama of verdant valleys, ravines, fast flowing streams, lofty peaks and awe-inspiring spurs. From the table-land of old Mysore, the approach to Kodagu is through the eastern spur while the headquarters town of Madikeri is situated towards the west. The summits of the Western Ghats attain great heights with precipitous drops. The entire western portion of the district is an unbroken chain of hills which appears like a formidable wall from the foot-hills on the side of Kerala. The principal range from a point in the north of Kodagu to a point in the south is described as the Western Barrier. The main range of the Western Ghats extends to nearly 96 km from Subramanya in the north-west to the Brahmagiri in the south. This range is the backbone of the western chain of hills. From this, several long and elevated ridges run from west to east, comprising the entire district of Kodagu. There is also a sub-division of the Ghats towards the south. The lofty barrier range of the Western Ghats form a continuous western frontier and the Brahmagiri range affords a natural barrier between Kodagu and the Malabar hill ranges of Kerala. From the eastern spur, the ascent towards the west is gradual.

The most conspicuous sub-divisions of the ghats in the south are the Brahmagiris or the Marenad ranges which form the southern boundary of the district separating it from Kerala. This height averages some 1,350 metres above the mean sea level. In Kodagu, the name Brahmagiri, is applied to the whole range of hills that separate Kodagu from Kerala and there is also another peak near Bhagamandala known as Brahmagiri which is the source of the river Cauvery. To the west of the Brahmagiri range, are the Hanuman Betta, the Kadangamale and Perumalmale. The whole of Virajpet contains many spurs branching off in different directions. The eastern basin of the Cauvery river has on its sides number of ridges in the confines like Ambata-betta near Virajpet, the

Bittangala Betta, the Hattur hill also known as Kundada Betta, the Siddeshwara hill and the Mankal Betta. The valleys down the spurs, which subside the undulating slopes of the eastern elevation, enclose the richest paddy fields in the district.

Between the Periyambadi pass, near the Kerala frontier and the Todikana pass, close to the source of the Cauvery, the main chain of Western Ghats extends in a north-westerly direction as a straight line having a length of 45 km. The Ghats here fall suddenly towards the west in a precipice. The ascent from the feet is steep and tortuous. It is in this range and behind the Nalknad Palace that the highest peak of the district, Tadiandamol (5,744 feet/1,717 metres), is situated. The Tadiandamol is not altogether inaccessible. The top-most portion is rather difficult of ascent. About 10 km to the south-east of Tadiandamol rises the Somamale, highest mountain in Kadiatnad hobli in the former Padinalkad taluk. It has the sacred Maletambiran shrine and it overlooks the Kodantara pass. About three km to the north east of Tadiandamol, there is another hill called the Iggutappa near the Paditora, and 5 km further on, is the Perur point and 6 km still further, the Srimangala point. The last notable mountain is the Brahmagiri, the source of the river Cauvery.

At an acute angle from this line, the main chain of the ghats continues in the easterly direction as the Bengunad range till, nearing Madikeri, it makes a sudden turn to the north-west and forms the Sampaje valley which leads by a gradual slope into the district of Dakshina Kannada. At the head of the valley and supported by a high ridge with steep abutments on its southern front, the Madikeri table-land is situated. This ridge branches off into two directions, one towards the south-eastern elbow of the Cauvery, culminating in the peak of Nurokal-betta and the other, the Horur branch, due east in a zig-zag line towards Kushalnagar with several rugged hills, the most remarkable of which is Kallurubetta clothed with teak forest.

The Nurokkal and Bengunad ranges are the lateral formations or spurs extending from the Western Ghats. Also the confines of the hilly tract form the watershed of the upper basin of the river Cauvery. This basin which lies between Madikeri and Nalknad is 24 km broad. From the main chain of ghats and to Bengunad range, innumerable ridges jut out on either side. These are diminutive when compared with the parent stock; and they decrease in height as they recede but have almost everywhere narrow summits and declivities.

The table-land of Madikeri maintains throughout an average altitude of 1,050 metres above the mean sea level, and may be said to extend as far as Somvarpet, a distance of 32 km, but on the east it slopes down to the Cauvery which near Kushalnagar is at an elevation of 816 metres above the mean sea level. This plateau, crossed in all directions by minor hills and ridges, is bounded on the west by the continuation of the ghats which culminate near the Bisle Pass in the Subramanya or Pushpagiri hill, which is about 1,665 metres above the mean sea level. This is a remarkable two pointed hill of precipitous height and peculiar shape, and resembles, as seen from Madikeri, a gigantic bullock hump. The ascent, which on account of the precipices of the southern and western face of the hill, can only be effected by a circuitous route, is more difficult than that of the Tadiandamol starting from Bhagati, at the base of the Pushpagiri, it is about 10 km walking, the ascent taking a good walker two hours and 40 minutes, and the descent to Hiridigadde of the village Bidehalli, two hours. A dense jungle, dear to wild elephants, has to be penetrated and ascent is severe; but this Pushpagiri summit commends an extensive prospect over Kodagu,

Dakshina Kannada and Mysore. There are on the hill numerous Hindu memorials in the shape of stone mounds with an enclosure. There are two rude stone structures, with a customary imprint of two footprints.

Among the many ridges that branch off from the Subramanya range of the ghats, the most remarkable is that which attains its greatest height in Kotebetta, about 15 km north of Madikeri. Its elevation is over 1,500 metres and its base covers a very large extent. Its summit is divided into two peaks, one rather pointed and the other flat while its sides are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses. The pointed peak is the Harangal betta. Close to the apex, there are two reservoirs and close to the summit on a spacious platform is a small temple of rough granite slabs dedicated to Shiva. This hill as well as Nurokal Betta offer, on account of their height and central position, the finest general view of Kodagu. The Shanthalli Hill running parallel to Kotabetta has near it a bluff-like ridge with precipitous declivity on its western side. This is the Mukri Betta. There is another range extending from the northern boundary of Kodagu down to the Cauvery river which is called the Yelusavira hills having the Malambi and Kamangala peaks. The Malambi peak which is 18 km from Somvarpet, has a conical shape and reaches a height of 1,346 metres. There is a Shiva temple and a tank. In general, the chain is unequal in its elevation and irregular in its direction with the curvature at the head of Todikana Ghat. Of the other peaks in Somvarpet taluk, the Surlabbi, Chaudlu, Takeri and the Mukuri are notable. The whole of the western portion of Kodagu is an unbroken chain, presenting itself as a wall, ever protecting this little district. From the foothills in Kerala, the Kodagu mountain system appears as a formidable wall, with lofty peaks here and there. In general the summit of the hills are covered with coarse grass, the valleys with evergreen forest and the mountain-sides with woods in the hallows, through which flow streams and rivulets.

RIVERS

The major rivers of the Deccan originate in Western Ghats and drain eastwards. However, there are mountain torrents of the western declivities of the Ghats which flow westwards. The largest river in the district is the Cauvery, which with its principal tributaries, the Hemavathi, the Lakshmanathirtha, the Kakkabbe and the Suvarnavati flows in an easterly direction and the Barapole is the only river worth the name that flows towards west.

The Cauvery

The river Cauvery rises at Talakaveri, a place located in the Brahmagiri Hill, from a height of 1,356 metres (4,447 ft). Known as the 'Ganges of the South', the river has innumerable holy spots on its either banks including many in Kodagu district. *Kaveri Mahatmye*, a part of *Skanda Purana* describes the river as the adopted daughter of Sage Kavera who secured her as a boon from God Brahma, on whom the sage had meditated at the Brahmagiri. Cauvery was married to sage Agastya. (See Chapter II for details)

The Cauvery follows a tortuous route. Her banks are covered with luxurious vegetation and her bed is rocky. In the dry season she is fordable in Kodagu, but during rains, she swells into a

torrent of six to nine metres deep. The river forms a natural boundary between Kodagu and Mysore districts beyond Kushalnagar, covering a length of 80 km in Kodagu from Talakaveri.

First, she flows in the south-eastern direction and at Siddapur she turns towards north-east. Numerous tributaries join her in the district. The Kannika, originating from the north of the Brahmagiri joins the Cauvery at the foot of the hill at Bhagamandala, and an invisible river, Sujyoti is believed to join these two at the confluence, making Bhagamandala, a *Triveni Kshetra*. At Edakal, six km north of Bhagamandala the Niduhole joins the Cauvery. The Cheruvuhole becomes a part of the Cauvery at Charandeti, which is nine km to the north of Bhagamandala, and at Pulikota, 16 km to the north of Bhagamandala, the Tantrinadi joins her. All these tributaries are on the southern bank. The Kadanuru hole joins the Cauvery near Virajpet and the Kumma river at Yedanalknad. The Muttaramudi flowing from the southern part of Madikeri joins the Cauvery on her north bank. The Chikkahole is another tributary. The Kakkabbe river has her confluence with the Cauvery near Napoklu from the southern bank. The Kadanuru Hole joins her from the south beyond Balamuri. The Harangi or the Suvarnavathi gets that name from Gargandur where the Madapur' river (originating at the Boro Hill in Madikeri taluk) and the Hattihole join, the latter flowing down from the Kotebetta. The Harangi's confluence with the Cauvery is at Kudige, and the former changes her course in different directions. The tributaries of the Harangi are the Kakkehole, originating in the Somvarpet hills and the Chorana hole, flowing from Kalakandur near Shanthalli. There is a reservoir across the Harangi at Hudgur.

The fast flowing Cauvery loses 450 metres height from its source, within eight kilometres of its origin. However at Bhagamandala she loses her furore and flows very gently. This marked differences might be because of recent geological changes in its course. At several places bridges have been constructed across this river. One that is constructed at Siddapur links Virajpet and Kushalnagar. Second one is between Madikeri and Kushalnagar which links Kodagu with Mysore. She has a catchment area of 3,400 sq.km. she flows for a total length of 804 km. through Karnataka and Tamilnadu and of this 320 km length is in Karnataka. There are a number of falls in the bed of the river and she forms three well known islands. The Cauvery is part and parcel of the life of the Kodagu people and hence they worship the river as their mother. Talakaveri, Bhagamandala, Harischandra, Balamuri, Guhya and Ramaswamy Kanive are some of the holy places located on the bank of the river. (See Chapter XVII). The Cauvery is reputed to be one of the important sacred rivers of the Hindus. It is believed that even the river Ganga (Ganges) resorts underground in the Cauvery once a year in the month of *Tula* (October-November) to wash herself free of the pollution contacted by her from the crowds of sinners who bathe in her waters. (This is on the day sun enters Libra - the Solar month of *Tula*)

The Hemavati

The Hemavati river or Yenne-hole has her source near Javali in the Mudigere taluk of Chikmagalur dt. and is one of the chief tributaries of the Cauvery. After passing through Sakleshpur taluk of Hassan District, she forms the boundary of Kodagu for a few km and joins the Cauvery in Krishnarajanagar taluk of Mysore dt. The Aiguru and the Kattchalla rivulets from Kodagu join the Hemavati.

The Lakshmanatirtha

The Lakshmanatirtha, a tributary of the Cauvery, rises in the Munikadu forest on the plateau of Devasi Hills of the Brahmagiri of the Western Ghats. The Lakshmanatirtha, together with Ramatirtha and Kerehole drains nearly the whole of the south-eastern part of Virajpet taluk. In its descent over an almost perpendicular mountain wall it forms a celebrated cataract (the Irpu falls) which has been invested with cleansing virtue, and is consequently visited during the Irpu *jatre* by thousands of devotees. (There is the Rameshwara temple near the falls.) The sandy river banks and deep fertile soils of the area support lush forests. It enters the Mysore district near Chikkahejjur, south-west of Konana Hosahalli in Hunsur taluk and flows through Hanagodu, Hunsur and Kattemalalavadi before its confluence with the Cauvery on the right side at Sagarakatte in Krishnarajanagar taluk.

The Barapole

The most important of the rivers that flows to the west is the Barapole. The name Barapole is derived from the word *bara* meaning steep and *pole* is river. It rises in the Brahmagiri hills and is soon joined by Kenganhole and the Kakkattuhole tributaries. Later the Sarathhole also joins and forms 134 metres deep water falls, known as the Sarath Abbi, located at Bittangala village. The river forms another water falls near Kerala border. Around these two falls the landscape is very beautiful. The river flows for 64 km in Kodagu and then for 10 km, it forms the common border between Kerala and Karnataka. It is proposed to construct a dam at Kuttani near Ponnampet, 17 km, south-east of Virajpet. The proposed hydro-electric project will spread over an area of 608 sq.km and is expected to generate 1,80,000 kw. power when executed. Another tributary, Kalluhole, arising from the northern valley of Heggala, joins the river near the border. In Kerala State it assumes the name Chiralpuyya and receives the tributary which also flows from Brahmagiri. Further it joins the Arabian sea at Charkal. The catchment area of the river is 1,905 sq.km. (608 sq.km in Karnataka and 1,299 sq.km in Kerala.)

The Kumaradhara

The Kumaradhara originates at the Subramanya mountain range, becomes boundary between Kodagu and Hassan district and enters into the western portion of the Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) taluk of Hassan district. Further it enters into Dakshina Kannada through the Bisle Ghat region, and unites with the Netravati river at Uppinangadi in Dakshina Kannada. The holy place Subramanya is located not far away from its bank. The combined river the Netravati passes over a rocky bed with many rapids up to Bantwal and then through richly wooded banks and joins the Arabian sea near Mangalore.

The Nojekallu or Najikal river originates in the Sampaje valley, flows through Dakshina Kannada district and joins the Arabian sea near Kasaragod in Kerala State, where it is known as Basvani or Payaswini river. Another tributary, which also originates in the Sampaje Valley joins the river.

Hydrologically the district has been divided into six basins, the details of which are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of sub-basin	Sub-basin area (sq.km)	Drainage density range km/km ²
1.	Velapattanam	67.9	2.2 - 3.02
2.	Kuppam	117.2	> 3
3.	Ariyakadavu	107.4	2.3 - 3.15
4.	Netravati	143.5	2.1 - 2.85
5.	Payaswini	264.8	> 3
6.	Cauvery	3,402.2	1.85 - 3.04

The Cauvery basin constitutes 63.4% of water resources of the district. Remaining 36.6% is contributed by west flowing rivers. Throughout the district, there is not a lake or tank of size worth-mentioning. About 715 tanks are regulated by the Public Works Department and another 212 controlled by Mandal Panchayats of the district. The Honnammanakere is located about five kilometres north of Somvarpet. The Kolli reservoir in Virajpet and the Harangi reservoir in Somvarpet taluk are the other major sources of water. It is proposed to construct a dam across the Chikli stream so as to provide irrigation facilities for 2,752 hectares. The Halagote tank located at Torenuru has a waterspread area of 35 acres. Five kilometres from Madikeri, the Madikeri or the Muttaramudi stream forms the Abbi Water falls.

GEOLOGY

The bulk of the geological formations in the district falls within Archaean era which is about 2,600 million years old. The early Archaean era appears to have been characterised by the development of shallow basins of small size. Rocks of this group occur mostly as narrow linear sub-parallel belts and as lenticular enclaves of supracrustal sequences folded along with the migmatitic gneissic complex. The Sargur supracrustal rocks are largely composed of meta-ultramafics and meta-basalts with associated quartzites, carbonated and aluminous sediments. The metamorphism ranges from upper amphibolite to lower granulite facies. Rocks falling within this group are extensively migmatized. The narrow greenstone belt of Siddapur is considered to belong to this complex.

The high-grade granulite terrain is confined to the western and southern part of the district. Structural and metamorphic continuity is observed between the low-grade and the high-grade terrain which extends further south into Kerala. The commonest rocks are granulite to upper amphibolite gneisses. A characteristic rock type, which is seen in the high-grade terrain, is charnockite. It is a coarse-grained, dark-coloured, greasy looking granitic rock containing the mineral hypersthene.

The stratigraphic sequence of the rock types found in the district is as follows:-

Stratigraphic sequence.

1. Litho units, Alluvium, Colluvium	Recent to sub-recent
2. Laterites	Pleistocene
3. - Unconformity -	
4. Basic and Ultramafic dykes	Late Proterozoic
Pegmatite and quartz veins	
5. Amphibolite	Archaen era
6. Granites and Gneisses	Archaen era
7. Charnockites	Archaen era

Description of Rock types

Charnockite occurs mainly in western part of the district adjoining Kerala State occupying NW-SE trending Tadiandamol range and also these ellipsoidal bands in Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks of the district. The rocks are generally hard, compact and less resistant to weathering.

Granite gneisses occupy nearly 68 per cent of the district area. These gneisses appear to be granitised products of older metamorphics with preservation of relic structural trends varying from NW-SE to NNW-SSE directions. Granitic gneisses are pinkish to greyish, mesocratic, medium to coarse grained exhibiting porphyroblastic textures. Coarser varieties occur in Malambi- Gangavara plains which is the western fringe of Mysore plateau.

Amphibolites trending NW-SE constitute small ridges and occur as lenses and bands in gneisses in and around Madikeri - Chettalli, Betageri, Kadakala and Tavurpatti sectors. The rock is medium to fine grained melanocratic with predominance of hornblende minerals and hypersthene and exhibit gneissic structure. They are extremely hard and compact with fewer joints. Contacts are generally weaker zones.

Dykes of ultrabasic include peridotites and pyroxinites while basic ones are dolerites and pyroxene granulites. These intrusives are in conformity with foliation trend of gneisses (NNW-SSE) and lineaments. These dykes at places attain upto 150 metres width and run approximately 12 to 16 km length with interruptions. Thin laterite crusts of heterogenous nature, mainly of transported origin are seen in flat upland areas in the Netravati and the Kakkabbe river valleys.

Sandy to clayey alluvium is the neo-recent depositional features along the Cauvery river between Betri and Sirangala villages. It has a thickness of 2.6 to 6.00 metres with an average width of 60 metres. Gravelly and sandy deposits in the river bed near Kushalnagar has a thickness of 3 to 5 metres. At the foot of steeper slopes of narrow valleys, colluvial deposits upto 8 to 15 metres thick are seen in the catchment areas of the westerly flowing rivers and hilly tributaries of the Cauvery.

Rock Structures

Charnockites have NW-SE foliation direction with moderate to steep (45° - 69°) south-westerly dips. Two sets of joints noticed are $S15^{\circ} E$ and $15^{\circ} W$ and NW-SE with varying dips of 10° to 85° in different directions. The joints are wide apart (spacing 15 to 35 metres) and openings in them vary from hairy thin width to 10 mm. The major lineaments in this unit are nearly parallel to gneissosity and three sets of secondary lineaments have NE-SE, ENE-WSW and WNW-ESE trends.

Granite gneisses have recorded gneissosity in NW-SE direction with minor variations. Foliation dips are south-westerly with 48° to 15° inclinations. Three sets of predominant joints trend N-S, $N40^{\circ} W$ - $S40^{\circ} E$ and $N15^{\circ} E$ - $S15^{\circ} W$. Sheet joints are also well developed. Joint spacings in the gneisses are in the range of 0.8 to 4.5 metres and openings vary from 20-60 mm. Major lineaments trend $N52^{\circ} W$ $S52^{\circ} W$ and $N28^{\circ} W$ - $S20^{\circ} E$ near Kodlipet (Northern part of Somvarpet) which swing in North-South direction.

Laterite is a peculiar type of residual porous clay rock, full of worm-like tubes, mainly made up of hydrated oxides of iron and alumina, formed as the product of the weathering of underlying rocks. The laterite-capping over bed-rocks are found in the Kakkabbe and the Netravati river basins. Recent sediments of alluvium has been found at Betri and Sirangala villages located on the banks of the Cauvery. This rock range in thickness from three to six metres and has a breadth of sixty metres. At Kushalnagar the thickness of the rock varies between three to five metres. The colluvium rocks have a thickness of eight to fifteen metres and are located at the western flowing river beds and mountainous section of the Cauvery river.

Minerals and Ores

Kodagu is considered to be very poor in regard to its mineral resources. This explains lack of any industry in the district. However intensive and extensive surveys by the Geological Survey of India and the State Department of Mines and Geology may change the scenario. Corundum is found as small, hexagonal crystals. It is an aluminium oxide mineral. The finer varieties are used as gems, the coarser as abrasives. Emery is impure corundum. Mica is silicate of aluminium and potassium. It splits into thin, elastic sheets. Mica deposits have been reported from Polibetta area. Granite is hard igneous rock of coarse structure, commonly containing quartz and feldspar. It takes a high polish and is used for buildings and monuments, low quality granite is found in gneiss and schist. Magnesite rocks are found on the banks of the Cauvery river near Sirangal and Kushalnagar. It is a magnesium carbonate mineral, white yellow or grey. Kyanite is aluminium silicate occurring commonly in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals, used in furnaces. It has been found among gneisses schist located six kilometre south of Madikeri. It has been also reported from Siddapur area. However, quantity available is too small for its industrial exploitation. Muscovite having a diameter of fifteen centimetres has been located at Marenadu and Parakatageri of Shrimangalanadu, three kilometre north-west of Madikeri. Deposits of mica, lodestones and quartz are found in this area.

Ground Water

Groundwater in Kodagu occurs in various geological formations, under-water-table conditions and the ground-water recharge is mainly through precipitation. The water bearing formations include the altered and weathered gneisses and laterites. The depth to the unconfined water is related to the altitude of the land surface. There is notable fluctuation in water-table between summer and monsoon seasons. It is assessed that about 50% of the rain that is precipitated, is lost through evaporation; another 25% through run-off as streams and rivers. Only 25% of precipitation eventually seeps through and reaches the ground-water reservoir. The hard crystalline rocks which are impervious to water, help in accumulation of abundant water. There is generally a mantle of loose soil and decomposed rocks of varying thickness, and this capping varies between 12 to 30 metres. Charnockites and granites and gneisses form 97% of water bearing rocks of the district.

Taluk-wise estimation of annual utilisable ground water reserve in the district is given in Table.9.

Table 9 : Estimation of Annual utilisable ground water resource.

Sl.No.	Particulars	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet
1.	Total Geographical area in sq.km.	1,449	999	1,654
2.	Area suitable for ground water development in sq.km.	407.84	451.59	634.33
3.	Year of estimation	1984	1984	1985
4.	Water table fluctuation (between November and April) in Metres.	2.25	3.02	2.86
5.	IMD Yearly normal rainfall in mm (1951-1980)	3,264	2,245	2,655
6.	Monsoon recharge (by GEC norms) in MCM	32.12	47.73	63.50
7.	Total annual recharge in MCM	55.32	85.72	119.55
8.	Net Annual ground water draft in MCM	3.04	4.35	4.77
9.	Annual utilisable ground water recharge in MCM	47.56	74.45	102.49
10.	Groundwater balance available for development in MCM	44.42	70.10	97.72
11.	Level of ground water development as on 31.3.88	6.44%	5.85%	4.68%
12.	Estimated balance in 1990 in MCM	43.99	67.01	96.34
13.	Estimated net draft in 1990 in MCM	3.57	7.44	6.15

* MCM - Million Cubic Metres.

Source : *Hydro Geological Frame Work and Ground Water Potential in Kodagu District*, Central Ground Water Board, Government of India, 1990.

Landslides

Kodagu district is a land of steep mountains and hence periodic landslides are inevitable. In the rainy season loose soil and rocks absorb water, which increase their weight and lessens friction. Thus a mass of rock and earth slip down a slope, and result in blocking of roads and high-ways, similar blocking of streams and rivers may cause floods. It may also destroy forest, agricultural land, habitations and live-stock. In recent years the landslides in mountain ranges near Irpu village inflicted heavy losses to local population.

FAUNA

Kodagu has a rich and colourful heritage in respect of wild life. The natural distribution of animals, especially of mammals is regulated by vegetation of a given area. Animals such as heterotrophs depend upon primary production which should be able to maintain a biotic diversity to the ecosystem. A study of the feed-potential in the various vegetation types reveals that ever-green forests are mainly suited to many species of arboreal animals like the monkeys. The deciduous forests offer a more congenial habitat for the larger herbivores, such as the gaur, the elephant and the deer. In order to avoid heavy down-pour wild animals migrate to the forest of adjacent district and return later. Their population is highest in northern, eastern and southern part of district.

Conspicuous among primates are three types of monkeys. The Nilgiri-langur, *presbytis johni* is confined to Western Ghats from Kodagu to Kanyakumari. Its favourite haunts are the sholas, at levels ranging from 1,000 to 2,300 metres above mean sea level. They are seen in troops each of 5 to 15 individuals. The social organization is on the line of dominance, the most rigorous gaining supremacy and a harem of females. Hanuman langur has a black face, ears and soles and usually found in the forest and semi-urban surroundings. They live mainly on fruits, flowers, buds and leaves. They are locally known in Kannada as *muscia* (*Presbytis entellus*). The bonnet monkey or macaque, *Macaca radiata* (*kapi*, *kothi*, *manga* all in Kannada), is the familiar red monkey, common around shrines and jungle side towns. They are omnivorous, often found near water and are excellent swimmers.

The Indian wild dog *Cuon dukhunensis* (*Silunayi* or *Kennayi*) resembles very much the wolf, *Canis naria* (*tola*). It has shorter legs and muzzle and a distinctive red coat. They entirely keep to the forest and hunt in groups during the day. They prey upon deer, both large and small, wild pig and young ones of larger hoofed animals. While on scent of their intended or injured prey, they do not tolerate any interference even by the larger beasts of prey like the panther, bear or the tiger.

The mongooses are characterised by a long body, short limbs, bright eyes, a sharp snout and a trailing bushy tail. They take shelter in bushes, hollows of trees and holes in the ground. They feed on small rodents, snakes, lizards, birds, ground-dwelling invertebrates, and also on fruits and roots. Three species of mongooses are commonly seen in the district. They are the striped-necked, *Herpestes vitticollis* (*patte kattina mungali*), brown mongoose, *Herpestes fuscus* (*nilagiri kandu mungali*) and grey mongoose, *Herpestes edwardsii* (*boodu mungali*). They are not immune to the snake poison but they prevent a cobra from biting by counter-attacking with lightning speed and

dismembering its hood. The young ones of mongoose are captured and trained by the snake-charmers.

Numerous species of mice and rat are found in the district, both in the open cultivation areas and the forests. Rodents are known for their destruction of crops and fruits. They are easily distinguished from all other mammals by the presence of two large incisors separated by a large gap from the grinding teeth. The house rat, *Rattus rattus (ili)* and the house mouse, *Mus musculus (mushaka)* are responsible for destruction of more than ten per cent of stored food grains. Similarly, bush rat, *Golunda ellioti (hullu ili)* and field mouse, *Mus booduga (kadu ili)* destroy standing agricultural crops. The large bandicoot rat, *Bandicota indica (heggana)* and the lesser bandicoot rat, *Bandicota bengalensis (kiriheggana)* usually live in the field and forest but if they get a chance to enter a house, then they play havoc with the farm produce.

The three-striped palm squirrel, *Funambulus palmarum (alilu)*, lives in trees and makes a low chirping call. The giant squirrel, *Ratufa indica* is the largest of all squirrels, arboreal and diurnal. It builds globular nest in the top branches of tall trees. The large brown flying squirrel, *Petaurista petaurista (haruva bekku)* is even bigger than the giant squirrel and lives in hollows in the holes of tall trees. It sleep in day time and will be out at night. It does not fly, but can cover sixty metres in a glide, airborne on the flaps of skin on either side which expands to a parachute from one tree top to another. The Indian hare, *Lepus nigricollis (mola)*, and black naped hare *Lepus nigricollis nigricollis (kappu hedkina mola)* are nocturnal. Hares form diet of all predators but they are not easily caught, being capable of surprising jumps and a fine turn of speed.

The predatory carnivores like the tiger, *Panthera tigris tigris (huli)*, panther, *Panthera pardus (chiratey)*, are seen more frequently in the dry deciduous forest than in ever-green area. Tigers are solitary animals and congregate only for mating or when a tigress moves about with her cubs. They hunt primarily at night between dusk and dawn and their usual prey consists of the chital, sambar, hog deer and the pig. Starvation compel them to kill domesticated animals such as cows, buffaloes and goats. The quest for food occupies a large part of the tiger's life. Of all forms of wild life, the tiger is the most feared. But people familiar with the animal know that it is a shy animal and avoids man. Tiger-hunting was a favourite pastime for the ruler Lingaraja and there was a tradition in Kodagu, to arrange a wedding ('Narimangala') between the hunter and the killed tiger. This indicates that tigers were more numerous until recently and their indiscriminate slaughter and the destruction of their habitat have caused alarming depletion of their numbers. Fears of the total extinction of the tiger have resulted in the animal's protection by law as envisaged by the 'Project Tiger'.

The panther or leopard is next in importance only to the tiger. Unlike the tiger it is able to live and thrive almost anywhere. It feeds on cattle, deer, monkey and even smaller prey. Like the tiger, the panther follows the paths of animals through the forest and waits for its prey on hiding. It seizes its quarry either from the ground or leaps on it from a height such as an overhanging branch. The Panther's habits brings it into far more frequent contact with man than the tiger and as such it runs the greater risk of being killed. Hence the number of panthers is being grossly depleted.

The Indian elephants, *Elephas maximus (ane)*, prefer to live in areas covered with tall forests, where ground is hilly or undulating and where bamboo grows in profusion. They are extremely

adaptable and when undisturbed, pursue a regular and ordered routine, drinking and feeding accustomed places. Their food consists of various kinds of grass and leaves, wild bamboos and also all species of crops. The big tuskers are usually seen feeding at some distance from the main herd. Period of gestation in the elephant lasts for about twenty months and generally one calf is born at a time. Elephants have very poor eye-sight, the sense of smell and hearing is acute. As they require lot of food for their enormous bodies, they keep on moving in herds and cover almost every part of the habitat. Elephants are common sight at Pushpagiri, Subramanya, Sampaje, Brahmagiri, Makutta, Bhagamandala, Nagarhole, Titimathi, Kallahalla and Murkal areas of the district. In order to protect themselves from torrential rains, they migrate to Bandipur and Madumalai forests. Indiscriminate slaughter of the elephants for their tusks and the destruction of their habitat have resulted in reduction in their numbers. This has necessitated introduction of the 'Project Elephant' in the district.

The Indian bison, *Bibos gaurus (kademme)*, symbolises both vigour and strength. They are by nature shy and timid animals. Their main defence is their massive size and a well developed sense of smell. Forests are essential to their existence and the herds chiefly feed on grass. Sambar, *Rusa unicolor (kadave)* is the largest Indian deer possessing very beautiful horns. It feeds mainly at night and its food consists of grass, leaves and different kinds of wild fruits. The spotted deer, *Axix axis (chukke jinke)*, is beautiful in build and to look at. Its favourite resort is bushes and trees, near water-courses or bamboo jungles. It is gregarious and scores of individuals are sometimes found in a large herd. The animal do not shun the village and often enter cultivated areas. Indian wild pig, *Sus cristatus (kadu handi)*, is known for its great adaptability. It is a solitary animal, found during day in high grass. The pig is very fond of digging up the soft soil with its tusks while searching for under ground root tubers. Porcupine, *Hystrix leucura (mullu handi)*, often damages the agricultural and plantation crops. It is not preferred as food by the majority of wild animals because of its quills. The sloth bear, *Melursus ursinus (kappu karadi)* feeds on honey, tender grass, bamboo shoots and fruits. The barking deer, *Muntiacus muntjak (bogaluva jinke)* is diurnal feeding on leaves, tender shoots, flowers and fruits.

Reptiles are well represented in the district and occupy a multiplicity of niches on land and in water. The 'Flying Dragon', *Draco dussumieri (haruva halli)*, possesses an extraordinary structure called 'parachute', an expansion of lateral skin folds, which enables the animal to glide to some distance. The South Indian monitor, *Varanus bengalensis (uda)*, is nocturnal and attains a considerable dimension. The poisonous quality attributed to this lizard is entirely without any basis. The chameleon, *Chameleon calcaratus (usarvalli or othi)*, is highly specialised and is known for changing the colour of its skin.

Snakes are limbless reptiles adopted to gliding movement. The non-poisonous snakes include rat snake (*kerehavu*), green snake (*hasiru havu*), whip snake (*chati havu*) and the like. The common green snake is popularly believed to strike at the eye. However, its body colour is an example of protective adaptation with the foliage amidst which it lives. It also occurs in the hilly and forest area. The spectacled cobra, *Naja naja (nagarahavu)*, is the most sensational of Kodagu poisonous snakes. The kind cobra *Naja hannah (rajanaga)* is highly dreaded and attains a great length.

The tortoises are represented by the soft shelled species *Triomys leithii* (*niru ame*). They also live in the grassy forest at foothills. The marsh crocodile, *Crocodylus palustris* (*mosale*) was once quite common all along the Cauvery river basin. However, their number is dwindling because of trapping, hunting and killing with poison baits. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate them by suitable safeguards.

The Amphibians of Kodagu are unique in their variety. In rainy season common frog, *Rana tigerina* (*neerkappe*) could be seen in abundance. The burrowing frog, *Rana breviceps* (*nelakappe*), the tree frog, *Rhacophorus maculatus* (*marakappe*), the Indian toad, *Bufo melanostictus* (*irulu kappe*) are the other species. Fishes are abundant in both river and tanks. The principal fishes are carps, cat fishes and eels.

The Avifauna are abundant and varied in Kodagu. The availability of a large supply of insects and plant food in the forests, supports rich bird life. Summer is the time to look for birds with so many forest trees in flowers and fruits. Only a few important species are mentioned here.

The order Ciconiformes includes birds like the grey heron, *Ardea cinerea* (*boodu krauncha*), Pond heron, *Ardeola grayii* (*narayana pakshi*), cattle egret, *Dubulcus ibis* (*bellakki*), and the interesting night heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax* (*irulu kokkare*). The order also includes the open billed stork, *Anastomus oscitans* (*bakapakshi*), white ibis, *Threskiornis melanocephala* (*bili bannada ibis*), and the spoon bill, *Platalea laucorodia* (*chamach kokkina bellakki*). The order Falconiformes is represented by the pariah kite, *Milvus migrans* (*haddu*), brahminy kite, *Haliastur indus* (*garuda pakshi*), and the white scavenger vulture, *Neophron percnopterus* (*biliya rana haddu*). The order Galliformes includes our national bird, the peacock, *Pavo cristatus* (*navilu*), the red-spur fowl, *Gallus domesticus* (*kadu koli*), the grey quail, *Coturnix coturnix* (*budi bannada quail*), and the grey partridge, *Francolinus pondicariamus* (*budu bannada ganjiga hakki*). The order Cuculiformes is represented by the song bird, Cuckoo, *Eudynamis scolopacea* (*kogile*). The order Coraciiformes has the roller (blue jay) *Coracias bengalensis* (*maina hakki*), the hoopoe, *Upupa epops* (*shikheyulla hoopoe*), the small green bee-eater, *Micropus orientalis* (*jenu bhakshaka*) and the grey hornbill, *Tockus birostris* (*budi bannada ongile*).

Mention must be made of some of curious forms like the spotted owl, *Athene broma* (*chukke goobe*), barn owl, *Tyto alba* (*kanajada goobe*) and the mottled wood owl, *Strix ocellata* (*mara goobe*). Biologically important birds like the cuckoo, the large Indian parakeet, *Psittacula eupatria* (*dodda gini*), the house swift, *Apus affinis* (*vegada hakki*) the blue rock pigeon, *Columba livia* (*neeli parivala*), the common babbler, *Turdoides caudatus* paradise fly catcher, *Terpsiphone paradisi* and the Baya Weaver bird, *Ploceus philippinus* (*nekar pakshi*) should not be forgotten. The ubiquitous house crow, *Corvus splendens* (*uru kage*) is all too familiar and is close to its counterpart, the jungle crow *Corvus macrorhynchos* (*Kadu kage*).

There are many varieties of invertebrates in Kodagu. The Indian cattle leech, *Hirudinaria granulosa* (*jigane*) and earthworms, *Pheretima* Spp (*erehula*) are the common annelids of the district. The crustaceans that are commonly found are; the fresh water-prawn, crab, water flea and cyclops. The common arachnids are : scorpions, spiders, pseudo-scorpions, whip-scorpions, ticks and mites. Centipede, *Scolopendra* sp., the millipede, *Julus* sp. are found in the district. Molluscs like the fresh water mussel, garden snail and the slugs are commonly found.

Nagarhole National Park

Not too long ago three-fourth of the district was covered with forest and wild life was a common sight. British officers from Bangalore and Cannanore were frequenting these forests on hunting expeditions. In one of such expeditions to Kusbur forest, Kodagu king, Dodda Veera Rajendra Wodeya is credited with killing seventy three wild animals in a seven-hour operation. Gradual depletion of game animals forced the Government to declare 285 square kilometre area as wild life sanctuary, in the year 1955. The sanctuary was named after the river Nagarhole that flows in the area. In 1975 the area was expanded to 571 square kilometres. In 1983 it was declared as national park. At present the total area of the park is 642 square kilometres. Kabini Reservoir separates Bandipur National Park from the Nagarhole National Park. At Karapura there is nice guest house which could accommodate tourists. The wild-life lovers are also accommodated in cottages, forest lodges and dormitories. The guided tours are conducted from 6.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M in vehicles run by the Forest Department. A large number of visitors from all over the country and abroad are attracted to this park. They have a chance to see bisons, elephants, tigers, panthers, spotted deer, sambars, barking deers, wild bears and four-horned antelopes in their natural habitat. The district has other wild life sanctuaries located at Brahmagiri (181.29 sq.km.) Pushpagiri (102 sq.km.) and Talakaveri (105 sq.km.).

FLORA

An introductory essay in *Flora Indica* by Hooker and Thomson (1885) is the earliest available record about the vegetation of the Kodagu district wherein it has been described as a part of 'Malabar province'; a mention of plant collections and collectors is also made in this work. The mountains of Kodagu were first explored by Captain William Munro and Captain George Stevens Gough (1934). Rev.Metz. also made large collections of Kodagu plants mostly in the surroundings of Madikeri, which were distributed by Hohenacker and named by Miquel. Gideon Thomson of Madras included material obtained through collectors in his large herbarium which comprised of plants from Peninsular India.

Rice (1877 and 1897) in *Gazetteer* has dealt with the vegetation of Mysore and Kodagu. Van Someran (1879) and John Cameron (1894) have published their work on forest trees in Mysore and Kodagu. Champion (1936) in the book *Forest Types of India and Burma* has mentioned about the various forest types from Kodagu district as examples. Betts (1951) in his paper on "Birds of Coorg district" has mentioned about the general features of Kodagu district. I.M. Muthanna (1953) has given an account of forest wealth and management in his book on Kodagu district. Several others have worked and published on the forests and vegetation of the district mainly for the working plan and other related works of the forest department (Nanayya, 1949; Somaiah 1957, Tirumurti 1955, Khader Hussain 1974-75, Balaiah 1975, Chinnappa 1975, Adkoli 1976 and 1980, Lakshmana and Subramaniam 1976 and 1977 and Akbar Shah 1987).

Arora 1960, 1964, 1965 and 1968 besides listing 530 species of Angiosperms has described the general geographical features of vegetation. Suryanarayana (1966, 1975) enumerated 675 species (including cultivars) which have importance in apiculture. Among others who have made stray contributions to the flora of this district, mention may be made of Singh *et al* (1976), Rolla

S.Rao (1978), A.S.Rao (1963), Kelanjar (1976-77) and Subramanian (1980). Mallikarjunappa (1981) worked on *flora of Kushalnagar* while Bhat (1983) on *Grasses and Sedges of Coorg and South Kanara*. The *Flora of Karnataka* (Vol.1) by Dr.Saldanha with the help of other contributors (1984) also discusses a few plants from this district. Recently Bhat (1989) described a new species of *Amomum* while Keshava Murthy *et al* (1987) have described six new taxa from the district.*

Kodagu has a rich and varied vegetation. The natural vegetation of the district is broadly classified into the following categories. 1. the Scrub type, 2. the Moist deciduous type. 3. the Evergreen and semi-evergreen type 4. the Sholas and grassland type. The above types intermix with one another and hence it is difficult to delimit them rigidly.

1. The Scrub type

In better climatic and soil conditions, the xerophytes merge with thorn-scrub associations. This type of vegetation occurs in patches around areas like Hunisekatte and Kallahalla of Nagarhole range, where rainfall is sparse. The trees are stunted and do not grow more than twelve metres. The constituents of the vegetation chiefly consists of thorny elements with a few stranded, crooked and malformed trees. Lack of plant nutrients results in twisting and bending of the trunks. They are protected from browsing animals by their thorns and other protrubarences. *Andrographis serpyllifolia* with its radiating, prostrate branches is a common sight in the area. There is a ground cover of plant which are ephemeral or perennate by underground root stocks. Most of the shrubs are strongly armed. *Tephrosia tinctoria* is also found in abundance. Some of the more common species which belong to this type are: *Asparagus racemosus*, *Argyreia cuneata*, *Barleria buxifolia*, *Blepharis asperima*, *Catunaregam spinosa*, *Elephantopus scaber*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Gardenia turgida*, *Hamidesmus indicus*, *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, *Lantana camara*, *Leonotis nepetifolia*, *Opuntia stricta*, *Pavetta indica*, *Plecosperrum spinosum*, *Rungia pectinata*, *Stachytarpheta indica* and *Toddalia asiatica*.

2. Moist deciduous type

The climax moist deciduous forest occurs at the higher slopes of the mountains located in Murkal, Nagarhole, Ponnampet, Somvarpet, Shanivarsanthe, lower parts of Karike and Sampaje hills. The plants form a more compact canopy and the interval between leaf fall and leaf flush is relatively short. The stratum of shrubs is well developed as also the herbaceous ground flora. Twiners are common while orchidaceous epiphytes abound in undisturbed regions. Many useful trees are native or naturalised in these forests.

The Secondary moist deciduous forests are better preserved towards the foot-hill of Western Ghats. The decreasing rainfall on the leeward side of the mountain gives rise to another climax type-upland moist deciduous vegetation. While in leaf, the canopy of these forests is dense but during the dry months there is a short period of leaf-fall to avoid loss of water due to transpiration. Flowering of the trees occurs during this leafless period. Fruiting is well on its way before a new flush of leaves appears soon after convectional rains in March-April. This moist belt is the habitat

* Keshavamurthy and Yoganarasimhan, Flora of Coorg, (Kodagu), Bangalore, 1990, p.59

of the *Tectona-Dillenia-Lagerstroemia - Terminalia* series. The leaf litter in these forests is thick and acts as a mulch protecting the soil. Numerous shrubs and epiphytes protected during the wet season are exposed to the strong sunlight during the hot months. They also come into flower during April and May just after the convectional showers. Those early rains trigger a spurt of activity in the ground cover. Several lilies and aroids that perennate by underground parts bud forth into inflorescences of intriguing shapes and striking colours.

Extensive areas of the eastern fringe of the Ghats were once covered with clumps of bamboos especially of *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus strictus*. Each clump sends up fast growing shoots at the beginning of the monsoon. Once every 40 to 60 years, there is a gregarious flowering of whole population after which the clumps die and have to be regenerated from seed which litter the forest floor. These bamboos once supplied adequate material for a number of tribal handicrafts and were also a source of pulp for the paper industry. Over exploitation and lack of proper regeneration after the massive flowering in the late sixties has resulted in a serious problems both for the tribals and for the bamboo based industries. There has been an influx of settlers into this area mostly from neighbouring State. Forests have been cleared and low lying areas converted into paddy fields. While the hilly terrain is often planted with rubber, the native trees have been clear felled and the area replanted with rubber. In other slightly wetter areas, the canopy has been left standing but the understoreys replaced by Cocoa shrub. To meet the needs of timber, plywood and other wood-based industries large tracts at the foot of the ghats have been planted either with soft and hard woods especially *Haldina*, *Tectona* and *Terminalia*.

Some of the important trees and shrubs of this type are : *Alangium salvifolium*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Buchanania axillaris*, *Careya arborea*, *Cassia fistula*, *Crateva magna*, *Dalbergia paniculata*, *Grewia tililifolia*, *Kydia calycina*, *Memecylo umbellatum*, *Miliusa tomentosa*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Terminalia alata* and *Toona ciliata*.

Some of the chief climbers and twiners are: *Arbus precatorius*, *Ampelocissus tomentosa*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Aspidopterys canarensis*, *Cissampelos pareira*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Cryptolepis buchmanii*, *Dioscorea pentaphylla*, *Diplocisia glaucescens*, *Erythralium populifolium*, *Gouania microcarpa* and *Maerua oblongifolia*.

The undergrowth consists of *Abelmoschus angulosus*, *Abutilon indicum*, *Abutilon persicum*, *Cassia mimosoides*, *Crotalaria quinquefolia*, *Curculigo orchoides*, *Desmodium Spp.*, *Flamingia Spp.*, *Gomphostemma heyneanum*, *Hibiscus lobatus*, *Hybanthus enneaspermus*, *Hygrophila auriculata*, *Phaulopsis imbricata*, *Polygala persicariaefolia*, *Spp of sida* and *Uraria lagopodioides*. Many ferns and orchids are found on tree trunks.

3. Evergreen and semi-evergreen types

The forests of this type could be observed at Irpu, Virajpet, Wotekolli, Sollekolli, Bhagamandala, Talakaveri, Madikeri, upper ghats of Sampaje, Kakkabbe, Tadiyandamol, Heggademane, Shantalli, Kundalli and some parts of Pushpagiri.

Excellent examples of tropical evergreen forest could be noticed at the lower slopes and valleys of the Western Ghats. The evergreen rain forest on the wind-ward side of the Western

Ghats is the richest type of vegetation that could be observed in Kodagu. Starting on the ridges of the Western Ghats, these formations reach their climax in the valleys opening out into the Western plains. When undisturbed they reach the status of climax vegetation. Giant trees with buttressed bases and trunks that are unbranched for over 20-30 metres, fan out to meet the contiguous tree tops high above the ground. The crowns of adjacent trees merge to form a verdant roof tampering the effect of the rain and standing upto the fury of the wind from June to September. During the rest of the year the canopy basks in the bright tropical sunshine filtering only a part of the daylight to the plants beneath.

The controlled levels of light intensity and relative humidity within the forest encourage stratification of trees, shrubs and herbs. Each stratum is by a long process of natural selection adapted to carry on metabolic activities, especially photosynthesis in this protected situation. There are variations in the composition of the canopy trees not only from north to south but also depending on soil, slope and altitude. In Kodagu district, the *Myristica*, *Bischofia*, and *Canarium* association is more frequent.

There are other plant forms in those forests supported by sturdy trees, woody lianas spiral to the sky in search of the light and wind near the canopy. Epiphytes carry on their entire life cycle perched on trees away from ground water and soil. The epiphytic orchids with special root and leaf adaptations can condense atmospheric moisture and conserve it over long period. Specialisation in floral structure helps in ensuring effective pollination. The minute, wind scattered seeds are aided in developing on their arboreal niches by nutrients supplied by symbiotic fungi harboured in the embryonic roots. The leaf litter and other plant debris that accumulates year after year on the forest floor are broken down by a host of macro and micro bio decomposers into simpler compounds that contribute to the formation of the rich humus layer of the forest soils. The recycling of nutrients from the humus layer is considered to be an essential requisite for the well being of the Western Ghat forests since the layer of the soil is thin and the water draining from its solid phase is reported to be deficient in the nutrients. The humus layer plays a further role in controlling run off, conserving moisture and gradually percolating it into the streams and rivulets that feed the rivers.

The ecological importance of the vegetational cover on the Ghats is considerable. The biological diversity and its spatial distribution within the forest apportions solar energy as effectively as possible in the conversion of water and carbon dioxide into life sustaining organic compounds. The lethal carbon dioxide used up in the process and the vivifying oxygen liberated by it help in maintaining the quality of atmosphere.

The trees that attain a height of 25-40 metres are as follows:-

(Top layer or the emergent layer): *Artocarpus hirsutus* (hebbalasu), *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* (naruberu), *Alstonia scholaris* (saptavarna), *Anthocephalus chinensis* (kadval), *Carallia brachiata* (andipunarugida), *Chukrasia tabularis* (kelgarike), *Chrysophyllum lanceolatum*, *Diospyros sylvatica* (kuruvale), *Dipterocarpus indicus* (valimara), *Dysoxylum binectariferum* (kadagandha), *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus* (dandla mara), *Ficus nervosa* (kadpara), *Gordonia obtusa* (nagathe), *Hopea parviflora* (Kiralbogi), *Lophopetalum wightianum* (boralupale), *Mimusops elengi* (pagade mara), *Palaquium ellipticum* (panchot mara), *Tetrameles nudiflora* (erimalu) and *Vateria indica* (saludhoopa).

The trees that attain height of 15 to 20 metres are as follows: (Eco-dominant layer): *Aporosa lindleyana* (saligida), *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (halasu), *Baccaurea courtallensis* (kolikukke), *Bischofia javanica* (neeli mara), *Diospyros oocarpa*, *Cinnamomum* Spp. (lavanga), *Garcinia gummi-gutta*, *Garcinia xanthochymus* (nerala mavu), *Haldinia cordifolia* (kedige), *Harpullia arborea*, *Holigarna nigra* (malageru), *Macaranga peltata* (upplige), *Pajanelia longifolia* (alongi) and *Syzygium zeylanicum* (gudda penneralu).

The trees that attain height of 3 to 15 metres are as follows (Sub-canopy layer): *Agrostistachys indica* (manchari), *Allophylus cobbe* (maraballi), *Ardisia solanacea* (bodhina gida), *Callicarpa tomentosa*, *Diospyros crumenata* (kantume), *Euonymus indicus* (kadu dasala), *Goniothalamus wynnaadensis*, *Homalium zeylanicum* (kallamathiga), *Leea indica*, *Pitosporum dasycaulon* (bogari), *Spondius pinnata* (amte mara), *Stereospermum colais* (padali), and *Vernonia arborea*.

Some of the important climbers and lianas are as follows: *Ancistrocladus heyneanus* (kurdula), *Artistolochia tagala* (Ishyariballi), *Artabotrys zeylanicus* (kadu kittale beru), *Bauhinia phenicea*, *Capparis cleghornii*, *Celastrus paniculatus* (kangondi balli), *Coccinium fenestratum* (maramunjali), *Desmos lawii*, *Diploclisia glaucescens* (Patoli), *Entada pusaetha* (hallakayi balli), *Passiflora* Spp. (kukki balli), *Salacia* Spp. *Sarcostigma kleinii* and *Thunbergia mysorensis* (kamanbillu balli).

Some of the plants that live at ground level are as follows: (Ground layer) *Arisaema leschenaultii* (kadu suwarna gadde), *Asystasia crispata* (madde soppu), *Begonia* Spp. (anekivihoo), *Boesenbergia pulcherrima*, *Elatostema cuneatum*, *Jerdonia indica*, *Ixora nigricans* (kisugara), *Ophiorrhiza hirsutula* (mungusi gida), *Peliosanthes teta*, *Pellionia heyneana* and *Rhynchoglossum notonianum*.

4. Sholas and grassland types

The sholas are compact, low and non-stratified type of forests that are watered by mountain streams that run through them. The Shola type of vegetation comprises of both tropical and sub-temperate genera mixed together. The sholas may be considered to be a climax type. The sholas fit into a mountain depression and has a low profile that blend with the contours of the hills. The trees especially near the ridges tend to be stunted. Their branches are covered by lichens, mosses and epiphytes. Climbers are few. There is a good ground cover. There are extensive tracts of grassy mountain meadows in between sholas. This type of vegetation is seen at an altitude of 1,200 metres above sea level. They are located at mountains of Brahmagiri, Madikeri, Pushpagiri, Tadiyandamol and Talakaveri.

The important tree species are as follows: *Acronychia pedunculata* (bhootali), *Allophylus cobbe* (lavtepannu), *Atalantia wightii* (kadunimbe), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (tupre mara), *Euonymus indicus* (kadu dasala), *Eurya nitida* (hulini), *Gordonia obtusa* (adavi bikke), *Grewia tilifolia* (tadsalu), *Hydnocarpus pentandra* (enne mara), *Maesa indica* (ataki), *Pitosporum dasycaulon* (bogari), *Premna coriacea* (javangi balli), *Schefflera venulosa* (tengara balli) and *Symplocos cochinchinensis* (manjatte).

At lower strata, *Nilgiranthus Spp.* *Psychotria Spp.* large number of ferns and ground orchids could be observed. Insectivorous plants belonging to *Drosera* and *Utricularia* genera are also met with. Some hemi parasites like the members of *Loranthaceae*, are common on the branches of the other trees. Some of the plants like, *Celastrus paniculatus* (kangli balli), *Derris benthamii* and *Elaeagnus conferta* (hundese bilu) are the frequently met stragglers.

Savannahs type of grass land could be observed on the last 300 metres of the mountains. They are termed as 'Savannahs' due to the dense growth of grasses. The grassy meadows afford a quick succession of herbs that appear in short-lived profusion. The slopes that have been burnt during the months of March-April revive with the first conventional showers. This makes plants to bloom. The tufts of grasses also produce new shoots so that in a few weeks the charred mountain slopes become green again. Most of the trees are dwarf and their leaves are narrow and small.

The important grass species observed are as follows: *Chionanthus malabarica*, *Gnidia glauca*, *Hypericum mysurense* (chinnada avare gida), *Melastoma malabathricum* (belavanaka), *Olea dioica* (bili saraji), *Symplocos Spp.* (balaloddugina gida), *Wendlandia thyrsoides* (kansur gida), *Phoenix humilis* (kiri ichalu), *Euphorbia laeta*, *Exacum bicolor* (dodde jirayat), *Heracleum rigens* (kadu kotejeri), *Knoxia sumatrensis*, *Platanthera susannae*, *Satyrium nepalense*, *Arundinella metzi* (maragattattu hullu), *Chrysopogon fulvus* (badihullu), *Chrysopogon hackelli* (Gubbi hullu), *Dichanthium oliganthum* (marvelhullu), *Eulalia phaeothrix*, *Ischaemum semisagittatum* (kegadam hullu), *Oxytenanthera monadelphae* (ote bidiru), and *Themeda tremula* (podi hullu)

Rheophytes and Hydrophytes

The vegetation along the streams and rivulets exhibits a specialised ecosystem. They control the rapid mountain streams. The important species are *Bambusa arundinacea* (mullu bidiru), *Calophyllum apetalum* (surahonne), *Hopea parviflora* (kiralbhogi), *Lophopetalum wightianum* (bili hebbalsu), *Madhuca nerifolia* (sanna hippemara) *Salix tetrasperma* (niravanji), *Vaccinium neilgherrense* (sanna gida), *Cyperus corymbosus* (bhadrehullu), *Homonoia retusa*, *Homonia riparia* (nirganigalu), *Cinnamomum riparium*, *Boesenbergia pulcherrima*, *Colocasia esculenta* (kashina gadde) *Crinum viviparum*, *Cryptocoryne retrospiralis*, *Zeylanidium johnsonii* and *Zeylanidium lichenoides*.

Very few tanks and lakes that exist in district are concentrated in Kushalnagar, Shanivarasanthe and in some parts of Virajpet. They abound in free floating and rooted forms of hydrophytes. Some of the important free floating and rooting aquatics are : *Pistia stratiotes* (antargange), *Spirodela polyrhiza*, *Wolffia arrhiza*, *Aponogeton echinatus*, *Hydrilla verticillata* (pachi), *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Limnophyton obtusifolium*, *Najas indica*, *Nelumbo nucifera* (tavare), *Nymphaea pubescens* (kendavare) and *Ottelia alismoides* (hasiruniru patre).

Innumerable tiny plants live on the tank bunds and other marshy land. Some of the important ones are : *Ammannia baccifera* (kallurive), *Bacopa monnieri* (nirabhrahmi) *Eclipta prostrata* (gurugalu), *Eriocaulon Spp.* (beta gundu gida), *Hydrophila auriculata* (nirugubbi gida), *Hydrolea Zeyanica* (langlika) *Ludwigia Spp.* (Kerebendu gida), *Polygonum glabrum* (niru kanigalu) and *Sphaeranthus indicus* (adike kasa)

Weeds

Two noxious weed species, *Chromolaena odorata* and *Balanophora fungosa* grow extensively in forests and coffee plantations and cause heavy losses. Some of the menacing weeds in the cultivating fields, waste lands and along roadsides are : *Acanthospermum hispidum* (kadle mullu) *Ageratum conyzoides* (nayi tulasi), *Almania nodiflora* (budde soppu), *Argemone mexicana* (arishina ummattu), *Bulbostylis barbata* (chauri hullu), *Cassia Spp.* (bettatangadi), *Celosia argentea* (koli gida), *Chenopodium album* (huchu chakota), *Chenopodium ambrosioides* (kadu oma), *Cleome monophylla* (kadu sasive), *Emilia sonchifolia* (ili kivi), and *Mallugo pentaphylla* (kedarasi). The Congress grass, *Parthenium hysterophorus* made its appearance in 1984 at Somvarpet and since then is spreading fast in the district.

Endemic plants

Some characteristic Endemic taxa of the Western Ghats that occur in the district are as follows:-

Adenoon indicum, *Aporosa lindleyana* (sadle), *Baccaurea courtallensis* (kolikukke), *Chionanthus malabarica*, *Cinnamomum riparium*, *Cynometra travancorica* (mukkanji), *Daphniphyllum neilgherrense* (nirukukke), *Erythralium populifolium*, *Fahrenheitia zeylancia*, *Holigarna nigra*, *Jerdonia indica*, *Knema attenuata*, *Moullava spicata*, *Nothapodytes foetida* (durvasaneya mara), *Otonophelium stipulaceum*, *Palaquium ellipticum* (panchota mara), *Pittosporum dasycaulon* (bogari) and *Vernonia Indica* (kare hindi), *Impatiens dendricola*. *Ligustrum decaisnei* and *Nilgiranthus campanulatus* are extensively endemic to the Kodagu district.

Important crops of the District

Oryza sativa (rice), *Eleusine coracana* (ragi), *Zea mays* (musukina jola), *Sorghum bicolor* (jola), *Coffea arabica* (coffee), *Coffea robusta*, *Camellia sinensis* (tea, cha) *Hevea brasiliensis* (rubber), *Areca catechu* (adike), *Piper betle* (veelyadele), *Elettaria cardamomum* (elakki), *Theobroma cacao* (coco), *Piper nigrum* (menasu), *Cocos nucifera* (tengu), *Curcuma longa* (arisina), *Ananas comosus* (ananas), *Musa varieties* (bale), *Abelmoschus esculentus* (bendekayi), *Amaranthus tricolor* (dantina soppu), *Amaranthus viridis* (chilkire soppu), *Anacardium occidentale* (godambi), *Mangifera indica* (mavu), *Manihot esculenta* (tapioca), *Cucumis sativus* (southekeyi), *Cucurbita maxima* (sihikumbala), *Luffa acutangula* (hirekayi), *Luffa cylindrica* (tupparey kayi) *Momordica charantia* (hagalakayi), *Citrulus lanatus* (kallangadi hannu), *Gossypium arboreum* (hatti), *Vigna mungo* (uddu), *Vigna radiata* (hesaru), *Vigna unguiculata* (alasande), *Saccharum officinarum* (kabbu), *Annona reticulata* (seethaphala), *Annona squamosa* (ramphala) *Zingiber officinale* (shunti), *Brassica nigra* (sasive), *Murayya koenigii* (karibevu), *Citrus reticulata* (kuttale), *Acacia sinuata* (sigekayi), *Coriandrum sativum* (kottambari) *Daucus carota* (carrot), *Jasminum multiflorum* (kasturi mallige), *Jasminum sambac* (yelusuttina mallige), *Capsicum annum* (mensinakayi), *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (tomato). *Solanum melongena* (badane), *Solanum tuberosum* (alugadde), *Beta vulgaris* (beetroot), *Atriplex hortensis* (chakota soppu), *Crossandra infundibuliformis* (kanakambara), *Amarnathus caudatus* (chilkire soppu),

Artemisia vulgaris (davana), *Chrysanthemum indicum* (sevantige), *Guizotia abyssinica* (huchellu), *Helianthus annuus* (suryakanthi), *Basella alba* (basale soppu), *Brassica oleracea* var *capitata* (elekosu), *Raphanus sativus* (mulangi), *Carica papaya* (parangi hannu), *Ipomoea batata* (sihigenesu), *Cucurbita pepo* (boddugumbala), *Trichosanthes anguina* (padavalkayi), *Ricinus communis* (haralu), *Arachis hypogea* (nelagadale), *Cajanus cajan* (togari), *Cicer arietinum* (kadale), *Cyamopsis tetragonotola* (gorikayi), *Phaseolus vulgaris* (hurali), *Pisum sativum* (batani), *Moringa olifera* (nuggekayi), *Psidium guajava* (sibekayi), *Punica granatum* (dalimbe), *Citrus limon* (nimbe), *Manilkara zapota* (sapota), *Nicotiana tabacum* (hogesoppu), *Pennisetum typhoides* (sejje) and *Myristica fragrans* (jakayi).

Kodagu is a veritable 'Botanists Paradise'. More than 1,300 species spread over 700 genera and 160 families, have been identified here. About 160 plant species are cultivated. Out of this, more than 700 species are used in Ayurveda and Siddha system of medicines.* The vegetation dynamics in the district indicates several changes in the natural vegetation due to human intervention. This is because of lumbering operations or by converting forest lands into plantations or commercial crops. This is done either by selective or clear felling or by clearing the undergrowth only. Road construction, electrical and telephone cable network has also contributed to degradation of plant life. Because of ever increasing population there is a great demand for fire wood, fodder and land for cultivation. There is also pressure on forest wealth from wood based industries. Judicious exploitation of forests will ensure sustained supply of timber, firewood and other natural products. It will also protect wild life and water resources. Destruction of forests will have disastrous effects on the environment.

FOREST WEALTH

Kodagu district stands fifth in the state in respect of forest area, and has 20 per cent of the total forest area of the State. Of the total geographical area of 4,102 sq.km. forest constitutes 1,259.52 sq.km. forming 30.43 per cent of the area of the district. This works out to 0.96 hectare of land area per person out of which 0.29 hectare is forest land. The reserved forests account for 1,136.46 sq.km; protected forest 27.14 sq.km., and 95.92 sq.km. unclassified forest. Kodagu is one of nine forest circles which has been further subdivided into four division for the purpose of administrative convenience. Of this the Madikeri division has 858.16 sq.km. of the districts forest and remaining falls in the Hunsur division.

Devara Kadu

The rulers of Kodagu used to grant forest land to a deity or a temple which was designated as 'Devara Kadu'. The temple authorities were allowed to use the produce of these forests for up-keep of the temple, for use during the annual car festival and special festivals and for the daily *pooja* of the deity. The neighbouring villagers were allowed to use water from these forests and use the area as passages. In 1969, such forest constituted 7,895 acres. There are about 346 such forests belonging to different communities and are known as, 'Basadi Kadu', 'Mathadakadu', 'Kaimadakadu', 'Devara Paisari Kadu', 'Holedevera Kadu', 'Suggidevara Kadu' and 'Palli Kadu'.

* Keshavamurthy and Yoganarasimhan, *Flora of Coorg District (Kodagu)*, 1990

Devara Kadu could be easily distinguished from the other forests on the basis of presence of symbols of the deity or the temple. Such representation may be in the form of an icon, statue, mask, pillar or trisula (trident). In 1863 - 70 the then Madras Government and later the Karnataka Governments have surveyed these forests. Today they are supervised jointly by the Revenue and Forest Departments. Sixty eight hectares of 'Pavitra Vana' is the best maintained Devara Kadu in district at the Palur. In 1367, the rulers of Kodagu had donated 150 hectares of forest to Shri Mahaligeswara temple located at Palurbetta at a distance of 25 kilometres from Madikeri. Like all other Devara Kadus, the Pavitra Vana has also become a victim of encroachment by local influential people. However, in the interest of the district's ecology these forests should not be disturbed. Notable economical trees of Kodagu are discussed below.

Sandal Tree, *Santalum album* L. (*shrigandha*), is an ectoparasite and attains a height of 8-15 metres. It is grown from seeds and the tree is harvested commercially after 30 years. Its wood has very attractive grain and hence utilised by artisans like Gudigars for wood-carving. The sandal wood-oil has a very pleasant fragrance and hence there is a great demand in the country and abroad for it. The former rulers of the district had made it compulsory that all sandal wood and its products should be channelised through the government agencies only. This continued under the British and even later. Now, the owner of the tree (on whose land there is a tree) is paid 50% of its price.

Teak-Tree, *Tectona grandis* L. (*tegada mara*), is immune to insect attack and is water resistant. Hence it is in great demand the world over. It is tall, deciduous, magnificent tree with long and rough surfaced leaves. The teakwood, which darkens on exposure, is hard but easily worked; it is used for ship building, agricultural implements and for railway sleepers and coaches. The first teak plantation was grown at Karmadu in 1868. The trees are raised by broadcasting the seeds and the mature trees at the age of 90-100 years attain girth of 2-3 metres.

Rosewood Tree, *Dalbergia latifolia* (*bite mara*) is the valuable species of the district. Its ornamental heartwood having fragrance and purple-black colour has been used whole or in veneers or for boxes and furniture. Its seedlings are grown in the nurseries and transplanted in the forest.

Antiaris toxicaria (*ajjanpete*), is a tall tree and the trees are in abundance in Kodagu. Its seeds are toxic as it contains a bitter chemical, 'antiatin'. Jute is extracted from its soft and white stem and used in manufacture of mats, bags and ropes. *Lagerstroemia lanceolata* (*nandi mara*) is in great demand for building construction, as its wood is very strong and durable. In fact huge beams of this species are used in the construction of the palace at Madikeri. It is also used in boat construction. In 1988 one square foot of this wood and costing more than 360 rupees.

Match-wood and Plywood: A number of forest-based industries are allotted soft-wood to be harvested from the forest. Plywood, matches and packing industries are benefited by this new policy of the State Government. Fifty per cent of the lops and tops of the soft-wood extracted by the industries is permitted to be removed by them. The balance is brought to Department depots and disposed off to the registered small scale wood industries like slate frame, packing case industries, etc. by auction.

Rubber Plantations

Rubber is a hydrocarbon obtained from secretion (latex) of rubber plant, *Hevea brazillensis*. Its elasticity, toughness, impermeability, adhesiveness, and electrical resistance makes it useful as adhesive, coating, fibre, and insulator. In the year 1960-61 the Forest Department had raised rubber plantation in an area of 1,340 hectares as an experiment in degraded unreserved forests of Kodagu. Total yield of 360-400 tons of crude rubber was processed in seven factories located in the plantations but their head-quarters were at Kozhikode (Calicut) in Kerala. The details in plantations and factories are as follows:

S.No.	Name	Total Area in Hectares
1.	The Port-land Rubber Estate Co.Ltd. Makutta	500
2.	Kadamakal Rubber Estate Co. Ltd. Kadamakal.	300
3.	Cochin Malabar Estate Co. Ltd. Sampaje.	192
4.	Nilambur Rubber Co. Ltd. Devarakolly	141
5.	Ramapuram and Chikkanballi Estate Karadigod	100
6.	Padanjarakara Estate, Karadigod.	
7.	Chikkanaballi and Boovenhalli Estates, Karadigod.	

There were also smaller estates which had a total plantation of 100 hectares. Rubber is protected product and hence permission from the Rubber Board is required for its production and distribution.

Minor Forest Produce : The Forest Department disposes several minor forest products under three-year lease, taking taluk as a unit. The most important item is myrobalan (alale-kayee) which is used for tanning the leather. The other products are : tamarind, felonthis, ramphal, sitaphal, honey, wax, soapnut (*seegekai*), resin (*dhupa*), cinnamon bark, fruits of *Emblica officinalis* (*nellikayi*), nuts of *Sapindus laurifolius* (*antavalakayi*), seeds of *Azadirachta indica* (*bevinakayi*), nuts of *Madhuca longifolia* (*hippebija*) and leaves of *Butea monosperma* (*mutugada ele*). Several fruits used for colouring, and medicinal plants and horns are included in this category.

Pressure on the Forests

The forests are disappearing rapidly due to the pressure of increasing population. Shift cultivation, over grazing, converting forest into agricultural land, collection of fire wood and forest fires have contributed greatly in reducing the forest area. Prior to 1850, the British were interested in the protection of teakwood plantations only. This resulted in local people misusing the forest wealth. Frequent uncontrolled forest fires reduced ever-green forests into barren or grass lands. Only those forests reserved for hunting and the 'Pavitra Vanas', (*Devara kadu*) were well protected. In order to overcome this state of affairs, the 'Progressive Science Association' of England, introduced a legislation in 1850 intended to protect forest lands in India. This helped to pass 'Reserve Forest Act' of 1865 which resulted in reducing the pressure on the forest. At the end

of the nineteenth century, Kodagu Forest Division had 3,25,419 acres of reserved forest and another 4,72,309 acres were released for the benefit of the local populace.

Rural people were allowed to use *gomal* (pasture) land, district forest, minor forest, and barren land, for their household purposes. The erstwhile Rajas of Kodagu had granted two acres of *bane* land for each acre of wet land. The cultivator collected timber for his bonafide use and leaves for green manure as also top soil. In addition, they were given 'jammamalai', 'genimalai' etc., for the purpose of cardamom cultivation by collecting a nominal fee. This privilege has been extended to coffee cultivators also. Thus each cardamom and coffee farmer has been allotted five to three hundred acres of forest land for this purpose depending on the size of his plantation. Despite these concessions, trespassing and encroachment on reserved forest are on increase after Independence. Slogans like, 'tillers will be made the owners of the land' embolden the unscrupulous people to grab more and more forest land. Even public utility lands were converted into agricultural holdings. This resulted in, the rural people entering the reserved forests with their cattle for grazing. Thus by 1970 Reserved Forest depleted to such an extent that the State Assembly had to put a stop for releasing forest land for cultivation in the year 1973. As per Central Forest Conservation Act of 1980, no forest land can be released for non-forestry purpose in the State without specific approval of Government of India.

When firewood was in short supply, the Range Forest Officer is empowered to allow rural people to collect head-loads of wood from the reserved forest. They also collected dead and fallen small wood in cart-loads. This privilege affected the forest growth severely. Carts were taken all over the forest area and green and valuable trees were felled for firewood. People whose annual income is less than 12,000 rupees were allowed five cart-load of firewood per year free of cost. This facility was given to others for a fixed fee. People's greed resulted in complete disappearance of forest for 20-25 kilometres belt around the settlements. Hence in 1973 this facility was withdrawn. Following table 10, based on Forest Department's Working Plan Records, shows status of forests in 1960 and in 1980:

TABLE : 10 FOREST LAND IN KODAGU IN 1960 AND 1980

S.No.	Particulars	Forest Area in Sq.Km	
		1960	1980
1.	Geographical area	4,102	4,102
2.	Forest area with good forests	945	825
	Denuded forest area	125	245
3.	District forest or <i>paisary</i> or unreserved		
	forest having good forest cover	120	40
	Denuded forest area	44	134
4.	Betta or Kan or Soppinabetta or Bena		
	lands having good forest	470	70
	Denuded forest area	30	490

Source: Karnataka State of Environment Report 1984-85

KARNATAKA STATE REMOTE SENSING STATION

The Indian Space Research Organisation has launched Remote Sensing Satellites which collect excellent photographs and data of our agricultural and forest lands. The information received from the satellites about land utilisation of the district is as follows:

TABLE : 11 LAND UTILISATION FIGURES OF KODAGU (1986-88)

S.No.	Particulars	Area in Hectates	Percentage of Geographical Area
1.	a. Agricultural land (net sown area)	66,537.5	16.22
	b. Plantation area	1,80,110.0	43.91
2.	a. Ever-green, semi-ever green forest	98,287.5	23.96
	b. Moist deciduous forests	15,645.0	3.81
	c. Thorn-scrub forests	11,187.5	2.73
	d. Forest plantations	32,202.5	7.85
3.	a. Barren land with or without scrub	3,562.5	0.87
4.	a. Water sources, tanks and canals	2,062.5	0.50

(Source: Information supplied by Karnataka Remote Sensing Station)

On 14th March 1992 some miscreants set the Nagarahole National Park on fire. The Remote Sensing Satellites imagery data of the blaze collected on 26th March 1992 indicates that more than 717 sq.km. of reserved forest has been burnt down. However authentic data is awaited.

TABLE : 12 FOREST LAND RELEASED FOR NON-FORESTRY PURPOSE AS IN 1990

S.No.	Purpose	Area in Hectares
1.	Area gone under submersion	562.00
2.	Area released for rehabilitation	640.00
3.	Area used for power lines	20.00
4.	Area given for other purposes	20.00
	Total	1,224.00

(Source : Information supplied by Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madikeri)

Various development schemes are being implemented in the district and they can be classified under the following major categories:

Soil Conservation

This scheme is in operation in the drier tracts of the district where the areas are more prone to soil erosion on account of the barrenness of the land. The demand for teak wood is increasing year after year for construction and industrial purposes. Therefore, teak plantations are raised in the area

of clear-felled land and removal of the existing tree-growth. Softwood is in demand from the match and plywood industries. The existing demand is partially met from the natural forests. In order to meet the present and future demands, a scheme is in operation for softwood. Another scheme of rehabilitation of degraded forests is in operation for raising fuel wood, timber and other economic species like sandal, tamarind, *honge*, *hippe*, etc. For the year 1988-89, 36 hectares of plantations were maintained under soil conservation scheme by utilising Rs.90,000.

Social Forestry

Under the Social Forestry Scheme, extensive planting has been undertaken on the available open lands like the waste lands, gomal lands, barren forest area, fore-shores of tanks and reservoirs, either sides of roads and canals, fallow and marginal agricultural lands and open area in industrial estates. This programme is aimed at solving increasing demand for fire-wood and fodder. The objective is to finance individual farmers who are interested in planting trees where they can get benefit after fifteen to sixteen years. They have to take care of the trees which they planted and they have to refund the amount in instalments to the Government. In addition, compulsory planting has been enforced in the district under the Tree Preservation Act. The standards for planting in the urban and rural areas have been fixed. In rural areas, the standard is a minimum of ten trees per hectare in agricultural lands and twenty five trees per hectare in non-agricultural vacant lands. With an aid of 8.54 lakh rupees from the World Bank, afforestation programme in 22 hectares was undertaken in the year 1988-89. Another 87 hectares of afforested land was maintained. Forest nurseries have been maintained at Galibedu in Madikeri taluk, Kadanur in Virajpet taluk and Hudgur in Somvarpet taluk. A total of 3.4 lakh seedlings were grown.

Special Component Plan

The Special Component Plan is being implemented for providing benefit to each family around a cluster of villages with predominantly Scheduled Caste population in the district in an intensive manner to enable this community to cross the poverty line in the shortest possible time. The programmes included are : 1. Raising plantations for silk cultivation, 2. Free supply of bee-hive boxes, 3. Supply of seedlings for planting in homesteads and farm-lands, 4. Silviculture, 5. Free houses for forest plantation labourers and 6. Free supply of forest produce to artisans.

Tribal Sub-plan

The tribals have been forest dwellers since time immemorial, having a free life in the forests. They had their traditional vocations like shift cultivation, hunting, fishing, catching birds, and collection of minor forest products. They are also engaged in the forestry operation on daily wage basis and on monthly basis. The programmes undertaken in this scheme are 1. Raising of minor forest products yielding plantations, 2. Maintenance of fruit orchards, 3. Training in improved method of logging and supply of logging equipments, 4. Organisation and promotion of forest labour co-operative societies, 5. Construction of houses for Scheduled Tribe forest workers, 6. Raising plantations for silk cultivation, 7. Raising of fruit-yielding trees, and 8. Maintenance of established plantations. Total expenditure incurred under this scheme was 7.9 lakh rupees in the year 1988-89. This amount helped, to plant seedlings in 54.5 hectares, to distribute house

construction materials to 94 workers, to construct 25 houses, to distribute bamboos to another 100 people, to raise 66,000 seedlings, to maintain 58.5 hectares of forest land, to dig one tube well, and to provide *challas* to 56 beneficiaries.

Integrated Development of the Western Ghats

The ever-green forests of the Western Ghats are subjected to great exploitation which has caused a serious ecological imbalance. The scheme includes bamboo plantation, matchwood and plywood plantation and cultivation of medicinal plants. Total expenditure incurred under this scheme was 28.76 lakh rupees in the year 1988-89. This amount helped to undertake, afforestation of 303 hectares of land, construction of a tank, initiation of forestry operation in 61 hectares, raising of two lakh seedlings and sixty bamboo nursery beds, maintenance of 12.72 lakh seedlings, protection of 601 hectares of old plantation and care of another 300 seed beds.

Prior to the enactment of Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act 1976, there were other laws which were applicable to Kodagu. They were: 1. Madras Province Act of 1873, protecting wild elephants from indiscriminate killing was made applicable to Mysore State after some modifications in 1933. 2. Mysore State Forest Protection Law of 1900 and 3. Mysore State Act for Protecting Wild Life and Fish of 1901.

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 holding which are granted as privileges for cultivators. The land owners are entitled to use these trees for their *bona fide* purpose. Because of high value of timber, the farmers started exploiting indiscriminately, particularly *bane* lands, *kumri* lands, and *kan* lands. This act has prevented the indiscriminate felling in private holdings. They will be permitted to fell only when some trees are found scientifically unsuitable. Whenever permitted, they have to plant five saplings in the place of each tree felled; if they fail to plant, their security deposit will be used by the Forest Department to plant required number of plants in their holdings.

Forest Protection

In order to protect the forest wealth, mobile squads have been organised by the Forest Department. The main functions of the squad are to achieve prevention of smuggling of forest produce from Government lands and reserved forests in particular by intensive and extensive patrolling in the forest during night and also organising surprise raids. There is forest mobile squad at Madikeri under the control of the Assistant Conservator of Forests. The officer is entrusted with investigation and vigilance work. The staff has been supplied with arms and ammunition, especially in border areas prone to organised smuggling. The offences detected and the forest produce attached in these cases are handed over to the respective territorial divisions for final disposal and the revenue collected by way of compensation and sale of attached materials are accounted for. Karnataka is the first State in introducing wireless network for prevention of smuggling forest produce.

Forestry Training Institutes

Officers of the Department are being trained at Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh) as probationers. Simultaneously the State Public Service Commission also recruits candidates who are trained at Coimbatore (Tamilnadu) and Barnihat (Uttar Pradesh) for two years. During the training period they undergo rigid training and get acquainted with the knowledge of the forests of the country. For Range Forest Officers, training is imparted at Coimbatore. In Karnataka there is one Foresters' Training School at Dandeli (Uttara Kannada district). Here training period is fifteen months. At Kushalnagar (Kodagu) Forest Guards are trained for six months, in different subjects related to forestry. In addition there are provisions in different agricultural universities for educational programmes which will lead to degrees in forestry.

Vanamahotsava

In the year 1952, a national programme of tree planting, 'Vanamahotsava' was launched, with an object to impart tree consciousness and planting trees all over the district involving general public. Tree-population in urban localities had dwindled due to industrialisation, resulting in, air pollution, water pollution, sound pollution and light pollution experienced in almost all cities. Though several crores of seedlings are planted every year, only ten per cent of them survive due to lack of protection.

CLIMATE

Two centuries ago the district was teeming with forests and as a result Kodagu was like a cold storage, during major part of the year. An official of Tipu Sultan's regime writes:- "A description of the cold here makes the pen, before it begins to write, stiff as if it were plunged into the frozen sea, and the tongue of truth at describing the temperature is with fear and astonishment congealed like rice, notwithstanding it is covered with the *Posteen* (fur cloak) of the lips, what can it say therefore?.... This, however, is the description of the summer. God protect us from the winter and rainy seasons". Kodagu district has very moist rainy monsoon climate. Of the 14 heavy rainfall stations in India, with annual rainfall of more than 5,000 mm, four are in Karnataka. Of these, except Agumbe in Shimoga district, the remaining three places viz., Bhagamandala (6,032 mm), Pullingoth (5,941 mm) and Makutta (5,054 mm) are in the district. The climate in the district is determined largely by its geographical location with respect to the sea and monsoon winds and physiography. The Western Ghats, which run almost north-south at right angles to the path of the south-west monsoon current, cause heavy rainfall in the district. The major portion of the district lies in the Western Ghats and the Malnad climatic region of the State. In this region, the annual rainfall ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 mm over the Western Ghats, decreasing eastwards to about 2,000 mm in the eastern edge of the region.

It is very evident that man's interference in environment has brought about drastic climatic changes in Kodagu. The present climate could be described as cool, equable and pleasant. The year may be divided into four seasons. Winter lasts from January to February and characterised by clear

skies, low humidity and agreeable temperature. Summer lasts from March to May and rising temperature is its speciality. Kodagu experiences South-West monsoon rains from June to September and North-East monsoon rains from October to December.

Rainfall

Kodagu district receives major part of rainfall from South-West and North-East monsoons. There is some amount of rainfall in other two seasons (winter and summer) also. The western half of the Kodagu district (Bhagamandala-Pullingoth-Makutta-Karika area) receives the annual rainfall of more than 5,000 mm, the highest rainfall in the area being 6,032 mm at Bhagamandala, which is very near the location where the Cauvery river originates. Rainfall in Kodagu also decreases rapidly as one passes from the hilly region to the plains; for example while Bhagamandala has 6,032 mm Kushalnagar, about 48 km east of it, has 1,120 mm, which works out to a rainfall gradient of 102 mm per km of horizontal distance. The highest rainfall recorded in a day was 523 mm at Ponnampet on 16th July 1965. The second highest was 414 mm at Bhagamandala on 5th July 1961. The annual normal rainfall (Based on 1901 to 1970 data) is, 2,718 mm ; Madikeri taluk: 3,287 mm, Somvarpet taluk: 2,306 mm; and Virajpet taluk: 2,661 mm.

South-West Monsoon

By the end of May, the south-east trade winds from south of the equator extend northwards into the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal as a moist south-westerly stream which is the south-west monsoon. These winds gather much moisture while passing over sea and condensation takes place when the clouds strike against the Western Ghats, resulting in heavy rains. The rainy periods are pulsatory in nature with bursts of general rain for a period followed by breaks of a few days to a week or two weeks. The seasons's rainfall is about 80 per cent of the annual rainfall in the Ghat region. The rainfall in this season is 2,172 mm; Madikeri taluk : 2,730 mm; Somvarpet taluk 1,716 mm, and Virajpet taluk : 2,072 mm. The number of rainy days (a rainy day being one with 2.5 mm. or more in 24 hours) in the season varies from 95 to 105 in the Western Ghats and is about 25 to 30 in the *maidan* areas. This season has recorded 2,084 mm of rainfall during 1988.

North-East Monsoon

The north-east monsoon commences in October when the south-west monsoon begins retreating. These winds, being of land origin, are mainly dry, but with their travel over the Bay of Bengal, they pick up moisture. Under its influence the western border of Kodagu receives 400 to 500 mm. of rain. Madikeri gets 403 mm., Makutta 440 mm., Karika 471 mm., and Pullingoth has as much as 654 mm. This rain accounts for less than ten per cent of annual rainfall in Ghats area, and one half of it is received in the month of October, and then it tapers off. The district's average annual rainfall in this reason is 300 mm but in 1988 it accounted for only 10mm.

Winter is a dry season with very little rain. Kodagu receives on an average of 10 mm. of rain in winter. However, in 1988 it went to 25 mm. Summer is also very dry with very little rain. However in May rainfall increases and accounts for 150 mm. Average rainfall in summer is 235 mm, however in 1988 it got reduced to 148 mm only.

The Meteorological Department of India has maintained records for 22 raingauge stations of Kodagu for periods ranging from 46 to 100 years. The average annual rainfall in the district (1901-1950) is 2,725 mm. (Madikeri and Ammathi stations are not included as they are at the top of the ghats). Heavy rainfall occurs during the three months, June to August and July is the rainiest month. On an average, there are 118 rainy days in a year in the district. This number decreases from 152 at Pullingoth to 85 at Kushalnagar. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 842 mm. at Bhagamandala on 25th July 1924. In a given year rainfall reaches peak twice, in July and October. Rainfall is on increase from May to July and then it tapers off.

Average monthly rainfall of Madikeri, from 1863 to 1870 is as follows: January - 5.5. mm, February - 0 mm, March - 36.6mm, April - 39.6 mm, May - 111.5 mm, June - 624.3 mm, July - 1,073.7 mm, August - 611.4 mm, September - 299.5 mm, October - 183.6 mm, November - 62.2 mm, December - 16.8 mm, and Annual - 3064.5 mm. Average monthly rainfall recorded at different stations, based on 1901 to 1950, is shown in table : 13. Taluk wise normal rainfall (1951 to 1988) is given in Table 14. Monthly normal rainfall of the year 1990 is depicted in Table 15. Kodagu's annual average rainfall frequency, based on data of 1901 to 1950, is shown in Table 16.

Temperature

The records of Madikeri meteorological observatory may be taken as broadly representative of the conditions in the district in general, except that the temperature in the east of ghat region a few degrees higher. Low temperature of January begin to increase from mid-February and reach climax in April and May. The mean daily maximum temperature of March is 28.5° C. while minimum is 16.6° C. The mean daily maximum temperature in April and May may be as high as 34° - 35° C. With the onset of the south-west monsoon by the beginning of June, temperatures decrease and weather becomes pleasant. However, decrease in night temperature is only marginal. By about September last week, when the south-west monsoon withdraws, there is a gradual increase in the temperature. In the next four months there is not much change in the day temperature but fall in the night temperature is noticable. The mean daily minimum temperature in January is 14.2° C. The lowest daily temperature, from December to February, is 6° C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Madikeri was 35° C on 11th may 1902, while the lowest minimum was 5.4° C. recorded on 4th February 1968. The mean annual range of temperature (i.e. the difference between highest mean daily maximum temperature and lowest mean daily minimum temperature) is 7° to 8° C. in Ghats and *maidan* area. Table 17 shows the monthly mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures and the extreme highest and lowest temperatures recorded at Madikeri station.

Humidity

The relative humidity is generally high throughout the year. Relative humidity depends not only on the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere but also on temperature. In general, Ghats and Malnad areas are more humid than the *Maidan* areas. Average relative humidity from January to April is about 68%. From June to September it reaches the peak of 94.5%. In October to November it decreases to 80%. It decreases gradually from September to November and more rapidly till March. Table 17 shows monthly relative humidity also.

Cloudiness

Cloudiness is recorded in oktas. One oktas is equal to one-eights of the sky covered with cloud. An overcast sky is said to be covered by eight oktas of cloud and half covered sky by four oktas of cloud. Cloudiness is maximum in the south-west monsoon and minimum in January-March when skies are mostly clear with occasional high or medium clouds. In Ghats and *Malnad* areas, skies are generally overcast with low clouds in July and August, when there is rainfall of more than twenty days in a month and sun is not seen for days together.

Pressure and Winds

In general, surface wind flow over the district is from west or south-west in the south-west monsoon season. During the north-east monsoon season it blows from east or north-east direction. On some after-noons it may blow from north-west direction. Generally, on other days of the year it blows in between north and east direction. At times it may also blow in between south-west and north-west direction. Winds are generally weak or medium but becomes strong under the influence of north-east winds. In July-August wind blow with a velocity of 12 kilometres. Annual average wind velocity is 7.8 kilometres. Table 18 shows average velocity of the wind.

Other Weather Phenomena

Thunderstorms, hailstorms, duststorms, squall and fog are the other weather phenomena of importance. Thunderstorms occur mainly in the summer months of March, 2-3 days, April : 6-7 days and May : 7 days. Once again it strikes during north-east monsoon in the months of October : 6 days, November : 3 days. It is very rare in December to March period. Rarely it may strike in June-August period also. Soon after north-east monsoon a depression in northern end of Bay of Bengal is formed which moves either westwardly or north-westwardly direction. As the season advances the depression is formed at the southern part of the Bay. Hence storms appear in the months of October, November and to some extent in December, in the Bay region. At times these storms move westwards and bring heavy rains to Kodagu and surrounding area. Hailstorms are rare. However, in the months of March-April, thunder storms and heavy rain may be accompanied by hailstorm. Fog generally occur in early morning hours in the months of March, April and September. Squalls and dust-storms are very rare in the district. Table 19 shows other weather phenomena of Kodagu district.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Rain water, springs and streams flowing from the Western Ghats bring with it fertile soil and minerals and deposits in the valleys, where paddy, maize, and other food crops are grown. Agriculture is the major source of income for majority of the people. The Britishers tried to change this pattern by acquiring these lands and attempted to put the land under forest cover. After independence, there is great pressure on agricultural land for cultivation and the fertile forest land has become the victim of the peoples greed. The mountain slopes are being utilised to grow under-ground tuber crops like sweet potatoes, tapioca and yam, in addition to traditional millets. This led to fast soil-erosion and depletions of soil fertility. Thus, this land has been grouped under

IV to VII grade (most of the Western Ghats slopes belong to this group) and it is strongly advised to discourage agriculture in this area. Cattle fodder could be profitably grown here.

Traditionally, growing plantations is the main occupation in the western side of the Western Ghats. Though, pepper and cardamom crops are grown to some extent, the major part is collected from the forests. Cultivation of tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber, cashew, and recently cocoa, is on increase. Growing plantations is a better proposition than cultivation of annual crops. However, in some places where plantations were grown by clear felling of the existing forests the results were disastrous. In such areas the *Eupatorium* weed has become a dominant species. In order to attain success in growing any plantation, good forest cover and perennial water sources are prerequisites. In the absence of these two important requirements, raising of plantations will not be a profitable proposition in the years to come. In certain areas the cardamom plantations are abandoned and the shade trees are sold as logs. Such unfertile lands used to grow tuber crops. Studies are yet to be undertaken to know the long range effects of extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides that are in vogue.

The *flora* and *fauna* of Kodagu is very varied, next to that of Himalayan region. There are innumerable plants and animals which are specific to the district. The wild forms of many cultivated plants are also located here. Similarly, the ancestral stock of domesticated animals and agricultural crops still exist in the wilderness. However, uncontrolled destruction of their natural habitat will lead to disastrous consequences. The religious practices of the district have helped, to curtail to some extent, in preserving the natural wealth. Following steps are recommended to preserve soil, water and forest wealth:

1. The steep slopes of the Western Ghats should be utilised for growing fodder plants and perennial trees.
2. The community forest land and grazing land should be put to good management.
3. Clear felling of the reserved forests should be discontinued. Afforestation should be carried on large scale in degraded tracks of reserved forests.
4. The forest based industries should not be given raw material on a concessional rate. The cost of afforestation should be recovered from the forest-based industries.
5. The forest-based industries should collaborate with the farmers to produce the industrial raw materials on their own land.
6. The Government should not enter into any agreement with forest based industries to supply the raw material from the reserved forest areas.
7. The Forest labourers co-operatives or the Land Army should be assigned the work of collecting the forest products.
8. The river beds and valleys should be used for growing trees and fodder. Reserved forests in sensitive areas of river catchments should be strictly maintained as protected forests.
9. Prior to granting permission to grow cashew, rubber and other plantations, the authorities should get convinced that provision is made for sufficient natural forest among the plantations.

10. Nature reserves should be developed to protect the entire spectrum of biological communities of the Western Ghats. The traditional 'Pavitra Vana' should be taken as a model for this purpose. Services of schools, colleges, universities, scientific institutions and voluntary agencies should be actively utilised in the development of the region.*

Karnataka Pollution Control Board

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is in existence since 21.9.1974. It is responsible for implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981. Since 23.5.1986, the Environment Protection Act 1986 is in force. Government of India has formulated rules and regulations under this Act and has insisted that all the State Governments should abide by them. In Karnataka it is the duty of the Pollution Control Board to implement all rules and regulations. Regular survey work is carried on to find out the level of water pollution in the industrial discharge and the steps taken by the concerned industry to keep the pollution within the permissible limits. The Board also participates in Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources Programme of the Central Board. As per the latter programme, every month Cauvery river water sample is collected at Baichanhalli near Kushalnagar and beyond Napoklu bridge, and analysed. With the aid of the Central Pollution Control Board, survey work in the Cauvery basin is undertaken. The water is subjected to 21 types of tests. The detailed report sent to the Central Board includes observation on weather conditions, land utilisation, population, cattle, public employment, agriculture, irrigation, use of fertilisers and pesticides, industrial pollution, domestic drainage and disposal arrangements.

Rules and regulations are formed to regulate and control air pollution in the district and are strictly implemented. In consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board, permissible level of pollutants like dust particles, sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide, have been fixed as per Act 17(1)(9). Since 1.4.1988, modified act of 87 regarding air pollution (regulation and control) is in force. Similarly the Board has laid down the tolerance limit for vehicular emissions, and the Road Transport Officer is authorised to implement these rules and regulations. The Board also regulates discharge of liquid and gases and those industries which do not abide by these rules are prosecuted. However, the air and water pollution problems are not of a magnitude in the district as noticed in other districts of the State. This may be due to lack of industries, scant population and large forest area.

* Madhav Gadgil : *Eco Development of Western Ghats in Karnataka*, Karnataka State of Environment Report, 1983-84, p. 163

TABLE - 13

Normal and Extreme Rainfall

Station	No. of Years of data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual as % of normal & year ¹⁰⁰	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year ¹⁰⁰	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year ¹⁰⁰	Heaviest rain fall in 24 hours * Amount (mm)				
Virajpet	50	a	4.6	7.1	17.5	67.8	154.4	572.8	892.6	435.6	203.2	212.3	84.8	19.1	2671.8 (1923)	161 (1928)	73 (1928)	366.5	1926	July 7	
Fraserpet	50	a	0.5	0.5	1.5	4.9	8.6	21.5	26.4	22.3	15.4	12.8	5.8	1.4	121.6 (1946)	140 (1946)	63 (1938)	160.5	1948	July 9	
Somwarpet	50	a	0.4	0.5	1.1	5.1	8.6	12.5	19.1	13.2	8.3	9.9	5.1	1.1	84.9 (1923)	145 (1923)	69 (1918)	237.4	1924	July 18	
Napoklu	50	a	0.6	0.4	1.0	4.9	7.6	18.3	24.9	21.7	12.6	11.0	5.5	1.4	109.9 (1923)	156 (1923)	72 (1918)	323.3	1924	July 17	
Sanivarasante	50	a	0.8	0.8	3.2	8.4	10.0	21.7	26.6	22.6	15.4	14.0	6.3	1.4	131.2 (1923)	142 (1923)	76 (1918)	264.4	1924	July 15	
Pannampet	44	a	0.4	0.4	1.0	4.1	6.9	16.8	25.3	21.8	12.1	10.2	5.2	1.0	105.2 (1924)	151 (1924)	72 (1918)	303.5	1924	July 25	
Bhagamandale	44	a	0.4	0.3	1.2	5.3	8.3	20.3	25.4	21.7	15.3	11.1	5.5	1.1	115.9 (1924)	163 (1924)	72 (1944)	842.0	1924	July 25	
Suntikoppa	44	a	0.7	0.3	1.7	6.7	10.8	26.1	29.3	28.3	21.4	17.0	7.7	1.6	151.6 (1946)	132 (1946)	70 (1944)	222.5	1924	July 16	
Srimangala	16	a	0.6	0.5	1.1	5.1	8.4	18.6	24.8	21.9	12.9	11.0	5.6	1.1	111.6 (1936)	130 (1936)	74 (1945)	272.0	1941	June 9	
Karike	18	a	0.3	0.3	0.9	5.7	8.1	20.7	27.3	22.2	14.6	9.3	6.1	1.3	117.1 (1943)	126 (1943)	79 (1939)	299.7	1953	July 6	
Pulingoth	18	a	0.6	0.3	1.5	5.4	9.3	26.0	30.0	27.6	20.9	16.1	8.1	1.7	147.5 (1938)	119 (1938)	74 (1944)	330.2	1943	July 13	
	b	0.6	0.2	1.6	8.2	10.5	26.7	29.9	27.9	19.3	17.9	8.7	1.6	1.6	153.1						43

Station	No. of Years of data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual as % of normal & normal & year **	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & normal & year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & normal & year **	Heaviest rain fall in 24 hours *			
Makut	18	a	5.3	2.8	20.6	93.2	192.5	1094.7	1699.8	1028.5	476.5	279.4	129.0	32.0	5054.3	120 (1946)	80 (1934)	415.5	1958	July 14
Balekove	18	a	5.8	4.1	21.3	94.5	123.9	284.0	585.5	347.0	155.2	153.9	79.5	13.7	1868.4	135 (1946)	75 (1934)	285.2	1953	July 6
Nagerhole	18	a	6.9	3.8	20.3	95.3	123.4	471.4	274.8	122.9	155.5	11.3	5.7	1.4	111.3	128 (1940)	72 (1934)	307.3	1953	July 6
Karmad	18	a	6.3	4.3	24.1	75.7	104.4	256.0	526.3	282.2	153.2	148.3	70.4	16.3	1667.5	143 (1946)	77 (1934)	291.1	1953	July 6
Murkhal	18	a	6.3	9.1	20.6	97.8	138.7	190.7	348.2	220.2	126.0	174.2	77.0	18.5	1427.3	153 (1940)	68 (1934)	192.3	1958	July 10
Thittimatti	18	a	6.9	5.3	23.9	80.3	117.6	229.4	320.8	177.3	121.4	161.3	63.0	13.7	1320.9	126 (1943)	78 (1945)	180.5	1943	July 11
Dubari	18	a	4.3	8.1	23.4	98.3	117.6	182.4	325.1	184.1	102.1	155.2	70.1	16.5	1287.2	128 (1940)	74 (1938)	147.3	1948	July 9
Hudugur	18	a	6.9	7.4	18.3	74.9	92.2	135.9	302.0	198.4	92.5	151.6	57.7	16.3	1154.1	145 (1946)	65 (1938)	102.4	1953	July 6
Sampaje	18	a	7.1	6.3	28.7	120.4	186.3	692.7	1291.3	936.0	467.9	341.4	156.5	23.6	4268.2	129 (1946)	80 (1939)	247.9	1948	July 10
Kodagu (District)		a	6.4	5.6	21.9	90.1	145.8	502.6	878.2	515.8	233.9	212.6	93.7	18.9	2725.5	142 (1924)	62 (1905)			
Madikeri	50	a	6.1	7.6	18.8	67.8	135.9	606.3	1129.3	682.7	307.6	199.9	81.3	22.1	3265.4	127 (1923)	66 (1918)	364.5	1924	July 17
Ammathi	44	a	5.3	6.3	22.3	76.5	141.5	402.1	722.1	389.1	178.1	194.8	86.4	15.7	2240.2	237 (1924)	68 (1918)	410.7	1924	July 25
	b	0.4	0.5	1.7	6.2	8.9	19.7	25.1	21.0	13.9	12.0	5.7	1.0	116.1						

(a) Normal rainfall in mm (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more) (c) Madikeri and Ammathi are hill stations

* Based on all available data upto 1970. ** Years given in brackets

Table 14 : Percent Increase and Decrease in Rainfall over normal Rainfall

Year	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Kodagu District
Normal Rainfall (1901-1970)	3,287.2	2,206.1	2,661.2	2,718.2
1951	3,086.7	2,197.1	1,992.4	2,402.0
52	2,380.9	1,818.4	2,054.8	2,084.7
53	3,223.7	2,759.8	3,262.5	3,082.0
54				
55	Figures Not Available			
56				
57	3,033.0	2,023.6	2,639.3	2,565.3
58	3,793.4	2,788.3	2,895.0	3,158.9
59	3,604.2	3,022.4	3,402.9	3,343.2
1960	3,510.0	2,225.2	2,585.1	2,773.4
61	5,941.2	3,152.2	5,170.5	4,754.6
62	3,656.1	2,479.1	3,149.5	3,094.9
63	3,133.6	1,772.9	2,137.9	2,348.1
64	3,423.3	2,459.4	2,478.3	2,787.0
65	2,056.9	1,444.6	1,683.8	1,728.4
66	2,452.4	1,744.9	1,931.4	2,042.9
67	2,766.6	2,305.5	1,931.4	2,334.5
68	2,830.7	2,134.2	2,524.6	2,496.5
69	3,188.7	2,274.7	2,188.9	2,550.8
1970	3,137.3	2,177.8	2,733.0	2,682.7
71	2,922.4	1,708.9	2,478.5	2,369.9
72	2,693.0	1,874.4	2,189.0	2,252.1
73	3,314.2	2,503.4	2,159.0	2,658.8

General

Year	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Kodagu District				
74	3,139.6	- 4.5	1,923.5	- 12.8	2,647.5	- 0.5	2,570.2	- 5.4
75	3,553.9	+ 8.1	3,034.6	+ 37.6	3,182.0	+ 19.6	3,256.8	+ 19.8
76	2,192.2	- 33.3	1,342.8	- 39.1	2,178.0	- 18.2	1,904.3	- 29.9
77	3,418.3	+ 4.0	2,446.2	+ 10.9	2,730.0	+ 2.6	2,864.8	+ 5.4
78	4,135.6	+ 25.8	2,494.2	+ 13.1	2,951.2	+ 10.9	3,193.7	+ 17.5
79	3,407.9	+ 3.7	1,852.9	- 16.0	2,847.5	+ 7.0	2,702.8	- 0.6
1980	4,152.2	+ 26.3	2,606.2	+ 18.1	3,076.1	+ 15.6	3,278.2	+ 20.6
81	3,065.4	- 6.7	2,945.0	+ 33.5	3,491.9	+ 31.2	3,167.4	+ 16.5
82	2,352.3	- 28.4	1,699.8	- 22.9	2,300.0	- 13.6	2,117.3	- 22.1
83	2,715.1	- 17.4	1,557.9	- 29.4	2,552.3	- 4.1	2,275.0	- 16.3
84	4,412.7	+ 34.2	2,041.7	- 7.5	3,059.1	+ 14.9	3,076.0	13.2
85	2,590.2	- 21.2	1,664.1	- 24.6	2,027.7	- 23.8	2,094.0	- 22.9
86	2,925.7	- 10.9	2,486.7	+ 12.7	1,686.8	- 36.6	2,433.0	- 10.5
87	2,828.9	- 13.9	1,110.2	- 49.7	1,402.2	- 47.3	1,780.4	- 34.5
88	3,385.0	+ 2.9	1,292.0	- 41.4	2,412.4	- 9.3	2,363.1	- 13.1

Table 15 : Rainfall in 1990 compared with Annual Rainfall

S.No.	Month	Average Rainfall in 1901-1970 (mm)						Rainfall in 1990 (mm)			
		Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	District	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	District	Madikeri	District
1	1. January	3	5.0	4.7	5.0	0	0	45	15		
2	2. February	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.6	0	0	0	0		
3	3. March	17.0	12.5	14.6	14.7	0	0	0	0		
4	4. April	75.9	69.5	75.1	73.5	2	15	11	9		
5	5. May	149.5	119.3	171.3	146.7	252	93	207	184		
6	6. Total Premonsoon Rain	253.6	211.3	271.6	245.5	254	108	263	208		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. June	588.8	322.6	546.7	486.0	777	319	354	483	
8. July	1,149.9	760.1	905.0	938.3	718	306	507	510	
9. August	696.1	462.9	429.0	529.3	989	627	460	692	
10. September	295.3	170.0	191.5	218.9	203	79	64	115	
11. Total S.W. Monsoon	2,730.1	1,715.6	2,072.2	2,172.6	2,687	1,331	1,385	1,801	
12. October	205.5	182.3	217.2	201.7	260	416	310	329	
13. November	78.7	77.4	83.0	79.7	20	19	28	22	
14. December	19.3	19.5	17.2	18.7	0	1	0	0	
15. Total N.E. Monsoon	303.5	279.2	317.4	300.0	280	436	338	351	
16. Total Annual Rainfall	3,287.2	2,206.1	2,661.2	2,718.2	3,221	1,875	1,986	2,361	

Source : Drought Monitoring Cell, Science and Technology Department

Table 16 : Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District (Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm	No. of Years	Range in mm	No of years
1601-1800	1	2801-3000	5
1801-2000	0	3001-3200	7
2001-2200	5	3201-3400	2
2201-2400	9	3401-3600	1
2401-2600	8	3601-3800	0
2601-2800	11	3801-4000	1

TABLE 17
Maximum and Minimum Temperature and Relative Humidity (Madikeri)

Month	Mean Daily Temp		Highest max. ever Recorded		Lowest min. ever Recorded		R.H.	
	Max °C	Min °C	°C	date	°C	date	0830* %	1730* %
January	24.9	14.0	31.7	4th Jan. 1954	9.4	16th Jan. 1946	78	56
February	27.0	14.9	31.7	22nd Feb. 1911	8.9	20th Feb. 1936	74	55
March	28.9	16.4	33.3	30th Mar. 1921	10.6	21st Mar. 1955	70	56
April	28.6	17.8	33.9	26th Apr. 1896	10.6	16th Apr. 1955	78	70
May	26.7	18.2	35.0	11th May 1902	9.4	21st May 1955	85	78
June	22.2	17.4	30.0	2nd Jun. 1939	10.0	29th Jun 1955	93	95
July	20.3	16.8	28.9	6th Jul. 1955	11.2	1st Jul. 1958	95	98
August	20.7	16.8	26.7	16th Aug. 1951	12.2	1st Aug. 1920	95	97
September	22.0	16.6	27.2	23rd Sep. 1951	12.2	24th Sep. 1935	92	92
October	24.0	16.9	28.3	7th Oct. 1899	10.6	30th Oct. 1948	87	84
November	23.9	15.8	27.8	14th Nov. 1918	10.6	3rd Nov. 1947	83	73
December	23.8	14.3	28.9	23rd Dec. 1903	9.4	8th Dec. 1937	82	80
Annual	24.4	16.3	30.2		10.4		84	76

Kodagu District

* Hours in Indian Standard Time.

TABLE 18

Table 18 : Mean Wind speed in Madikeri in kilometre per hour

JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
6.9	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.8	9.8	12.4	11.1	8.9	5.8	7.1	7.9	7.8

Table 19

Special Weather Phenomena in Days*

Details	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Thunder	0.1	0.1	2.5	6.5	6.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	5.9	2.4	0.2	26.3
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dust storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

General

* No. of days 2 and above are given in whole number

CHAPTER - II

HISTORY

The history of Kodagu is to be divided into mythological, pre-historic and historic periods. The historic period is based on written evidences. Although the Puranas are considered as a written source, the inscriptions and other written documents are the more reliable records of the activities of the man. Hence this period is considered the historic period.

Organised administration was prevalent here since the time of the Ganga dynasty. We get a picture of some aspects of the activities of man earlier to this. But at that time human habitation was meagre. In the pre-historic period we come across stone-age sites related to the tribal people; and before the Christian era, one fails to draw a clear-cut picture of the economic, social and religious life of the few hundred or thousand people who lived entirely depending on hunting and agriculture.

Kodagu was ruled by the Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, Kongalvas, Changalvas and the Odeyars of Kodagu. Over 100 inscriptions belonging to the rulers of these dynasties have been discovered and the same have been published in *Epigraphia Carnatica* (Vol.1, 3rd edition). Some more inscriptions have been discovered by M.G. Nagaraj which are unpublished.

Besides this, *Rajendra Name* on the Rajas of Kodagu, palace documents in the district office of Madikeri, the *Hukumnamas* of Lingarajendra and memoirs of the contemporary officers and reports are worth noting sources for the study of the history of Kodagu.

The writings of Thornton, Mocling and Richter are to be referred. There are enough records on the history of Kodagu in the State Archives of Bangalore*, Madras and Bombay. Kodagu

* Shashidra Murthy H.P., "Records Relating to the Last Days of the Coorg Royal Family", *Kodagina Itihasa Vichara Sankirana*, 1980, page 57-63

before the 10th century was not only a land of hills, but of very dense forests and was an inaccessible region. It was inhabited by the hilly (Betta) Kurubas, Jenu Kurubas, Yeravas, Kudiyaas and other tribals, and more or less in the same period a well known group called as the Kodavas or the Coorgs and the Gauda people settled down here. The population of Kodagu perhaps was not more than 20 to 25 thousand during the time of the Ganga and the Chola rule. After Vijayanagar period a well organised political system was established. The population must have increased probably exceeding one lakh by the 18th century. The dethronement of the Kodagu Rajas saw the growth of coffee plantations, attracting labourers from outside. In due course, population increased, and towns multiplied. During the British rule, expansion of education and transportation facilities and improvement of roads ended the geographical isolation of Kodagu.

The works of Richter, Rice, I.M. Muttanna and D.N. Krishnaiah on the history of Kodagu are worth mentioning. D.N. Krishnaiah's contribution is a result of his deep study. Old stone tombs, herostones, inscriptions, forts, moats, temples, *basadis*, mosques, churches and *suggikattes* (harvest platforms) are some of the Archaeological sources.

A number of folksongs beginning with the collection *Pattolepalume* also serve as sources. Some of them are not yet collected and many that are collected are not published. The published works have been used here to outline the history.

Puranas

There are legendary and Puranic sources relating to Kodagu history. 'Kaverimahatmye' a canto in *Skandapurana* (11th to 14th chapter) contains certain legendary stories regarding Kodagu*. In ancient times Kodagu was known by various names such as Matsyadesha, Brahmadesha and Krodhadesha. According to these legends Brahma, the Creator of the universe, who was on pilgrimage, came to Kodagu. He performed penance under an *amalaka* (*nelli*) tree with one hundred branches and thereupon the place came to be called Brahmagiri and Kodagu came to be regarded as Brahma Kshetra. Brahma had a vision of Vishnu here.

Another legend has it that Chandravarma, son of Siddhartha, the King of Matsyadesha had a vision of Goddess Parvathi who gifted him a kingdom. He had 11 sons from a non-Kshatriya princess. Parvathi called them as 'Ugras' and they came to be regarded as equal to the Kshatriyas. As Chandravarma originally came from Matsyadesha, the region came to be called as Matsyadesha.

Kodagu was also known as 'Krodhadesha'. According to another legend the eleven sons of Chandravarma married the princesses of Vidarbha. Their progeny multiplied and they took to agriculture in Kodagu. Like wild boars, they worked with their nails and the land they formed came to be called Krodhadesha. Such legends are found in 'Kaverimahatmye'.

* "Sri Skanda Purananathargatha Sri Kaveri Mahatmye", See *Sri Kaveri Vaibhava* (Kan.) Edited by Yadurkala M. Shankaranarayana Bhat, p. 383

* "Sri Skanda Purnanathargatha Sri Kaveri Mahatmye", See *Sri Kaveri Vaibhava* (Kan.) Edited by Yadurkala M. Shankaranarayana Bhat, p. 383

As narrated in 'Kaverimahatmye', Sage Kavera, the native of Brahmagiri adopted Lopamudra the daughter of Brahma. This adopted daughter called Kaveri married Sage Agastya. Kaveri had laid a condition that her husband should not leave her at any time. It so happened that Sage Agastya put his wife in his *kamandala* (water pot or pitcher) and went to take bath. Kaveri emerged out of this and started flowing in the form of a river at Talakaveri. She became conspicuous at Bhagamandala. Another version relates that Vishnumaya, the daughter of Brahma was fostered by Sage Kavera. She with the name Lopamudra, on the orders of Vishnu, became Agastya's wife as well as a river called as 'Kaveri'. Having heard that there was a great scarcity of water in the South, Sage Agastya together with his wife came to Brahmagiri at the foothills of the Sahyadri Mountain. As said earlier, Kaveri who was made to stay in a pitcher, started flowing like a river when the *kamandala* tumbled down. At Brahmagiri, Vishnu was being worshipped near an *amalaka* tree by Brahma. He had filled a conch with the holy water from the Viraja river of Kailasa. This holy water was poured into the flow of Kaveri. The river became doubly holy. Another version of this story is that a demon, Shurapadma, by his special powers checked rainfall. Thereby there was great commotion in the South and God Ganesha, on Indra's prayer, took the form of a crow and made the pitcher of Kavera Rishi to tumble and thus was responsible for the flow of the Kaveri (Cauvery).

It is very difficult to write the history with the help of these above said legendary sources. But the people of Kodagu consider the Cauvery as a holy river. They regard her as their mother and Talakaveri, Bhagamandala and Balamuri are their holy places. It is stated that once when Kodava ladies were engaged in sports in the river bed, the river at Balamuri changed her course rapidly. This resulted in reversing of the sarees those ladies wore and the folds came to the back. Even today the Kodava ladies wear sarees in that fashion, the *palav* being tied in the front with a knot on the shoulder.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

The Pre-historic period in Kodagu is indicated by traces of the stone age settlement popularly known as 'Pandavara Pare', or Pandava's houses made of stone slabs or the dolmens seen in a number of places. The new stone age or settlements previous to that age are not to be seen here. These stone tombs were first discovered by Dr. Moegling in 1856 near the Alamanda house at Arameri in Virajpet tq. Col. Mackenzie found many such tombs in the western parts of Virajpet tq. Captain Cole excavated four underground tombs near Kushalnagar.*

At Andagove, Kodagarahalli, Molur, Balagod, Basavanahalli, Betur, Chikkabettageri, Chikkathur, Hosakote, Kudlur, Madapatna, Virupakshi, Nerugalale (all in Somvarpet tq.) and Aimangala and Thuchamageri (in Virajpet tq.) such stone chamber tombs are seen. Atop a hill called Moribetta there were more than 50 tombs of which many are still seen, but in other places they have either vanished or on the verge of destruction.

* Cole, "Memorandum on the Cromlex Found in Coorg", *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society*, 1869, pp: 54-59

Stone Chambers

These tombs are raised in the form of a chamber by erecting four stone slabs. Over these slabs one or two cap stone slabs are seen, and the tombs appear like residential places. One finds a circular window in one of the erected slabs. Sometimes such opening is to the east and in some to the north. Even the floor of the tomb is made of stone slabs. Perhaps these stone tombs contained bones of the dead as well as articles of daily use and through the opening the relatives of the dead must have been paying respect to, or worshipping the dead. These stone tombs were encircled by a rock fence. These circular fences vary in size. Dr. K.K. Subbaiah who made a special study of these tombs says that the rock fence measured from fourteen feet to forty feet in diameter (i.e. 4 to 12 mtrs.,*).

A tomb surrounded by a rock fence containing a cist has been traced. At Kushalnagar, Cole discovered a tomb totally buried, measuring nine feet in length and five and half feet in width. This was surrounded by a circular structure measuring a diameter of forty seven feet. Such four tombs contained black and red pots, thick mud vessels, earthen plates and vessels like kettle to pour water. The last named contained spouts to pour water. Some had even three spouts. The tombs also contained human bones and one of them had a jaw with two teeth. Iron articles, vessels, containers, paddy husk and a vessel containing ragi grains were found in these burials.

Koppa (near the bridge of Kushalnagar) on the right bank of the Cauvery had more than five hundred tombs, spread over an area of almost one km in length. They have been discovered by K.K. Subbaiah. Most of these today are covered by bushes and trees. In 1869 Cole had opened some seventeen of these tombs to examine. Col. Mackenzie had examined a dolmen containing two chambers with two openings. These chambers were roofed by one single stone slab measuring four meters in length and three meters in width and in thickness it was 16 to 18 cms. (Mackenzie, "On the Cromlex in Coorg", *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1868). Many tombs of Kodagu contain iron javelins and arrows and handles of daggers were also seen. At Moribetta Cole discovered black and red pottery. The black pots appeared to be smooth. Some vessels had 3 or 4 legs. Tumblers, plates, jugs and small vessels have been discovered in abundance. Some of them are toy-like things and must have been prepared as symbolic offerings. Some of these appeared to be offerings to the dead. The pottery had no ornamentation. Six tube-like reddish cornelian beads have been unearthed. Five of these exhibit white carved strokes. A coin like ornament with a diameter of 3 cms. with a hole in the middle has been discovered. This is made out of copper with gold gilding. Here some vessels contained some ragi seeds.

Stone beads

Dr. K.K. Subbaiah who has made a special study on the megalithic period of Kodagu considers that many stone beads discovered are of the same size and regards that the artisans of those days were experts in their production techniques. Three types of cornelian beads have been discovered in Karnataka, and in Tamilnadu also such beads have been unearthed.

The people of megalithic age in Kodagu were agriculturists and had knowledge of irrigation. According to K.K. Subbaiah they were practising agriculture at the foothill of the Moribetta. Even

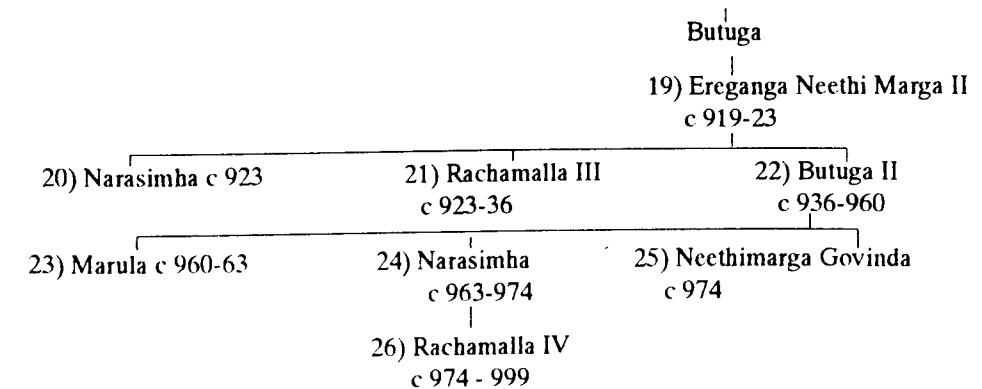
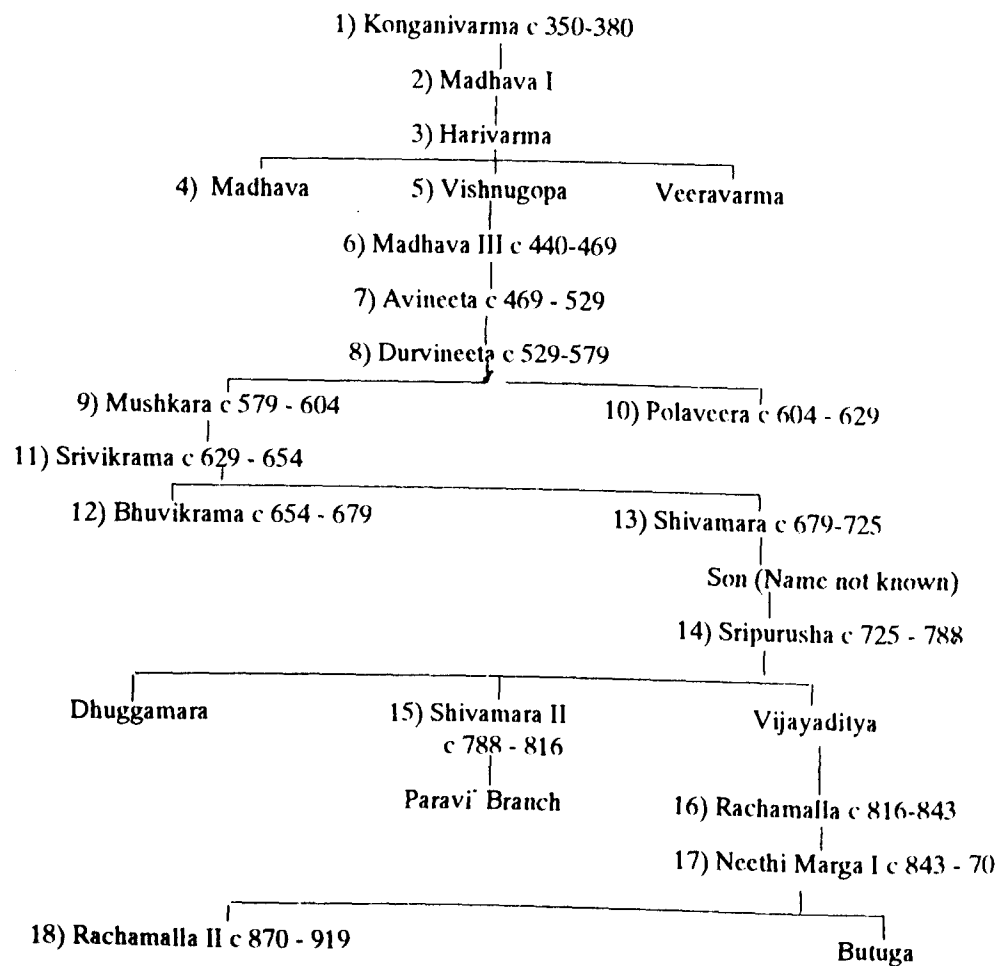
* K.K. Subbaiah, *Archaeology of Coorg*, Mysore 1978

today one can see a tank called as Honnammanakere below the hillock. They grew paddy and ragi. They stored their food grains in the earthen pots. They lived in huts made of leaves or grass. Iron was known to them. They used iron articles and they buried the dead and in the due course they collected the bones in an earthen pot and deposited the same in stone tombs. The people who practised this culture must have belonged to the Kuruba Community according to him and they lived during 1000 B.C. to 2nd or 3rd century A.D. Probably to this dense forest area they must have migrated from Vainadu (Kerala) and entered through the Heggala Valley (near Virajpet)

GANGA DYNASTY

The Gangas who ruled from Kolar and later from Talakad in Mysore district had their sway over eastern and southern parts of Kodagu after the 8th or the 9th Century A.D. In this district six inscriptions of the dynasty have been discovered (*Epigraphia Carnatica* Vol.I, 1972, Nos.1, 96, 97, 98, 90 and 64). Of this the first is a copper plate inscription, belonging to 466 A.D.

The Ganga Genealogical tree is presented below :



The earliest Ganga inscription is the Madikeri copper plate. It contains the reference of a donation of some lands in the present Mysore district area to a Jain *basti* of Talakad by Avineetha. This inscription is not related to Kodagu. But it contains reference to the Tagadas of Ganiganur which is identified as Ganagur in Kodagu by noted epigraphist Dr. B.R. Gopal. (An inscription dated 1001 A.D. contains - No.2 - also speaks of Ganagur). It is quite possible that this Ganagur is of Yelandur tq., and not the Ganagur in Kodagu.

An inscription discovered at Biliyur refers to the grant made by Rachamalla to Sarvanandi Bhatara, a Jain sage in the year 888 (Inscription No.96). He caused the construction of a Jain *basti* at Penne Kadanga and for its maintenance he donated Biliyur and other 12 villages; 72 people of Beddoregere and 8 'okkalu' have been referred to as witness to this grant. People's participation in the administration of this place is evident here. There is also reference to five Samanthas (feudatories) in the record. They may be petty princes of this region only. Another inscription of the same ruler from Kothur refers to an officer Yereyagavanda and his son whose name is not mentioned. On him the position (*patta*) was conferred (perhaps an honour) and land yielding good income was granted. At the end of the inscription it is called 'Yerayanganga Kalanadu' and thereby it is to be considered as a herostone.

In an inscription at Peggur (Virajpet tq., No.98) of Rachamalla IV (974-999 A.D.), there is a reference to his brother Rakkasa Ganga, ruling at Peddoregere in Kodagu. It was during the rule of Rakkasa Ganga, a Jain Muni was gifted the village Peggaduru (modern Peggur) and Posavadaga for maintenance of a Jain *basadi*. The record has the witness of 72 of the place and 8 'okkalu' of Beddoregere. There is also the reference of 5 Samanthas (Beddore or Peddore is the local name of the Lakshmana Theertha River but some place in the valley must have had the name Peddoregere). At Haradur, a 10th century herostone refers to Gangaraja Ereyappa. He is identified as Neethimarga II by Dr. Gopal. No other information regarding Ganga administration in the region is to be found. At Harohally the inscription dated 10th century A.D. refers to a grant of an *agrahara* to Ereyarasa by Teyalayya Jubu and whether the person who made this grant was a Ganga officer or not is not clear.

A donor by name Kongani Varma is mentioned and he could have been a member of the royal family. As he was present at the time of a grant it is possible he must have been an officer. The

stone inscriptions of the Gangas are of the post-9th century period. Thereby, there is no concrete evidence to show that the Gangas controlled the territory before that. The Madikeri copper plate does not originally belong to Kodagu. As said earlier, the area being scarcely populated and surrounded by dense forests there was no serious political activity to be evidenced; but by this time here and there, the Kodavas had settled. 'Malesasirvaru', the name appearing in inscriptions, is to be noted here. They are the representatives belonging to different tribes who had settled down in Kodagu is an established fact. There is also reference to five Samanthas. As per the evidence of inscriptions it is possible the Gangas might have ruled over some areas to Kiggattu Nadu (refers to Hudikeri area), Southern Kodagu and some regions in North Kodagu according to D.N. Krishnaiah.*

CHOLAS AND KONGALVAS

The Cholas conquered the area ruled by the Gangas, and the Kongalvas and the Changalvas ruled in Kodagu as representatives of the Cholas.

It was during the time of Chola ruler Rajaraja (985-1016) that the Cholas conquered Gangavadi. In the western part of Gangavadi were the Changalvas who were made their feudatories. The Kongalvas also ruled in Kodagu as feudatories of the Cholas. They must have ruled Kongalnadu 8000 during 9th century A.D. Some parts of the present Hassan district also belonged to this region. The Kongalva rule began during the time of Chola Rajaraja. According to an inscription at Malambi (Somvarpet taluk No. 65), in the fight that took place between the Cholas and the Gangas at Hanasoge, Manija the hero, exhibited courage and the Cholas enthroned him and gave him Malavvi (Malambi) with the title 'Kshatriya Shikhamani Kongalva' bestowed on him. The war at Hanasoge took place in 1004 A.D. According to B.R. Gopal, this date marks the beginning of this dynasty. He also believes that the area was the region of Elusavira (7000) Seeme (Division) of Kodagu.

With the discovery of 12 Changalva inscription in Kodagu (Nos. 48, 49, 53, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 81 and 87) Dr. Gopal identifies the Kongalva Kings like this: 1) Rajendrachola Kongalva (1026), 2) His son Rajadhiraja, 3) Rajadhiraja's son Rajendra Chola II (1058), 4) Rajendra Chola II's son Rajadhiraja II, 5) His son Rajendra Prithvi Kongalva (1070, 1077 & 1079) and 6) Veerachola Kongalva (1175). What was the relationship between the last prince and others is not known. Whether Manija as referred to by the Malambi inscription was the other name of Rajendra Chola Kongalva or he was the father of Rajendra is not clear. There is a reference to Kannamangala and the Nallur Gowdas. In other inscriptions found elsewhere we come across names like Badiva and Kadava of the Kongalva family. But whether they belonged to the same dynasty or referred to one single individual is not known. On behalf of the Cholas, Rajendra Kongalva fought against the Hoysala Nripakama and was victorious. Pochabbe, the queen of Rajendra Kongalva II (the grandson of Rajendra Kongalva I) caused the construction of the Parswanatha *basadi* at Mullur (Inscription No. 68). Rajadhiraja Kongalva II granted Haruvanahalli and Arakanahalli (1059 A.D., No. 72) to the *basadi* at Mullur constructed by his father Rajendra. This grant was donated and handed over by his mother Pochabbarasi.

* D.N. Krishnaiah, *Kodagina Itihasa* (Kan), pp.37-38

Rajadhiraja for the merit of his mother Pochabbarasi, caused the construction of Chandranatha Basadi at Mullur (No. 75). Thus it is clear that the Kongalvas belong to the Jaina faith. Some of the inscriptions of the same period confirm this factor. The inscriptions (Nos. 68 and 69) of Mullur relate to the gift made by Pochabbarasi to Gunasena, a Jaina monk. Mullur rich in inscriptions and monuments appears to be the capital place of the kingdom. Rajadhiraja II granted 50 *khanduga* of wetland from Suligodu village to Virasiddeswara temple at Hosahalli in 1079 A.D. (No. 48, Somvarpet taluk). This Sulligodu is in Arakalgud taluk, forming a part of the Kongalva territory. Another inscription relates to the grant of 10 *khanduga* land to the same temple (No. 49). The Mullur inscription dated 1077 A.D. tells the name of the king's wife as Padumaladevi. He caused the construction of *basadi* at Somwarahalli in Arakalgud taluk. An undated inscription at Mullur but belonging to the 11th century A.D. speaks of the rule of Prithivi Kongalva (No. 73). This is no other than Rajendra Kongalva as substantiated by other sources. He was a vassal of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI and had the title Tribhuvanamalla. There was a fight between Rajendra Kongalva and the Changalvas at Saligrama in Mysore district. Another damaged inscription at Ganaguru belonging to 11th century A.D. makes reference to Tribhuvanamalla Vira Chola Kongalva (No. 53). This inscription names the administrative division as "..... kunadu Seventy". Which is this territory is not clear. It is possible that this is Gundanadu. When Hoysala Vishnuvardhana came into prominence, his general Punisa defeated the Kongalvas. Kongalva Princess Chandala was married to Vishnuvardhana. Whose daughter this Kongalva Princess was, is difficult to make out.

Certain concessions in taxes were made in Mullanadu-70 during the rule of Virachola Kongalva according to Nandigunda inscription (No. 87) dated 1175 A.D. This concession has been made here in the name of Padumaladevi and Somaladevi, the queen and daughter of Hoysala Viraballala II. Padumaladevi appears to be the daughter of a Kongalva prince. There is no doubt that Kongalvas were the vassals of the Hoysalas. There is no reference to the Kongalvas after this inscription. This kingdom might have merged into that of the Changalvas. Mullur their capital has four *basadis* which are their contribution. Their kingdom formed the area of northern part of Kodagu together with some parts of Hassan and Mysore districts.

No Chola inscriptions are found in Kodagu. The Cholas wielded their sway over Kodagu through the Kongalvas and the Changalvas during the rule of Rajaraja (985-1016), Rajendra I (1016-44), Rajadhiraja I (1044-54) and Rajendra II (1054-64). There are some who identify the influence of Chola architecture on the temple of Bhagamandala. Cholanda is a family name of the Kodavas, described as reminiscent of Chola rule.

CHANGALVAS

Changanadu, forming Piriypattana, Hunsur and Krishnarajapura taluks of Mysore and Somvarpet taluk of Kodagu was the region ruled by the Changalvas. There are seven inscriptions discovered in Kodagu (Ins. Nos. in chronological order : 35, 36, 50, 51, 60, 80 and 91). With the exception of No. 35, which belongs to the 16th century, all other inscriptions belong to the Changalvas of ancient period. The ancient (or early) Changalvas ruled over Kodagu upto 1300 A.D. Between 1300 to 1500, they disappeared from the political arena and no inscriptions are found till 1503-1504 A.D. when they raised their head in Mysore district. During this period, in

Kodagu, their inscription is only seen at Cherala Srimangala (Somvarpet taluk no. 35). Their rule in Kodagu was not of much importance then as the Haleri rulers had established their hold. There was some kind of blood relationship between the Haleri family and the Changalvas. When Kanthirava Narasara of Mysore conquered Piriya-pattana, their rule ended. The Haleri rulers conquered the Changalva territory surrounding Nanjarayapattana on the Kodagu border.

The Changalvas call themselves as the Yadavas and as belonging to the Lunar dynasty. The Cholas appointed them as *mandalikas* or vassals in Changanadu. Beginning their rule in the 11th century A.D. from Hanasoge surroundings (Hunsur taluk), their area extended upto Somvarpet. In the 13th century their kingdom merged with the kingdom of the Hoysalas. The later Changalvas ruled from 1504 to 1648.

The first ruler of this dynasty was Rajendrachola Changalva (11th century) according to an inscription of the Chikkahanasoge Basadi. There is also an inscription belonging to Virarajendra Nannichangalva written below the earlier record. Perhaps he must have completed the *basadi*. The inscription dated 1091 with the name Changalvadeva is the first dated inscription. In some inscriptions of Piriya-pattana there are references to Kullotunga Udayaditya or Odeyaditya Changalva. Possibly their capital was Chikkahanasoge. They had no influence in Kodagu. Boppadeva was the next ruler. Due to Hoysala pressure, this dynasty must have moved towards the west and entered Kodagu. In the Joganahalli inscription there is a reference to Vishnuvardhana and the Changalvas in a fight. The Mudugere inscription in Hassan taluk (1155) mentions that Bokimayya, the Hoysala commander had defeated the Changalvas much earlier. Tribhuvana Changalva taking advantage of Hoysala-Chalukya conflict, must have posed himself as the vassal of the Chalukya to strengthen his position. Tribhuvana Malla might have been his name or title, and it was assumed to demonstrate his loyalty to Tribhuvana Malla or Chalukya Emperor Vikramaditya VI. The Changalvas were the vassals of Cholas upto Kullotunga Chola. The change of loyalty must have taken place when the Cholas were driven out by the Hoysalas from Karnataka. There is reference to Tribhuvana Malla in Gargandur inscription. The Changalvas must have shifted their capital to Palpare in Kodagu (near Balele) from Mysore district. In the Kamalapur inscription it is said that Hoysala general Bettarasanayaka raided Palpare (Virajpet taluk) and killed Changalva Mahadeva. The incident is also stated in a Nagamangala inscription dated 1145 A.D. The next ruler Changalva King Pemma Virarasa reached Palpare with the help of all 'Kodagas', the inscription of 1174 states. The word 'Kodaga' has been mentioned for the first time in this inscription. The Raja's name 'Pemma' is even today the common name among the Kodavas. It is possible that by then the Changalva family must have settled down in Kodagu for the earlier 2 or 3 generations or Pemma must have been born to a woman of Kodava origin. The Siraha inscription relates the rule of Hoysala Ballala in 1175 A.D. It is difficult to say whether the Changalvas were subordinates of the Hoysalas or Changalva rule was confined to a limited area in Kodagu. There are number of statements in Hoysala inscriptions about the defeat of Changalva princes. In a Banavasi inscription dated 1171 A.D., Changalva ruler is described as subjected to imprisonment. Hunsur inscription dated 1186-87 refers to Pemma Virarasa. There is no inscriptional evidence after this to prove that the Changalva Kingdom was extended in the Mysore district limits.

The next Changalva ruler, according to B.R. Gopal, was Munivaraditya. A person of this name lived during the 13th century has been proved by the inscription discovered at Herur, Somvarpet taluk (No. 36) and Ulugali (Suntikoppa, No. 95). There is reference to Changalva rule in the first inscription but not in the second. It is not certain whether Munivaraditya was a Changalva. But it has a reference to 'Munivaraditya Nadu' and the person has been called Mahamandaleswara and Munivaraditya Gokuladevarasa. He was subordinate to the Changalvas and the territory he ruled came to be called as 'Munivaraditya Nadu'. In the first inscription there is reference to Pattanaswamy (probably of Herur). During that time Herur Mudageri was a trade centre (it is possible that the same place was also the capital of Munivaraditya Nadu). The two inscriptions are the herostones and a conflict with the Hoysalas must have continued. According to Rice, Munivaraditya was a vassal of the Changalvas and not a Kongalva ruler. In the Kampalapura inscription of 1174 A.D., the name of Kuruche Udayadityadeva is worth noting, described as in the company of all the Kodavas who fought against the Hoysalas. Kuruche is Kuruchi village.

In the beginning of the 13th century Srirangapatna became the capital of this dynasty. This place has been identified as Maldare in Virajpet taluk by M.G. Nagaraja.* The inscription confirms that Somadeva and Boppadeva belonging to this dynasty met Hoysala Someswara at Ramanthapur in Hassan district in 1245 and they were vassals of the Hoysalas. The inscription mentions Srirangapatna as their capital. It is also said they donated the village Mavanoor on the banks of the Cauveri to god Ramanatha with the permission of Someswara. By this time the Kongalvas were on the verge of decline and their territory passed into the hands of the Changalvas.

Two inscriptions on the herostones at Gonimarur (Somvarpet taluk) record the accession of Mallideva and his son Harihara as joint rulers in 1250. It is not definite between whom the fight mentioned in the herostones took place. The rule of Harihara after his father's death is vouched by two inscriptions in Kodagu. One of this is dated 1296, also a herostone. He has been called as Hariharadeva Chola. On his Mullur fort there was an attack by the people of the Nadus of Belahu, Goddumbady, Munivaraditya, Niditha, Menasa etc. In this attack the death of one Malleya has been noted. In memory of his sacrifice, the 300 of Mullur donated land as *veerasese*. This is evident from the inscription (No.80) found at Mullur itself. Harihara mentioned in a record from Chaudlu (No.59) appears to be the same prince. In the latter, there is a reference to recognition of the right of inheritance of a daughter to her mother's property.

The 13th century Ganaganur inscription (No.52; appears to be of the Changalvas) also speaks about the rights of women over property in the absence of male descendants. In the same inscription there is a reference to offices like Mahapradhana, Padiyara and Heggade. After 1300 A.D., for two centuries the Changalvas disappeared from the scene. In the details given in the records of the Later Changalvas, who came to power after 1500, there is no evidence to show that they were connected with the previous dynasty, not having similarity even in individual names.

LATER CHANGALVAS

From the inscription of Hiremodali (Piriya-pattana taluk) dated 1503-04, there is some information about Mahadeva Changalva, brother of King Nanjaraja. Mahadeva perhaps did not

* Nagaraja M.G., "Kodagu Srirangapatna: Ondu Shodhane" (Kan.), *Ithihasa Darshana*, Vol. 5, p. 108

rule and his brother Nanjaraja was the ruler. The inscription speaks of Mahadeva and Nanjaraja as the sons of Piriya. Although it makes mention of Naga, Ranga and other ancestors, there are no details on the dynasty dating back till 1300 when Harihara was the ruler. Whether the Changalvas ruled at all for these 200 years (1300 to 1500) is a question. Perhaps the Changalvas who became Veerashaivas were the devotees of Annadani Mallikarjuna of Srigeri or Bettadapura (Piriyapatna taluk). Nanjaraja calls himself as great vassal 'Mahamandaleswara'. He established his capital at Nanjarajapatna (Nanjarayapatna) in Kodagu. In *Rajendra Name* it is said that this place was founded by the rulers of Kodagu. But the statement is wrong. Nanjaraja's successor was Nanjunda according to inscriptions of Mysore district. Srikantha's (son of Nanjunda) inscription has been discovered at Cheralasrimangala (dated 1544, No.35). Srikantha's successor was Veeradeva. He had aliases like Nanjaraja II and Channaiah. His brother Piriya Raja succeeded him (1586-1607). He extended the town Singapattana in Mysore district and he named it as Piriyapattana (1590; present Periyapattana). Two inscriptions dated 1598 and 1600 discovered at Piriyapattana taluk relate the rule of Rudragana another son of Srikantha. The Ganaganur inscription of Rudragana dated 1597 speaks of Nanjarayapattana as his capital and records a land grant with a view to secure a place for the forefathers in Kailasa. That the Changalvas were the vassals of Vijayanagar is clear from the inscription of Malalavadi dated 1607 A.D. The next ruler was Veerapparaja. He was the son of Veeradeva, brother of Rudragana. He calls himself as ruler of Nanjarajapattana kingdom in an inscription of Piriyapattana dated 1612 A.D. There is also another inscription dated 1620. These are donative inscriptions to Veerashaiva Mathas. The inscription of Chikkahanasoge dated 1638 is the last one and it relates the donation granted to God Mallikarjuna of Bettadapura. The dynasty came to an end in 1645 when Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar of Mysore conquered Piriyapattana. During the same period, the Changalva territory of Somvarpet, the area to the west of the Cauvery (Suntikoppa and its vicinity) came under the control of the Rajas of Kodagu. According to a legend, Viraraja's aged father Nanjaraja (Nanjunda Raja ?) stayed in Nanjarayapatna after retirement. Having lost his son who died after his capture, he handed over all the territories on the left bank of the Cauvery to the Haleri dynasty. After his death, the Haleri Raja in memory of him, constructed the Nanjundeswara temple at Nanjarayapatna. This statement is based on *Rajendra Name**. There is no truth in these statements. According to *Rajendra Name*, a palace was built to Nanjunda Arasa at Holesalalli and the place was named as Nanjarajapatna. But the inscriptions testify to the fact that Nanjarajapatna had been the Changalva capital from much earlier times. (For example Ganaganur inscription-No.57, dated 1597 A.D.). Thereby it is difficult to believe that the Kodagu Raja built Nanjarayapatna. *Rajendra Name* also makes a wrong statement that Chikkadevaraja came from Mysore to conquer Piriyapatna. It was Kanthirava Narasaraja who conquered Piriyapatna. *Rajendra Name* also makes a statement that as bodyguards to the old Changalva King, the Kodagu Raja had engaged 700 men. Further it adds, that as per the wishes of Nanjundaraja the Kodagu Rajas constructed temples dedicated to Veerabhadra and Nanjundeswara. Thereafter when Nanjunda died, as per his wish, Doddaveerappa Odeya of Kodagu caused a tomb in front of the temple to be raised and a stone wall erected round the temple and on the tomb was installed the image Basava. One can see the Nanjundeswara temple and on its opposite side is the Basavanna Mantapa and the Veerabhadra temple in Nanjarayapatna was

* *Kodagu Samsthanada Rajendra Name*, ed: Krishnaiah, D.N. and Subbaraya, M.S., Mysore 1957, p.5

already there. There is a reference in *Rajendra Name* that the Haleri Rajas and the Changalvas were blood relations. No other details are available. They must have been related but it is difficult to say that they belonged to the same dynasty.

The Changalva kingdom spread over the territory of Somwarpet taluk and also over the Piriyapatna taluk (on both the banks of the Cauvery). They patronised Kannada poets such as Nanjunda, Mangarasa and Devappa. The statue of a ruler of this dynasty standing as a devotee with folded hands is in the Mallikarjuna temple at Bettadapura.

HOYSALAS

The Hoysalas had made their influence felt in the region even before they freed Gangavadi from the Cholas. Thus by the beginning of the 11th century A.D. when the Kongalvas were consolidating their position with the support of the Cholas, the Hoysalas attacked them. In an inscription dated 1022, Prithvi Kongalva declares that he had a confrontation with the Hoysalas. The Honnur inscription dated 1026 (Arakalagud taluk) describes that he defeated Hoysala Nripakama at Manni. The Hoysalas fought against the Kongalvas and the Changalvas because they were the vassals of the Cholas. During the time of Nripakama (1000-45) his son Vinayaditya (1045-1098) and his grandson Ereyanga (1098-1100), the Hoysalas had no authority over Kodagu. Ballala I, son of Ereyanga (1100-08) also had no influence in Kodagu. But the Kongalvas and the Changalvas were defeated by Vishnuvardhana (1108-1152). But there is no inscription of Vishnuvardhana in Kodagu. As said earlier, Vishnuvardhana made not only the Kongalvas his vassals but also married Chandaladevi, a Kongalva princess. Perhaps this took place in 1115 A.D. For the victory of the Hoysalas against the Kongalvas and the Changalvas, Vishnuvardhana's general Punisamayya was responsible. The Changalvas and the Kongalvas were subordinates to the Hoysalas for nearly 3 to 4 decades. In an inscription from Nagamangala taluk (1145) there is a reference to a Changalva ruler described as killed by Hoysala Crown Prince (Yuvaraja) Veeranasimha. But the name of the ruler is not known. An inscription dated 1155 A.D. relates that Hoysala general Bokimayya conquered the Changalva territory. Thereby the Changalvas were forced to shift their capital to Palpare in the west. Later, during the time of Narasimha (1152 to 1173), son of Vishnuvardhana, Hoysala rule was weakened and Veeraballala, son of Narasimha rebelled against his father. Ballala was supported by the Changalvas and the Kongalvas according to Hoysala inscriptions. During the last year of the reign of Narasimha, the Changalvas were defeated in 1169 by general Govideva of Huliyaaru and in 1171 by general Kadamba Sovideva and others. After ascending the throne Veeraballala led an expedition against the Changalvas and Hoysala general Bettarasa conquered Palpare by killing Changalva Mahadeva. Even though Palpare was re-conquered by the Changalva King Pemma Veerarasa, they were not free from Hoysala subordination. In the Handigunda inscription of the Kongalvas dated 1175, there is a reference to Veerachola Kongalva together with 'mother Padumaladevi' and her daughter Somaladevi. The former is identified as Ballala's queen and the latter, Ballala's daughter. This inscription informs us about certain tax concessions extended by these ladies to 70 representatives of Mullu Nadu. Viraballala's Siraha (Siripura) inscription mentions a subordinate officer at Bilahu (Bilaha) as well as some gifts made to the Mallikarjuna temple at Siraha. The inscription discovered at Heggadaballi in Somvarpet taluk also belongs to Viraballala's time. In short, Ballala

II ended the rule of the Kongalvas. Ballala II gave more territories in Kodagu to the Changalvas and retained some with himself. Although in Kodagu no Hoysala inscription has been found for a number of decades, that the Changalvas remained as the vassals of the Hoysalas has been confirmed by the inscriptions. During the time of Someswara, Changalva Somadeva and Boppadeva by meeting Hoysala Someswara (1235-1254) at Ramanathapura made certain gifts to the Ramanathapura temple. The inscription speaks of the gifts.

Two herostones in Kodagu, belonging to the time of Narasimha III, son of Someswara have been discovered, and one is dated 1255 and another 1285. The herostones are discovered at Nidtha. There are two herostones of the Changalvas at Gonimarur, but it is not known against whom the Changalvas fought. It is possible that Changalva Mallideva and Harihara must have resisted the Hoysalas. The Hoysalas must have sent their forces. The herostones were erected in memory of those who were killed. But in about 1300, during the time of Ballala III (1292-1343) the Changalva rule came to an end and with this the whole of Kodagu came under the control of the Hoysalas. The period between 1296 (No.90) from the time of Changalva Hariharadeva till 1390 (No.75; of Vijayanagara Emperor Harihara II), more or less a period of one century is a dark period in respect of the history of Kodagu. There is not a single inscription or any other source to know the political history of Kodagu. With the decline of the Hoysalas, by about 1340, Kodagu must have come under the control of Vijayanagara. As noted earlier there is no documentary evidence to prove the existence of the Changalvas before 1503-04. Madhava Dandanayaka, the officer of Ballala III must have exercised his control over Kodagu from Terakanambi. Madhava, the head of 14 Nadus was the son of general Perumale. He has been also called Rahutaraya and Madappa Dandanayaka. There are a number of inscriptions belonging to him in Gundlupet taluk. Originally he was from Hemmaragala (Nanajangud taluk).

There is no direct trace of Hoysala rule in Kodagu. Gunasenapandita, a Jaina monk and the teacher of Echaladevi, the queen of Hoysala Ereyanga (Vishnuvardhana's father) must have lived and died in Mullur (Inscription No.71 and 83). He was the teacher of Hoysala Vinayaditya. There is a reference to the construction of Jaina *basadi* at Tatangi during the 12th century. The inscriptions testifying this have been discovered at Anjanagiri-Bettageri. They are on the pedestal of the images. (These images are seen in the Museum of Madikeri). Tatangi was 5 km away from Anjanagiri-Bettageri and was on the bank of the river Harangi. The *basadi* was destroyed by floods. (Reference to Tatangi town is seen in a 12th century inscription). The Virabhadra temple at Nanjarayapatna, although in ruins, is the only example of Hoysala style of architecture in the district. (In *Rajendra Name* it is said that this was built by the Rajas of Kodagu; they might have renovated the temple).

Bodharupa Bhagavar

There is a reference to a person called Bodharupa Bhagavar in two inscriptions of mixed script (Tamil, Vatteluttu and Tulu) and in mixed languages (Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam) discovered at Bhagamandala and Palur. In one of the inscriptions, there is a name of the administrator called Melpundi Kunniyarasa. According to Rice this inscription belongs to 14th century and Bodharupa Bhagavar belongs to Maharajadurga (Hassan district). But those who have done further studies in

this regard consider the records as of the 11th century and not of the 14th century on the basis of coins mentioned therein (*Kalanju, Kana*). They argue that Bodharupa Bhagavar was not a ruler and must have been a religious man or a temple officer. Kunniyarasa according to them was of the Kongalva dynasty. These opinions are worth noting*. It is possible that Kunniyarasa was a vassal of the Kongalvas. Nothing more can be said on it. According to D.N. Krishnaiah he was a Keralite (from Malabar) and a ruler who had the position in the western part. Kunni is a Malayalam name. Gifts were made to the Bhagandeswara (Bhagamandala) and Mahalingeswara (Palur) temples.

The unique inscription discovered at Yadur dated 1095 A.D. refers to Duddarasa who has been described as of the Kadamba branch of Hassan district. But Dr. B.R. Gopal on the basis of the titles in the inscriptions such as "Tripuradhiswara", "Balindra Kulakamala Martanda" and "Baliyara Bhima" has identified that he belonged to the Bana Dynasty. Duddarasa was the son of Pitteyarasa and Junjaladevi. He was administering Sahantha Nadu and Pakumvadi according to the inscriptions. When he died his brother Junjarasa made gifts in his memory. But it is not clear from where this dynasty was ruling. It is also not clear whether they were subordinates of the Cholas or the Hoysalas. Their territory was in the Kongalva Kingdom; whether their capital was Yadur is not clear. It is also not known whether Molate was the earlier name of Yadur (Molate, Molateyabeedu). According to an inscription dated 1171 the Hoysala Army attacked Molate or Molatebeedu which was in the Kongalva Kingdom. It is possible in that case to believe that Banas were ruling in Molate and were the vassals of the Kongalvas. It is to be examined whether Duddarasa, the Bana King died (1095) in a battle.

VIJAYANAGAR PERIOD

The Nayaks of Belur (Balam, Manzarabad) who were the vassals of Vijayanagara were also ruling in some parts of Kodagu, and this is made known by three inscriptions. As noted earlier, some parts of Kodagu were ruled by the Changalvas after the 15th century and some other parts were ruled by the Keladi rulers. The local accounts describe that the Basaveswara temple at Kodlipet was built by Keladi Shivappa Nayaka. This has been proved by the Gandabherunda motif on the lintel of the door frame. Shivappa Nayaka and two or three of his successors must have controlled some territories in Hassan district. Later, the Wodeyars of Kodagu had sway over the region.

When Vijayanagara rule began, the Hoysala vassals in the vicinity of the Mysore district shifted their loyalty easily to Vijayanagara. When Hoysala power declined, the Harihara Brothers of the Sangama Dynasty began to exercise power. But this did not appear like a great revolution in that area. Somadandanayaka who built Somanathapura temple was the brother-in-law of Hoysala Viraballala III. Madhavadandanayaka of Haradanahalli (Mysore district) was the officer of Ballala III according to an inscription dated 1340 (Chamarajanagar taluk; No.273). The same general Madhava during the time of Vijayanagar caused the construction of a dam between Talakadu and Hemmige. This is known by another inscription. He also renovated the Vaidyeshwara temple at Talakadu. Later two inscriptions, dated 1363 and 1368 at Haradanahalli (Chamarajanagar taluk)

* Meenakshi, "Kodagina Eradu Apurva Shasanagalu", Ithihasa Darshana, Vol. No. 4, 1988

mention the presence of Basavadandanayaka, the general of Bukka in this area. Further eastwards, the inscriptions of Kamgeri (Kollegala taluk of 1354) and Mamballi (Yelandur taluk of 1359, No.6) refer to the administration of Kampanna, son of Bukkaraja. But Kampanna was not present in this region, though this area was subjected to him.

The inscriptions are very clear about Kumara Nanjanna son of Kampanna as administrative officer in Gundlupet taluk between 1369 and 1380. Perumaladandanayaka the officer of Hoysala Ballala III, his son Madhavadandanayaka and his son Ketayadanadanayaka and his successor Singeya (1338) were all ruling from Terakanambi and these records called this area as Kudugunadu (Kodagu). Probably some part of Kodagu which was once under the possession of the Hoysalas must have come under the domain of Vijayanagar. The first inscription of Vijayanagar period has been discovered at Mullur. In the inscription dated 1390 A.D. there is a reference to Harihara II. At Mullur, Bahubali, a Jain monk renovated the Parshwanath Basadi built by a Kongalva ruler. The inscription mentions that Emperor Harihara II renamed Karagodu village as Annangapura and gifted it. The person responsible for this gift was an officer called Gundappa Dandanayaka. He had entrusted Mullunadu to Gonkaraddi Nayaka. Other than this, there are no inscriptions of Vijayanagara in Kodagu. But there is no doubt that in the 14th century itself, Vijayanagar had some hold on Kodagu and later, through its vassals it exercised authority. It has been noted earlier that the Changalvas rule over Kodagu as vassals of Vijayanagara. In Northern Kodagu, the Belur (Balam) Nayakas ruled for some time.

In the later half of the 16th century, when Wodeyars of Kodagu were ruling Southern and Western parts of Kodagu. The Changalvas ruled in Eastern parts of Kodagu and Mysore district from Nanjarayapatna. D.N. Krishnaiah marks the administrative boundaries of Belur Nayakas as ruling over Bilaha, Nidtha and Kodlipet Hoblis of Somvarpet taluk. Their capital was Aigoor in Hassan district.

Nayakas of Balam

The founder of the dynasty of Balam or Belur or Manzarabad Nayakas was Singappanayaka. Towards the end of 14th century he received a settlement (*palya*) from Vijayanagar Kings. According to an inscription Yera Krishnappanayaka (1524-66), a servant (who was the betel box bearer) of Krishnadevaraya received this fief from him. On the basis of inscriptions discovered in Hassan district, Louis Rice makes a list of the next rulers of Balam as this: Venkatadri Nayak (1566-1584), Krishnappa Nayak (1588-1625), Venkatadri Nayak (1524-1643), Krishnappa Nayak (1643-1654), Venkatadri Nayak (1655-1670), Krishnappa Nayak (1685-1692), Venkatadri Nayak (1705-1751), Krishnappa Nayak (1755-1794), and Venkatadri Nayak (1794-1799). (*Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol.V, 1902, p. 33).

With the decline of Vijayanagar, the Keladi Nayakas came into prominence, and the Belur Palegars were sandwiched with the pressure of Mysore Wodeyars and Keladi Nayakas. The territory called Elusavira (7000) Seeme (Division) now in the Northern Kodagu was under their control. Their rule in parts of Kodagu has been vouched by three inscriptions (28, 94 and 66). An inscription of Katteपुरa dated 1693 (Somvarpet taluk) relates the gift of Katteपुरa and Hiruvanahalli by Krishnappa Nayaka to one Brahmin Yogappaiah. In the same way, an inscription

at Mudaravalli (Somvarpet taluk) of the 18th century says that Belur Krishnappa Nayaka granted Mudaravalli village as gift to a sage Kaivalya (No.94). The inscription discovered at Malambi (Somvarpet taluk, No.66), there is a reference to grant of 12 Varahas as annual income (revenue from land) to Ramegowda of Malambi during the year 1756 by Krishnappa Nayaka. Other than this, the inscriptions do not bring out any administrative details on the rule of Belur Nayakas in Kodagu. Later, in 1700 the region came under the rule of the Rajas of Kodagu. Thus the rule of Belur Nayakas in Kodagu ended.

The Nayaka Period

However, when Vijayanagar kings began to rule there were a number of petty Palegars or Chieftains in Kodagu. The situation was similar as in Dakshina Kannada (Some Maganes or Hoblis formed a group headed by a Palegar). The Kodagu historians call this as the Period of Administration of the Nayakas. Achchu Nayak, a Palegar is known to be administering Kiggattunadu or Hudikeri. The earlier and later history of this dynasty is not known. In Tavunadu, on the edge of Western Kodagu (Bhagamandala area) there is a mention of a Nayaka called Karnembahu. In Beppunadu (Arameri region), there was the royal family and its rule continued right upto the time of Doddaviraraja. As per the statement of Ferishta, the historian who has written in Persian language from Bijapur, during this period Kodagu was subjected to the rule of different Nayakas. Later the Rajas of Kodagu ended the domination of all Nayakas. In Bavali of Kadiyattu Nadu there was a princeling called Kollakongi Nayaka. According to D.N. Krishnaiah there is a legendary story that in Kiggattunadu, prior to Achchunayaka there were rulers of Kaibili family administering from Tavalageri, the Machangala family was administering Hattugattu Nadu and Mukkatira family ruling from Mattur. The folk songs are the only source for these statements and there are no other documents. All the above said families belong to the Kodava community*. There are no other documents to support these statements.

WODEYARS OF KODAGU

With the fall of Vijayanagar in 1565, Ramaraya's brother Aliya Tirumala shifted the capital to Penukonda. Since then the Empire's control over the Karnataka area became rather loose. Even earlier to this, during the last days of the Sangama dynasty, owing to weak rulers, there were rebellions in Dakshina Kannada, Ummathur in Mysore district and other places. But during the time of Krishnadevaraya 1509-1529, efforts were made to subdue these areas. During 1510-1512 Krishnadevaraya sent a force to Dakshina Kannada. Later, when disorder continued in these areas, Vijayanagar entrusted Dakshina Kannada and Malnad areas to the control of Keladi Nayakas. The Keladi and the Mysore Kingdoms during later centuries became powerful and involved themselves in a continuous struggle to conquer Kodagu. As Kodagu was a hilly territory, with ups and downs of the Western Ghats and enjoying the natural protection of the Hemavathi and the Cauvery rivers, it was not possible for others to subdue the region. It was under these circumstances that the Wodeyars of Kodagu built a small but powerful kingdom. Though Wodeyars of Mysore were able to supplant the Changalvas who were ruling over parts of Kodagu and occupied Piriapatna, they did not succeed in conquering Kodagu. Haider Ali brought Kodagu under his control. Later on

* *Kodagina Itihasa*, pp: 87-88

Doddaveerarajendra became independent and with the help of the British retained his freedom. It was not possible for Tipu to subjugate Kodagu again. Doddaveerarajendra of Kodagu helped the English in their wars with Tipu.

There are 12 or 13 rulers in this dynasty of the Wodeyars of Kodagu. Their rule lasted from 1600 to 1834. Kodagu attained a separate identity because of these rulers. The Kodagu Kingdom included the territory namely present Kodagu and the Sullya area of Dakshina Kannada district and also some parts of Puttur taluk and adjoining areas. Kodagu in area or population was a very small kingdom. During the time of the Kodagu rulers, the population did not exceed one lakh. It lacked transportation and communication facilities. As a result, human habitation was also scarce. The Kodava people though uneducated, were brave and had engaged themselves in agriculture; they formed a prominent wing of the Kodagu army. Other than them, the tribals such as the Kudiya, Yeravas, Mullukurubas, and Kannada-speaking Gowdas were also in the army of Kodagu. There were enough migrants to Kodagu from Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Mysore districts and also from Kerala. The people did not come in large numbers from outside and settle down during the time of the Wodeyars as it was infested with malaria and had extreme climatic conditions. During the time of Tipu, thousands of Kodavas were imprisoned and deported to Srirangapattana. Some of them returned to Kodagu. The present Jamma Mapille people were one such group which returned to Kodagu. But their number is very small when compared to those who were taken out. Later Doddaveerarajendra attempted to bring people by force from Dakshina Kannada to habitate his realm. But those who came did not exceed a few thousands in number. During the rule of Lingarajendra and Chikkaveerarajendra their subjects were forbidden from leaving their territory. As such many of these immigrants remained in Kodagu. Paddy fields being rich and the forests products such as cardamom, pepper, cinnamon and other spices, sandalwood and medicinal herbs collected by peasants and the tribals being purchased by the palace at a reasonable price, the peasants and hilly tribes did not find it difficult to make a living. Those serving in the army were basically agriculturists. When the Jamma lands were granted, the donees also received agrestic slaves. Thus there was no impediment to agriculture. Moreover the Jamma lands were owned by the joint family and those who went to attend government work from each family did it by turns and batches. There was no need for all members of a family to attend state work simultaneously. A share in the spoils or loot during the war was also received by the soldiers. Thus there were no obstacles to the prosperity of the agriculturist families.

On the history of the Wodeyars of Kodagu both within and outside Kodagu more than 15 inscriptions have been discovered. An inscription discovered at Sullya dated 1772 records the grant made to the holy place Dharmasthala by Devapparaja. *Rajendra Name* got written by Doddaveeraraja in 1809 forms an important source. This was written in order to record the history of Kodagu as all letters and documents in the palace of Kodagu were lost during Haider's invasion. But as the history of earlier period was written with the help of his memory many details in this work are not to be believed, when inscriptions and other sources are taken into account. There is extensive material such as British documents and the palace records in the Deputy Commissioner's office with regard to the last four rulers of Kodagu (including Queen Devammaji).

The works on Mysore history, the information collected and published by Westerners such as Lt. Connor, Moegling, Welsh, Buchanan, Richter, Abercromby, Fraser, Casamajor and others and

their correspondence provide valuable information. Some of these are biased and are in favour of the British. The *Hukumnamas* or commands of Lingarajendra II supply valuable information regarding his administration. *Coorg and its Rajahs* (1857) written by an anonymous writer (An Officer claiming as under Chikkaveerarajendra) though gives details about his administration, does not appear to be reliable¹.

Origin

The Rajas of Kodagu originally belonged to the Keladi royal family. This fact has been deliberately omitted by *Rajendra Name*.

If the rulers of Kodagu were to declare that they were the subordinates of the Keladi Nayakas, Mysore rulers (Haider and Tipu) who had subjugated Keladi would have demanded subordination of Kodagu to them, and the British in turn would have made Kodagu a feudatory of Mysore. Doddavirarajendra appears to have avoided making any statement to that effect. But the Keladi Nayakas have addressed the Kodagu family as their close relations (*swakeeyastharu*) as mentioned in *Rajendra Name* itself. In the original documents of the Keladi Nayakas the Kodagu princes are referred to as belonging to their dynasty.

What has been said in *Rajendra Name* is worth noting here:

"Mudduraja son of Appajiraja and grandson of Veerarajendra in the year Angirasa was ruling from Haleri palace as his ancestors were ruling from the same place for a long time. But a member of his family from early times was ruling from Piriapatna". When *Rajendra Name* was written, except the names of two rulers previous to Mudduraja no other details were known. Mudduraja's rule began during the year Angirasa i.e. 1632-1633. Thereby it may be assumed that Viraraja ruled from 1600 and his son Appajiraja from 1620 onwards. There is no certainty regarding these dates.

If *Rajendra Name*'s reference is to be accepted, the Rajas of Kodagu and the Changalvas of Piriapatna are to be viewed as belonging to the same dynasty or related to each other. The Changalvas being an ancient dynasty were ruling from Nanjarayapatna² during the 16th century; later in 1590, they founded Piriapatna in Mysore district. (Piriyaraja gave this new name after expanding its fort; vide inscription number 1, Piriapatna in *Epigraphia Carnatica*). But in an inscription dated 1612 they have called themselves as rulers of Nanjarayapatna. Earlier to the construction of Piriapatna (Piriapatna) and even after, Nanjarayapatna was the capital and

1. Chikkaveerarajendra, after his dethronement (1834) commissioned this book to be written with a view to create a favourable opinion for himself in the public and in the Parliament of England as he had filed a suit in the Chancery Court (London) for securing the funds he believed the East India Company owed him. The Company was insisting that he should be sent back to India as his period of request for stay in U.K., one year, has expired. The anonymous author of the book, claiming to be "An Officer formerly in the service of His Highness Veer Rajunder Wadeer Rajah of Coorg", has been identified as one Dr. William Jefferson. The prince, who was interned at Varanasi requested the Company to permit him to visit England for a period of one year with view to have his young daughter (Gauramma) converted to Christianity and have her brought up according to European way of life. But the real intention of his visit was to secure back several lakhs of
(See next page)

2. In Sanyasipura Copper Plate (1568) Nanjarayapatna has been mentioned as the capital of the Changalavas.

Piriyapatna perhaps was the secondary capital. In the year 1645 Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar of Mysore after conquering Piriyapatna, imprisoned the Changalva and secured the territories of the present Mysore district to the east of the Cauvery. The Kodagu territory to the West of the Cauvery came under the control of the Raja's of Kodagu from the Changalvas. To conquer Piriyapatna the Mysore Rajas had to lay siege to it for one year. Later, they dared not to cross the Cauvery to conquer the hilly region; or such efforts might not have met with success.

It is possible that Doddavirarajendra made the statement in *Rajendra Name* that the Changalvas were his relations and the Changalva territory belonged to the Kodagu dynasty to stress that the Mysore Rajas had no claims over it. The Kodagu Rajas might have been related to the Changalvas but did not belong to the same dynasty. In the section on 'Later Changalvas' the wrong statements made in *Rajendra Name* that Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar conquered Piriyapatna and Doddaveerappa of Kodagu built Nanjarayapatna has been proved as not correct. At the very outset *Rajendra Name* regards the Rajas of Kodagu as belonging to Bharadwaja Gotra and Aswalayana Sutra. Doddavirarajendra has used high-sounding titles like "Sri Maharajadhiraja Rajaparameswara" etc. (usually used only by emperors) in *Rajendra Name* and also in his inscriptions. The Changalvas have called themselves as belonging to Kashyapa Gotra.

Mudduraja I

The early rulers of Haleri before Mudduraja were ordinary *palegars* and they got more territories after the end of the Changalva rule. Mudduraja who ruled from 1622-1623 is to be regarded as the first notable ruler. There is no other documentary evidence to the rule of his father Appaji and brother Veeraraj, except the statements in *Rajendra Name*. The later writers have repeated what Richter has said in 1870: "From intelligent Coorgs I have learnt, that during the reign of this neighbouring dynasty an Ikeri prince came to Coorg and settled in Halerinad. At first he assumed the pious garb of a Jangama or Lingait priest and as such gained considerable influence over the people of the surrounding Nads" (Richter, p.230). First, his followers started voluntarily presenting him paddy called *dhuli bhatta* and later he ordered that each family must pay annually half *batti* of rice and nine annas and eight pias (60 paise) as levy to him, Richter informs. Later he commanded the people to come by turns to his Haleri residence to guard the palace. The guards came to be called as Chavadikaras. No other document to support this statement is available. If this is to be believed, Veeraraja started his rule in this way. It is definite that he belonged to Keladi dynasty and was a Lingayat. (The word Jangama must have been used loosely

rupees deposited in the East India Company by Doddaveerajendra (in the name of his daughter Devammaji) from the Company, and if need be to file a suit to get the amount. In the above mentioned book, the dethroned prince states, "As for myself, although brought up in Hindoo religion, I no sooner assumed the reigns of government than, utterly abhorring and detesting the worship of idols, I emancipated myself from its trammels... Not satisfied with having abjured a false religion, I should have proceeded still further and embraced Christianity myself, had I not feared that, by so doing, I should sow dissensions and ill will among a large circle of dear relatives and friends". There is nothing to vouch that Chikkaveerarajendra had such a religious attitude when he ruled. In the *Istiharnama* (notification) he issued before his dethronement, he has heaped abuses on the Christian religion. This statement is made only as a second thought; it is quoted here only to demonstrate the reliability of the book *Coorg and its Rajas* published from London in 1857 as a source for writing the history of Kodagu. (In fact what happened to the royal family after the dethronement of Chikkaveerarajendra is insignificant from the point of view of the history of Kodagu).

in the sense that he was a Lingayat). Perhaps it is worth believing that an individual came along with a group of followers from Keladi and built a principality or earned kingship.

When he assumed power at Haleri and exhibited his muscle power, people and other Palegars considering him a man from the powerful Keladi house bowed their heads before him. Karnembahu, the Nayaka of Padinalkunadu surrendered and other neighbouring chieftains agreed to pay 1/4th of the tax they collected as tribute to the Haleri Rajas. This area (Padinalkunadu etc.) was under the influence of Malabar rulers and their language which was in vogue was replaced by Kannada language, popularised by the Wodeyars of Kodagu, according to Richter (p.223)

Appaji Raja

Veeraraja's administration was started in about 1600 and his son Appaji Raja assumed the authority after him. According to Keladi sources, when the strong and expansionist ruler of Keladi, Venkatappa Nayaka (1586-1629) led an expedition upto the Northern part of Kerala and humbled all the rulers on the coast and had come to Subrahmanya (Sullya taluk, Dakshina Kannada district) on a pilgrimage, he decided to send a force to the borders of Kodagu. The Kodagu Raja then paid tribute to the Keladi ruler. According to D.N. Krishnaiah, the person who paid tribute was Appaji Raja. During the period of Veerabhadra Nayak (1629-1645), when his commander Shivappa Nayak led an expedition to Malabar, the Haleri king went to the aid of the Malabar ruler. The Haleri prince was taken captive when the Malabar ruler was defeated. The wife of Haleri king sought shelter with Krishnappa Nayaka of Belur (Balam) and requested him to have her husband released from captivity. Shivappa Nayaka released him when he agreed to pay tribute to Keladi permanently. All this information is published in the previous *Coorg Gazetteer*. It is not known what are the sources for these statements. Taking it for granted it is clear that Doddaveerarajendra desired not to mention his relationship with the Keladi family in *Rajendra Name*. The prince related to this incident mentioned above was Appajiraja, according to the *Gazetteer*.

Mudduraja's rule started in Kodagu during the year 1632-1633. With the decline of the Changalvas (1645), the northern and eastern parts of Kodagu came under his control. The details regarding the decline of the Changalvas has been very clearly discussed earlier.

It was Mudduraja who annexed to his kingdom the territories of the Changalvas, and not Doddaveerappa as mentioned in *Rajendra Name*. Mudduraja was a contemporary of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar of Mysore (1638-1659). Another significant achievement of Mudduraja was that he built the new capital Muddurajana Keri in 1681 and shifted his administration from Haleri to this place. He caused the construction of a mud fortification and the palace. He had three sons from his queen Devammaji namely Doddaveerappa, Appaji and Devaraja. According to Keladi accounts, Doddaveerappa was born as a result of the blessings of God Rameswara of Keladi and Keladi Shivappa Nayaka (1645-1660) donated as present certain villages of Sullya region in Dakshina Kannada to this prince. The villages were presented to meet the cost of feeding milk to the child prince Doddaveerappa and milk was called '*amrita*' and the area donated as '*amrita magane*' or '*Amara Magane*' and Amara Sullya. (But *Rajendra Name* gives a different version and that is narrated at a later stage). During his life time itself Mudduraja crowned his son

Doddaveerappa at Madikeri. Later Mudduraja died says *Rajendra Name*. The dates of these events are given as 1681 and 1687 respectively. *Rajendra Name* says that Mudduraja made his other sons to settle as Jahagirdars; Appajiraja was at Haleri palace and Nandaraja was at Horamale. Nandaraja's son Muddaiah and Appaji's son Mudduraja II ruled jointly between 1766-1770. This Muddaiah's grandson and Mallaiah's son Devappa ruled from 1770-1774. The last two (Mallaiah and Devappa) belonged to the Horamale branch.

Doddaveerappa Raja (1687-1736)

The fourth ruler of this dynasty, Doddaveerappa defeated Achchunayak of Kiggattu Nadu (Anjigeri as centre) and Kollakongi Nayaka of Kadiyattu Nadu (Kirundadi as centre) and incorporated their territories in his kingdom. This is stated by D.N. Krishnaiah on the basis of information collected by him from different families. These small princelings belonged to Kodava community and successors of both the families are still living with the family name 'Nayakanda' according to D.N. Krishnaiah.¹

During this time Veeravarma of Kerala, known as of the Kote Arasa family, led an expedition against Kodagu and camped at Thomara. He was encouraged in this act by the son-in-law of Mudduraja called Uttanayaka, an officer stationed in Beppunadu at Arameri. The army of Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704) of Mysore entered Kodagu and camped at Palpare, the ancient town (near Balele). But the Kodagu army defeated the Mysore forces, and then the army of Kote Arasa also. Veeravarma died at Thomara. Doddaveerappa in the year 1728 granted the villages Hosahalli and Jigattihalli to the Veerashaivamatha near Yedur. This is known by a later copper plate inscription dated 1796.

Doddaveerappa after strengthening the administration, divided the territory into 28 Nadus. According to *Rajendra Name* Doddaveerappa Wodeyar, during his reign of 18 years caused moats (*kadangas*) to be excavated, they being provided with guarded entrance gates (*bakkabagilu*) and strengthened defence arrangements of the kingdom. Moats were formed to mark the borders of Nadus (divisions). These moats, like forts, served as defensive devices from the time of the Gangas. There is a reference to this in a Kodagu inscription dated 887 and it is referred as Penne Kadanga. *Bakkabagilu* relates to the ways (bridges) to cross the *kadangas*. The administration of each Nadu was in the hands of an elder called Thakka. This is revealed by a folk song in Kodagu language called as '*Nadakat*'. The folk song mentions that every Nadu possessed a Mahadeva temple and every place or town a Parvathi (Bhagavati or Povvadi) temple. Each temple of Nadu had a tank and there was a separate tank for people's use".²

Chikkadevaraja led an expedition against Belur (Balam) kingdom and won certain parts of Hassan district. Later Doddaveerappa seizing this opportunity, won the Northern part of Somvarpet (Nidtha, Kodali and Bilaha Hoblis) called as Elusavira (7000) Seeme. When this was objected to by the Mysore Rajas, Doddaveerappa agreed to pay a part of the tax collected to Mysore while retaining the region. This 7000 seeme (territory yielding 7000 varahas) was named as "Itterige

1. *Kodagina Itihasa*, pp: 110-116

2. *Ibid*, pp: 118-21

Seeme" says *Rajendra Name*. '*Itterige*' may be interpreted as paying tax to two authorities. To the above said 28 Nadus seven new Nadus were thus added to form 35 Nadus. These 35 Nadus were divided into eight Seemes or Deshas. Each *seeme* was administered by one Thakka according to above said *Nadakat*. The Heggadahalli inscription dated 1730 being the first inscription of the Rajas of Kodagu, relates the grant of Heggadahalli and Sirangala and adjoining hamlets as gift to God Manjunatha of Kuduma (Dharmasthala in Dakshina Kannada). The gift was made by Doddaveerappa.

Somashekhara Nayaka II of Keladi (1714-1739) occupied certain territories belonging to the Charkal prince from Kerala. The prince of Charkal prayed Doddaveerappa to help him get back the territory conquered by the Keladi ruler. The Keladi rulers demanded 18 lakhs of Rupees in lieu of returning the territories. The Charkal prince paid half the amount and for the balance Doddaveerappa stood as security. But the Charkal king did not pay the balance. As a result the Kodagu army was sent to Charkal under the leadership of Bonira Muttanna. When the Charkal prince attempted to destroy the army by treachery, the Kannanur ruler came to the rescue and sent the Kodagu army back through Kumble by sea route. Keladi Somashekhara, when he came to know of this, felt sorry and reported to have said 'you are my own man and not an outsider' and granted some villages belonging to Muda Nine Magane area in Dakshina Kannada bordering to Kodagu to the Kodagu Raja. According to *Rajendra Name* this was given to Doddaveerappa for 'milk, butter and nectar' and was named Amarasulya by Somashekara Nayaka. Similarly for supplying coconuts to Cauveri (Talakaveri) for *pooja* purposes some more villages in the vicinity of Sullya were purchased by Doddaveerappa from Keladi¹. But reason given for the grant of Amarasullya during the time of Mudduraja is not stated correctly. This must be a fabricated story according to D.N. Krishnaiah. Doddaveerappa, the child that was born to Mudduraja as a result of a vow to Keladi Rameswara was granted these lands to meet the cost of supplying milk and butter (to the child). Shivappa Nayak having granted Muda Nine Magane villages as stated in Keladi document is a correct statement, according to D.N. Krishnaiah². During the time of Doddaveerappa his son Appaji was imprisoned because of his immoral conduct. Appaji, who spent 12 years in prison, died during the life time of his father.

Later deceased Appaji's son Chikkaveerappa (1736-66) ascended the throne after Doddaveerappa. Doddaveerappa himself performed the coronation ceremony of Chikkaveerappa in 1731 after the death of Appaji according to *Rajendra Name*. Doddaveerappa's two queens performed *sathi* together with him³.

HAIDER ALI'S INVASION

Rajendra Name speaks of Chikkaveerappa thus: "Having been in prison right from his childhood, he had developed some physical disabilities. He was a victim of shivering". In short, he was a weak king. In the year 1761 Haider Ali became strong and conquered Keladi kingdom in 1763. Although Mysore obtained coastal Karnataka, Haider lacked courage to acquire the forest

1. *Rajendra Name*, pp: 12-13

2. *Kodagina Itihasa*, p. 128

3. *Rajendra Name*, pp: 13-14

and hilly areas of Kodagu, lying between the coast and his capital Shrirangapattana. The army of Dalvoy Fazalullah Khan sent by Haider to Kodagu had to retreat. Haider acquired the surrounding areas of Mallipatna belonging to the 7000 Seeme from Kodagu.

With a view to keep the Raja of Kodagu under his control, he desired that the Raja of Kodagu must take charge of Uchchangi and nearby areas around Maharaja Durga and for which 3 lakhs Varahas were demanded from Chikkaveerappa. When the negotiations were on, Chikkaveerappa died.

A copper plate inscription dated 1765 gives details of gifts made to Sringeri Matha by Doddaveerappa. This gift was made earlier by the Vijayanagar kings and was renewed by the Rajas. When Doddaveerappa died childless in 1766 as said earlier, Mudduraja of the Haleri branch, son of Appaji who was the son of Doddaveerappa, and Muddaiah Raja of Horamale, son of Nandaraja who was another son of Doddaveerappa jointly administered the kingdom. To recover Uchchangi Seeme from Haider, Chikkaveerappa paid the 1/4th of the amount and sent Diwan Charamanna as hostage for the remaining amount. Haider did not keep up his word and thus took place a fight between Haider's army commanded by Fazlullah Khan and Lingaraja, brother of Mudduraja in the surroundings of 7000 Seeme and later near the Bisleghat. In both the battles, Haider's forces were defeated. He decided to make friendly overtures to Kodagu and accordingly he made arrangements to hand over to Kodagu the places near Sullya such as Panja and Bellare Maganes (in the present Dakshina Kannada) and to claim a portion of its revenue (1768). Later, in 1770 within a span of few months time when Mudduraja and Muddaiah Raja who ruled jointly died, the Horamale branch supporters coronated Devappa Raja (Mallaiah's son), grandson of Muddaiah Raja at Madikeri (1770-74). But Lingaraja, brother of Muddu Raja of Haleri sought the help of Haider to acquire the throne to his brother's son Appaji (Mudduraja's son). Haider though very much interested to take advantage of the family feud, was himself in a dilemma owing to Maratha invasion.

Devappa Raja

When there was a great scarcity of foodgrains in Mysore kingdom due to Maratha invasion, Lingaraja offered his assistance to Haider by informing him that large quantity of cereals were available in Kodagu. In the beginning when Haider's army invaded North Kodagu, it suffered a great loss. Haider returned to Arakalagud and held discussions with Lingaraja, and through, Balele invaded Kodagu again. Some Kodavas who were friends of Lingaraja did not offer resistance. Haider's army reached Madikeri. Devapparaja fled to Malabar. But the Kote Raja of Malabar did not come to the help of Devappa Raja, remembering that his family member Veeravarma had been killed by Doddaveerappa (1687-1736) in the battle of Thomara, and he looted Devappa Raja. Devappa Raja together with his four followers having found no way of escape tried to enter the Maratha country through Dakshina Kannada. But he was caught near Harihar by Haider's forces and was put to death in Srirangapattana¹. At Kanchodu in Sullya taluk there is one inscription dated 1772², relating to the gifts made by Devappa Raja to the Kuduma (Dharmasthala) God. With him the Horamale branch ended. The palace of Horamale branch was at Galibcedu.

1. *Rajendra Name*, p. 24

2. *Q.J.M.S.* Vol. 81, Nos. 1 & 2, p.31 : Umanatha Shenoy's article.

Although Appaji Raja, son of Mudduraja was crowned with the help of Haider (1775), he died within a short time and Lingaraja I (1775-80) became the ruler of Kodagu. (He was the brother of Muddaraja II). When Haider demanded the expenses incurred in the Kodagu war, Lingaraja agreed to pay Rs. 24,000 per annum and requested for Haider's help to recover parts of Vainadu which belonged to Kodagu from the Kote Raja of Kerala. He invaded Kalpati and stationing a strong force there, returned to Madikeri. But, in 1779 this force which remained in Kalpati from 1774 to 1779 was defeated by Kote Raja and the areas nearby were lost by Kodagu. Some members of royal family died at Kalpati. (They were sons of Lingaraja's brother). Lingaraja I died in 1780. His tomb is at Madapur (Mahadevapura) and there is the Murughamatha nearby. (This tomb was built by Doddaveerarajendra in 1796).

TIPU SULTAN'S CONTROL

When Lingaraja died, his son Doddaveerarajendra was a minor and he and the members of the royal family were taken charge of by Haider and he assumed the administration of Kodagu by strengthening the fort of Madikeri. The members of the royal family were under house arrest at Gorur in Hassan district. Haider appointed Subbarasaiah, an Accountant from the Kodagu administration as Amildar of Kodagu. Haider stationed an army on the bank of the river Cauvery near Mullusoge and named the place as Kushalanagar. But the people of Kodagu rose in revolt from 1780 and refused to pay tax to the Mysore Government. After the death of Haider in 1782 and after the end of the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84) Tipu who had come to Madikeri renovated the Madikeri fort by building it in stone and appointed his general Jaffar Kuli Baig as Killedar (officer incharge of the fort). Madikeri was named as Zaffarabad (1785). In the same way he stationed his army at Bhagamandala, Kushalanagar and Aramanegeri (Arameri). The temple of Bhagandeshwara at Bhagamandala was fortified and the place was named as Abjalabad. When Tipu visited Madikeri he made a proclamation that people of Kodagu had risen in revolt 7 times since Haider had conquered Kodagu and he had excused them; but if they rose in revolt again he would be taking drastic action.

Tipu shifted the royal family which was at Gorur to Piriapatna. He placed a strict vigil on the house and the fort. During this imprisonment Devambike, queen of Lingaraja and some other royal family members died due to illness.

No sooner had Tipu returned to Srirangapattana from Madikeri, the people of Kodagu rose in revolt during the rainy season. The people of Kodagu cut the food supplies to the Mysore army and caused great inconvenience to the army by mass guerilla resistance. They caused much damage to the army at Ulugali (near Suntikoppa). When Tipu's general Zainul Abidin Sustray was on his way to Madikeri, he had to face lot of resistance and suffer loss. Sustray having no other go, returned to Piriapatna. Tipu, who became furious, came to Kodagu with an army. Camping at Ulugali and at Madikeri fort, for a number of days, Tipu negotiated with prominent men of Kodagu and secured a promise from them that they would not oppose his rule. Certain people out of fear escaped to hills and forests. Tipu sent a large army to bring them back as captives. When Tipu was camping at Devatuparamba near Ayyangeri by coming from Madikeri through Bhagamandala, the

army brought as prisoners thousands of Kodava men along with their families. Tipu imprisoned all of them and they were sent to Srirangapattana. (According to Richter, the imprisoned numbered 85,000; according to Kiramani 80,000; and Rice puts the number at 70,000). According to *Rajendra Name*, Tipu "had them circumcised and converted" and held them in his kingdom¹. Nagappayya, brother of former Amildar of Kodagu Subbarasayya was appointed to look after the Kodagu administration. Tipu distributed all lands in Kodagu to his trusted people. According to *Rajendra Name* Muslims belonging to sections such as the Shaiks, Sayyids, Moghuls and the Pathans were granted *jahgirs* in Kodagu. Lands which were left uncultivated were given to peasants brought from Adavani. These outsiders who had come to Kodagu ran away as they were not able to bear with the extreme climatic conditions of the region. The Kodavas who were in the forests and hilly areas also harassed them. The new settlers were also in trouble due to the dishonesty of Nagappayya's administration. When complaints against Nagappayya reached Tipu, before Tipu could contemplate (as stated in *Rajendra Name*, the Amildar was a cheat) action against him, Nagappayya escaped to Malabar and by collecting a group of people, he resorted to loot and robbery in Kodagu.

DODDAVEERA RAJENDRA

Having been disgusted with the prevailing disorder in Kodagu, some citizens in disguise went to Piriapatna and helped Doddaveera Rajendra to come to Kodagu by escaping from prison. Doddaveera Rajendra who came to Kodagu along with his wife and his brothers in December 1788 tried to recover his kingdom by seeking the help of the people of Kodagu. He settled in Kuruchi at the foot of the Brahmagiri in Southern Kodagu. After encountering many difficulties and calamities, Veerarajendra was able to recover his kingdom. He is to be considered as a very valiant ruler. When Tipu sent his army to Kodagu under the leadership of Gulam Ali, the Charkal ruler of Kerala also assisted him. The Kodagu army defeated Tipu's forces at Padinalkunadu. Although Gulam Ali with his large army caused considerable destruction in Kodagu, he had to go to Kerala to suppress a revolt on the instructions from Tipu. As a result Veerarajendra had a respite. Later when Tipu sent another army led by a French general, the guerilla army of Veerarajendra dispersed them at the narrow valley of Hegglaighatta. Another army under Burhanuddin reached Kodagu, but this army was chased by Veerarajendra. Later he captured Kushalanagar in June 1789, Aramanegeri of Beppunadu (Arameri) in August and Bhagamandala in February 1790. Only Madikeri fort remained under the control of Mysore. General Hombale Nayaka, who was instrumental for the escape of Veerarajendra from Periyapatna, marched down in early 1791 from Menasinaghatta and conquered Sullya and Puttur which were in the possession of Tipu. By building a fort at Mogarnadu on the bank of the Netravathi, he placed a Kodagu garrison there. Impediments were created around Madikeri so that no food supplies should reach the fort. At the same time, the Kodagu army looted all the food supplies and cattle coming from Mysore territory. During this time, at Kuruchi the Kote Raja (from Kerala's Kote Angadi) looted all the riches belonging to Veerarajendra and killed all his family members. Earlier to this, the Kote Raja had managed to get an agreement with the help of Nagappayya to receive three Nadus from Kodagu by bringing undue pressure on Veerarajendra; but Veerarajendra cleverly managed to cancel this agreement. The traditional rivalry between the two families had caused this cruel deed by the Kote

1. *Rajendra Name*, p. 30

Raja. Veerarajendra continued his struggle incessantly despite the Kuruchi palace being destroyed and his family members being put to death.

Treaty with the British

Robert Taylor, officer of the English East India Company who was at Talacheri (Tellicherry) secured an interview with Veerarajendra and made friendly understanding with him against Tipu. For the British campaigns against Tipu, Veerarajendra agreed to help the Company by allowing their army free passage from the coast through his territory and also help them to transport food supplies and provide them, with pack animals (bullocks). This agreement took place on 15th October 1790. Veerarajendra who had no other way to escape from Tipu's clutches, agreed to this treaty, not knowing that he would become a dependent of the British later.

When Tipu's army stationed at Madikeri was starving due to shortage of food, Tipu sent supplies with a large army under the leadership of Khadar Khan. Khadar Khan's army could not withstand Veerarajendra's guerilla army's war strategy; but, for some help rendered by Khadar Khan earlier, Veerarajendra allowed him to reach Madikeri with food and other supplies to the Killedar of Madikeri and to return to Srirangapattana safely. Tipu had imprisoned three girls of the royal family of Kodagu and had attached two of them to his harem. The third one was presented to Khadar Khan. When Veerarajendra returned to Kodagu, Khadar Khan honourably handed over her to Veerarajendra, having taken good care of her when she was in his custody. This gesture, being well remembered by Veerarajendra made him to allow Khadar Khan to perform his duties*. Within few months, the Killedar of Madikeri, Jaffar Kuly Baig having exhausted all food stocks opened the fort gate and surrendered to Veerarajendra, and with his help returned to Srirangapattana. Veerarajendra was very courteous towards the army. With Madikeri under his control, the whole of Kodagu came under his possession. As the palace of Veerarajendra at Kuruchi had been destroyed, a new one was constructed, now known as Nalkunadu palace near Kakkabbe. This was completed in 1791.

In 1791 when the Third Anglo-Mysore War started, Veerarajendra helped the British for the movement of their troops from Tellicherry to Srirangapattana through Kodagu and provided food grains and other supplies and hundreds of bullocks for transporting goods. This was indeed a great support to the British. At the same time when Bombay Governor Robert Abercromby on his way to Mysore visited Kodagu and stayed in Maggula village, Veeraraja had an interview with him and held negotiations with him; he promised the British more help by way of supplies and pack animals.

During the next year Veerarajendra founded a new township at the spot where he had met the Governor. This is modern Virajpet. When Lord Cornwallis failed in his efforts to capture Srirangapattana in 1791, in the rainy season war had to be stopped. Abercromby while returning to Tellicherry, handed over all food stocks and gun powder, etc., to the custody of Veerarajendra.

* The girls retained by Tipu in his harem were Devammaji (Mehatab) and Neelammaji (Aftab). After the death of Tipu they returned to Kodagu and stayed in the Nalkunadu palace. The British paid them pension, and when they died they were buried near the Nalkunadu palace (For details see Wilks, and also Thornton, *History of British India*). Moegling also has supported this statement.

When he came to Kodagu the next year, Veerarajendra supplied to him all the provisions that he had stored at Ponnampet and also the beasts of burden. Veerarajendra rejected Tipu's letter seeking friendship. Tipu had written that if Veerarajendra were to help Mysore, he would hand over to the Raja territories close to Kodagu border such as Heggadadevanakote, Arakalgud, Bettadapura, Konanur and other taluks. Veerarajendra replied that in good old days, posing to be friendly Tipu had looted Kodagu territory, including its wealth and jewellery and destroyed everything in the region and he could not believe Tipu again. "God Mahadeva has given me one tongue to make friendship with the British. I do not have two tongues" (*Rajendra Name*, p.76).

In 1792 Tipu having been defeated had to part with half of his kingdom. When Abercromby after returning to Kodagu said that the conquered territories in the border were to be given back to Tipu, it irritated Veerarajendra. Even then he ordered the troops which had conquered Aigoor (in Mysore territory) to come back. Later Panje and Bellare territories were returned to Tipu. The idea of Cornwallis to protect Kodagu as a separate entity enraged Tipu. But Lord Cornwallis forced Tipu to agree to this condition in 1792. Tipu had a strong notion that he should teach a lesson to Veerarajendra by conquering Kodagu. According to the treaty signed between Veerarajendra and the British in the year 1793, the British recognised that Veerarajendra by his own ability had fought against Tipu and had got the Kodagu kingdom back; in the war that was fought by the English against Tipu, Veerarajendra provided food, transport oxen etc. free of cost only out of the considerations of friendship towards the British. There was no profit motive. He had never paid 8,000 Varahas as tribute to Mysore as claimed by Tipu. But he for the sake of friendship of the Company was pleased to pay 8,000 Varahas (24,000 Rupees) annually. The Company also agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of Kodagu. In 1792, when the British attacked Srirangapattana, Veerarajendra took measures for the resettlement of 7000 people from Kodagu who had been taken captive by Tipu, and had escaped from Tipu's territory and returned to Kodagu in 1791. They had been converted to Islam by Tipu. These people are seen in Kodagu even today popularly known as Jamma Mapilles. (D.N. Krishnaiah has given the list of 25 villages where these people were settled *Kodagina Itihasa*, pp:229- 230).

By that time the new township founded in 1792 was called Veerarajendrapet, and Lingayats, Weavers and the Vaishyas (Komatis) coming from Piriapatna settled down in it. Some of the Konkani - speaking Christians who had been taken captive at the coast by Tipu and brought to his capital also came and settled down in the new town. A church was constructed and lands were granted to a priest, John DeCosta by Veerarajendra to help the new settlers.

With the idea of liquidating Veerarajendra, Tipu won over one Lingarajendra, a member of the royal family and entered into a conspiracy with him. But it failed. The construction of the Nalkunadu palace was completed in 1795. In February 1796, Veerarajendra got himself crowned here and married Mahadevammaji another queen as he had no sons by his earlier marriages. On behalf of the Company, Bell, an officer came from Tellicherry to attend this function. Veerarajendra announced that the son born to this queen would be his heir or successor. At Madikeri, an extension was named as Mahadevapet after the new queen.

Veerarajendra helped the British as before during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war fought between Tipu and the English. The British army from Malabar (Tellicherry) under the command of

Stuart reached Mysore border through Kodagu. When a camp was established near the Siddeswara Gaddige near Kodagu border by Stuart, Mahoney and Veerarajendra, Tipu's army stationed at Piriapatna marched onwards and on March 6th, there began a pitched battle between the two. Tipu was defeated. Haider's maternal uncle Mahmud Reza popularly called 'Benki Nawab' died in this battle. Veerarajendra says in *Rajendra Name* that "in our Shastras and Puranas there are great accounts of wars fought by great heroes. Even then there is no parallel to this type of the war seen now". (There is no doubt that these are his own words). Perhaps he being an expert in guerilla war had no chance of witnessing a war fought in open ground. Tipu returned to Srirangapattana. During the same time, the forces of Tipu from Arakalgud raided some places near Nanjarayapatna. To protect the borders and to check the invading army on all ghat roads, guards were posted by the Kodagu Raja and also for placing impediments to Tipu's army. In Dakshina Kannada the Kodagu army was in the forefront throughout the length and breadth of the area, reaching northern Barkuru and Baggavadi. Veerarajendra looted Tipu's territories and attempted to provide to the British army the necessary cereals, oxen and other articles. According to Buchanan, hundreds of people were forcefully brought and made to settle in Kodagu from Dakshina Kannada*. General Mahoney while writing a congratulatory letter to Veerarajendra praised the victory of the Kodagu army in conquering Bellare and Mudakodialapet areas on the coastal region. In the same way the Kodagu army had looted Arakalgud region and also places like Basavapatna and Araga.

Later when Tipu was killed in the month of May at Srirangapattana, the Mysore Kingdom came under the British. Veerarajendra having received a letter from Harris in this regard replied thus: "Tipu Sultan was a great enemy of us. By destroying Hindu caste and Dharma he had prevented the Dharma from functioning. You have suppressed such a man and the whole Hindu community is happy. Your Government also acquired merit (*punya* and *dharma*) because of this" (*Rajendra Name*).

The Governor-General Wellesley being happy over the help rendered by Veerarajendra in the war exempted Veerarajendra from paying Rs.24,000 as annual tribute. Later Sully, Panje, Bellare, Puttur etc., totalling and other 110 villages and 9 towns were handed over to Veerarajendra (added to Kodagu) by the Company (1804). The territories won by Veerarajendra such as Arakalgud, Piriapatna and surrounding areas were to be returned to Mysore. Veerarajendra although had conquered many areas of Dakshina Kannada by sending his troops, had to transfer them to Col. Wiseman, an officer of the Company in 1799. An agreement was reached (1799) between the Raja of Kodagu and Mahoney, an official of the Company. One elephant was to be presented to the Company by the Raja every year in lieu of the annual tribute. The British documents have highly appreciated the help of Veerarajendra during the war against Tipu and also for having supplied food, provisions and oxen for transport without accepting its cost.

Veerarajendra got his daughter Rajammaji married (in 1801) to Basavalingaraja (a member of the royal family of Sode kingdom) who was in Goa. Veerarajendra freed from Tipu's fear began to reorganise the administration in peace. He got the ruined temple of Bhagamandala renovated. After installing the images of Mahavishnu and Subrahmanya, he caused the performance of *ashtabandha* and *brahmakalasha* rituals. In the renovated parts of the temple such as doors and windows and

*Buchanan, Francis, *A Journey from Madras through Mysore, Malabar and Canara*, 1808, III, p.18

other ornamental places one finds the inscription 'Vi' in Kannada. Many temples such as Palur Mahalinga, Padi Igguthappa (Subramanya), Irpu Rameshwara, Kanive Rameswara were renovated. Besides this, it is worth mentioning that he was the founder of Abbi Matha, Basavanahalli Matha, Madapur Matha (near the tomb of his father) and Torenur Matha out of the 57 Mathas in Kodagu. The temple of Basaveswara at Madapura was begun in 1780 and completed in 1782 according to an inscription. He donated lands in Chikkaharade, Belur, Jambur and Basavanahalli to the Murige Matha. Earlier, in 1728 Abbi Matha had received as gift villages such as Hosahalli and Bigattihalli from Doddaveerappa and the grant had later lapsed. Veerarajendra donated Bachahalli together with the above said villages to this Matha (1796; No.63). To set right the disorders during the absence of Raja's rule, he appointed Seeme Takkas, Nada Takkas and Caste Takkas (Takka is an elder or a sort of headman). Appaji, his brother, always had an attitude of enmity towards him. He was found absconding during the war against Tipu. He was recalled and given *jahgirs* and got married. A palace at Garawale was built for him. Even then Appaji continued to irritate the Raja.

For a long time lands were given as Jamma to soldiers and palace guards. The Panya was the land owned by the king. There were Jamma labourers to work here. The latter were a type of agrestic slaves who either belonged to the group of 'untouchables' or the tribals. These Jamma slaves were also granted to those who were given Jamma lands (a system prevalent from a long time). The details of Jamma slaves or labourers given to a family by Doddaveerarajendra is like this: "Kembatti Holera Achukempa of Yadenalkunadu, Kalukudiya, Chatikudiya (thus totally three males), the mother of the Holey (one female), one three-year-old boy, wives of these Holey (three females) thus totally eight males and females belonging to the Mukkatira Jamma who are part of the palace's moveable property have been granted to you as Jamma..... Using the services of these labourers you are to maintain your property and enjoy it for generations to come and lead a life where service to your master is to be treated as paramount....."¹. In another instance where Jamma land was granted, it is stated that "from the palace account Jamma land grant has been made to you. You are to enjoy this land grant hereditarily as Jamma grant, by paying the *umbali kanike* (dues) to the palace from time to time and live treating the service to your master as paramount....."². After reading these records, one will have an idea of the administrative and military set up of the times, and also the mode of agricultural relations. (For details on Jamma land see Chapter IX, Administration and Revenue).

Doddaveerarajendra appointed Negroes (Siddis) brought from Africa as his body guards and Kannada speaking eunuchs from Mysore area for internal duties inside the palace³. As documents relating to the history of Kodagu were lost, *Rajendra Name* was commissioned to be written in 1807 and was translated into English. Veerarajendra before he was 20, had escaped from his confinement at Piriapatna, and after encountering many hardships and woeful events, was able to recover his kingdom. He possessed many noble qualities and was very generous. He is really a prince of pride for Kodagu. Arthur Wellesley who met him three or four times remarks, "I think him by far the best native that I have ever met". According to Thornton, he was an exceptional

1. *Kodagina Itihasa*, p.343

2. *Ibid*

3. Moegling, p. 148

personality. He richly possessed a pleasant generosity which is not generally seen among the kings of the East who are 'corrupt, cowardly and treacherous'.

His life began to saw a downward trend from 1807. Since the time when his beloved queen Mahadevammaji died (May 1807), there developed a furious anger in his attitude. He had grown suspicious about the death of his wife; some one had invoked witchcraft to cause her death, he felt and he was under the impression that certain secret enemies were attempting to attack him.

As some one had poisoned the drinking water in the palace premises, his suspicion further grew. As a result whomsoever he considered as his enemies and anyone whom he did not like, were ordered to be beheaded. Hundreds of murders took place during his last days. He behaved in a short-tempered way towards his servants and guards. Many a time, having lost mental balance he gave stringent orders which were sincerely executed by his men and body guards causing much bloodshed. Karanika Subbaiah, a trusted officer of the king and brother of the deceased queen Mahadevammaji was ordered to be imprisoned as he was believed as conspiring against him. But he escaped from arrest as he was very much loved by the body guards. As a result of this, the Raja began to grow suspicious about his body guards. Some of these palace body guards who were very unhappy over his conduct decided to kill him, and accordingly by prior planning, one day they rushed into his bedroom and 'killed' him when he was sleeping. But the king who got the clue of this conspiracy earlier, escaped from death by keeping pillows and cloths on the bed covered by a sheet, creating an impression that he was sleeping there. He ordered his Negro body guards to kill all the Kodava body guards who were in a jubilant mood, by closing the main gate of the fort and thus was responsible for lot of bloodshed. More than 300 were put to death. Later he had the relatives of the killed too executed. According to Moegling, the British Government having come to know of this bloodshed did not take any actions, perhaps because of lack of knowledge of the incident or that it did not like to interfere in the internal affairs of the Raja as he was a trusted friend¹. Earlier to this, Karanika Subbaiah and other four officers were also put to death when the king was in a mentally deranged condition.

After the death of queen Mahadevammaji and on conviction that he would beget no children, he wrote a letter to the Governor-General Lord Minto in October 1807 saying that his successor should be Devammaji the eldest among the four daughters from the chief Queen; and the son to be born to her should be the heir to the throne. In case a son was not born to her, the sons born to the remaining daughters, according to seniority, must be considered for succession. If no son was born to these daughters, the ablest one among his three sons (Rajashekara, Shashishakara and Chandrashekara) who were born to his other consorts were to be made the successor². Needless to say such action of the King gave enough reason to the Company's Government to strengthen its control over Kodagu³.

In 1808, apprehending the hurdles for his daughter's smooth accession, he ordered under a fit of fury to kill his brothers Appaji who was at Appangala and Lingarajendra at Haleri. Soon he withdrew his order, realising that it was wrong. But by then Appaji's head had rolled down. In 1809, the Company's Government realising the genocide and his mental disorder sent a physician, Dr. Ingledew to him. Though he recovered because of the presence of the doctor, he was careful

1. *Ibid*, p. 150

2. *Ibid*, p. 107

3. *Richter*, p. 284

enough to see that neither the Doctor nor the Company should know about the genocide which he had caused. The Raja also tried to convince Dr. Ingledew that his mental imbalance was mainly responsible for his evil deeds. The Mysore Resident Cole knowing about all these incidents came to Kodagu. He and Ingledew tried to console the Raja. The Raja not only pressurised Cole to personally take care of his children and their succession issue, but also kept a deposit of 1,80,000 Varahas in the name of his daughter Devammaji in the Madras branch of the Company's Government. In due course, he deposited another 1,00,000 Varahas in the Bombay branch of the Company's Government. Doddaveerarajendra, although appeared to be recovering, died on 8th June 1809 after handing over the royal seal (ring) to his daughter Devammaji, a girl of 9 or 10 years old⁴. In the will that Doddaveerarajendra had executed, he had written that after his death his daughter should succeed and his son-in-law (first queen's daughter Rajammaji's husband) Sode Basavalingaraja must be the Regent. After Doddaveerarajendra's death, for few weeks, this system worked well. (According to Moegling, the king and performed the engagement ceremony of his daughter Devammaji with one Mallappa a native of Kodagu; Richter says that Devammaji's marriage took place in 1809; Richter p. 289.)

LINGARAJENDRA II

During the life-time of Doddaveerarajendra his brother Lingarajendra had not shown any interest in political activities and had engaged himself in agriculture. He had lived a life of one who was not going to be a thorn on the way to his brother's daughter's succession. (When Veerarajendra had ordered to kill his two brothers, Lingarajendra had luckily escaped). He swung into action on his brother's death. He tried to persuade the prominent Kodavas to support his succession. That the nomination of the prince of Sode as Dewan by the deceased Raja was not according to his own desire and the Raja's will had been fabricated was the impression he tried to create. The will was a forged one, he told all. The prominent men of Kodagu (the Panchayats) one day conducted a meeting in the palace yard at Madikeri and accepted Devammaji as their queen⁵. Later they opposed the proposal of Dewanship of Lingaraja as against that of Basavalingaraja. Dewan Chaurira Appanna, one of the Dewans of Kodagu administration again convened a meeting of the Panchayat to discuss the matter and took their permission to appoint Lingaraja as the Dewan⁶. Lingarajendra won over to his side Devammaji, a mere girl at that time. Devammaji informed Dr. Ingledew, the British Agent in Kodagu (he was in Kodagu right from the time of Doddaveerarajendra) that it was better to have Lingarajendra instead of Basavalingaraja as the Regent. Meanwhile, Basavalingaraja who was tired of Lingarajendra's antics, took some compensation and retired to his place (in Goa which then was under Portuguese control). Dr. Ingledew did not take any action although he was opposed to all these developments. If Lingaraja were to assume the administration of the densely forested area, why and how can the Company interfere in the matter and check him, was the view of Governor of Madras as seen from what he wrote to Cole, the Resident and said that in case Lingarajendra became the Regent of the young queen as well as the Administrator of Kodagu, this was to be accepted. Moegling criticises the Company by stating that this was "a very easy way of keeping faith with a faithful Ally of the

4. *Ibid*, p. 207

5. *Ibid*, p. 158

6. *Ibid*, p. 289

English government". In the year 1809, in the month of April, Governor-General Hastings in his letter to Devammaji gave his concurrence to this new arrangement. Meanwhile, a letter signed by Devammaji reached the Company's Government stating that she had relinquished her powers and bequeathed the throne to her uncle (1810). When Lingarajendra in 1811 wrote a letter to the Governor of Madras that he had assumed the throne, the Governor wrote a letter to the Resident of Mysore to enquire whether Lingaraja was entitled for that right.

The Governor-General opined that as Devammaji had not attained majority, she had no right to bequeath power, but till the time she attained majority Lingarajendra could be permitted to run the administration. Moegling was of the opinion that the Resident did not come to Kodagu to make an enquiry and even if he had come, there was no one in Kodagu who had the courage to say that Lingarajendra had no right to the throne. During the same time, the Company's Government gave permission that Lingarajendra was entitled on behalf of Devammaji to receive the interest on the amount deposited by Veerarajendra in the Company's branch of Madras. Lingarajendra also made similar arrangements to receive the interest in respect of deposits in the Bombay branch of the Company.

Lingarajendra during the life time of his brother Doddaveerarajendra lived like an innocent man, not making a show of paying much attention towards worldly or political matters and led a life of a simple farmer. Later, after the death of his brother and after acquiring power from his brother's daughter it could be seen how clever he was and an expert in the art of war and an able administrator. His was a strange and distinctive personality. Without giving any scope to the British to conduct an enquiry and take a decision regarding his right to the throne, Lingaraja strengthened his borders. He also took strong measures to see that none of his subjects had any contacts either with the British or with any outsiders. By providing all facilities to the British visitors for hunting and other entertainment, he kept himself in the good books of the British officials. But he took careful measures to see that his subjects did not come into contact with the British. The itinerant merchants who came to Kodagu were to carry on their business in certain stipulated places and get back and not to have any communication with the subjects by mingling with them. (Please see this in his *Hukummana*).

During those times, there was need for securing separate permits to travel from one state to another state or to travel in India, and during his time by strengthening the forts and moats of the previous defence system he curtailed the direct communication of the outsiders with Kodagu.

It was during his time that Lt. Connor, a Company's officer conducted (from 1815 Oct. to 1817) an over-all survey of Kodagu with its physical details and he marked the boundaries of villages, rivers, mountains and forests. This officer remarks that most of the Raja's time was spent on outdoor games. He says that the Raja was a good marksman and hunter, could handle a spear competently and that he was a good *mahut* and an experienced horse rider; but "it is difficult to say, whether he takes an active personal share in the administration of his affairs", the officer adds. Earlier to this James Welsh, an army officer who interviewed Lingarajendra by visiting Kodagu in 1811 gives a good opinion about the king. When he visited Kodagu again in 1812, he says four government servants of Bengali origin and one Parsi who was an interpreter had desired to leave their jobs in the Kodagu court. He came to know during his next visit that they had been killed;

further he learnt from reliable sources that it was the fate of every servant who came to the kingdom and desired to leave. Welsh also writes that he learnt that an officer appointed as his bodyguard was actually a spy who was commissioned to listen to all his discussions with the locals.

Lingarajendra claimed the throne by irregular means and his measures to safeguard his position led to a chain of tragic events. His *Hukumnama* which he prepared and distributed among his officials reveals that he was a good administrator. Though many of the orders in the *Hukumnama* were the codifications of earlier administrative rules, some of them can be seen as originating during his time and they clearly show that he was an administrator, who had a great interest in his people. By measuring land with 'Lingarajana Kolu' (Lingarajendra's measuring rod) he determined the land tax and gave effect to a revenue system called as 'Lingaraja's sistu.' The quality of the soil was examined and land tax was determined on the basis of it and then the amount of levy was entered into a register.

Hukumnama

Lingarajendra issued a *Hukumnama* with 54 *hukums* or orders and this was later translated and published (1871) by Robert Cole under the title of '*Manual of Coorg Civil Law*'. D.N. Krishniah has classified these *Hukumnamas* in the following way: 1. The conduct of government servants and their work rules, 2. The duties of the farmers and the facilities that they can avail from the Government, 3. Rules regarding collection of land revenue, and 4. Rules for administration of justice.

The Parupattegar (present Sheristedar or Hoblidar) of the Nadu had to attend the office at 6 A.M. in the morning and other servants were to come at 7 A.M. and remain in the office till 10 A.M. They had to come again at 1 P.M. in the afternoon and to remain in the office till 9 P.M. According to 34th order, there used to be two persons appointed to the post of Nadu Parupattegar and each was required to be on duty continuously for 20 days in a month and had the opportunity of obtaining 10 days leave per month. This *hukum* also contains the details regarding the handing over of charge by one Parupattegar to another. Probably all these rules were observed in the earlier days. The second *hukum* regarding the collection of taxes says "Using all the wits at your command and without causing pain, you are to collect intelligently the dues of the palace". It suggests that one should not collect more than what was due. People should not be harassed by illegal means. Another order says that if the officials come across any one abusing the king who protects the people, such matters should be reported to the palace. One *hukum* declares that all the citizens have to sell to the Government cardamom, *vanapuli* (*Atrocarpus lakoocha*), tamarind, honey, pepper, medicinal items, barks (used for medicine), nuts, etc. and probably they were paid reasonable price (rates also mentioned). Sandalwood sale was the monopoly of the Government. Fallow land must be assigned to interested cultivators under following conditions according to the 11th order: No tax to be levied for the first few years; later he must be encouraged to take up agriculture by collecting in stages one fourth, one-half and finally the full tax. "The village Gauda and the Nadu Parupattegars are told that if there is dire need to any cultivator-items like cattle, paddy and money to cultivate his land, the Government should extend to him in the form of loan or provide these facilities on exchange basis."

One-tenth of the produce was to be collected as tax. For Jamma lands the rate was half of this. The 20th order in the *Hukumanama* is on administering justice. The merchants coming from outside had to do their business only in some market towns and near the office of the provincial palace (office). The 34th order says that they are not expected to take their ware from door to door. (The outsiders should not collect any information regarding his kingdom was the intention of this order). The 23rd *hukum* relates to a rule regarding acceptance of *Pachchadaponnu*. (A woman was accepted as one's partner in life after presenting her a saree or *pachchada* which provided an opportunity to a married person to keep a woman of his choice and desert her and her children as orphans when he started disliking her. This practice was restricted). The 42nd order instructs the respective village headman that if any outside traveller (*musafir*) visits Kodagu, he should be served food at least two times. A palace circular says that all the peasants must be ordered to grow different types of vegetables in their kitchen gardens, and during the days of agricultural operations the officers must visit every Monday the houses of the peasants and find out who cultivates properly and who are indolent by not doing any work in fields, tanks or forests; and by keeping a vigil, such indolent persons must be taken to task and they be advised on details of timely agricultural operations. When all these orders are considered, it appears that Lingarajendra was an able ruler and had a grasp over administrative problems.

In the year 1812 Lingarajendra caused the construction of the new palace at Madikeri by demolishing the old one. He not only completed the tomb of Doddaveerarajendra begun during his time at Madikeri, but also built the temple of Onkareshwara at Madikeri, (1820). The Linga of this temple was brought from Varanasi. Lingarajendra caused the construction of the Eswara temple at Karavale Badaga of Karnangale village near Madikeri. There is a donative letter of his to the Church of Veerarajapet. In an inscription on an Elephant (1810) made of silver donated by Lingarajendra to the temple of Padi Subramanya (the Iggutappa) there is a reference to his hunting and killing of 34 elephants and taking captive 8 elephants in the forest of Balyatare. In an inscription dated 1822, there is a reference that during the course of 26 months, Lingarajendra killed 233 elephants and captured 181 elephants by hunting in different forests.

At the outset it has been said that Lingarajendra who ascended the throne by setting aside the legitimate rights of his brother's daughter was not only suspicious but was also afraid of the British stand in respect of the legitimacy of his rule. Moegling comments that there was no reason for his cruel behaviour. Dewan Chaurira Appanna an old palace officer who was responsible for Lingarajendra's accession, a Parsi businessman Byramji, Tatanda Subbaiah, an officer of the king and many others became the victims of Raja's cruel and suspicious behaviour. He killed Byramji and others suspecting that they might reveal the affairs of his kingdom to the British. During this period the whole atmosphere in royal courts in the country was of this pattern. These details are given here as reasons for the bloodshed that took place. Lingarajendra was proficient to some extent in Kannada. It is said that he translated 'Viveka Chintamani' a Kannada work to Sanskrit. He also composed some poems in Kannada on one of his wives. According to Moegling, they are ordinary poems. In the year 1820 Lingarajendra died.

CHIKKAVEERARAJENDRA

The last ruler of Kodagu, Chikkaveerarajendra, son and successor Lingarajendra was still young when he ascended the throne. In 1834 when he was forced to abdicate the throne and surrender to the British, the following statement he made to Colonel Fraser holds mirror to his administration. "Chikkaveerarajendra repeatedly told him that he was young in age, he had no knowledge of the affairs of the world and in all his recent conduct he was misguided by the evil suggestions of Abbas Ali and others and they were all villains."¹ Dr. William Jefferson claiming to be a former officer of the Kodagu Raja in his book "Coorg and its Rajahs" (1857) says "We were particularly gratified at finding that this prince was easy of access to his ryots, listening patiently to their grievances and manifesting towards them with utmost consideration and kindness" and he adds that he is saying this "being aware that the most sinister reports for interested purposes, were industriously propagated to the Raja's prejudice". This he states, has been said on the basis of his visit to Kodagu and the interview he had with the people.

Chikkaveerarajendra, although possessed great interest in the administration and exhibited good qualities of becoming a competent administrator, was suspicious towards the British and also about his continuation in power. Like his uncle and father, he too caused lot of bloodshed. Like a hero, he came forward to resist the British power. But in resisting the British, he did not show courage when actually he had to draw his sword and fight. Thus he lost his power. Though he had no doubts about the expansionist motives of the British and he dared to speak out against them, he took no measures to resist them physically. He only poured oil to the fire of their expansionist policy.

Being suspicious that Doddaveerarajendra's daughter Muddammaji and her husband Chennaveerappa might be having an eye on the throne, he made them subjects of his wrath. When they ran away from Kodagu to Mysore kingdom, he wrote a letter to Resident Cole requesting him to send them back to Kodagu and when they were returned together with 22 members of their family and retinue, they were subjected to death sentence. Cole had written to the Raja while repatriating them to inform him what mistakes had been committed by them and what punishment was meted out to them; there was no reply from the Raja. As a result, when the British sent Captain Monk to Kodagu to make an enquiry on the whereabouts of Chennaveerappa, Chikkaveerarajendra replied that the entire family had died due to diarrhoea. After this violent beginning the king exhibited less cruelty when compared to his father and uncle². But as he desired that none of his subjects should speak about him with others, he restricted the movements and communication of his subjects with others by continuing the policy of his father. Those who violated this were subjected to torture and punishment. Manuel Piriera and Samuel Joseph, two British subjects were imprisoned by him. The Raja had no knowledge of the rules that the British subjects were entitled for an enquiry and punishment by their own government, in case they had committed any offence. In the year 1826 when Casamajor, the Resident of Mysore arrived to know the internal matters of Kodagu the Raja took measures to see that his subjects could not discuss any matter with him. The

1. Fraser's letter, Richter, p. 343

2. Richter, p. 318

Resident Casamajor was not able to see either imprisoned Piriera or Princess Devammaji, nominated as his successor by Doddaveerarajendra or her husband. The Resident wrote that although he was not happy with these things, the Raja appeared to be very enthusiastic to keep the British happy. The Raja exhibited lot of curiosity to learn and as he was still young there was still hope that he could be reformed¹. The Resident did not see him as hostile towards the Company. But the Company's Government had asked the Raja to send reports regarding the death sentences conferred by him on different occasions. The Raja protested over such instruction (1827).

It was during this time that Devammaji, daughter of Lingarajendra and his son-in-law Chennabassappa being scared of the Raja escaped from Kodagu and reached Mysore. Chennabassappa was not paying respect to the Raja in proper manner which made him incur the displeasure of the Raja. Chikkaveerarajendra being unhappy had kept his sister separated from her husband at the Madikeri palace. Even though he later sent her to her husband's home at Appangala, he caused the death of certain servants of Chennabassappa. Chennabassappa and his relations organised a conspiracy against the king. The Raja nominated a special squad of the Bedas from Chitradurga to guard the Appangala palace. It was under these circumstances that the couple fled. The king wrote to the Resident to send them back. The Company's Government having knowledge of earlier incidents (murder of Chennaveerappa) did not show any reaction. On the other hand the couple was sent to Bangalore and was provided protection. During the same time Muddaiah, elder brother of Chennabassappa and an officer who was very close to the Raja in the palace was killed at the instance of the Raja (Richter, p.322). The Raja who had failed in his several attempts to get back Chennabassappa, planned to get him killed at Bangalore. In this connection he desired to take the help of Ranjit Singh the ruler of Punjab to fight the British. (Richter, p.324). He invited Sarjappa Nayaka, a member of the family of Palegars of Tarikere who had escaped after revolting against the British, to Kodagu to instigate against the British. All these incidents are in the British documents (State papers). Having come to know of all these developments, the British were forced to take a definite stand in this regard. A batch of wrestlers belonging to Kodagu were sent to Bangalore to kill Chennabassappa; but they were caught and handed over to the British by the people of Devammaji. At the instigations of Abbas Ali there was rebellion in 1832 in Bangalore City and the Cantonment. (St. Mary's Church in the Cantonment was damaged as a result). The British documents reveal that this Abbas Ali was instigated by the Raja of Kodagu². It was at this time the Raja got killed Devammaji (successor to Doddaveerarajendra) and Mahadevammaji (details are in the letters of Fraser). In his letter to the Raja in the year 1833, the Governor of Madras not only asked him to furnish to the Company's Government details on the death sentences awarded and reminded him about the letter of 1827 and advised him how to establish a good administration instead of creating terror in the minds of the subjects by absolute rule. The Governor also sent Casamajor to Madikeri. The Raja not only behaved in a rude way with Casamajor but told him that he was an independent ruler and the British should not interfere in his administration. The Resident failed in convincing him that he was a subordinate to the British and was paying earlier Rs.24,000 as tribute and instead of that was presenting an elephant every year to the Company. The Resident Casamajor had recommended in

1. *Ibid*, p. 319

2. See for details Shashidharamurthy H.P., "Records Relating to the Last days of the Coorg Royal Family", op. cit., p.57-59

July 1833 that by keeping a British force at Madikeri the Raja's rule could be checked to some extent. But the Company's Government did not agree to this. The officials of the Company's Government not only continued writing letters to the Raja informing him to behave properly but also sent a Company's official namely Griem (Resident of Nagpur) to Madikeri in the month of September. But the Raja refused to see him on the pretext that he was not well. Later when Griem's advocate Karunakara Menon was sent to Madikeri, the Raja imprisoned him and refused to release him until Chennabassapa was returned to him. The Company's Government having come to know the presence of the fugitive Sarjappa Nayaka of Tarikere in Kodagu and in this regard correspondence was continued. The Governor General Lord William Bentinck's letter warning the Raja to release Karunakara Menon reached him in February 1834. When there was no reaction to this, the Company's Government made a proclamation to the effect that the Raja of Kodagu had been deposed on the 13th of March 1834.

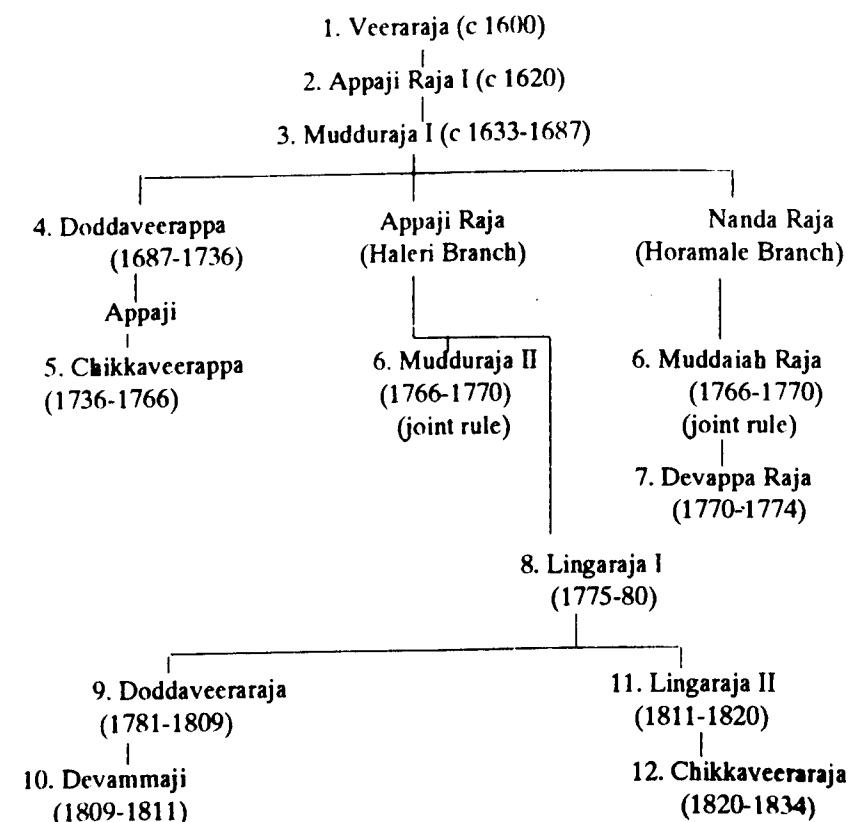
As a measure of reaction to this, a counter proclamation issued by the Raja called the Resident "the bad Englishman, son of whore" and stated that "The wicked Christian European, the son of a slave, who resolved to prepare this must be beheaded, and thrown out" etc. (30th March 1934) (Richter, p.332). In another proclamation, the Raja had said that "the Kaffers, Nasara (Christians), low Phirengbies with view to converting people of other religions to their dirty faith have ill intentionally polluted Devasthanams, Maszeeds.... Therefore the people of all countries join the Halery Samsthan and help it to throw the British out," the proclamation pleaded. The British intention was to convert the people to Christianity, it warned. It was quite heroic. The rebellious situation in Mysore State of the 1830s might have inspired the Raja as can be seen here. In 1831, British assumed the administration of Mysore kingdom owing to a rebellion in the Nagar area in 1830. Even after this, there were revolts during 1832-1833 in different parts of Mysore Kingdom such as Chikmagalur and Chitradurga districts. Sarjappa Nayaka, the Palegar of Tarikere had risen against the British and instigated Veerarajendra to rebel against the British by visiting Kodagu. The uprising in 1832 at Bangalore must have been instigated by the Raja of Kodagu in this background. As revealed by him later, the Raja was not having any knowledge of the outside world, and he had advisers who misguided him. The Raja had rejected the advice of the Parsi merchant, Dara Seth not to make war against the British.

The British army operations took place in April. When the British army leaving Bangalore reached Kushalanagar on 4th April, the Dewan of the Raja who came with a white flag indicated his surrender. Reaching Madikeri on April 6th, the British army hoisted the British flag over the Madikeri fort. Earlier to this the Raja had left Madikeri and had reached the palace of Nalkunad. Later he surrendered to the British on April 10th at Madikeri. Another contingent of the British army led by Gen. Foulis arrived at Virajpet through the Heggala pass on April 13th and reached Nalkunad palace. Under the leadership of Stuart another contingent starting from Piriapatna on April 2nd reached Virajpet. The contingent from Bellare reaching Shanivarasante crossed the Hemavathi. From Madravalli when it proceeded it came across a huge wooden barricade. There, in a skirmish that took place, Colonel Mill and 48 soldiers on the British side died. The contingent coming from Mangalore on 31st March reached Bellur through Uppangala on 1st April and thereon, due to terrible resistance was unable to continue and returned to Kasargod (April 6th). The Raja had ordered to stop fighting and he himself surrendered to the British on April 10th and the

fight in Kodagu ended. As proclaimed on April 11th by Fraser, the Political Agent of the Governor-General, it was made known that he had assumed the administration of Kodagu.

The prominent men of Kodagu at a meeting on April 19th, requested that the British could reduce the powers of the Raja according to their wish, but the Raja must be allowed to remain in Madikeri. Fraser informed them that the Governor General might not agree to keep the Raja in Madikeri; but when he asked their opinion regarding the administration of Kodagu they submitted a memorandum expressing their opinion to transfer the administration of the region to the Company's Government. This memorandum was signed by 388 people and later some 200 more affixed their signatures. But they strongly insisted that the Raja should not be transferred outside. They also submitted an application to this effect, signed by 240 persons to Colonel Fraser. This exhibits the traditional loyalty of the people of Kodagu towards their king. Later, on 7th May, not only the proclamation was issued to the effect of assuming the administration of Kodagu by the Company, but also the shifting of the Raja and his family from Madikeri. On April 26th the Raja was moved from Madikeri and he reached Bangalore on May 12th. There on, they were taken to Vellore and then to Varanasi in 1835. (Chikkaveerarajendra after staying for many years in Varanasi left to England in 1852 and died there in 1859. This is not relevant to the History of Kodagu).

Genealogical tree of the Haleri Rulers



BRITISH RULE

The Raja's rule being ended, Colonel Fraser convened a meeting of the prominent men of Kodagu at Madikeri and ascertained their opinion about the nature of the administration to be initiated after the end of royalty. Although they had made an appeal to retain the Raja in Kodagu. Even after his deposition when they learnt that the Raja would be transferred, they requested the Company's Government to take over their territory and conduct the administration. The proclamation letter signed by Colonel Fraser had made known that Kodagu would not be subjected to Raja's rule and all the local civil and religious customs would be respected (7-5-1834). As per the wishes of the local people of the areas of Amara Sullya, Puttur, Panje, Bellare and other regions of the present Dakshina Kannada District [the then undivided Canara District it was not divided then as North (Uttara) and South (Dakshina) Canara] were transferred to Dakshina Kannada area during October 1834. (In 1804 this area with 110 villages and 9 towns had been presented to the Raja of Kodagu by the British). With this, Kodagu lost 580 square miles of territory of Amara Sullya and Puttur. Fraser was named as the Commissioner of Kodagu. Kodagu then comprised of six taluks. A territory of 1585 square miles, it had 24 Nadus (hoblies) and 508 villages. By continuing the old administration, arrangements were made for the appointment of Patel in the village, Parpattegar over Nadu or Hobli and Subbedar over taluk. The powers of the officers of inflicting corporal punishment (whipping and mutilation as punishment) was withdrawn. In 1834, schools were started in Kushalanagar (Fraserpet), Madikeri, Virajpet and Ponnampet. In the month of October 1834 an officer designated as Superintendent of Kodagu was appointed. Le Hardy was appointed Superintendent and he was to work under the Commissioner of Mysore. Kodagu was considered a non-regulated province of the Government of India. All the regulations that were passed by the Government of India need not be given effect in this region was the provision. But any legislation could be effected by means of special enactment.

Anti-British Uprising

Soon after the beginning of British administration in Kodagu, there were armed uprisings against the British during the years 1835 and 1837¹. The second revolt was witnessed in Kodagu as well as in Sullya territory which was formerly the part of Kodagu. But the revolts were in the name of pretenders, claiming to be members of the Kodagu dynasty. The revolts were started in the name and claims to the throne of the royal family members Veerappa and Nanjundappa Raja (who had died of starvation in prison in the Fort of Madikeri during the year 1820), sons of Appaji (brother of Doddaveerajendra and Lingaraja II). The second revolt was severe in Sullya, the former part of Kodagu and at present in Dakshina Kannada. It had also spread to Kodagu.

A propaganda was conducted stating that one Swamy Aparampara, a Jangama was actually Veerappa, son of Appaji Raja. (As known from details later, this individual was originally one Hanumantharaya of Kodaganur village, Mayasandra taluk, Tumkur district). During May 1835, at Kodlipet, Aparampara gathered some men and started his activities and proclaimed that he belonged to the royal family of Kodagu, and in a rebellion that was going to take place in Kodagu, people should co-operate with him. As he did not get much support in Kodagu although he had

some followers wandering in Somvarpet taluk, he went to Kadaba in Dakshina Kannada. The army sent by Le Hardy chased him and captured him in Sakaleshpur area in Hassan district. He was sent to Bangalore jail. This movement and his arrest did not receive much publicity in Kodagu. (In 1869 he was released and he died the next year).

During the same period when Sullya, Puttur and its surrounding areas were transferred to Dakshina Kannada District, the farmers of these areas were not happy as they were required to pay revenue in cash. (Revenue in Kodagu was collected both in kind and cash). Lakshminarayanaiah, one of the four Dewans of Kodagu was a native of Sullya and was unhappy as Dewans of Kodagu origin were receiving more importance in the new set-up, and he encouraged his brother Ramappaiah, Amildar of Sullya to instigate the local people to revolt. He informed Le Hardy that there would be a revolt in Madikeri in December 1836. As the revolt did not take place, on the said day, Le Hardy considering him as a cheat, removed him from Dewanship and subjected him to an inquiry.

An individual called as Kalyanappa, an associate of Aparampara earlier, wearing the robes of a Jangama called himself as Nanjundappa, the second son of Appaji Raja and began to solicit the support of the people. He secured the support of Hulikunda Nanjappa of Elusavira Seeme, Appanna of Balamuri called Guddera (Guddemane) Appanna, Mummida Rangappa, Beeranna Banta and others in Kodagu. Kalyan Swamy had some support in Ammathi Nadu and Elusavira Seeme. But as he also did not receive enough support to organise a revolt, he was taken to Vainad. He was arrested at Baitur and was taken to Mysore via Madikeri. As the people of Sullya were seriously preparing for a revolt, they projected one Puttabasappa who was with Aparampara as Kalyan Swamy and continued the revolt. There were many in Tavu Nadu (Bhagamandala) surroundings and in certain areas of Somwarpet taluk, supporting the revolt. They made preparations for revolts in Kodagu on March 5th (1837) and in Sullya on April 6th.

In Dakshina Kannada

Ramappayya, who was the Amildar in Sullya under the threat of informing the District Collector at Mangalore of the proposed revolt, had acquired the lands of many by force. The people who were enraged by this, killed Ramappayya under the leadership of Kedambadi Rama Gowda.

Kalyana Swamy, (new; Puttabasappa), Hulikunda Nanjaiah, Kudiya Chetti and Kurtu from near Bhagamandala etc., assembled at Sullya. Later, imprisoning the British Government servants from nearby areas or the surroundings of Bellare fort, Rama Gowda and Kalyana Swamy were able to collect 2,000 followers.

They looted the cash in the Bellare treasury and distributed it to those who had assembled round them. These leaders publicised everywhere that the people must recognise Kalyana Swamy of the Kodagu royal family and also must revolt against the British. Chikkaveerarajendra, they said, had returned from Varanasi and was staying in their camp; if the people revolted, there would be an exemption of tax for three years and monopoly of tobacco and salt trade in Dakshina Kannada would be abolished. Hundreds of people from Tavu Nadu (Bhagamandala), Bengu Nadu

1. This part incorporates the research work done in the area by D.N. Krishnaiah, *Kodagina Ithihasa*, pp:542-70

(near Cherambadi), Bellare and Sullya joined the revolt. A copy of the order or *nirupa* sent in the name of Kalyana Swamy reached Madikeri on 31st March 1837 and was received by Le Hardy.

In the month of April a section of the rebels reached Northern part of Kodagu. The force sent by District Collector of Mangalore was defeated when Kalyana Swamy, Rama Gowda and Kukanur Chinnaiah were in Puttur. When they reached Pane Mangalore after looting Puttur, the Banga prince of Nandavar (Bangadi) joined them. From there, when they were heading towards Mangalore, the number of their followers swelled. When the British officers at Mangalore and the Second Regiment of the British army had reached the Northern part of the river Nethravathi on their way to Kanthanur, the mutineers released the prisoners by breaking the jail open and looted the Government treasury and burnt the houses of the officers. Subraya Hegde, a Zamindar of Kumble (Kumble was then in Dakshina Kannada District; at present in Kasaragod district Kerala) joined them along with a group of men. Nearly for two weeks, Mangalore was under the control of the rebels.

When a group coming from Sullya entered Kodagu and stayed in the valley of Talaneer, an army was sent under Dewan Biddanda Bopu by Le Hardy which had two detachments of British Regiment and 500 Jamma peasants. Bopu imprisoned some of them by threatening them. When Dewan Cheppudira Ponnappa convened a gathering of prominent men of Kodagu on 8th April and briefed them about the details of the defeat at Mangalore, all of them promised to support the British and gave in writing to Le Hardy with their signatures that they would co-operate with the British for their victory. But Ponnappa made a request to the Company's Government that the peasants of Kodagu who came to assist the British to resist the revolt should be paid bata, be released to carry on the agricultural work when it started and be granted one-year's land revenue remission. All these requests were accepted by the Company.

Kalyana Swamy who held Mangalore for two weeks under his control had to flee to Sullya when the English started coming from Malabar reached Mangalore. When the news that insurgents have reached the Bisle Ghat reached Dewan Bopu, he, along with British contingent, and the Jamma Kodavas reached Shantalli on April 11th (1837). Le Hardy, realising that to move the people who were at the edge of the Bisle Ghat, artillery was needed, recalled Bopu and sent him to Bhagamandala, after placing security guards on the Northern border. The people of Tavu Nadu (Bhagamandala) were instigated to rise in revolt by Appanna of Guddemane. When he spread the news that he had personally seen Chikkaveerarajendra at Sullya, large number of men who had lost their jobs or positions after the advent of the British became ready to join the mutineers. They imprisoned and handed over Subhedar Madaiah, an officer under the British to the insurgents. Dewan Bopu who reached Bhagamandala (Tavu Nadu) tried to convince the people that the news spread by the rebels were lies. But the people who had assembled at the Bisle Ghat and the people of Tavu Nadu, Bengu Nadu and Yede Nadu numbering more than 1,000 joined hands with Guddemane Appanna and marched towards Madikeri. On April 15th, they were checked by Dewan Bopu. He had also checked the possible spread of the revolt in Tavu Nadu and Nalkunadu (Padi area) by his incessant propaganda.

It was then that more British troops came from Pandavapura (French Rocks) of the then Mysore district to Madikeri. Most of the insurgents surrendered by April 18th. The prominent

among them were imprisoned and the rest were released after confiscating their arms. Among those taken captive were Shantalli Mallayya, Guddemane Appanna, Kudiya Chatty and Kurtu, Banga Arasa (prince) Lakshmappa of Dakshina Kannada and Uttha of Padinalkunadu. Meanwhile Puttabasappa who was in the guise of Kalyana Swamy abandoning his royal attire, escaped in the disguise of a Jangama, when Colonel Williamson defeated Puttabasappa and his large group and chased them till Kadaba in Dakshina Kannada. Later, he and his remaining 20 or 30 followers had to remain in the forest near his native place in Manjrabad. As there was a cash prize of Rs. 10,000 for those helping or providing clue for his arrest, Subhedar Madaiah an officer of Kodagu arrested him during May 1837 and brought him to Madikeri. Later Puttabasappa and Banga Arasa Lakshmappa were hanged in Mangalore. Peraje Krishnaiah, son-in-law of Dewan Lakshminarayana, the Kudiya, Kurtu and Chatty were sentenced to life imprisonment and were sent to Singapur. The prominent Kodavas who were helpful in suppressing the revolt were honoured by awarding medals. A remission in land revenue amounting to Rs. 2,283 and *Jahagirs* and land grants were given to them. Guddemane Appanna was hanged at Madikeri.

The request of the Madras Government to hand over administration of Kodagu to the Madras Provincial Government (instead of direct administration by the Government of India) was rejected by the Company's Government.

Economic Changes

The British Government in India had passed an Act abolishing slavery in the year 1843. Although the slaves in Kodagu were freed legally by this Act, a majority of them became free only when coffee plantation began to spread rapidly. The first coffee estate in Kodagu was started in 1854 at Horamane (near Madikeri). This was founded by Dr. Fowler. Later, coffee exported from Kodagu was 579 tons in 1857 and it reached 3,000 tons in 1867. During 1876, this export was 4,880 tons. By about 1870, coffee was grown in 76,275 acres. The construction of roads and bridges begun by the British provided employment to hundreds of freed slaves. Thus circulation of cash increased. The population of Kodagu according to the census of 1839-40 was 91,437 and out of this the Kodavas formed 17,096.

The Indian Penal Code in 1861, and the Criminal Procedure Code and the Forest Law in 1866 were given effect to in Kodagu. Late in the year 1868, from 1st December, the Coorg Judicial Act came in to effect (for details see Chapter 10). In 1848 the bridge across the Cauvery near Kushalnagar was built to establish link between Kodagu and Mysore. The highway to Mangalore was completed speedily from Madikeri via Sampaje and Sullya. The all-weather road between Virajapet and Madikeri was built, and its extension upto Kodlipet was completed in 1868. Dr. Moegling, the missionary of the Basel Mission was the Head Master of the English School at Madikeri in 1855. This grant-in-aid school later became the Government Central Middle School in the year 1860, and a High School in 1883. Other than this, there were 11 Kannada schools in Kodagu in 1843 and its number increased to 21 in 1844. In 1890, it rose to 25 and it had 1,158 students which included nearly 100 girl students (for details see chapter 13).

The post of Commissioner of Kodagu (Commissioner at Mysore) was designated as Chief Commissioner in 1869. The Chief Superintendent of Kodagu became the Commissioner of

Kodagu. (from 1834 Le Hardy, from 1843 Haynes, from 1844 Anslow, from 1846 Gustard, and from 1855 Martin were the Chief Superintendents in Kodagu; Fraser from 1834, Mark Cubbon from 1836 and Saunders from 1871 were the Commissioners of Kodagu). In the year 1869 when Bowring was the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Kodagu, R.A. Cole, the Superintendent was promoted as Commissioner of Kodagu and posted in Mysore. (In his memory, Ammathi was named as Colepet, and later it was renamed as Ammathi). During the year 1870, Municipalities were established in Madikeri and Virajpet.

In the wake of the national uprising during 1857-58, some groups in Srirangapattana and its surroundings were preparing for a revolt having the memory of Tipu's struggle in mind. Hundreds of armed Kodavas, as per the directions of Mark Cubbon, the Commissioner of Mysore, arrived at Piriapatna. Thereby the possible revolt was averted, and the loyalty of the Kodavas towards the British was appreciated by Cubbon and he permitted them to possess guns without licence, contrary to the Arms Act of India. In the year 1901, the District Board came into existence. The Kodagu Zamindars' association made a request for a Legislative Council in 1918 which came into existence in 1924 and was functioning upto 1952. The regiment of the Madras foot soldiers (infantry) which was in Madikeri since 1837 was withdrawn completely in 1883. During the British administration there was alround economic progress in Kodagu and in the fields of education, transport and communication, coffee planation and increase in the plucking of cardamom. Exports from Kodagu increased.

But coffee cultivation in Kodagu showed a downward trend from 1887 because of serious competition of coffee export from Brazil. After a general survey of Kodagu from 1815 to 1817 by Lt. Connor, a land survey was undertaken from 1863 to 1870. The Devarakadus, 14 reserved forests and important coffee estate areas were identified. From 1887 to 1895 a general survey was conducted relating to revenue and in 1896 a summary settlement was made. Later, between 1907 and 1913 a final revenue settlement was made. (See chapter 9)

Education in Kodagu spread very quickly and by 1901 literacy rate was 14%, a commendable development. The Kodavas as a result of their contact with European coffee planters were inclined to Westernisation and they came forward in large numbers to serve in the Army. The Central School of Coorg became a High School in 1883 and the first batch of students appeared for S.S.L.C. examination of Madras University during the year 1888. The Western Medical system for the European soldiers had been introduced in Kodagu in the year 1804, and the Army Hospital was shifted to the present Civil Hospital Building. At Virajpet and Madikeri, hospitals were opened in 1870 to supply medicine to the out-patients. The Western medical system was popularised by the European coffee planters. Malaria was a serious disease in Kodagu, and the Europeans introduced quinine tablets as medicine and right from 1896 this medicine was distributed (sold) from the then existing 22 post offices. The establishment of District Board in 1901 is to be regarded as a notable event. The Co-operative movement in Kodagu made a beginning in 1905 and had become very popular before Independence.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT

The Kodavas, the important ethnic group in Kodagu had received numerous benefits from the British. They being directly in the Company of the Europeans (because of the European planters in Kodagu) had been very much influenced by Western way of life and culture. Their utmost loyalty to the British during anti-British atmosphere of 1837 and 1857 has already been noted. It is worth mentioning here that the people of Kodagu including the educated Kodavas who had job opportunities in the fields of education, coffee plantations, transport sector, Military Service and other Government Departments, soon developed anti-British feelings. Discrimination in pay scales and in promotions was soon evidenced by them. They did not come forward for army recruitment although a separate Coorg Regiment of the Army was started in 1902 (71st Rifles). Their patriotic spirit, and the British policies and attitudes were the reasons for this. The Forest Act can be quoted as one example for this alienation. A growing distrust towards the Government was evidenced in the minds of the common people in the wake of the Economic Recession of 1929. Already a downward trend in Coffee Industry was experienced since 1883. In a report of 1898-99 (written by Robertson), Chief Commissioner, it is said the agriculture in Kodagu is witnessing deterioration, and its restoration was difficult and that the debt burden of the ryots was too heavy. Those who were used to a life of luxury and enjoyment during the time of the 'Coffee Boom' were facing trouble.

In the early days of the national movement when some youngsters who showed patriotic zeal joined the Congress Party, many rich men and Coffee Planters looked at them with contempt. But gradually they were able to know the results of the British economic policies. Lack of genuine interest in India's welfare and discrimination against the Indians in employment in the army, in promotions, and in pay scales, etc. shocked the educated Kodavas. They grew suspicious about the sense of justice of the British. These factors became more clear when they started reading the newspapers such as *The Hindu* and Besant's *New India*. It was not difficult for them to understand the injustice of the British administration, when they read the views of Tilak, Besant and Mahatma Gandhi through newspapers.

Economic Backwardness

The area of paddy cultivation was decreasing when the coffee estates began to spread. Besides this, in the year 1890 when the yearly average price of paddy per *butti* cost Rs. 3.08 in 1896, it increased to Rs. 3.37, and after a period of two years of famine, in 1901 it did not go beyond Rs. 3.48. Owing to deterioration in agriculture and other reasons, those who were not able to pay the land tax sold their Jamma lands (which were legally not alienable or transferable), and between 1897-1898 and 1908-1909, nearly 1,708 holdings were sold as per entries in the Registrars' Offices. Price of coffee per ton was Rs. 500 in 1865 and it went upto Rs. 900 in 1886, and in the next few years it increased to Rs.1,200, and to Rs.1,400. There was a fall in the price in 1897 i.e. Rs. 800 per ton and in 1904 and 1905 there was a further fall i.e. Rs. 650. There was a fall in coffee export, i.e. Rs. 46.51 lakhs worth in 1878 to Rs. 23.02 lakhs in 1908. The total export value in 1873 which was Rs. 47.14 lakhs fell in 1908 to Rs. 26.49 lakhs. Although there appeared an alround progress and development in Kodagu for some time because of the British rule, soon after agriculture, trade and commerce began to decline. There was no growth of new industries and

economic progress evidenced stagnation and even decline. As reported earlier by Haller, in 1910, in many families food is taken only once a day in the rainy season and during the months of August and September, there were no grains in many houses.

Zamindars' Association

The dejected agriculturists and planters as a result of this economic deterioration established the Coorg Agricultural Society in 1909 to draw the attention of the Government towards their grievances. Based on the available documents, B.D. Ganapathi says that the Society was founded by the efforts of Rao Bahadur Kodanda Madaiah and Biddanda Ganapathi. Later, in the year 1912, it was transformed into Coorg Zamindar's Association. In the beginning Maneyapanda Muttanna was the President and Biddanda Ganapathi the Chief Secretary. This Association became the nucleus for the nationalist movement in Kodagu. The main work of this Association was to send resolutions and applications to the Government concerned with the problems of farmers and coffee planters.

The spread of literacy and the political activities that took place in Kodagu did not fail to create a new awareness among the people. There was also a strong influence of English and Kannada newspapers being published from Madras, Mangalore, Bangalore and Mysore. The educated Kodavas attending the annual Kannada Sahitya Sammelanas (Literary Conferences) by going to different places in Karnataka, and the presence at Madikeri of the great literary figure Panje Mangeshrao (who was the head master of Government High School) caused many changes. A new awareness was created and it made the people to develop love towards Kodagu, Karnataka and India.

In the wake of discussions about the constitutional reforms in India in the year 1918, although certain administrative changes had taken place by the Council Acts and the Minto-Morley Reforms, the people of Kodagu had in no way benefited by such changes. The Zamindars Association passed a resolution demanding the transfer of Kodagu as a district of Madras Province. There was a recommendation for the creation of an advisory council for Kodagu in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. But such a council was not created. The Zamindars' Association strengthened its demand. Feeling that it is worth having a newspaper, the office bearers of the Zamindars' Association decided to publish a weekly called *Kodagu* by forming the Coorg Company to publish it in 1920. This newspaper was printed in Mysore on 3rd June 1921 and published from Madikeri, Pandyaanda Belliyappa being its Editor and Bittiyanda Muttanna the sub-editor. Later Belliyappa became a prominent Congress leader and played an important role in the freedom movement in Kodagu. In the freedom struggle of Kodagu this newspaper played a major role. C.M. Poonacha also worked as sub-editor of this newspaper. The policy, aims and objectives of the paper were made known in the first issue: to discuss political, social and economic matters (of Kodagu) and to advise the people on the improvement of the country. It also said that it aimed at educating the people about the amendments introduced in different parts of the country in respect of political matters and also provide guidance for the proper functioning of the Legislative Council when it would be created. Kondandera Kuttaiah (1921 to 1924), Kondanda Appaiah (1924-27), C.S. Venkappaiah (1927-33), Gundikutti Manjunathaiah (1933-36) and M.M. Siddiq (1936-38) were the Presidents of the Coorg Company which published this paper. The Chief Commissioner had summoned and warned Editor Belliyappa for having published in

Kodagu an article on Jallianwala Bag tragedy by one Robinidevi in 1922. But the Editor did not bother himself. It is worth noting that during the same time M.A. Siddiq had collected money in Kodagu for Tilak Swaraj Fund. It was in the background of national awakening that in 1921 the Co-operative Bank was established.

Legislative Council

In the year 1924, yielding to the pressure of the people of Kodagu, a Legislative Council was created by the Government of India for Kodagu by bringing an Amendment to the 1919 Reforms Act. The Council was composed of 13 members elected by restricted voting and two members nominated. This being an advisory council, the Chief Commissioner had the power to reject any of its decisions. It met only for six days on an average in the year according to a survey conducted later. It did not enjoy the powers which the similar bodies in the other British provinces had. The elected members had no chance of becoming ministers. A freedom fighter comments that "this did not have even more powers or status than a debating society of a high school".

According to *Kodagu* weekly, out of the 35 delegates from Kodagu who went to the Belgaum Congress Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi during December 1924, seven were members of the newly established Council. The members who returned from Belgaum were inspired by the environment there and established the Kodagu District Congress Committee on 24.1.1925 by convening a meeting in the office of C.S. Venkappaiah (a lawyer). Paruvanda Kushalappa (President), C.S. Venkappaiah (Secretary) and M.M. Siddiq (Karanika or Treasurer) were elected as office bearers. At the same time, to encourage Khadi activities, a Khadi Bhandar (store) was opened in February 1925 at Virajapet.

When the Zamindars' Association's annual conferences (during this period Virajapet, Napoklu, Ammathi, Gonikoppal, Somwarpet and Kushalanagara were the various venues of the annual conferences) were held, Congress leaders like Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras, Sathyamurthy, Karnad Sadashiva Rao, R.R. Diwakar, Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Srinivasa Rao Kaujalagi and other had come to attend them and delivered speeches. At the conference held at Ponnampet in 1929, the two leaders mentioned last were present. A veteran freedom fighter C.B. Monnaiah states that "in such conferences foreign goods were being burnt. H.R. Krishnaiah, who later became a prominent Congress worker in Kodagu removed his costly surge suit and threw it into bonfire and also took an oath not to wear a shirt (as Gandhiji did), till India attained Independence". Monnaiah states further: "Having come to know this, as a student, I too felt that I should also strive to drive the British out from India". H.R. Krishnaiah, who was studying at the Wilson college, Bombay, had given up his studies in 1921 and had settled down in his place, Mattur. Alur Venkata Rao, Maduvidu Krishna Rao, Ramrao Hukkerikar, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and other leaders also came to Kodagu and addressed public meetings on the national movement.

In the year 1928, when the Annual Congress Session was held in Calcutta, C.S. Venkappaiah as delegate of Kodagu Congress participated in it. As representatives of the Zamindars' Association, Paruvangada Kushalappa, Pandyaanda Belliyappa, Kotera Chinnappa and Sripathi Rao attended the Calcutta session as observers. While returning from Calcutta, the young and respected worker

Paruvangada Kushalappa who had held posts like President of Zamindars' Association, Vice-President of the Zilla Board and the Legislative Council died at Madras due to illness. C.B.Monnaiah, a student who had been to Madikeri to participate in the condolence meeting over the demise of young Kushalappa, organised by the Zamindar's Association, writes thus: "My mind was very much stirred by the moving speeches on the services rendered by Kushalappa to the country". At Khushalapura of Ponnampet, in memory of the late Kushalappa on the last Sunday of every month the programme of hoisting and saluting the national flag was being organised afterwards. According to B.D.Ganapathi, "at the very first function organised on 26.5.1929 there were present many *swayamsevak*s (volunteers) and others. This function was celebrated every month". He further says: "Many people in Kodagu who always used to wear suit and boots under the influence of the Westerners discarded the Western dress and started wearing Khadi dhoties and Jubba and joined the movement. In Kodagu, people who had considered consuming alcohol as a very natural social norm, discarded it and started agitations against drinking and came forward to picket in front of the liquor shops. This shows the revolutionary change brought about by the Congress."

As per the directions of Congress, Independence Day was celebrated on 10th march 1929 and meetings were held at Gonikoppalu, Hudikeri and Irpu and other places. A statement is to be noted here regarding the political environment. "By reading newspapers such as *Kodagu*, *Sadhvi* and *Janmabhoomi*, I came to know Mahatma Gandhi and in the year 1929 when Pandyaanda Belliyappa, (Kollimada) Karumbiah, Jammada Madappa and others came to my place for organising a public meeting, I also joined them. Chokanda Devaiah of my place (Maggula, near Virajpet) had organised the meeting. For propaganda work we had been to Kittageri, Rudraguppa, Kadangala, Haturu, and other places. At Kittageri Kalengada Chinnappa and at Haturu, Vokkaligara Annaiah came to our help and from that day they became the Congress workers. Ajjamada Madappa of Srimangala, Ajjamada Ayyamma, Ajjikuttira Ponnappa-all these had come with us. Since that time we started wearing *Khadi*". (V.R. Thammaiah, *Swantantrya Sangramada Smrithigalu*, I,p.336).

"By about the year 1928-29, the Congress Leaders at Hudikeri were delivering public lectures at the Hudikeri shandy. I had heard the speeches of Pandyaanda Belliyappa and K.C.Karumbiah. I started wearing Khadi cap from 1929. The Head Master (of our school) was opposed to this. Nearly 60 students of the school were putting on Khadi caps".(Mallengada Chengappa, *Ibid*,p.361).

In almost all important centres of Kodagu the voice of Congress had reached. There was faith in the minds of the people regarding Mahatma Gandhi. An incident is worth noting here: In the beginning of 1930, *Harikatha* programmes were organised in all places of Kodagu by the famous Harikantha Vidwan Belur Keshavadas, who attempted to infuse patriotic feelings. As a result he was extenuated from Kodagu. Section 144 of IPC was promulgated against his programmes.

Civil Disobedience Movement

While preparations were on throughout the country to launch Salt Satyagraha (Gandhi's Dandi March-March/April), it had its effect on Kodagu also. A Satyagraha camp was established at

Virajpet to organise protest against the sale of country liquors. At Madikeri, on 30-5-1930 under the Presidentship of Koravanda Ponnappa, meetings and processions were held protesting against the sale and consumption of liquor. Many women had also participated in the programmes. There was a strong demonstration (picketing) in front of liquor shops in the month of May at Virajpet. On 10-6-1930, picketing was started at Ponnampet. By establishing Satyagraha Camps, picketing was started at Ammathi, Srimangala, Kutta, Hudikeri and Napoklu. As a result of picketing, the average sale of spirituous liquor was reduced from 800 gallons to 200 gallons at Virajpet during the 'Kail Muhurta' festival and at Gonikoppa it was reduced from 300 to 36 gallons. In the entire region (Kodagu) in the same way the sale of spirituous liquor showed a downward trend. At Kutta, the liquor shops were closed permanently. Those who were monopoly holders (contractors) at Ponnampet and Bittangala were not able to pay the bid amount and had to give up the contract. When the Government tried to auction the contract again, no one was prepared to bid. The picketing was continued in the month of August in front of the office where auctioning was held, and on August 27th there was a mammoth procession at Virajpet, followed by a large meeting under the presidentship of Abdul Gafur Khan Khaisgi. Despite the protest from habitual drunkards, severe resistance of liquor shop owners and police threats, picketing began with vigour after the rainy season in a non-violent way. While H.R.Krishnaiah was participating in picketing at Virajpet on September 20th, he was arrested. In the same town Pandyaanda Belliyappa and Kollimada Karumbiah, and at Bilagunda, Abdul Gaffur Khan were arrested on the same day. These were the first political arrests in Kodagu during the freedom struggle. On that day, there was hartal in Virajpet. As a mark of protest for their arrest, shops were closed. At Madikeri also, there was hartal the next day. The school pupils also participated in the public meeting organised by way of protest. Those who were arrested were sentenced for 6 months imprisonment. But the movement did not suffer because of these arrests. The Commissioner promulgated a special order demanding Rs.1,000 as security deposit for the publication of *Kodagu* newspaper. A large public meeting was held under the leadership of Biddanda Subbaiah at Virajpet on 7- 11-1930 to protest against the order. This led to the withdrawal of the special order by the Commissioner. Kotera Chinnappa took over the editorship of *Kodagu* weekly as Pandyaanda Belliyappa was arrested. The District Congress made an appeal on 28-11-1930 to the people not to celebrate the Huttari festival (a harvest festival) with usual pomp as thousands of people in the country had courted imprisonment. This request was made after the end of the rainy season and when the Huttari festival was nearing. A similar resolution was passed at a meeting presided by Ainanda Kariyappa at Ammathi on 1-12-1930. A request was made that "on the festival day new crop may be harvested; instead of celebrating festival and holding the Kolata, hoist the national flag and salute it by wearing Khadi". At the Marenadu *nadamand* (festival yard) roughly 500 persons assembled and did not celebrate the Nadu Kolu (*Kolata*) and thus registered their support to the movement, says B.D.Ganapathi. People took similar measures at Anjigeri *nadamand*. One hundred persons assembled at the village of Betu and hoisted the flag by wearing Khadi. At the *mand* of Tavalageri, after hoisting the flag, the leaders addressed an assembly of 1,000. In Harihara, Naniya Bane, Patta Bane and in other famous *mands* (yards), *Kolata* was not held but flag was hoisted. The sale of liquor declined considerably. As per the report in *Kodagu* paper, if the sale of arrack was 2,742 gallons in 1929, it fell to 229 gallons in 1930 in the whole of Kodagu. The Congress volunteers and women picketed in front of liquor shops and those selling foreign goods at Virajpet and Madikeri. Those who were selling foreign piece goods packed them up and started selling *Khadi*.

Tricolour Flag on the Fort

The publicity campaign conducted by Rangarao Talacherikar who came from Mangalore in the month of December inspired the youth. On 17-12-1930 the Union Jack was removed from Madikeri fort and the Tricolour Flag was hoisted. Two were arrested in this connection. Propaganda was strengthened in the villages. On 14-11-1931, when two people were arrested in connection with picketing at Virajpet there was a procession and protest meeting. On 18th January, for the same reason, 11 people were arrested at Gonikoppal. In Madikeri, when a large group had gathered to protest against the auctioning of liquor shops, 61 members including four women, were arrested. All of them were released in the evening. This Satyagraha continued in Kodagu till the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement was concluded (March 1931). A hand written bulletin, *Sarpasthra* was published secretly. The Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee in its publication of a small Kannada brochure '*Report on Satyagraha in Karnataka, 1930-31*' makes mention of activities in Kodagu. By March 27th, 1930, a Satyagraha Committee was formed under the Presidentship Sri Pandyanda Belliyappa which included 9 members. Anti-liquor movement was first begun in South Kodagu. At Ponnampet a Satyagraha camp was opened and picketing was organised in front of liquor shops and vigorous watch was maintained from June 10th for the period of one full month. It further states that when prominent leaders were arrested, a new committee with Ajjamada Madappa as President, Sri Ainanda Karyappa as Secretary and Smt.(Kotera) Akkavva as Treasurer continued the agitation. It is said in this report that when there was auctioning of liquor shops in South Kodagu on 18-12-1931, the Government received only Rs.12,000 as the bid amount as against Rs.33,000 in the previous year. During this period Pandyanda Belliyappa and three others were sentenced to six months' imprisonment first and later for Ajjikuttira Thammaiah and two others also for a six-months term each, and 13 others were jailed for terms of five to one month. All these 20 underwent imprisonment during 1930-31. It has already been noted in detail how in Madikeri 61 members were arrested on a single day.

Civil Disobedience Again

None of the imprisoned were in any way disheartened. H.R.Krishnaiah who was arrested on 20-9-1930 and underwent six months' imprisonment at Madikeri and Kannanur Jails says: "We started our work as usual after our release". With Gandhi-Irwin Pact being signed on 6th March, those who were released from Madikeri jail were given a warm welcome which was well attended as it was a shandy day. The highlighting feature was that those who were earlier opposing the freedom movement were present in the welcome procession, wearing Gandhi caps and carrying a Congress Flag, says C.B.Monnaiah. (*Ibid*, Vol. I, p.348). Pandyanda Belliyappa and K. Karumbaiah attended as delegates the Congress Session held at Karachi in 1931. In the same year, in April the Zamindars' Association Conference was held at Gonikoppal. Sengupta from Bengal and T. Prakasham from Andhra were present as guests. One Gopaldas of Balele performed *Harikatha* programmes throughout the District and spread the message of the nationalist movement during this period. The Civil Disobedience Movement had been stopped from March to December 1931. In January, 1932, it began again as Gandhiji who had been to London to attend the Round Table Conference returned empty handed. But in Kodagu, during these peaceful days propagation of wearing *Khadi* and publicity to other Nationalist programmes and activities continued. M.C.Mathanda, the leading worker of Hindustani Seva Dal who had stayed at Hubli started Seva

Dal activities in Kodagu. A number of Seva Dal camps were organised. In the Seva Dal camp conducted in Mysore during 1931, four youths from Kodagu (Ajjikuttira Chinnappa, Chakkera Monnaiah, V.R.Thammaiah and M.Changappa) attended and returned with certificates signed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

From January 7th, 1932, Section 144 was promulgated and prohibitory orders came into force. There was also restriction on certain leaders of Kodagu on delivering speeches. On 10-1-1932, Ajjikuttira Chinnappa courted arrest for having delivered a speech at a mammoth gathering at Gonikoppal, defying the prohibitory order. Two more were imprisoned along with him. Next day, 10 people were arrested for having conducted a meeting at Hudikeri. Later all these were sentenced on 15th January to six months' R.I. On January 17th, Kikira Subbaiah at Gonikoppal and on the 18th Mallengada Chengappa and Mallengada Mandaiah at Hudikeri were arrested and they underwent imprisonment for six months. At Virajpet, Pandyanda Belliyappa and another person on January 20th, and two persons at Murnad on January 21st, were arrested. Congress and its allied institutions were banned and an order to this effect was issued. Later H.R.Krishnaiah and one more person at Gonikoppal and one person at Virajpet were arrested on 23rd. On 24th, Jammada Madappa at Kaikeri and other four members from Virajpet were arrested on the same day.

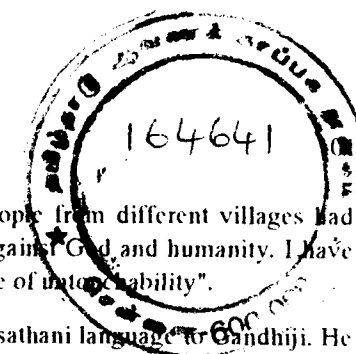
Satyagraha camps were opened by sending volunteers from Virajpet, Ponnampet, Ammathi, Siddapura, Gonikoppal, Kutta, Murnadu, Madikeri and Somvarpet. H.B.Thammaiah was organising picketing at Ammathi by visiting the place from Siddapura camp. "About 10 to 12 members in the camp conducted flag hoisting, distribution of bulletins and *prabhat pheri* (procession). Later when picketing was organised in front of liquor shops, there was violence, caused by contractors. Abusing and beating the picketers, pouring of liquor and spitting on these volunteers were resorted to. While distributing underground bulletin at Siddapura, myself and Puvaiah were arrested and imprisoned for six months. We were first sent to Kannanur and later to Thiruchirapalli minor jails. There were 23 of us from Kodagu", says Thammaiah. When Pandyanda Sithamma, Balyatanda Muddamma, Mukkatira Bhojamma and other women were arrested at Virajpet, the people of the place being annoyed organised a procession in protest, and hundreds held demonstration in front of the Police Station. C.M.Poonacha was publishing a bulletin called *Veera Bharathi*, and later 15 members including he were arrested in the first week of February. Simultaneously, search was conducted in the office of *Kodagu* newspaper and in the *Khadi Bandara* of Virajpet (11-2-1932). Picketing and arrests continued in March. According to a report published by Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee on 28-5-1932, it is said that during Satyagraha movement in 1932, from eight Districts of British Karnataka (including Bangalore Cantonment) 2,375 persons were imprisoned and of this, 100 were from Kodagu. Picketing was vigorously carried out after the rainy season in Kodagu. Those who were released from jail also once again joined Satyagraha.

With the arrest of Bayanda Ganapathi on 2-9-1932 at Virajpet, the arrests were started once again. It was during this time that Gandhiji gave a call for the movement for the eradication of untouchability. In Kodagu also the movement for opening the temples to the Harijans began. According to B.D. Ganapathi, in many places community dinners were arranged. The Congress workers who were against to the practice of untouchability conducted meetings in different places in Kodagu and gave publicity to the programme. Tea parties by inviting the scheduled caste

persons to participate in them were organised in some places. The 'untouchables' on 17-10-1932 were given entry into the Chennayyanakote Kendada Basaweswara Temple of Pollibetta. But in Kodagu temple entry movement did not gain much momentum. The Kodagu Political Conference, presided over by Kollimada Karumbaiah was held at Hudikeri on 26-9-1932. He was arrested together with two others. At Gonikoppal, on 21-10-1932, 7 or 8 persons were arrested. Lathi charge was resorted to when people surrounded the police in protest. The Tricolour flag was hoisted once again at Madikeri fort on 25-10-1932. It is interesting to note that to collect the penalty from those who were punished, five he-buffaloes were siezed from Karumbaiah's house (Oct. 26th, 1932), and in this connection his eleven-year-old son and two other children of his age protested and courted arrest. Later the children and the buffaloes were released on bail. At Hudikeri and Gonikoppal, many who were engaged in spreading the message of nationalism during the Huttari shandy in the month of December came to be arrested. Thus, from March to December 1933, activities such as circulating hand bills, picketing, meetings and other activities were continued. S.R. Narayana Rao (a literary figure who later became famous as "Bharati Suta") was arrested on 28-12-1932. (It may be recalled that on 20-9-1930, when the first political arrests in Kodagu were made, the Madikeri Central High School was closed for 8 to 10 days. This long strike had been organised by Narayana Rao together with C.B. Monnaiah and Poojari Ramappa, all students, who had been rusticated from the school then). For organising a public meeting at Madikeri on 11-1-1933, Pandya Belliyappa, Puliyandu Subbaiah and H.B. Thammaiah were arrested. On January 26th 1933, seven Scheduled Caste volunteers were imprisoned for having offered Satyagraha. During the same night, when Gopaladasa's Harikatha was in progress, he together with H.R. Krishnaiah, and at Virajpet in connection with celebration of Independence Day Balyatanda Muddamma and other two women were arrested. On February 12th, C.M. Poonacha was arrested. When Gandhiji started hunger strike on 4th April for the eradication of untouchability and suspended the movement for six weeks, the Civil Disobedience Movement came to a halt.

Gandhiji's Tour

It is worth mentioning here that holding of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelana at Madikeri under the presidentship of Dr. D.V. Gundappa and the establishment of Karnataka Sangha at Madikeri in 1933 are significant events in the history of Kodagu. Gandhiji came to Kodagu as a part of his tour programme to propagate the eradication of untouchability. His tour was on February 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1934. When he had come from Tamil Nadu he was brought from Coonoor by Gundikutti Manjunathaiah in his own vehicle. Gandhiji, who first visited the colony of the untouchables at Kaikeri expressed his satisfaction regarding its cleanliness and other arrangements. Many high caste women who came there donated their gold ornaments to the Harijan funds. Under the leadership of Pandya Belliyappa there was a large public meeting at Madikeri. Gandhiji in his interview said: "Since my arrival here, I am enjoying the beauty of nature. I deem it that just as your country's nature is beautiful, your hearts also must be beautiful. In your memorandum you have said there has been no temple entry programmes here. But like you if the Harijans are also not allowed into temples I do not say that your hearts are beautiful. Learn from the nature and wash off the impurities from your hearts". On that night, Gandhiji stayed at the Ramakrishna Ashrama at Ponnampet. He expressed his happiness over the service that was being rendered to the



untouchables by Swamy Shambavananda. More than 10,000 people from different villages had attended the meeting. Gandhiji said "Untouchability is offence against God and humanity. I have come to say that there is no place in the Sastras for today's practice of untouchability".

The Muslims of Virajpet submitted a memorandum in Hindusthani language to Gandhiji. He spoke thus at the public meeting: "In the South, when I go deep I find it difficult to come across an Urdu scholar. It pleases me to know that in Kodagu there are people who write and speak good Urdu". In that memorandum pointing out the efforts of Gandhiji to eradicate untouchability they had said "let this poor human section be free from the burden and get equal status. May God bless you with success in your effort". Gandhiji listened to this and expressed in his speech utmost satisfaction over these sentiments expressed. When Gandhiji had stayed in the evening in Gundukutti Manjunathaiah's house, Smt. Gowramma (Smt. B.T.G. Krishna), a noted Kannada writer, compelled Gandhiji to come to her house and offered to Gandhiji all her ornaments (for the Harijan Fund). In the evening, Gandhiji after addressing a public meeting, left for Mangalore the next day morning via Sampaje and Sullya (24-2-1934). With this visit of Gandhiji, the work in the direction of eradication of untouchability etc. began with much more vigour in Kodagu.

The schools that were started for Harijans at Arameri and Chennayyanakote and the Deena Sevashrama founded at Gonikoppal in 1932 had the financial support of the Karnataka Harijana Sevaka Sangha. In the Deena Sevashram, arrangements were made to impart training to Harijan youth in tailoring and other professions. The Congress workers visited the Harijan Colonies and spoke to them on cleanliness, need of literacy and also organised programmes such as recitation of devotional songs (bhajans) *Harikhatas* etc. In many places, during the year 1935, the Golden Jubilee of Congress was celebrated from 28th to 31st by organising meetings and processions.

Elections-1938

A new Legislative Council, composed of 20 members was established in Kodagu according to the Federal Act of 1935. At the Indian National Congress Session held at Haripur in 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru who was the President, insisted on Kodagu having responsible government. There were 15 elected members in Legislative Council of Kodagu and when election took place in 1938 Congress won 10 seats. Several prominent leaders from Karnataka on behalf of the Congress had come for election campaign. They included Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mudavidu Krishna Rao, Dr. Hardikar etc. During the same year, an opportunity was given to make the District Board an elective body, and ten seats were won by Congress out of the 11 elective seats in the Board. Although the Presidency of the Jilla Board came to Congress, no responsible Government was established in Kodagu in 1938.

As per the report of the European Officer Vatta, aimed at reducing the administrative expenditure in Kodagu, the Commissioner of Kodagu was named as Chief Commissioner from 1940, in the place of the Resident of Mysore who acted as the Chief Commissioner till then. The Chief Commissioner's office was established at Madikeri. An Assistant Commissioner was appointed to help the Chief Commissioner in administration. When the Congress launched Individual Satyagraha against the II World War in 1940-1941, under the Presidentship of Pandya Belliyappa (he was the President of District Congress Committee too) Satyagraha

Committee was nominated and accordingly the list of proposed Satyagrahis was sent to Gandhiji and a Satyagraha camp was opened at Virajpet on 11-5-1940. Many prominent Congress workers from Kodagu were selected to launch Individual Satyagraha and 33 members actually participated and courted imprisonment. When Bidarur Madegowda of Shanivarasante was arrested he was brutally assaulted. In the year 1940, Puliya Subbaiah, Pujari Ramappa and Mallengada Chengappa were among the imprisoned for Individual Satyagraha. But on their release, the trio offered Satyagraha again (1941). These courageous Satyagrahis were imprisoned again.

Quit India Movement.

When the Quit India movement was started (1942) with the slogan "Do or Die", Pandya Belliyappa, Kotera Karumbaiah, Chakker (C.B) Monnaiah and Kollimada Karumbaiah were arrested on 10th August. C.M. Poonacha who had been to Bombay to attend the A.I.C.C. on his return was arrested on 14th August. Later Biddanda Karyappa, Korana Devaiah, Mandepanda Somaiah were also arrested. All these were taken to Vellore Jail. As prominent leaders were arrested, there was none to guide the movement in Kodagu. But the Congress had worked to awaken the students in Madikeri, Virajpet and Ponnampet. Gundukutti Narasimhamurthy had organised Sevadal in Madikeri and had inspired the youth. Thereby the students were in the forefront of the movement. According to B.D. Ganapathi it is no exaggeration to say that "In Kodagu, the 1942 movement was the heroic struggle of the students". He names the leaders of the students at Madikeri as Ajikuttira Appanna, Paruvangada Uttanna, B.D. Subbaiah, Maneyapanda Chinnappa, Singura Kuttappa and Aichettira Bopanna.

On 11-8-1942, at Madikeri, the High School and Convent students went on strike, protesting against the arrest of Pandya Belliyappa and others and of Mahatma Gandhi. They gathered in front of Kodagu newspaper office and set out on a procession. Such processions in Madikeri were a daily feature and on 17-8-1942 B.K. Nanjundeswara was arrested. When boys and girl students hoisted the flag in front of the Kodagu office on 18-8-1942, Malachira Muthanna and two others were arrested. All over Kodagu Section 144 was promulgated. On 19-8-1942, at the time of students' procession, 12 to 13 persons were arrested and released in the evening. Holiday was declared by the Convent School at Madikeri. On 16-8-1942, there were processions at Gonikoppal and Suntikoppa by students. The school students at Ammathi and Murnad on August 18th and 19th respectively joined their movement. There was a mammoth procession at Virajpet on 19-8-1942 and picketing was conducted in front of the Munsiff Court, and Balyantanda Muddamma and two others were arrested in this connection.

Nearly 90 High School Students of Virajpet who had participated in the movement were driven out from the students hostel. These students carrying their belongings such as trunks, bedding etc. on their heads went in a procession. They were given shelter by a private individual. In Madikeri too, when the high school students were asked to vacate the hostel, similar procession was to be evidenced and they were given shelter in Kodagu newspaper office and in the office of Zamindars' Association. The Sub-Editor of Kodagu B.D. Ganapathi was arrested on 3-9-1942 and its office was locked and sealed. When Pandya Sita Belliyappa was arrested, her four young female children had to seek shelter with their relations.

Lakshmanadeva Vidyarthi of Mangalore who had come to Kodagu to perform Harikatha and give fillip to the campaign was arrested. The students of Ponnampet, being very active conducted procession every day and campaigned in the surrounding villages. When such processions, meetings and picketings took place, subversive incidents were also common, such as cutting of telegraph wires. In Somvarpet tq. at Nidtha, Shanivarasante, Suntikoppa and Kodlipet and other places the movement continued with vigour. Nidtha Krishnamurthy, Bidarur Madaiah, Handli Mallappa, S.N. Thammaiah, G.K. Chnadrashekar, B.K. Shanthaveeraiah and others were arrested. The protest went on till November. Dynamite parcels were sent from outside, and on these parcels there were the addresses of A.S. Machaiah of Suntikoppa, Mallengada Chengappa of Gonikoppal and Mukkatira Belliyappa of Kunjalageri. All these were arrested. The placing of dynamite in the post office and the Police station at Virajpet, burning of the Munsiff Court building at Virajpet and throwing dynamite in the Police Station at Gonikoppal were some of the incidents aimed at subversion. The movement continued till the beginning of 1943. Pujari Ramappa was arrested for celebrating the 'Independence day' on January 26. Koniya Thimaiah, Mallengada Changappa, C. Changappa and others who were involved in wire cutting and other subversive acts were arrested within few weeks. Although the movement lost its severity by March 1943 in Kodagu, by this time 150 people were arrested and 70 to 80 were subjected to imprisonment during the Quit India phase.

Those who were involved in the movement underwent great physical and psychological sufferings. They faced lathi charges and torture at the hands of the police. Many students who had given up their schooling were also driven out from their houses (for example S.R. Narayana Rao). "I had to suffer too much after going to jail and being released. Those who were loyal to the British in my place looked at me with contempt. Many relations of mine did not allow me even in to their houses", says Balyatanda Muddamma. Many teachers gave up their posts. Many resigned their jobs. Those who were in the jail, eating rice full of insects had to lose their health. The people of Kodagu, like the people of other parts of the country, made their own contributions to the freedom struggle.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE

The Legislative Council granted to Kodagu before Independence had no powers other than giving approval and consent to the local matters brought before it. It was only an advisory body. A resolution was passed in the year 1928 itself to the effect that the territory must be merged with Karnataka. (After the formation of Karnataka). This suggestion was rejected by the Simon Commission. The discussions held in the Council many times were mostly on the issues actually under the purview of the Jilla Board. As there were no ministers, that were elected by this body (elected ministers wielded power in Bombay and Madras Provinces), other than making suggestions and giving consent to the resolutions of the Government, it had no other powers. The Commissioner had the power to uphold any suggestion even when it was rejected by the majority in the Council and to implement it. The Council supported the resolution of merging Kodagu with Mysore State. In the year 1946, when there was an opportunity for a representative from Kodagu to get elected to the Central Constitution making body, C.M. Poonacha was elected. The Chief Commissioner's rule continued in Kodagu after Independence. The Indian Constitution recognised Kodagu as 'C' Group State and entitled it to possess responsible government (there were 10 such states in the country). This system came into existence in 1952. Two Ministers who were elected

from among the 24 members were responsible to the Legislative Assembly. The Chief Commissioner was responsible to the President of India. The elections for the 24-member Assembly took place in 1952 in Kodagu as it was held in other states. The Chief Commissioner was continued. Colonel Dayasingh Bedi was the Commissioner. Out of 24 seats in the Legislative Assembly, three seats were reserved for the Scheduled Caste and one for Scheduled Tribe. In the general elections of 1952, while Congress was able to win 15 seats, the anti-merger group (they desired to keep the identity of Kodagu as a separate state) led by Pandya Belliyappa secured nine seats. Nidamane Somanna was elected as a Congress candidate to Loka Sabha. The new Legislative Assembly was inaugurated on March 26th by Kailasanath Katju. The Council of Ministers consisting C.M.Poonacha as Chief Minister and K.Mallappa as Minister assumed office. In the Jilla Board, the Assistant Commissioner was made as President instead of an elected President. The Chief Secretary and Departmental Secretaries were appointed to carry on the State's administration.

Popular Government

The Five Year Plans and Community Development Projects came into force when the new Government assumed the administration. In Kodagu 11 villages with 300 sq mile area came under the purview of these projects. As Kodagu was able to get more finance from the Central Government bridges, roads, schools, hospital buildings, poultry farming, agricultural development, plywood industry, bee-keeping, co-operative movement and other activities received full support. I.M.Muttanna has shown that the income of the Kodagu Government was Rs.14 lakhs in the year 1943 and the expenditure Rs.12 lakhs, and in 1953 income was Rs.104 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 140 lakhs.

During these four-and-half years' administration, bridges were constructed across the Cauvery at Balamuri, Kottamudi and Kondageri and to the Lakshmanatheertha at Mallur and Kanur. Encouragement was given to plantations and agriculture by selling 10 to 50 acres of land to individuals on ownership basis. Thousands of acres of government land at the rate of 300 rupees per acre was thus released. As the movement of vehicles was increased, transport and communication expanded. According to an opinion "this is a golden era in the history of Kodagu. During these four-and-half years Kodagu saw unprecedented progress not evidenced even during the time of any earlier prince of Kodagu" (Dr.D.B.Ramachandrar).

There is also a complaint that Kodagu being small in area with limited population had elected representatives, and these representatives who enjoyed people's support, behaved with high-handedness. One writer says thus: "individual liberty which is the kernel of democracy totally vanished. Many evil features of the period of 200-year rule of the Kodagu Rajas were reflected before the eyes. Spies were seen in plenty in all villages. The anti-mergerists who wanted to escape from this degenerated condition realised the fact that merger with Mysore as the only means of their liberation". (-K.P.Muthanna).

The Congressmen of Kodagu gave their support for the Unification of Karnataka as Kodagu Congress was within the jurisdiction of the K.P.C.C. for long time. The Legislative Council had supported the move that Kodagu either should be merged with Madras Province or Mysore State.

The Karnataka Sanghas and Kannada literary activists were in favour of merger of the state with Karnataka. Although Kannada was not their mother tongue, as the Kodavas were educated in Kannada, they loved Kannada language. As freedom was nearer, Pandya Belliyappa and other Congress leaders opposed the merger of Kodagu and contested the elections in 1952 over the issue and won nine seats. The Kodagu Congress Committee passed a resolution against merger in 1953. But in 1955, when merger resolution was brought before the Legislative Assembly, 22 voted for and the two against it. The State Reorganisation Commission (the Three-men or the Fazl Ali Commission) recommended the merger of Kodagu in the proposed new Mysore State (Karnataka) and suggested that Kodagu should be retained as a separate district. With the formation of Mysore State as per State Reorganisation Commission's recommendation, Kodagu became one of the districts out of 19 of new Mysore State on 1st November 1956. Poonacha, who was the Chief Minister got a berth in the New State as Minister in the Council of Ministers headed by Nijalingappa. Till 1962, Kodagu had only two Legislative assembly seats (Virajpet and Madikeri Constituencies) and its number was increased later to three. Kodagu became a part of the Mangalore Lok Sabha Constituency.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

As already noted, the Congress candidates in majority were elected to the Kodagu Legislative Assembly in the general elections conducted during 1952. There was a Parliament member in Lok Sabha from Kodagu. This seat was also won by the Congress. The Constitution provided an opportunity to the 'C' category States of Ajmer, Mewar and Kodagu, to send one representative to the Rajya Sabha, once in three years on rotation basis.

The influence of all-India political parties began to grow in Kodagu after the States Reorganisation. Some members of the anti-merger group joined the Congress and some others joined the Opposition. In the new state, Kodagu had the opportunity to send two representatives to the Legislative Assembly in the beginning. In the newly formed Mysore State Council of Ministers under Nijalingappa, C.M.Poonacha was one of the Ministers (1956).

Elections in 1957

During the Legislative Assembly elections of 1957, out of the two seats from the district, there was a straight contest between Congress and the Praja Socialist Party in Virajpet. The Congress candidate was victorious. In the triangular contests for Legislative Assembly at Madikeri, the Congress won the seat. Here is the list of political parties with names, the votes won and percentage:

I Virajpet		II. Madikeri	
1) Congress	18,223(54.85) elected	1) Congress	20,039(51.59) elected
2) Praja Socialist Party	15,002(45.15)	2) Communist	14,947(38.56)
		3) Independent	3,772(09.75)

The Kodagu District was attached to the Mangalore Lok Sabha Constituency. The Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India and Independent candidates contested this election. The Congress won the seat.

Elections in 1962

During the 1962 elections, together with the Congress which was active in Kodagu District (Indian National Congress), the Praja Socialist Party (P.S.P.), the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.), the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (B.J.S.) and the Swatantra Party also fielded their candidates. The Congress Party had great influence in the district and the Congress won both the Virajpet and Madikeri seats. The number of votes secured by the candidates in this election in each constituency and their percentage were as follows:

I. Virajpet		II. Madikeri	
1) Congress	15,292(50.54) elected	1) Congress	19,914(49.14) elected
2) Independent	6,973(23.04)	2) Swatantra Party	9,969(24.60)
3) Communist	3,658(12.09)	3) Communist	8,062(19.90)
4) Swatantra Party	3,496(11.59)	4) Jana Sangh	1,886(4.66)
5) Jana Sangh	832(2.74)	5) Praja Socialist Party	686(1.70)

In the 1962 Lok Sabha elections for the Mangalore Lok Sabha Constituency, comprising Kodagu District and some areas of Dakshina Kannada four all-India political parties- the Indian National Congress, Swatantra Party, Jana Sangh and the Communist Party contested. The Congress Party retained the Mangalore Constituency.

Elections in 1967

During 1967 elections to the Legislative Assembly, Kodagu District was assigned three seats instead of two. Virajpet constituency was made a reserved one. In the Congress stronghold of Kodagu, opposition parties posed stiff competition by snatching two seats. The Virajpet constituency was won by B.J.S.(Bharatiya Jan Sangh). The Swatantra Party candidate was elected from Somvarpet. The Congress could retain Madikeri constituency only. Votes polled by the candidates of different political parties in this election and its percentage were as follows:

I Virajpet Reserved	
1) B.J.S.	14,444(52.39) elected
2) I.N.C.	13,128(47.61)
II Madikeri	
1) I.N.C.	12,977(39.88) elected
2) Independent	6,766(20.79)
3) C.P.I.	6,072(18.66)
4) Independent	4,603(14.14)
5) P.S.P.	1,858(5.71)
6) Independent	267(0.82)

III Somvarpet

1) Swatantra Party	19,379(54.47) elected
2) I.N.C.	16,201(45.53)

General elections to the Lok Sabha were held in 1967. The contestants from the Mangalore Lok Sabha constituency (which included the three Legislative Assembly constituencies of Kodagu) were the Congress, C.P.M. and Independents. The Congress won Mangalore Lok Sabha seat.

Mid-term Lok Sabha Election 1971

The Congress party was split into two groups, one under the leadership of Jagjeevanram (N.C.J.) called as National Congress. Another group known as National Congress Nijalingappa (N.C.N.) continued as the main party under the Presidentship of Nijalingappa. In the Mid-term elections, N.C.J., N.C.N., C.P.M. and P.S.P parties contested for Mangalore Lok Sabha constituency. This seat was won by the N.C.J.

Legislative Assembly Elections 1972

On the completion of the term of the Legislative Assembly, general elections were held in 1972. In that election, the Congress won all the three seats of the district. The details are given here.

I. Virajpet Reserved	
1) I.N.C.-Congress-I	20,023 (63.71)
2) B.J.S.	10,866(34.58)
3) Independent	537(1.71)
II. Madikeri	
1) I.N.C. (Congress-I)	24,448(60.28) elected
2) N.C. (Samstha Congress) (or National Congress-O)	8,109(20.00)
3) B.J.S.	6,689(16.50)
4) Swatantra Party	680(1.68)
5) Independent	628(1.54)
III. Somvarpet	
1) I.N.C. (Congress-I)	23,448(56.20) elected
2) National Congress (N.C.O.)	13,489(32.4)
3) B.J.S.	1,530 (3.7)
4) C.P.M.	3,225(7.7)

Certain National Parties like the Congress-O, Socialist Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party together formed the Bharatiya Lok Dal or the Janata Paksha, a new party and contested in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977. Although there was straight contest in the Mangalore constituency between the National Congress and the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the seat was retained by the Congress.

Legislative Assembly Election 1978

There was a split in the Rashtriya Congress (National Congress) and one group came to be called as the Bharatiya Rashtriya Congress under the leadership of Brahmananda Reddy (I.N.C.). Another group took the name Bharatiya Rashtriya Congress or Congress-I. This was led by Smt. Indira Gandhi. To the three Legislative Assembly seats of the district, beside these parties (the two Congress factions), the Janata Paksha, C.P.M. and Independents were also in the field. Though there was a keen contest by the Janata Paksha, the Congress-I party won all the three seats. The details of the votes secured and the percentage in three constituencies of voting are as follows:

I. Virajpet (R)

1) I.N.C. (Congress-I)	25,309(48.48) elected
2) J.N.P. (Janata)	23,040(44.13)
3) Independent	2,258(4.33)
4) I.N.C. (Bharatiya Rashtriya Congress)	1,601 (3.06)

II. Madikeri

1) I.N.C. (Congress-I)	25,327(44.23) elected
2) J.N.P.	22,453(39.21)
3) Independent	4,488(7.84)
4) C.P.I. (M).	3,144(5.49)
5) I.N.C.	1,849(3.23)

III. Somvarpet

1) I.N.C. (Congress-I)	31,588 (51.27) elected
2) J.N.P.	27,982(45.42)
3) I.N.C.	1,210(1.96)
4) Independent	831(1.35)

The Sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved two years earlier than its usual term and elections were held in 1980. There were nine contestants from the Mangalore constituency. Devaraj Urs left Congress-I and joined the Brahmananda Reddy's I.N.C. and later became the President of this party. The Rashtriya Congress(I.N.C.U) of Devaraj Urs also contested the 1980 Lok Sabha elections. There was multi-cornered fight in the Mangalore constituency. But the real fight was between the Congress-I and the Janata Party. This seat was wrested by Congress.

Legislative Assembly Election 1983

In the year 1983, the general elections were held to the Legislative Assembly. The main political parties which contested from the reserve constituency of Virajpet and from Madikeri and Somvarpet, were the Congress-I, B.J.P. and the Janata Paksha. In this election, Congress-I won Virajpet and Madikeri seats whereas Somvarpet constituency was won by the Janata Paksha. Votes polled by political parties and Independents in these constituencies and percentage are as follows:

I. Virajpet (Res.)

1) I.N.C.	22,581(54.38) elected
2) B.J.P.	14,009(33.73)
3) Independent	4,938(11.93)

II. Madikeri

1) I.N.C.	20,762(40.00) elected
2) B.J.P.	15,030(28.95)
3) Janata Party	8,648(16.66)
4) Independent	5,091(9.81)
5) Independent	2,050(3.95)
6) Independent	328(0.63)

III. Somvarpet

1) Janata Party	31,544 (52.66) elected
2) Congress	26,162 (43.67)
3) Independent	1,983 (3.31)
4) Independent	214 (0.36)

In the 1984 Lok Sabha election, the main contest for the Mangalore Lok Sabha constituency which included three Legislative Assembly constituencies of Kodagu and five Legislative Assembly constituencies of Dakshina Kannada district was between I.N.C. and B.J.P. The Congress party retained the seat.

Legislative Assembly Mid-term Election, 1985

The Legislative Assembly was dissolved three years earlier to its scheduled term and Mid-term poll was conducted in 1985. There was a triangular contest in Virajpet, and in Madikeri and Somvarpet there was multi-cornered contest. The Janata Party won the Somvarpet constituency. The percentage and the votes polled by different political parties are as follows:

I. Virajpet (Res.)

1) Congress	26,716 (54.90) elected
2) Janata Party	18,496 (38.01)
3) B.J.P.	3,449(7.09)

II. Madikeri

1) Congress	28,645 (46.93) elected
2) Janata Party	23,523(38.54)
3) B.J.P.	4,581 (7.51)
4) Independent	3,519 (5.77)
5) Four other Independent candidates (totally)	736 (1.25)

III. Somvarpet

1) Janata Party	38,248 (60.03) elected
2) Congress	32,209 (42.17)
3) B.J.P.	2,955(3.87)
4) Independent	1,410(1.84)
5) Nine Independents (totally)	1,552 (2.04)

1989 Lok Sabha Election

In 1989, many political developments took place in the national political scene and it affected the political parties too. There was a rift in the Janata Party which was ruling the State. That party broke into two groups known as Janata Paksha and Janata Dal. The Janata Dal became a national party. It contested the election on behalf of the National Front which was formed by several parties. These two parties contested from the Mangalore constituency which included Kodagu during the Ninth Lok Sabha election held on 24.11.1989. Apart from them, the I.N.C. and B.J.P. were also in the field. In this election, the Congress gained upper hand and won the Mangalore constituency.

Mid-term Election for the Assembly 1989

The Legislative Assembly elections were held on 24.11.1989 along with Lok Sabha elections, by dissolving Legislative Assembly before the expiry of the term. The prominent parties in the three constituencies of the district were the Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Janata Dal and the Janata Paksha. In this election the Congress won all the three constituencies and proved that Kodagu was its stronghold. In this election, the votes polled by different political parties and the percentages were as follows:

I. Virajpet (Res.)

1) I.N.C.	32,124(53.62) elected
2) Janata Dal (J.D.)	16,872(28.16)
3) B.J.P.	6,416(10.71)
4) Janata Paksha (J.N.P)	4,203(7.02)
6) Independent	294(0.49)

II. Madikeri

1) I.N.C.	30,804(42.63) elected
2) B.J.P.	23,538(32.57)
3) J.D.	11,955(16.54)
4) J.N.P.	2,597(3.59)
5) Independents (5 members)	3,366(4.67)

III. Somvarpet

1) I.N.C.	38,250(44.34) elected
2) B.J.P	19,104(22.15)

3) J.N.P	17,385(20.15)
4) J.D.	7,924(9.18)
5) Independents-10 members	3,601(4.18)

Mid-term Lok Sabha Election 1991

The Bharatiya Janata Party withdrew its support to the Janata Dal Government at the Centre. Lok Sabha election was held in the year 1991 to elect members to the Tenth Lok Sabha. Election took place in the Mangalore Constituency on 12.6.1991. Although there were 9 contestants, the real fight was between B.J.P. and I.N.C. For the first time the B.J.P won this constituency and gave a surprising result.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Lying on the slopes of the Western Ghats, Kodagu District is full of hills and valleys. Obviously, the density of population is less in this hilly forest tract. When Tipu Sultan occupied Kodagu, many people deserted their habitations; some of them were taken away as captives by Tipu himself. As a result, during 1780-90, the population of Kodagu became very less. Many villages were also destroyed at this time. According to Lt. Conner, during 1817, the estimated population of Kodagu was 40,000. However, an official report puts the figures at 81,437 during 1839-40. Among them, 17,096 were Kodavas and the rest numbered 64,341. By 1854, the population of this district was estimated as between 125 and 135 thousands. By 1864 the population was estimated to have reached 1,19,118. According to the 1871 Census, the population of Kodagu was 1,68,312, consisting of 26,389 Kodavas, 1,28,085 Hindus excluding Kodavas, 112 Jainas, 11,304 Muslims, 2,410 Christians, ten Parsis and two Chinese.

They were distributed in the then existing six taluks as follows: Madikeri-32,132; Padinalku Nadu-32,350; Yedenalku Nadu- 31,104; Kiggattunadu-27,738; Nanjarayapatna-26,159; and Yelusavira Seeme-18,829. The population increased between 1871 and 1891 and in succeeding decades, and again, it showed a decline. However, a rising trend was noticed in later years. The population of Kodagu district for the years 1961, 1971, 1981, and 1991 are given in Table No 1.

This district with a provisional population of 4,85,229 in 1991 occupies the 19th position in area and the last place in population among the twenty districts of the state.

Growth of population

During 1839-40, an estimate puts the population of Kodagu District at 81,437; but when the first population Census was taken up in 1871, the population was 168,312. It rose to 1,78,307 in 1881 and declined to 1,73,055 in 1891. The Table No 2 gives the population of the district, decadal variation and the percentage of decadal variation from 1901 to 1991. The provisional population of Kodagu in 1991 was 4,85,229, an increase of 23,341 persons in the decade 1981-1991. It constituted only 5.05% of the decadal growth, and is far less than the State's increase of 20.69%.

Table No 1

Taluk		1961	1971	1981	1991*
Madikeri Taluk	Rural	65,087	76,880	93,002	97,753
	Urban	14,453	19,357	24,724	28,729
	Total	79,540	96,237	1,17,726	1,26,482
Somvarpet Taluk	Rural	94,689	1,15,540	1,38,327	1,56,345
	Urban	14,728	23,530	25,505	25,168
	Total	1,09,417	1,39,070	1,63,832	1,81,513
Virajpet Taluk	Rural	1,20,364	1,27,180	1,58,896	1,53,224
	Urban	13,508	15,804	21,434	24,010
	Total	1,33,872	1,42,984	1,80,330	1,77,234
District Total	Rural	2,80,140	3,19,600	3,90,225	4,07,322
	Urban	42,689	58,691	71,663	77,907
	Total	3,22,829	3,78,291	4,61,888	4,85,229

* Provisional figures (Source : Census Reports)

Table No 2

Year of Census	Males	Females	Total	Decadal variation.	Percentage of decadal variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1,00,258	80,349	1,80,607	-7,552	-4.36
1911	97,279	77,697	1,74,976	-5,631	-3.12
1921	89,501	74,337	1,63,838	-11,138	-6.37
1931	90,575	72,752	1,63,327	-511	-0.31
1941	92,347	76,379	1,68,726	+5,399	+3.31
1951	1,25,327	1,04,078	2,29,405	+60,679	+35.96
1961	1,73,338	1,49,491	3,22,829	+93,424	+40.72
1971	1,98,109	1,80,182	3,78,291	+55,462	+17.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
1981	2,38,893	2,22,995	4,61,888	+83,597	+22.10
1991*	2,43,977	2,41,252	4,85,229	+23,341	+5.05

* Provisional figures;

Source: Census Reports.

The variation in population of the district during the period from 1871 to 1931 was due to the migration of labour force working in the estates and deaths due to epidemics like malaria.

During 1871-1931, the labour force from the neighbouring States or the nearby districts working in estates did not stay permanently. Since 1941 the rising trend in population may, perhaps, be attributed to a few factors like control of malaria, improvement in transport system and fixing of better price for spices.

There was an increase in population by 165.74 percent in the district between 1901 and 1981. The highest increase in the district was 40.72% during the decade 1951-1961. The development activities since Independence in this region might be responsible for immigration of people from outside. However, it should be noted, that during 1981-1991 period, the population of Kodagu had risen by 5.05 percent only; this growth was comparatively, lower than the rising trend of population as noticed generally in the State. Perhaps it was due to population control and people's migration.

Density of Population

The density of population of a region refers to the number of people inhabiting every square kilometre. Generally density of population is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Kodagu being a hilly tract, is full of forests and valleys. There are coffee and cardamom estates in the rural parts. Hence, the density of population in these regions is much lower. According to 1981 Census the area of Kodagu is 4,102 square kilometres. Its population in 1991 was 4,85,229 (provisional). The average density of population of the district in 1991 was 118.29 for every square kilometre. The density of population in the urban areas was 1,957 and in the rural areas 100 only.

The Table No 3 shows the density of population for the year 1971, 1981 and 1991, with rural urban break-up for each taluk of the district. According to the provisional figures of 1991 Census, the density of population per square kilometre was 118; this was far less than 234, the density of population of the State. The district occupies the last place among the districts of the State in density.

Table No 3

Taluks		1971	1981	1991
Madikeri	Rural	51	65	68
	Urban	1,437	1,707	1,968
	Total	63	81	87

Taluks		1971	1981	1991
Somvarpet	Rural	126	141	159
	Urban	1,144	1,512	1,489
	Total	148	164	182
Virajpet	Rural	79	96	94
	Urban	2,034	2,546	2,858
	Total	88	110	108
District Total	Rural	79	96	100
	Urban	1,404	1,802	1,957
	Total	92	113	118

Houses and Households

A Census house is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance and recognised as a separate unit. A household is a group of persons one or more, who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Unrelated persons living in hostels, hotels, jails, etc., also constitute households and they are called Institutional Households. Some households do not have residential houses. Such households are called Houseless Households. In 1981, there were 92,267 residential houses and 94,795 households in the district. There were 1,024 households for every thousand houses. Table No 4 shows the number of houses and households, talukwise by residence in the district for the years 1971 and 1981 (1991 figures are not available).

Institutional Households and Population: People living in boarding homes, hostels, jails, Mathas, etc., are called Institutional population and such institutions are called Institutional households. Table No 5 shows the number of Institutional households and population by residence, talukwise in the district for the years 1971 and 1981 (Figures for 1991 are not available).

Table No 4

Taluks	1971			1981		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Madikeri						
Houses	11,853	3,492	15,345	18,249	4,847	23,096
Households	14,432	3,756	18,188	18,826	4,976	23,802
Somvarpet						
Houses	18,537	3,974	22,511	26,794	5,120	31,914
Households	22,652	4,831	27,488	27,219	5,269	32,488
Virajpet						
Houses	20,272	2,858	23,130	33,324	4,233	37,557
Households	24,973	3,362	28,335	34,182	4,323	38,505
District Total						
Houses	50,662	10,324	60,986	78,367	14,200	92,567
Households	62,057	11,949	74,006	80,227	14,568	94,795

Institutional Households and Population

Table No 5

Taluku	1971				1981			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Madikeri								
Rural	81	255	31	286	63	495	72	567
Urban	76	535	239	774	267	1,354	655	2,009
Total	157	790	270	1,050	330	1,849	727	2,576
Somvarpet								
Rural	309	723	153	876	39	541	132	673
Urban	122	576	122	698	125	725	152	887
Total	431	1,299	275	1,574	164	1,266	294	1,560
Virajpet								
Rural	214	464	133	597	112	991	521	1,512
Urban	96	528	357	815	114	747	307	1,944
Total	310	992	490	1,482	226	1,728	828	2,556
District Total								
Rural	604	1,442	317	1,759	214	2,027	725	2,752
Urban	294	1,639	718	2,357	506	2,816	1,124	3,940
Total	898	3,081	1,035	4,116	720	4,843	1,849	6,692

A: Institutional Households B: Males; C: Females; D: Total.

Houseless Households And Their Population: Bus stands and public choultries, besides the roadside shelters are the dwellings of the nomadic people and the beggars. Such people belong to houseless households, and they constitute the population of houseless households. Table 6 shows the number of houseless households and their population in taluks of the district for urban and the rural areas according to 1971 and 1981 census.

Table No 6

Taluk	1971				1981			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madikeri								
Rural	63	82	25	107	194	586	234	820
Urban	51	54	20	74	54	116	65	181
Total	114	136	45	181	248	702	299	1,001
Somvarpet								
Rural	81	181	112	293	73	190	121	311

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urban		97	145	124	269	87	142	107	249
Total		178	326	236	562	160	332	228	560
Virajpet									
Rural		120	125	46	171	131	444	234	678
Urban		33	54	27	81	50	108	66	174
Total		153	179	73	252	181	552	300	852
Dist. Total									
Rural		264	388	183	571	398	1,220	589	1,809
Urban		181	253	171	424	191	366	238	604
Total		445	641	354	995	589	1,586	827	2,413

A: Houseless households. B: Males C: Females D: Total

Migration

The movement of people from one geographical area to another is called migration. It is rather an age-old phenomenon among people. Migration may be temporary or permanent. Temporary migration may be seasonal and it may be confined to a period in a year; also it may be for a definite duration. It is noticed, that the people from plains move to Malnad districts both during the sowing and the harvesting seasons and, later return to their houses. Migration to Kodagu has been for a long time both from neighbouring States and the near-by districts. Many of them have settled down here. There were instances when some classes of people from Kerala were temporarily migrating to Kodagu during the sowing and the harvesting seasons. The nomadic snake-charmers, Korachas, bear-tamers, fortune tellers, Dombars, Jangamas, etc., are seasonal migrants. Nevertheless, workers from neighbouring States have come in search of labour in the coffee and cardamom estates. Some have prospered and built their own houses. The people, who, migrated from Kerala in recent years seem to have created social problems to the original settlers of Kodagu. This development, has created an awareness among the Kodavas, who had left the place to some other parts of the State and made them come back to the native places in order to protect their properties and houses.

The despondency caused by Tipu Sultan in Kodagu, resulted in the Kodavas running away from their houses. The king of Kodagu at that time invited the people of neighbouring States to come and settle down in this region. He is believed to have even forcefully brought people to live here. The number of people who came in search of labour in the estates also increased in the long run. According to the Census of 1981, the population of Kodagu was 4,61,888. Of them 3,48,436 people had been born in the district, 56,657 persons were born in the other districts of the State; 54,638 people were born in other States and the Union Territories of the country. A small number of 3,846 people had been born in different countries of Asia. Among the people of other States 738 belonged to Andhra, 33,276 to Kerala (60.90%) and 20,088 to Tamil Nadu (36.77%). Among those born in Kerala, nearly 81.49 percent were from the rural areas of that State. Among the others born in different districts of the State but included in the Census of Kodagu 21,507 people (38.18%) belonged to Dakshina Kannada 15,344 persons (27.24%) belonged to Mysore district, 11,111

people (19.72%) to Hassan district and 2,337 (4.15%) to Bangalore district. Majority of the immigrants were Keralites. A considerable number of migrants were from Tamil Nadu according to the Census report. The wood-cutters in the forests and the garden labourers in the coffee estates and cardamom gardens, were invariably the immigrants. Table No 6 below shows the number of persons born elsewhere (outside the district) but enumerated in Kodagu district according to 1981 census.

Table No 6

Birth Place	Rural		Urban		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1. India	1,98,887	1,88,329	37,918	33,598	4,59,732
A. Karnataka	1,73,512	1,68,624	32,512	30,406	4,05,094
B. At the place of enumeration	1,28,097	1,00,748	17,738	15,799	2,62,382
C. In the dist.	25,866	46,708	6,774	6,706	86,054
D. In other districts of the State.	19,548	21,167	8,041	7,901	56,657
E. Other States & Union Territories.	26,375	19,705	5,366	13,192	54,638
Andhra Pradesh	300	237	135	66	738
Kerala	16,070	11,048	3,901	2,287	33,276
Tamil Nadu	9,848	8,267	1,220	753	20,088
2. Asian Countries	922	933	100	32	1,989
3. Srilanka	882	894	65	18	1,857

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in a given area is the number of females for every thousand males. The ratio of the males and females of a region depends on migration, customs, and other factors. In addition to these, the ratio is influenced by the relative death rates of males and females, the death of mothers during delivery, and female infanticide practised by some hill tribes, etc. According to 1981 Census, the sex ratio in the rural parts of the district was 943, and in the urban areas 884 females for every thousand males. The average sex ratio was 933 for 1000 males in 1981. The sex ratio in Kodagu has always been lower than the sex ratio in the State. In the decade of 1981-91, the district ratio was 980 women for 1000 men. It was higher than the State ratio of 960. The sex-ratio is an important factor in population studies. The changing trend in ratio may perhaps be attributed to the factor of outsiders migrating to this region in search of jobs.

Table No 7 provides information about the ratio of males and females both in rural and urban areas of Kodagu from 1901-1991. The state figures are given in the brackets for comparison.

Table No 7

Decades	Rural	Urban	Total
1901	808(984)	703(976)	801(983)
1911	806(984)	693(959)	799(981)
1921	840(974)	674(941)	831(369)
1931	812(972)	680(927)	803(965)
1941	831(962)	772(947)	827(960)
1951	837(974)	750(941)	830(966)
1961	872(973)	803(913)	862(959)
1971	917(971)	872(913)	910(957)
1981	943(978)	884(926)	933(963)
1991	999(975)	839(930)	980(961)

Age Distribution: Age is a factor in population studies. It provides information about the age wise population structure. It also provides information about the working and non-working population. Age-wise distribution generally consists of groups of 5 or 10 years. The age-wise classification of the people of the Kodagu district (with percentages) according to 1981 is given in Table No 8. The percentage of the population of the State in each age group is given for comparison. In Kodagu District children of the ages of 0-9 and 10-14 years constituted 1,63,541; People having crossed 60 years of age numbered 27,743. Generally children below 18 years of age and people above 60 years of age were not considered fit for working. Their population was 1,91,284 and it was 41.4% of the total population in the district.

Table No 8

Age-groups in Kodagu District as per 1981 Census.

Age Groups	Population of the district			District's Percentage to total population in the Dist.			State's Percentage to the total population of the State		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
0-9	54,518	52,988	1,07,506	22.78	23.75	23.26	26.09	26.79	26.43
10-14	28,468	27,870	56,338	11.87	12.48	12.17	12.99	13.29	13.13
15-19	24,854	26,433	51,287	10.40	11.86	11.11	10.12	9.77	9.95
20-24	24,482	24,422	48,904	10.25	10.96	10.59	8.83	8.85	8.84
25-29	22,296	20,296	42,592	9.33	9.11	9.23	7.62	8.02	7.84
30-34	15,529	12,984	28,513	6.54	5.83	6.18	6.17	6.26	6.22
35-39	14,236	13,315	27,551	5.96	5.97	5.97	5.75	5.72	5.73
40-44	11,819	9,526	21,345	4.96	4.27	4.62	5.20	4.76	4.93
45-49	12,348	9,976	22,324	5.17	4.43	4.81	4.49	3.93	4.29
50-54	8,987	7,039	16,026	3.75	3.16	3.47	3.91	3.69	3.89
55-59	6,564	5,296	11,859	2.75	2.38	2.57	2.37	2.08	2.22
60-64	6,005	5,010	11,015	2.15	2.25	2.39	2.71	2.79	2.75

A-G	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
65-69	3,756	3,343	7,099	1.58	1.49	1.59	1.38	1.42	1.40
70 & above	5,031	4,598	9,629	2.14	2.06	2.09	2.38	2.59	2.48

Age Groups And Marital Status: People can be classified into four groups on the basis of their marital status. They are, the married, unmarried, divorced and separated and widow or widower. In sociological studies, a classification based on age-group is important. Such a classification indicates child-marriage practised in the community, widow-marriage and many other social customs of the people. Besides, it also points out, the changes taking place in society. The Tables 9,10 and 11 given below refer to the marital status of age-groups in the population of the district, both in rural and urban areas as per 1981 Census. People within the age-group of 0-9 years are regarded as unmarried.

Table No 9

Marital Status according to age-groups in Rural areas of Kodagu as per 1981 Census

Age groups	Total Population		Marital Status							
			Unmarried		Married		Widower or Widow		Divorced or Separated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All ages	2,00,865	1,89,360	1,18,967	96,841	77,302	75,308	4,094	15,992	472	1,173
0-9	46,026	40,823	46,026	44,823	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	24,215	23,482	24,053	23,223	127	213	30	25	-	-
15-19	20,880	22,011	20,534	18,378	321	3,521	15	40	5	63
20-25	19,895	20,400	16,478	8,149	3,863	11,836	19	162	31	249
26-29	18,274	17,186	7,860	1,720	10,261	14,888	87	352	56	226
30-34	12,698	10,943	1,977	288	10,501	10,089	128	460	87	166
35-39	11,798	11,496	705	89	10,849	10,402	187	862	56	143
40-44	9,758	8,329	365	51	9,048	7,180	295	1,054	51	94
45-49	10,610	8,675	277	69	9,871	6,957	416	1,544	46	105
50-54	7,662	6,158	249	25	6,911	3,993	466	2,022	36	68
55-59	5,868	4,670	106	20	5,332	2,815	401	1,810	29	25
60-64	5,276	4,343	112	5	4,446	1,730	663	2,587	56	20
65-69	3,296	2,800	46	15	2,794	957	446	1,818	10	10
70 & Above	4,430	3,947	69	5	3,401	681	942	3,256	8	

All ages include people of all age groups and those who have not mentioned their ages and marital status.

Table No 10

Age and Marital status of Population in Urban areas of Kodagu District as per 1981 Census

Age groups	Total Population		Marital Status							
			Unmarried		Married		Widower or Widow		Divorced or Separated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All ages	38,028	33,635	23,509	18,400	14,072	12,307	408	2,702	12	222
0-9	8,391	8,114	8,391	8,114	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	4,152	4,338	4,132	4,296	19	37	-	-	-	-
15-19	3,974	4,422	3,921	3,770	42	647	-	-	-	5
20-24	4,587	4,022	3,968	1,684	608	2,274	10	22	-	42
25-29	4,002	3,110	2,111	350	1,901	2,687	5	43	-	35
30-34	2,831	2,041	546	63	2,280	1,901	-	61	-	17
35-39	2,439	1,819	109	27	2,315	1,682	15	99	-	11
40-44	2,060	1,197	95	9	1,936	919	24	222	5	47
45-49	1,738	1,201	59	18	1,637	867	35	282	7	33
50-54	1,325	881	30	9	1,239	561	50	298	-	13
55-59	696	625	44	-	603	320	49	305	-	-
60-64	728	668	41	24	626	204	61	430	-	10
65-69	460	543	20	15	401	141	39	382	-	5
70 & Above	601	651	17	14	465	73	119	558	-	55

All ages include people of all the age groups and those who have not mentioned their ages and marital status

Table No 11

Age and Marital Status of the Total Population in the district of Kodagu as per 1981 Census

Age groups	Total Population		Marital Status							
			Unmarried		Married		Widower or Widow		Divorced or Separated	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All ages	2,38,893	2,22,995	1,42,466	1,15,241	91,374	87,614	4,502	18,694	484	1,395
0-9	54,417	52,937	54,417	52,937	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	28,367	27,820	28,186	27,520	146	249	30	25	-	-
15-19	24,854	26,433	24,455	22,148	363	4,168	15	40	5	68
20-24	24,482	24,422	20,446	9,833	3,971	14,110	29	183	31	291
25-29	22,296	20,296	9,971	2,071	12,162	17,569	92	395	56	261
30-34	15,529	12,984	2,522	292	12,781	11,989	128	521	87	182
35-39	14,236	13,315	813	116	13,165	12,084	202	961	56	154
40-44	11,819	9,522	460	60	10,984	8,100	319	1,226	56	141
45-49	12,348	9,876	336	87	11,509	7,824	450	1,827	53	138

A-G	TM	TW	UW	UW	MM	MW	WM	WW	DM	DW
50-54	8,987	7,039	280	34	8,150	4,554	516	2,370	36	81
55-59	6,564	5,295	150	20	5,934	3,136	450	2,114	29	25
60-64	6,005	5,010	153	29	5,072	1,934	724	3,017	56	30
65-69	3,756	3,343	66	30	3,195	1,098	485	2,200	10	15
70 & Above	5,031	4,598	86	19	3,866	754	1,061	3,814	8	5

All ages include people of all age-groups and those who have not mentioned their ages and Marital Status

RURAL POPULATION

People living in villages are called the rural people. This group includes those who live in villages, estates and places other than urban area. In the district there were 288 inhabited villages according to 1981 Census. The total population of these villages was 3,90,225. Table No 12 gives the total number of inhabited villages, the total rural population inhabiting them and the percentage of rural population to the total population of the district from 1901 to 1991.

Table No 12

1901 - 479	1,65,358	91.56%
1911 - 493	1,64,995	94.30%
1921 - 377	1,54,997	94.60%
1931 - 378	1,53,500	93.98%
1941 - 301	1,57,508	93.35%
1951 - 297	2,13,150	92.91%
1961 - 277	2,80,140	86.78%
1971 - 291	3,19,600	84.49%
1981 - 288	3,90,225	84.48%
1991 - not available	4,07,322	83.94%

There were as many as 479 villages in the district in 1901, and, this number, however, had declined to 288 in 1981. The rural population according to 1991 Census was 83.94% of the total population of the district. It must be admitted that Kodagu is a rural district. This is, mainly, due to its geographical situation, natural vegetation and climatic conditions. The district is full of forests, and coffee and cardamom estates.

The villages are usually classified by their population size. They are villages with less than 200 population; between 200-499 population; between 500-999 population; between 1000-1999 population; between 2000-4999 population, between 5000-9999 population; and finally villages with more than 10,000 population. In the following Table (Table No 13) the classification of villages, the total rural population in each class, and its percentage to the rural population of the district are given as per 1981 Census.

Table No 13

Classification of villages according to population size as per the 1981 Census.

Size of the village (in population).	No. of villages	Population		Total	Percentage to the total rural population of the District.
		Males	Females		
1. Less than 200	09	390	349	739	0.20
2. 200-499	29	5,440	5,424	10,864	2.78
3. 500-999	87	33,143	31,624	64,767	16.60
4. 1000-1999	108	78,832	74,946	1,53,778	39.40
5. 2000-4999	54	80,215	74,611	1,54,826	39.67
6. 5000-9999	01	2,845	2,406	5,251	1.35
7. 10,000 and above	--	--	--	--	---
8. Total	288	2,00,865	1,89,360	3,90,225	--

Table No 14

Talukwise classification of villages in the district of Kodagu according to 1981 Census

Size of the Villages according to population	Taluku							
	Madikeri		Somvarpet		Virajpet		District Total	
	No. of Villages	Total Population	No. of villages	Total Population	No. of villages	Total population	No. of villages	Total population
Less than 200	-	-	08	613	01	126	9	739
200-499	-	-	27	10,240	02	624	29	10,864
500-999	20	15,218	41	28,896	26	20,653	87	64,767
1000-1999	36	54,514	32	46,824	38	52,440	108	1,53,778
2000-4999	9	23,270	18	51,754	27	79,802	54	1,54,826
5000-9999	-	-	-	-	1	5,251	1	5,251
10000 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	67	93,002	126	1,38,327	95	1,58,896	288	3,90,225

Table No 15

This table provides the classification of villages and the percentage of rural population in each group for some decades from 1901 to 1981. The district has more villages with lesser population

Year of popula- tion census	Less than 500 population		500-999		1000-1999		2000-4999		5000-9999		10,000 & above	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1901	73.73	37.12	21.28	37.91	4.13	15.10	0.61	6.14	0.21	3.73	-	-
1921	72.57	45.49	22.16	35.37	4.75	13.75	0.26	1.93	0.26	3.46	-	-
1951	39.13	14.84	40.14	30.08	17.06	29.74	30.01	10.25	0.33	2.68	0.33	4.41
1961	23.11	6.93	37.55	27.55	29.96	38.85	9.38	26.67	-	-	-	-
1971	20.62	5.88	34.36	23.15	35.05	44.64	9.62	24.58	0.35	1.75	-	-
1981	13.19	2.97	30.21	16.60	37.50	39.41	18.75	39.68	0.35	1.34	-	-

A : Percentage of villages to total number of villages

B : Percentage of population to the total rural population of the district

The table No16 below shows the talukwise number of villages and the rural population in Kodagu according to 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Table No 16

Taluku	1971			1981		
	No. of Inhabited villages	No. of uninhabited villages	Total Rural population	No. of Inhabited villages	No. of Un-inhabited villages	Total Rural population
Madikeri	73	1	76,880	67	-	93,002
Somvarpet	120	12	1,15,540	126	8	1,38,327
Virajpet	98	-	1,27,180	95	-	1,58,896
Total	291	13	3,19,600	288	8	3,90,225

URBAN POPULATION

Urbanisation is the social process of the 20th century. Some features of distribution between urban and rural areas have been developed. If the population of the place is at least 5,000 and at the least 75 per cent of the people follow non-agricultural occupations and the density of population is at the least 400 persons per sq.km, such a region may be regarded as an urban area. Generally, a municipal town or corporation, cantonment or a notified area is declared as an urban centre. According to 1981 Census, Kodagu district had 10 Urban centres. They are Madikeri, Virajpet, Kudumangalore, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Ponnampet, Shanivarasanthe, Gonikoppal, Kodlipet and Suntikoppa. In 1991 Census, Kudumangalore has been removed from the list of Urban centres

in the district. The following table (NO.17) gives the urban population of this district from 1881 to 1991 along with the decadal variation and the percentage of decadal variation.

Table No 17

Decades	Urban population	Urban population as a % to the total population of the Dist.	Decadal variation.	Percentage of decadal variation.
1881	16,653	9.89		
1891	15,481	8.68	-1,172	-7.03
1901	15,249	8.44	-232	-1.49
1911	9,981	5.70	-5,268	-34.55
1921	8,844	5.40	-1,140	-11.39
1931	9,827	6.02	983	11.11
1941	12,218	7.24	2,391	24.33
1951	16,255	7.09	4,037	33.04
1961	40,366	12.50	24,111	148.33
1971	52,003	13.75	11,637	28.83
1981	71,663	15.72	19,660	37.81
1991	77,907	16.06	6,244	8.71

The urban population of the Kodagu district in 1881 was 16,653; it had declined upto 1921 and, later, started rising steadily. Between 1881 and 1901 Madikeri, Virajpet, Kushalnagar, Kodlipet and Somvarpet had been declared as urban localities. From 1911 to 1951 Somvarpet, Kodlipet and Kushalnagar had been removed from the list of urban areas. However, in 1961, together with those places dropped earlier, the other places like Gonikoppal, Ponnampet, Shanivarasanthe and Suntikoppa were declared as urban localities. Consequently, the urban population during this decade increased by 148.33. Hebbale and Ulugali were added on to the list of urban areas in 1971. But they were removed from the list of urban centres in 1981; and in their place Kudumangalore was newly included. During the same census period Kodagu district had 10 urban localities with a population of 71,663. It should be however, noted that the urban population of this district in the decade of 1971-1981 had increased by 37.81 per cent. During the same time, the general population growth in this district was 22.10 per cent. In other words, the urban population between 1971-1981 was believed to have consisted of 15.71% immigrants. The growth of urban areas in the district from 1901 is shown in the following Table No. 18.

Table No 18

Table showing the development of urban areas of the District since 1901.

Urban areas	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1. Madikeri	6,732	6,269	5,675	5,995	7,112	10,117	14,455	19,357	24,724
2. Virajpet	4,283	3,712	3,166	3,832	4,106	6,138	8,138	9,782	11,676
3. Somvarpet	1,745	-	-	-	-	-	5,127	6,281	6,936
4. Kushalnagar	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	2,902	5,000	6,936
5. Kodlipet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667	2,059	2,254
6. Ponnampet	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,621	3,265	4,367
7. Gonikoppal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,749	2,757	5,391
8. Shanivara-santhe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,391	2,002	2,691
9. Suntikoppa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,306	1,499	2,166
10. Kudumangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,522

As far back as 1881 Madikeri, Virajpet, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar and Kodlipet had been considered as towns. The population of these towns in 1881 and 1891 was as follows:-

Table No 20

	Madikeri	Virajpet	Somvarpet	Kushalnagar	Kodlipet
1881	8,383	4,576	1,528	1,310	856
1891	7,034	4,417	1,510	1,710	810

Handicapped people

The Census of handicapped population was stopped since 1941. The earlier censuses however, had included the blind, the deaf and the dumb people. But the 1981 census, once again, considered this population while enumerating the dwelling houses in Kodagu. The above mentioned handicapped people, along with the crippled are separately classified. This information, perhaps, might not give the real picture of the handicapped population, because most of these people found in the homeless beggars sector and hence, they are likely to have been omitted during house listing operation. The following table (No 21) provides the details of handicapped population in Kodagu district from 1891 to 1981. The next table (No 22) gives the talukwise figures of the handicapped according to the 1981 census. (see Chapter 16 for the welfare programmes of handicapped population).

Table No 21

Decades	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind
1891	126	86
1901	104	96
1911	87	81
1921	20	93
1931	101	100
1981	147	78

As per 1981 Census there were only 140 physically handicapped people.

The following table provides information about the blind, the deaf and the dumb and the physically handicapped population in different taluks of Kodagu district according to 1981 Census.

Table No 22

Taluks	Deaf		Blind		Physically Handicapped	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Madikeri	51	9	26	4	40	7
Somvarpet	53	6	22	2	42	7
Virajpet	25	3	23	1	44	
District Total	129	18	71	7	126	14

Source: 1981 Census reports.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

All castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within castes, races or tribes specified by public notification by the President of India under article 341 of the Constitution of India are called the Scheduled Castes. As regards Karnataka, the Indian Government brought out an amendment in 1976 to the order dealing with SCs and STs. The Census of 1971 puts the figure of the Scheduled Castes population at 36,971 in Kodagu district. There was an increase of this population to 48,752 within a decade (1981). Most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes lived in rural areas and their number was estimated at 43,224, and only a small population of 5,528 constituted urban group as per 1981 census. According to the same Census the population of the individual Scheduled Caste was as follows:

Adi Andhra-125; Adi Dravida-1,029; Adi Karnataka-18,639; Adiya-866; Ager-17; Ajila-72; Araymala-13; Aruntathiyar-30; Arwamala-1; Baira-1,814; Bakad-15; Bakuda-50; Balagai-4,371; Bandi-6; Banjara-226; Beda Jangama/Budga Jangama-3; Bellara-56; Bhangi-41; Bhambi-422; Bovi-1,017; Byagara-1; Chakkaliyan-16; Chandala-1; ChennaDasari/Holeyadasari-1;

Dohar, Kakkayya, Kankayya-10; Gantichor-1; Gosangi-13; Haleer-9; Halsar/Haslar/Hulasavara/Halaswar-1; Handijogi-7; Holaya/Holer/Holeya-6,322; Holeya Dasari-46; Jaggali-1; Jambuvulu-112; Kadaian-4; Kalladi-5; Kolpulvandu-6; Koracha-12; Korama-235; Kotegar/Metri-5; Kudumban-7; Kuravan-5; Lingader-1; Madari-1; Madiga-1,631; Mahar/Taral/Dhegumegu-5; Maila-10; Mala-6; Mang/Matang/Minimadig-2; Moger-192; Mukri-2; Mundala-175; Nadia/Hadi-5; Nalkedaya-14; Nalakeyava-98; Nayadi-43; Pale-10,260; Pallan-158; Panchama-31; Panniandi-17, Paraiyan/Paraya-293; Paravan-83; Raneyar-480; Samagara-34; Sillekhyatas-20; and Valluvan-5,245. The Scheduled Castes' population is 10.55 per cent of the total population of the district and it constitutes the largest group next to Kodava population. In the table given below are given Scheduled Castes population and its portion in the total population of the district and also its talukwise distribution by sex and residence, as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Table No 23

Taluks	1971			1981		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Madikeri						
Rural	3,464	2,982	6,446	4,707	4,025	8,732
Urban	523	515	1,038	870	825	1,695
Total	3,987	3,497	7,484	5,577	4,850	10,427
Somvarpet						
Rural	8,345	7,648	15,993	10,606	10,200	20,806
Urban	1,248	1,271	2,519	1,228	1,118	2,346
Total	9,593	8,919	18,512	11,834	11,318	23,152
Virajpet						
Rural	5,167	4,861	10,028	6,997	6,689	13,686
Urban	500	447	947	769	718	1,487
Total	5,667	5,308	10,975	7,766	7,407	15,173
Total population in the Dist.						
Rural	16,976	15,491	32,467	22,310	20,914	43,224
Urban	2,271	2,233	4,504	2,867	2,661	5,528
Total	19,247	17,724	36,971	25,177	23,575	48,752

The Scheduled Tribes

The tribes are tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities specified by the Public Notification by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution of India are called the Scheduled Tribes. The population of Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1971 was 26,596 and it rose to 36,877 in 1981. The Population of individual Scheduled Tribe as per 1981 Census was as follows: Adiyar-1; Bavacha/Bamcha -1; Bhil-90; Chodhar-4; Gamit-7; Gond-6; Gowdalu-46; Hakkipikki-16; Hasalaru-3; Irular-8; Jenu Kuruba-6,421; Kadu Kuruba-498;

Kathodi-3; Kattunayakan-5; Konda Kapu-1; Kota-3; Koya/Bhinekoya/Rajkoya-21; Kudiya/Malekudi-1,415; Kuruba(only in Kodagu)-4,595; Kurumans-12; Malaikudi-127; Malayekandi-1; Maleru-39; Maratha-1,844; Meda-601; Naikda-1,728; Palliyan-28; Paniyan-178; Sholaga-231; Soligar-421; Toda-49; Varli-5; Vitolia Kotwalia/Barodia-4; Yerava-17,939; unclassified-526. Most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes live in villages and forests. Recently, the Government has built colonies and chalked out programmes for their development.

The following table (No 23) gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe population in Kodagu district, by residence and sex separately as found in each taluk, according to 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Table No 23

Taluks	1971			1981		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Madikeri						
Rural	1,575	1,246	2,821	2,288	1,983	4,271
Urban	23	9	32	181	183	364
Total	1,598	1,255	2,853	2,469	2,166	4,635
Somvarpet						
Rural	1,764	1,645	3,409	2,408	2,314	4,722
Urban	77	61	138	165	175	340
Total	1,841	1,706	3,547	2,573	2,489	5,062
Virajpet						
Rural	10,352	9,734	20,086	13,672	12,979	26,651
Urban	50	60	110	264	265	529
Total	10,402	9,794	20,196	13,936	13,244	27,180
Dist. Total						
Rural	13,691	12,625	26,316	18,368	17,276	35,644
Urban	150	130	280	610	623	1,233
Total	13,841	12,755	26,596	18,978	17,899	36,877

The people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Kodagu district constitute 7.98 per cent of the total population; it is one of the districts having larger population of Scheduled Tribes; and Virajpet taluk has much larger Scheduled Tribe's population.

Language

The total population of the district according to 1981 Census was 4,61,888 and among them 1,65,345 persons (35.80%) spoke Kannada at home. Similarly, about 22.59% i.e., 1,04,344 persons were speaking Malayalam; 17.66% of the people (81,564) spoke Kodava, 8.62% (39,814) Tulu, 2.60% (12,031) Urdu; and 7.13% (32,930) Tamil languages. Malayalam, Tulu and Konkani speakers are a sizable proportion in the population for the reason being Kerala State and Dakshina

Kannada district are adjacent to Kodagu. Although Malayalam speakers are more in Virajpet, they are also seen in considerable proportion in the other two taluks (somvarpet and Madikeri). Tulu speakers are found in Somvarpet and Madikeri taluks, whereas Tamil speaking people are in Virajpet and Madikeri taluks. Urdu speakers are spread out equally in all the taluks of the district; Kodava being the mother tongue of the Kodavas, it is being spoken by more people in Virajpet taluk; considerable number in Madikeri taluk; and less number of persons in Somvarpet taluk. The Kodava, language of the people of the district consists of words from Halegannada (ancient Kannada) Malayalam and Tamil. This language has not evolved its own script for writing. Therefore, Kodava is written in Kannada script. The cultural impact of Kerala State is more on south Kodagu because this part is adjacent to this state. Its linguistic influence is very commonly seen.

In the table No 24 is given the linguistic composition of Kodagu district according to 1981 Census.

Table No 24

Taluks	Kannada	Kodava	Malayalam	Tamil	Telugu	Tulu	Urdu	Konkani
Madikeri								
Rural	30,655	22,821	18,397	3,688	612	13,030	994	564
Urban	6,803	3,471	3,712	1,062	1,685	1,793	2,402	989
Total	37,458	26,292	22,109	4,750	2,297	14,823	3,396	1,553
Somwarpet								
Rural	78,621	6,047	23,315	10,448	1,695	14,032	1,210	1,594
Urban	13,766	772	2,252	1,792	1,178	945	2,912	430
Total	92,387	6,819	25,567	12,240	2,873	14,977	4,122	2,024
Virajpet								
Rural	31,758	43,386	50,108	14,513	1,806	9,259	1,711	1,889
Urban	3,742	3,067	6,560	1,427	733	755	2,802	881
Total	35,500	48,453	56,668	15,940	2,539	10,014	4,513	2,770
District								
Rural	1,41,034	74,254	91,820	28,649	4,113	36,321	3,915	4,047
Urban	24,311	7,310	12,524	4,281	3,596	3,493	8,116	2,300
Total	1,65,345	81,564	1,04,344	32,930	7,709	39,814	12,031	6,432

Apart from the languages spoken above, there were 1,333 speaking Hindi, one person talking Assamese, 3,109 using Marathi, 22 communicating in Punjabi, 127 intercouring in Arabic and 36 speaking Nepali

RELIGIONS

The major religions found in Kodagu district are Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. Jainism had its hay day long time ago, in this district. According to the 1981 Census, the number of people belonging to various religions was as follows: Hindus-3,83,277; Muslims-61,649;

Christians-16,397; Buddhists-36; Jains-190; Sikhs-21; Other religious identity-295; a meagre number of 23 had not indicated their religious identity. Christians are found more in Somvarpet and Virajpet Taluks, and they are more in rural areas than in the urban localities. Comparitively, the Muslim population is more in Virajpet taluk than elsewhere. The tables given below (no 25 and 26) list up the various religious population and its distribution in rural and urban areas in percentages, according to 1981 Census.

Table No 25

Religions	Rural Population	Percentage to its total population	Urban Population	percentage to its total population	Total Population	% to the total population of the dis.
Buddhists	5	13.89	31	86.11	36	0.008
Christians	12,167	72.20	4,230	265.80	16,397	3.55
Hindus	3,31,917	86.60	51,360	13.40	3,83,277	82.98
Jains	62	32.63	128	67.37	190	0.04
Muslims	45,810	74.31	15,839	25.69	61,649	13.35
Sikhs	8	38.10	13	61.9	21	0.005
Other religious denominations	245	83.05	50	16.95	295	0.06
Religions not stated	11	47.83	12	52.17	23	0.005
Total	3,90,225	84.48	71,663	15.52	4,61,888	100.00

Table No 26

The table shows the population of different religious groups and their distribution in rural and urban areas in each taluk as per 1981 census.

Taluks	Buddhists	Chrisitans	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religious people	Religions not stated	Total popu-lation
Madikeri									
Rural	--	1,835	77,908	--	13,228	2	29	--	93,002
Urban	03	1,800	17,753	18	5,150	--	--	--	24,724
Total	03	3,635	95,661	18	18,378	2	29	--	1,17,726
Somvarpet									
Rural	05	4,562	1,20,886	39	12,666	6	152	11	1,38,327
Urban	28	980	20,084	16	4,336	6	46	9	25,505
Total	33	5,542	1,40,970	55	17,002	12	198	20	1,63,832

Taluk	B	C	H	J	M	S	OR	RS	Total
Virajpet Taluk									
Rural	--	5,770	1,33,123	23	19,916	-	64	30	1,58,896
Urban	--	1,450	13,523	94	6,353	7	4	3	21,434
Total	-	7,220	1,46,646	117	26,269	7	68	33	1,80,330
District Total									
Rural	5	12,167	3,31,917	62	45,810	8	245	41	3,90,225
Urban	31	4,230	51,360	128	15,839	13	50	12	71,663
Total	36	16,397	3,83,227	190	61,649	21	295	53	4,61,888

The following table (No.27) highlights the percentage figures of Population of various religious in the district for some Census Years.

Table No 27

Religion	Census year					
	1911	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981
Hindus	89.39	89.40	86.95	85.87	84.57	82.98
Muslims	7.51	8.43	10.05	10.81	12.00	13.35
Christians	2.03	2.10	2.96	3.28	3.89	3.55
Jains	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04
Buddhists	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Sikhs	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
other religious groups and Religions not stated.						0.06

Census of India: 1981; Series 14-Mysore Part-I.A-vol.2

General report.

HINDUS

In Kodagu district the population of the Hindus is about 82.98% of the total population as per 1981 Census. Nearly 86.60% of this population live in rural areas and the rest in urban areas. The same Census report enumerated the Hindu population at 3,83,277 and of which 95,661 lived in Madikeri taluk; 1,40,970 in Somvarpet taluk and the rest 1,46,446 people in Virajpet taluk. If we examine the population of Kodagu district over a few decades we observe, a declining trend in Hindu population. The Hindu population which had constituted 89.39% in 1911 in the district, had decreased to 82.98 percent by 1981. Although the Hindus are divided into castes, sub-castes and sects, their beliefs, values and the sacred books are the same and hence, they are the unifying force among them. The vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, the epics (Ramayana and Mahabharata) and the Bhagavadgita are all sacred books of the Hindus. The Hindus worship Brahma, Vishnu, Maheshwara and their incarnations along with their attendant deities. Besides, the Hindus worship 'Adishakti' in all her forms. Many of the local Gods of tribals have been identified with the Vedic Gods. The system of worship consists of 16 kinds of service (*shodashopachara*). The priests in

temples, while worshipping traditionally chant Sanskrit *shlokas* and Vedic hymns. 'Naga'(Nata) 'Povedi' (Parvathi or Bhagavathi) Puta (Bhuta or the spirit) and the *Sivaganas* or members of Siva's court find a place in all villages. The philosophical Hinduism comprises of Basavanna's *Shakti Visistadwaita* Sankara's Advaita (monism) Ramanuja's *Visistadwita* (qualified-monism) and Madhwa's *Dwaita* (Dualism). Another common practice in Kodagu is the worship of the ancestors.

Shakti worship and the worship of Mother Earth are much more ancient practices than other divine forms. Goddess Shakti is popularly called Maramma, Durgi, Chamundi, Bhadrakali and Bhagavathi in the district. Rice speaks of human sacrifices at some Bhagavati temples long time ago. In Kirindadu and Konanjageri (Madikeri taluk) between June and December, once in three years, there used to be human sacrifice to appease Bhagavathi. Similar practice of human sacrifice offered once a year is reported by Rice, at Kavalgeri of Kiggattunadu and Bellur of Murnad. As a part of sacrifice Kombata (horn-play) was a usual sight around the temple. Rice was of the opinion that the practice of Maranada Bali was the transformed version of human killing found in Kodagu in ancient times.* Details of this practice were as follows:

A pit was used to be dug in the premises of the house or outside or in the agricultural land, as the occasion may require. A man would get into the pit and it would be covered with mud and rafters. A fire using jack-tree fire-wood would be kindled and into which butter, sugar and different kinds of grain are thrown. There would be a Panika to keep vigil over the place singing songs together with the one in the pit throughout the night. In the morning ashes and fire would be swept away. The pit would be opened and the man inside would come out. Sometimes a cock was to be caged in the pit and killed afterwards.

Whenever epidemics spread among the cattle, death and sufferings of villagers was evidenced, they were attributed to the designs of evil deities and they should be propitiated in order to spare the life of cattle and men. Hence, the people used to sacrifice animals. Such evil deities (their images) would be cursed to enter a flock of sheep and would be driven far away, outside the boundaries of Kodagu.

Goddess Kuttadamma is the most famous Shakti deity in Kodagu district. She is referred to as Kari Kali and Karingali. She has no temple of worth the name except an arena.(see chapter XVII, Kutta) She is recognised in the form of a stone; mostly the tribals worship this deity. People gather in thousands at the annual fair. Many offer gifts to the deity either on behalf of the suffering people or the dead persons. Every village has a temple of Shakti (Bhagavati). The people of Kiggattunadu associate epidemics with a deity called Maramma and she is also believed to curse people with famine. She is believed to reside in the dark corners of the dwelling houses and she must be driven away from the village. People in a village fix a day for this rite. The village drummer goes round the village on a certain day to collect the dirt from every house to fill a basket; Food is collected separately together with it. The villagers assemble on the river bank for a get-together and later disperse quietly to their respective places.

* Rice, B.L., *Mysore and Coorg* pp: 264-265.

There are places in the district called Botla Ayyappa which are centres of Ayyappa worship. After harvesting, *Kalipordu* festival is celebrated by the people of all castes. This festival at the Bhagavathi temple in Chambebellur assumes speciality in its own way. During the celebration the people impersonate, putting on fancy dress and move from house to house and utter abusive words as a tradition and collect money as well as grains which are taken to the temple.

The tradition of certain persons getting possessed by certain village deities is in vogue. The person who gets possessed of these deities interacts in Malayalam. Generally, the people of the Banna and the Paniya community get possessed. The mother tongue of these people is Malayalam. However, the Kodavas and others arrange *Kola* (festival in honour) of Vishnumurthy, Chamundi and Kuttichata, and other Bhutas and worship them. Episodes connected with the life of these spirits are enacted by people who appear in colourful dress and disguise of the Bhutas (spirits).

According to Kodava folklore Tadiyambeera is the creator of the Universe and his consort is Tadiyambirathi. They are also referred to as Tambiran and Tambirati, and Nerati (moon), Onatavva (Mother Earth), Banatavva (Banadevi) and Panaratavva (Plant deity) are all under the control of Tambiran. The other deities Neermuttachi (water nymph), Kathumuttachi (the aerial spirit) and Thimuttachi (goddess of fire) constitute deities, the trio, that are subordinate to Tadiyambeera. Pothechi (deity of birth), Nata (fertility deity or Naga) and Chata (deity in charge of death) are Goddesses related to life and death. In the village seven deities are locally mentioned. They are Chodale (deity who bring small pox), Karichodale (who causes herpes), Bokke Chodale (who brings scabies), Neepali (who causes chicken pox), Angare (of measles), Aynachodale (of plague) and Yenechodale (of cholera). The attendants of these deities are called Chamudis or Chaundis. These seven deities are called Yevva Dubo and are worshipped in the forest meant for deities. They are identified symbolically through certain flora, and they are the neem tree, the wild jack (*hebbalasu*), *lokki* plant (*Vitex negundo* Linn), creeper Karibetha and *Nelli* tree (*Emblica officinalis*). In the grove containing these, platforms are raised around the trees and earthen lamps are lit and trees are worshipped.¹

The life span of Nagas (a kind of snake) is one thousand years, according to Kodava beliefs. With half the age spent, the Nagas degenerate and shine like silver. They would be three or four feet in length after about six hundred or seven hundred years; they degenerate further to about a foot and glitter like gold. Finally, they assume the length of a finger and fly to the sky, but fall down to the earth, die and disappear. The location of their falling to earth is called Nata. People worship Naga by lighting lamp and offering coconut at this spot in Karthika (November)²

According to Kodava folklore, there came into being the system of the river Cauvery to their land; a temple of Mahadeva for each of the unit *nadu*; the Goddess Povedi for each village; Ayyappa for each Keri or street; Karona (ancestor) for the family Nata for the *odege* (cluster of houses); and Pooda (spirit) for the lane.

The hunting deity of the Kodavas is Ayyappa. He is also called Aynadeva. The fair of this deity is on the full-moon day in the month of January (Makara). He resides in the forest meant for

gods, the *devara kadu*. He is installed under a tree which oozes out a white liquid if there is a cut in the stem. This God gets the offering of metal bow and arrow, clay dog or horse and weapons needed for hunting. Ayyappa is believed to go for hunting on Wednesdays and Saturdays with red-hounds. He is also the preserver of life and destroyer too. He is said to be under the direct control of Tambiran. His associate is a red-hound. The people who pray for his grace offer clay dogs before hunting on full-moon day of Makara called *bete hunnime*. The youths begin hunting on this day. When a man dies, the bow and arrow (with which he had hunted) would be hurried with him, breaking it into pieces. In the past after this full-moon day (*bete hunnime*) the people used to go for hunting on Tuesday or Friday.

Guliga (Gulika) is an important deity among the local gods in Kodagu district. He is called Kuliya in Kodava language. He is believed to be the son of God Saturn (Shanideva). Guliga is usually worshipped in the form of a stone under jack-fruit trees. He is believed to protect the cattle. The people offer him only hens, that are sacrificed every year. The Paleyas (Ajjala Paleyas) arrange Kola festival to appease Guliga. When a person is possessed of the deity, the devotees offer arrack and coconut to him. He is also given puffed rice or *aralu* eaten at the time of trance. The people are obliged to worship another deity called Mrityugulika, when there are deaths and sorrows in the family. Another dreaded deity of the people is Pashana Murthy. He is always up to cause death and suffering. Hence, special care is taken to please this deity. He is believed to be satisfied with an offering of pig or hen. When the Paleyas are possessed of deities, they begin to foretell events. The Paleyas appear in fanciful dress and start dancing throughout the night under intoxication. Another deity is Vishnumurthy. People arrange *Kola* festival in villages in honour of Vishnumurthy and *Choundi*. When people are in trance under possession, they are given arrack and *Kurdi neeru* (water mixed with turmeric and lime) to drink. The practices of arranging *kola* and walking on the *konda* (fire pit) is common in the district.

In Kodagu, Bhuta worship and dancing are found in addition to the worship of local deities. They worship Bhutas (spirits) of Dakshina Kannada origin together with the local Bhutas of Achappa and Achanayaka.

There is a popular belief that one Kalichanda Ponnappa or Achappa hailed from Kerala many generations ago. He settled down in Naalku Nadu and married a Kodava woman. He practised black-magic. Near the taluk office of Naalku Nadu, Achappa was shot dead. Later, it was believed that his spirit would influence the other practitioners of black-magic. Achappanayaka belonged to Chikkamandur in Kiggatnad¹. Every *bane* (forest) has its own related deity which would demand some sacrifice each year. In case, these deities are not pleased the forest god would not bless the live-stock and the people of the region. With the result animals and men suffer from diseases. There are *devarakadus* (sacred forests) in Kodagu district. Some of these forests are Chomamale forest of Padinalkunadu, the forest of Iggutappa, Irulibana forest of Kuyyangeri Nadu and Kotur deity's forest, etc. Hunting in these forests was forbidden in the past.

Although the priests in the Shaiva temples of the district are Vishnavite Sivalli brahmins, the Vaishnava cult was not popular in Kodagu; even the Vaishnava temples are not many. The

1. According to the report of the researches Smt. Tulasi Devi

2. Rice. B.L., p. 263

1. Rice., *Ibid*, p.262

followers of this religious sect are the Dasas and the Namadhari Gowdas. Srirangapattana in Somvarpet taluk had a temple of Lord Ranganatha, perhaps, built during Hoysala period. Similarly, in the Bhagandeswara complex of Bhagamandala there is a Vishnu temple. There is a Lord Krishna temple at Ayyangeri.

Among the Shaivite centres of Kodagu the following are very famous. There are the Shiva temples of note at Irpu, Ramaswamy Kanive and Balamuri. The other noted Shiva temples are the Onkareswara temple of Madikeri, Bhagandeswar of Bhagamandala and the Agastheshwara at Talakaveri where the Cauvery originates. The Rameswara Temple at Irpu and Bhagandeswar in Bhagamandala are notable centres of pilgrimage. There was a Mallikarjuna temple of the Hoysala period (temple no more existing) at Siraha (Sirivura). It is believed that there was a Shiva temple for each nadu in Kodagu during ancient times. In fact Bhagandeswar temple is as old as the Ganga-Chola period. The Yeravas discharge *harake* (vows) at the Rameswara temple at Irpu on the day following the Maha Shivarathri. The Veerashiva tradition in Kodagu may, perhaps, be traced to the Chengalwa period. This tradition came to be established during 14-15 centuries, specially in North Kodagu and it got wide popularity during the rule of the Odeyars of Kodagu. There were temples of Veerabhadra at Madikeri and Nanjarayapatna also.

The family deity of Kodavas is Iggutappa of Nalku Nadu (Paadi). According to a local legend five brothers and a sister of a family established themselves here and there as deities. The Kodavas go to the Iggutappa temple for fixing auspicious dates for marriages and for fixing the naming ceremony. Sometimes, the people offer *tulabharam* in Sandalwood or ghee to this god. *Tulabharam* is weighing once weight in Sandalwood, ghee, rice, etc. In recent years both Sandalwood and ghee being costly, *tulabharam* at the temple has suitably changed. A piece of sandalwood and a little quantity of ghee are weighed together with rice. In this temple, every day food is served to devotees who visit. *Tambiran*, a brother of Iggutappa is worshipped at Somamale in Kadiyatnadu; the other brother Palurappa is worshipped as a local deity at Palur at Kuyyangeri. Their elder brother Peruma or Pemma has settled down at Baitur in northern Malabar; and the youngest brother is residing at Tirunelli in Vynad on the Kutta-Mandavadi Road. Their sister being an outcaste is residing at Yavakapadi in Padinalku Nadu. She is called *Pannangalathamme* and her priests are the Holeyas (a Scheduled Caste)*. In the temple of Pannangalathamme at Yavakapadi this deity is kept in a box which is kept at a height. Approach to the deity is through a ladder cut in a log of wood. Right above the box of Pannangalathamme on the roof, there is an opening for Iggutappa to see his sister uninterruptedly. This deity is worshipped only once in a month. April is the month of festival in her honour. Many Kodava families are the devotees of the deity in Baitur. These families offer cart-loads of rice to this deity each year. God Iggutappa is identified with Lord Subramanya.

Jainism

Inscriptions state that some parts of the district were ruled by Jaina kings from 4th Century to 11th Century A.D. These inscriptions further indicate that lands were granted in Bilur in Kiggattunadu, Haruvanahalli, Arakanahalli and Nidtha villages in the Hobli of Sanivarasanthe to

* D.N. Krishnaiah, *History of Kodagu*, Kannada, pp. 618-19

basadis and Jain *gurus* by the kings. During that period the Jain *guru* of Hanasoge had been in charge of the *basadis* from Talakaveri to Hanasoge. The Jain *gurus* of Hottagegachha Matha had established their authority on the *basadis* upto the region of Talakaveri during the period of the Chenglavas who were Jains in the beginning. The inscriptions in Kodagu bring out the fact that a Jaina *basadi* was built in 1544 at Anjanagiri near Bettageri village in Suntikoppanadu. Even to this day, the building of the *basadi* is seen. There was another *basadi* at Tatangi near this place which was built in 12th century. It was on the banks of Harangi, and was submerged when the river was in spate. The business community of Tatangi had been Jains. The Kongalvas were Jains, ruling from Mullur (in Somvarpet taluk) and they constructed *basadis* at Mullur (See Chapter 2). A scholar by name Gunasena Pandita of the Nandisangha was a Jaina *muni* living in Mullur. There is also a *basadi* at Kalkandur near Somvarpet.

The Jains of Kodagu district belong to the Digambara Sect. Jains are living in places like Virajpet, Mallur, Kalkandur and at Devanagiri in Virajpet taluk. There is a Jaina street in Virajpet. Anjanagiri is an ancient Jaina centre. Many Jains migrated from Virajpet to Mandya. People of the Gowda caste who appears to have been once Jains make offerings to the *basadi* at Kalkandur, even to-day. Many Jains perhaps have become Veerashaivas. The primary occupation of Jains in the district is trade. There were 190 Jains according to 1981 Census; 62 of them lived in rural areas and the rest (128) were in towns. In the three taluks of Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet the Jaina population was 18, 55 and 117 respectively.

MATHAS

Veerashiva *mathas* are in good number in Kodagu district. Rice mentions that there were 57 Jangama *mathas* in this district during 1866. These Mathas enjoyed the ownership of agricultural land of about 31,457 *battis* (a land measure); and the annual income was about Rs. 3,360. Among these Mathas which possessed comparatively more lands were Basavanahalli Matha (4,105 *battis*) of Yadavanadu, Abbi Matha (4,005 *battis*), Madapur Matha (2,643 *battis*) of Gananadu, Chadarahalli Matha (1,430 *battis*), Tanadi Matha of Ammathnadu (1,485 *battis*), Siddapur Matha (2,372 1/2 *battis*) of Herur Murokkalnadu, Chappada Katte Matha (1,888 1/2 *battis*) of Yadanalkadu, and Torenur Matha (1,100 *battis*) of Gadinadu. It is said that there were 64 Mathas in Kodagu district; but some of them could not be traced. A few of the Mathas are Pattada Mathas and others are Jangama Mathas. The Virakta Matha in Somvarpet is a flourishing Matha in the district. The present Swamiji of this Matha is Sriman Niranjana Pranava Swarupi Visweswaraswamy. He assumed the *peetha* in 1983. His predecessor Swami Sriman Niranjana Pranava Swarupi Gurusidda Swamy did his best to improve the Matha. Under the auspices of this Matha a high school for girls is being run; even a hostel was being run from 1937 to 1966 by this Matha. During the celebration of *aradhane* of Swamiji of the Matha, artistes and men of excellence are felicitated. In the same way, the other Matha of Shantavira Swamiji near Virajpet, is becoming popular and developing faster. A list of Veerashiva Mathas as existed in the past is given below: Kodli Kallu Matha (Kodlipet); Kallali Matha (Kodlipet); Changadahalli Matha (Sanivarasanthe); Abbi Matha (Yedur, Somvarpet taluk); Virakta Matha (Somvarpet); Chelur Matha (Somvarpet); Madapur Matha (Madapur); Torenur Matha (Suntikoppa); Virajpet Dodda Matha, Virajpet; Chikka Matha and Arameri Matha (both in Virajpet); Muppina Matha (Madakiebidu); Gutti Matha (Suntikoppa); Haragada Matha (Haraga); all these are Virakta Mathas (headed by *sanyasis*).

Hebbalase Matha (Sanivarasanthe); Kibbettada Matha (Somvarpet); Chaudlu Niranjappa's Matha (Somvarpet); Taltre Matha (Somvarpet); Gundalur Matha (Somvarpet); Aiguru Matha (Somvarpet); Kelakove Matha (Madapura); Tamralli Matha (Madapura); Chikkarji Matha (Madapura); Uddibana Matha (Suntikoppa); Bychanahalli Matha (Suntikoppa); Kallur Matha (Suntikoppa); Ranga Samudra Matha (Kushalanagara); Onipurada Matha (Madikeri); Nurambadi Matha (Napoklu); Kaveri Matha (Bhagamandala); Kullangudu Matha (Ammathi); Japada Katte Matha (Mayamudi); and Bematti Matha (Mayamudi). These are called *grihastha* mathas (run by family people). Records speak of Uru Matha (Kodlipet); Kirukodli Matha (Kodlipet); Chilume Matha (Byadagottu); Muddina Katte Matha (Shanivarasanthe); Heggadahalli Matha (Sanivarasanthe); Shidagalale Matha (Shanivarasanthe); Masagodu Matha (Somvarpet); Negalle Matha (Somvarpet); Baragalale Matha (Somvarpet); Yukunuru Matha (Somvarpet); Sherangala Matha (Tenur); Ramaswamy Kanive Matha (Suntikoppa); Madapattana Matha (Kushalnagar); Gutti Matha (Kushalnagar); Shivananda Swamy Matha (Nanjarayapattana); Chadaganahalli Matha; Haleri Matha; Siddapura Matha (Madikeri); Karkhane Matha (Madikeri); Siddapura Matha (Siddapura); Kannada Matha (Ammathi); Kuttada Matha (Kutta); Chinivarakote Matha (Titimathi); Edemane Matha (Gonikoppal); Chilume Matha (Virajpet); Taneeru Hallada Matha (Somvarpet); all these Mathas are in possession of somebody else.

The Harangi Matha (Somvarpet) and the Kamaralli Matha (Somvarpet) have submerged in water. (This list of Veerasiva Mathas is provided by the Virakatha Matha of Somvarpet).

Although the modern religious and spiritual fervour as a movement was not so much seen in Kodagu district, institutions and organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission, Siddarudha Swamy institution, Satya Sai Organization and the Brahma Kumari Eswariya Vidyalaya are a few working in this district to cater to the spiritual needs of the people.

Sri Ramakrishna Sharadashrama

Sri Ramakrishna Sharadashrama at Ponnampet in Kodagu district was founded by Sri Nirmalanandji on Feb. 7th 1927. The following men viz., Achiyanda Kammaiah, K.G.Chengappa, and Dr.A.M.Muthappa took sincere interest in establishing the Ashram. Sri Kammaiah gifted away his three acres of land to the Ashrama; later he went to Kashi to receive *sanyasa* under the name of Subhodayananda. Swami Shambhavanandaji, a native of the district, a disciple of Swamy Nirmalanandaji himself became the first President of the Ashram. He started a student hostel at Virajpet and handed it over to a trust some time later. Swamiji toured the district and brought revolutionary reforms in controlling malaria. His interest in bee-keeping made him start a modern demonstration unit of bee-keeping in the premises of the Ashrama. He also founded a Society of bee-keepers and wax producers in Virajpet in 1936. Later, in 1940 Swamy Pranaveshanandaji became the President of the Ashrama. This Swamiji started a homeopathy clinic to treat people in 1942. Following him Swami Viswambharanandaji became the President of the Ashrama in 1943. He toured the district of Kodagu and spread the holy message of Sri Ramakrishna and Swamy Vivekananda to the people. He opened an Allopathic clinic for treating people in 1947. In the years to come, the clinic grew into a hospital having both in-patient and out-patient facility. In 1958 it was named as Sri Ramakrishna Sevashrama Hospital. During the same year, a library also came into being. Slowly, lodging accommodation and the kitchen unit

were added to meet the needs of Ashrama. The other two Swamijis namely, Swami Sridanandaji and Swami Vimochanandaji became the Presidents of the Ashrama in 1970 and 1976 respectively. At present Sri Swami Shaktanandaji is the President of the Ashrama. He has re-opened the students' lodging in the Ashrama.

Kaveri Ashrama, Virajpet

Sri Appaiah, a venerable man, retired from Government service in 1939, on Ramanavami Day, in the month of April inaugurated Kaveri Ashrama, at Virajpet. It was known as Kaveri Bhakta Jan Sangha. Its foundation stone was laid in 1940 and the Ashram building was completed in about a year. Sri Appaiah Swamiji built another Ashrama on the bank of the Harangi near Kushalnagar. He named it as Sri Krishna Ashram. A philanthropist lady by name Aichetty Seetamma contributed generously for establishing the Sri Krishna Ashrama. A students' home was also set up in 1943 at Virajpet. Sri Krishna Ashram branched off to establish another Ashrama at Talakaveri, gradually. In the Ashram, celebration of birth days of great personalities, discourses on epics, *bhajans* and *harikatha* are the usual programmes. In Virajpet Ashram, there are about 100 student residents. Sri Krishna Ashram at Kushalnagar runs a high school for the students of the locality.

Prashantha Nilaya

Prashantha Nilaya near Ponnampet was founded by Sadguru Sai Sankara in the year 1971. His earlier name was A.K.Kariappa. He was born in Kodagu in 1935 and educated upto S.S.L.C. He was working in a Coffee estate and in the year 1962 his marriage took place. This man was of pious nature from the beginning. Since 18-9-1967, Kariappa became Sadguru Sai Sankara; he then founded Prashantha Nilaya in the year 1971. This organisation was registered as Sai Sankara Trust in 1977, which was incharge of the activities of Prashantha Nilaya. Prashantha Nilaya is a secular institution in the sense that it works for the uplifting of the *Dalits* (the SCs and STs) through social service, rural education, medical attention and Yoga training; besides, it disseminates Sanatana Tatva (Vedic and philosophical knowledge). With the demise of Sri Sai Sankara in 1986, P.G.Kuttappa of Nalkerigrama was installed on *gurupeetha*. He is managing the responsibility of Prashantha Nilaya since then. He is called Guruswamy by the devotees. This Swamiji holds a post-graduate degree in agriculture. But, his spiritual inclination made him give up his job in order to become a disciple of Sadguru Sai Sankara. Since 1971, he is leading a life of spirituality. Prashantha Nilaya claims a band of 127 service minded workers. Every day, morning prayers, *bhajans* and *abhisheka* (holy bath to deity) are the routine activities which start early in the morning at about 4.30 and continue upto 8 p.m. in the night. Feasts and festivals like Sivarathri, Christmas, Sai Sankara's birth day celebration and other holy days are observed every year. This institution among other things, is known for its social services activities which include providing food and clothes for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes, provide medical service to them, and to teach day-to-day cleanliness and also spirituality. All this is the primary task of the social workers of this institution; with the result a sense of awareness is created in the people of Srimangala, T. Settigeri, Kokre Hosalli (Periyapatna taluk), Alalur, Muddanahalli, Uttenahalli, and Bhadrakola villages. In the premises of Prashantha Nilaya, a hospital with 30 beds is established. It

also commands a prayer hall, cattle shed, library and the temples of Lord Vishnu and Ganesha within the precincts; houses for the workers' families are also constructed. Its branches are in Holland, Belgium and United States of America. Gifts and offerings from the people within the country and abroad make up for the income of this institution.

Among other spiritual centres in Kodagu district, Vedantha Sangha in Madikeri should also be taken into account. Having been established in 1917, it has been doing good work in the sphere of spirituality. Another Ashrama by name Siddharudha Ashram is also meeting the religious need of the people with its two branches at Cherambani and T. Settigeri. Shirdi Saibaba Organization at a Haisodlur is one more institution committed to enhance the spiritual fervour in the district. The Brahma Kumaris Eswareeya Vidyalaya which imparts spiritual knowledge had its first centre in Gonikoppal during 1976. Its aim is to spread spirituality through friendship, exhibitions and lectures. This Organisation has established a few branches in Virajpet, Madikeri, Gonikoppal, Kushalnagara and Somvarapet. In these Kendras about 200 people are participating. There are Bhajan Centres of the devotees of Swami Ayyappa in many places in the district. Similarly, a branch of Kailasa Ashrama is at Talakaveri, which has the main centre at Kenchenaballi near Bangalore. There is a branch of Kashi Matha at Bhagamandala of the Gauda Saraswath Brahmins.

ISLAM

During the rule of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan Islam spread more widely in Kodagu. Thousands of Kodavas had been taken as captives to Srirangapattana during the Third Mysore War by Tipu and he converted them into Islamic religion. Some of these Muslims escaped to their native regions. The King Virarajendra of Kodagu rehabilitated them at a few places in groups by granting them fallow lands. According to Rajendra Name, about 12,000 people returned to Kodagu from Srirangapattana. Having been established in Kodagu, these people depended on the Mapilles (Moplas) of Malbar who knew the religious observances of Islam much earlier. Consequently these people are referred to as Jamma Mapille by the rest of the people in the district. They are found more in the following regions: Nelagi, Yemmemaadu, Kunjila, Kolakeri, Kadiyatnadu, Beppunadu, Nariyandada, Kettoli and Mytadi, Aimangala of Yedanalkunadu, Halagunda and Nalavattoklu of Ammattinadu and Begur of Srimangala nadu. The fact that they were originally Kodavas, can be established by referring to their Kodava Family names, still in use.

Some of the family names of the Muslims of Kodagu are as follows: Chembaranda, Chakkara, Sannachembaranda, Kalera, Kundanda, Cherumani, Karada, Kuvelara, Pudiyanda and the like. The social life of Jamma Mapilles is like that of Kodavas. D.N. Krishnaiah holds that the Kodavas rendered assistance to the Muslims to construct Pallis (Mosques). According to Krishnaiah, the Jamma Mapilles used to participate in Huttari festival like the Kodavas having dressed themselves traditionally and carrying the drums. The Kodavas used to respect these people who came to the Nadumandu (dancing arena). This tradition was rather popular at the Beliyani Mandu of Kadiyatnadu and Nadu Mandu of Beppunaadu till nearly 75-80 years ago. It has completely stopped now. Perhaps, one could see till the beginning of the century, the Kodava practices and social customs in Muslim marriages. They were wearing the traditional Kodava dress (*kuppasa*).

Another class of Muslims is also in Kodagu who came from Cannonore and settled down at Virajpet. Krishnaiah is of the view that these Muslims were originally Bengalis; they came to South after the Battle of Plassey; settled down at Cochin on the coast. But some of them proceeded to Cannonore and later arrived in Virajpet when it was built in 1792. The people cleared the forest and constructed houses for their settlement in the place, presently, called Bengali Bidi (locality). We find other categories of Muslims also in Kodagu. They are as follows: Urdu speaking Dakhani Muslims; Malayalam speaking Mapilles (Moplas) of Kerala; Tamil speaking Labbes; Konkani speaking Navayaths of Uttara Kannada; Byari (mixture of Tulu Kannada and Malayalam) speaking Muslims of Dakshina Kannada etc. Dakhani muslims are concentrated primarily in Madikeri and Virajpet area. Mapilles are to be found more in Virajpet taluk. Dakhani Muslims belong to the Hanafi sect whereas Mapilles and Navayaths belong to the Shafi sect. According to the 1981 Census there were 61,649 Muslims in Kodagu district. Their population was 13.35% of the total population in the district. Further, majority of them 45,810 lived in rural areas and the remaining 15,839 population were in urban areas. The same census (1981) enumerates the figures of Muslims in the different taluks as follows: Madikeri taluk-18,378; Somvarpet Taluk- 17,002; and Virajpet Taluk-26,269. The local people say that the Muslims of Kerala who came for trading, settled down as immigrants in Kodagu. Belief in Kalima (Allah, the only God; and Mohammed is his prophet), praying five times a day, making offering to the poor, fasting during Ramzan month and visiting Haj (Pilgrimage to Mecca) are the religious obligation of the Muslims. The Muslims essentially believe in Allah, His messengers, the Holy Quran, and the Prophets; they also believe in Lord's justice, hell and heaven, and Divine Decrees. (Details on mosques of Kodagu can be seen in the Chapter XVI). The Muslims of Kodagu are mostly Sunnis of Hanafi and Shafi sects.

CHRISTIANITY

An important religious group, settling down in Virajpet in the early days was the Konkani Catholic Christians. The Catholics of Dakshina Kannada, being the captives of Tipu Sultan, during the Third Mysore War, were brought to Srirangapattana. Some of them escaped through Kodagu to their native land. The king Virarajendra of Kodagu, having noticed this development, decided to stop those passing through his territory and encouraged them to settle down in this region. He obliged them by getting a Goan priest by name John De Costa for their liturgical purposes. He also gave a citation in which the grant of land for agriculture to these people was mentioned. The king was very generous to help them; he got them sites for building houses, seeds for sowing and foodgrains for day to day living. Money was advanced to these people for the purpose of business and, tax was waived for a period of three years. He got a Church built in 1792 for their worship. The Church was a small one. The king made arrangements to pay for the maintenance of the priest 84 *battis* (a local measure) of paddy per year, oil to light the lamp and the candles from the palace stores. He also gave a pair of bronze lamps to be lit in front of the Lord and a brass box, a gold crown to the image to Jesus Christ. Many years later the old Church was demolished to build a new one. The Madikeri Church is older than the Virajpet Church. This Church was built for the Christian soldiers, who served Hyder Ali by Fr. Joachim Miranda who was the friend of Hyder. The Church was completed in the year 1768. From the records in the possession of Christians, it is learnt that Tippu Sultan who succeeded his father (Hyder Ali) had been furious about the coastal

* Krishnaiah D.N., *History of Kodagu*, p. 249

Christians, suspecting them that they had supported the British in Anglo-Mysore War II and for which he took vengeance on these people by demolishing the Churches in his kingdom.¹ When he demolished the Madikeri Church in 1784 many of the Christians of the place were captured and many others ran away into hiding. There are Catholic Churches in Pollibetta, Siddapura, Ammatti, Somvarpet, Gopalapura (Shanivarasanthe), Sunkoppa, Kushalnagara, Mullur and Kutta. These Churches are running nursery schools, primary schools, high schools, convents and hostels in Madikeri, Pollibetta, Siddapura, Ammatti, Somvarpet, Sunkoppa, Kushalnagara, Kutta, Kadamullur and Virajpet.

The Catholic Christians in Kodagu speak Konkani, Tamil, Tulu and Malayalam languages. As we already know, the Konkani Christians had settled down in the district during the rule of Kodagu Kings. Tamil Christians arrived during the British times. Whereas Malayali Syrian Christians of Kerala migrated to this region mostly between 1930 and 50. Tulu speakers came to work in the estates from Dakshina Kannada.

The Protestant Christian activities in Kodagu dates back to 1834. During that year the Basel Missionary Society of Mangalore started its activities in the district. They used to keep contact with Madikeri and Virajpet. Protestant activities commenced in 1852 in Kodagu with Dr. Moegling who baptised one Somaiah of Alamanda into Protestant Church in the following year (1853). Somaiah was the first Kodava Christian and his wife joined him later. He gifted away some land for constructing a Church building. The persons who built the Church had to maintain it also, for about six years. The Chaplin of Church of England, belonging to Mangalore, had been transferred to Madikeri in 1854. Prayer sessions in this Church used to be attended by military officers, Estate owners and Tamil Christians who were to be around 100 in number. In later years about 130 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes were converted into this religion. They all got the grant of government lands at Ammathinadu for their livelihood. Subsequently, this came to be called Anandapura (after the name of Rev. Ananda Kaundinya). Many others like Kittel, Stokes, Kaufman, Koundinya and Richter continued the work at Dr. Moegling's Protestant Mission. By 1870 only nine Kodavas had become Christians. Among the Protestant Christians in Kodagu, during the last century, there were some Kodavas and Jamma-holeiyas. Some others must have migrated from Dakshina Kannada.

According to 1981 Census the Christian Population was 16,397 in the district. Among them, 3,635 lived in Madikeri taluk; 7,220 people in Virajpet taluk; 5,542 people in Somvarapet taluk. At present the Christian population is larger in rural areas than in urban towns.

CASTES AND TRIBES

With the British taking over Kodagu, more information about life and living of these people was available. One can find certain groups of people, living away from modern influences and the others enjoying all the conveniences of our time, both at far ends. There are tribal groups and their different sub-groups; the outsiders settling down here and observing the local customs and philosophy and also the people who retained their original identity, socially and culturally amidst

1. Copies of these records are in the Gazetteer office.

* vide Krishniah, pp. 591-93; Moegling, p. 207 onwards

others. Some tribal groups constitute a meagre population and are seen only in Kodagu district. Each tribe is characterised by its own language, god and culture. Obviously, Kodagu district lays the natural canvas for a colourful design of a variety of languages. Many customs and traditions of people are very unique in themselves. Kodava is the link language throughout the district for all people except in the Somvarapet Taluk. The dress of the people is also distinct from the rest in the State.

The tribes which are identified as local ones (native) possess customs and practices which are more or less similar. "Master-Servant" distinction is an outstanding character among the people and, servants seem to be required some of the qualities of 'Master' in their customs and rituals. Therefore, it is rather common to see the influence of the 'Master' throughout Kodagu. The original forest dwellers among the tribes have been displaced from their environment as more and more coffee estates came into existence in the forest areas. These people who depended on the forests for their living could no longer do the same; similarly, the strict enforcement of the Law regarding reserved forests ultimately pushed the tribals out to the plains. These developments have disturbed the basic inclinations and living pattern of the tribes. There has been a world of difference in life and living of people between pre-independence and post-freedom days in Kodagu district. The Government is making efforts by launching programmes (plans) to improve the living style and life of people. Formerly, the houses were in circular pattern and, at the centre, the people used to keep the burning fire all through the night, warming up themselves against severe cold weather. The people spent the night in singing and dancing, which reflected their joys and sorrows. All that has changed. The Government under its rehabilitation plan has built colonies with houses in lines; but securing fire-wood has become a problem to the people. There is no social homogeneity among the tribals, now as was once seen when they lived in the forests, hunting without restrictions. Having been forced to give up the old ways of life, the tribals are trying to adjust themselves to the new ways of earning their livelihood and new occupations. Dress and customs also have undergone a sea change. Many of them have taken to cattle breeding, and that has given them some sort of economic freedom. Not many knowledgeable people about the traditional ways of life of the tribals are to be found. Hence, one has to depend on the old published works to learn about these people. But it is not advisable to try to corroborate the information on these people on the basis of Westerners' writings, mostly meant for entertaining the European readers, and accept them as authentic. The tribal people have slowly adapted themselves to modern ways of life.

All the tribes in Kodagu worship their own deities; they are formless. Kuttadamma of Kutta in Southern Kodagu is a popular goddess. She is the goddess of the Jenu Kuruba, Betta Kuruba and the Kadu Kuruba communities. Leaving out Tampiratti of Pania, the Bhutas or spirits worshipped by them are from Dakshina Kannada and Kerala. The Kodavas regard the lamp at Nellakki Nadubade as God and worship it both in the morning and the evening. They also light the lamp in the name of the family ancestor (*karona*) and worship him. The lighting place of lamps is god's dwelling in every Kodava home; but otherwise the river Cauvery is the primary goddess. In Kodava sentiment the river and goddess Cauveri is everything and more important than one's mother. The Bhagandeswara temple at the confluence of the Kaveri and the Kannika in Bhagamandala and Iggutappa at Padi are their major deities. Worship in the temples of Kodagu is a matter to be decided by Tantris of Manjeswara (in Kasaragode dt of Kerala). Therefore influence

of Kerala in this regard is conspicuously seen. The Kaveri is the part and parcel of the life of Kodavas whose sentimental attachment to her is deep and lifelong.

The speakers of the Kodava language are in many groups. They are the Amma Kodava, Agasa, Peggade, Meda, Kumbara, Koyava, Airi, Barber (Hajama), Golla, Kembatti Holeya and the like. All these sub-divisions still exist. But their food and customs are more or less uniform. They enjoy the ownership of land in the district; however, the Kodava agriculturist and some of the sub-castes have their own differences. The Kodavas, traditionally do not treat these groups as their equals in status socially. Some of these sections work as 'kudi' (a servant in the house) in Kodava families; otherwise, they pursue their traditional vocations. It is observed that during the rule of the Odeyars in Kodagu, many Kodavas became Veerashivas; nevertheless, Veerashaivism cannot be said to have had its impact on the Kodava tradition. The major concentration of Kodavas is in Virajpet taluk.

Among the outsiders who settled down in Kodagu during the rule of the Kodagu Odeyar (Rajas) were the Gowdas of Dakshina Kannada, Veerashaivas in northern Kodagu and the Vokkaligas of Mysore. The Gowdas of Dakshina Kannada origin are in greater number around Bhagamandala. These people have changed their customs considerably and, they follow Kodava practices. Only the language difference separates the Gowdas from the Kodavas; but their dress and food are generally similar to those of the Kodavas.

The immigrants in Kodagu formed several groups at the time of Haleri Kings and these immigrants had accepted the customs, and practices of the Kodavas. They were granted Jamma land for agriculture. We may mention the following sections among them viz., the Hegde, and the Kavadis (both farmers), the Kollas (black-smiths), Tattas (Gold-smiths), Koleya (who used to build mud walls), Koyavas, Bannas (Bhuta performers), Kania (fortune-tellers), Binepattar (singing mendicants), Maleya and the Panika (Bhuta performers), the Ganigas (traditional oil extractors) and the Golla (Cattle breeders).

We may examine the different castes in broad outlines as they are found in Kodagu district.

Adiya

The Adiyas are found in and around Bhagamandala in Madikeri taluk. They are also called Yeravas in some parts of Kodagu according to A.A.D.Louis. These people speak Kannada consisting of words of Tulu and Malayalam. The Adiyas are a caste group coming into being due to *pratiloma* or marriage between one Sivadwija and a brahmin girl, according to a legend. They claim that their forefathers were priests in Bhadrakali temples. Their sub-sects or *mandas* are based on the places they inhabit.

The Adiyas live in hutments near the gardens where they work. They were using earthen pots for domestic purposes. They are mostly agricultural labourers, and they gather honey from the forests. They are also craftsmen, making baskets (*kukke* and *goraga*). They were taking part as pipers on occasions marriage and at death. Their women have tattoo marks on the forehead. When they wear sari, the *seragu* (free end) is taken over the right arm and tied with a knot. It is known as *Sindhakattu*. In the past women were not wearing blouse. Adiya girls are married only after their

maturity. Either a brahmin or the priest in the temple of village goddess officiates at Adiya marriage. Tying of the *Tali* is the essential part of an Adiya marriage. The boy's family should pay *tera* (bride price) to the girl's family and it is a common practice with them. Cross-cousin marriage involving mother-brother's daughter or father sister's daughter is generally practiced among the Adiyas. Divorce is recognized; and the widows and the divorcees can remarry. The headman of a village is called *Peruman*. He helps in marriages and also at death. The Adiyas celebrate Hindu festivals. Their gods are Kottali Kuruman; Mand and Yellamma. Even ancestral worship is practised by them. The Adiyas believe in omens and sooth saying. They follow the customs and practices of the Kodavas. The dead bodies are buried.

Agasa

The Agasas are washermen and are the immigrants to Kodagu. They speak Kannada, Kodava and Malayalam. According to the I Backward Class Commission, the total population of this caste group in the district was 3,622 in 1972 but the II Backward Classes Commission put the figures of these people at 3,142 in 1984. The participation of the Agasas in the Kodava marriage makes one believe that people of this caste perhaps migrated to Kodagu long time ago. The Kodava believe that people of this caste perhaps migrated to Kodagu long time ago. The Kodava washermen speak Kodava language and own Jamma lands. They are in larger number in the following regions: Srimangala, Bhagamandala, Hudikeri, Napoklu, Balamuri, Uddur Paluru, Betur, Kannangala and Bittangala. But the Kannada-speaking washermen must have migrated from Mysore, Hassan and Dakshina Kannada. Their customs and practices resemble the people of the respective regions. However, Kodava culture has been imbibed by them to a considerable extent. Malayalam speaking washermen are a few in number. The Kodava washermen are divided into different kin-groups called *bali* and they do not entertain marriage relations with families of the same *bali*. These people identify the ancestral family like the Kodavas. They worship Gurukarona or the ancestor. Their festivities are Huttari, Kail Poldu, Kaveri Sankramana, Subbaraya Shashti, Bisu (Vishu) Yugadi and others. The ritual of tying of *tali* (*mangalya*) is not a practice with them. *kudavali* (marriage of widow or divorced women) seems to have been in practice. Their main occupation was to serve as washermen in Kodava families. Many of these people used to be *Kudis* (servant doing domestic service) in Kodava families. The Agasas are obliged to decorate the marriage pandals and spread the cloth for people to walk on (*Nademadi*) in Kodava marriages. They are usually paid in kind or in cash for their service. They are the torch-bearers in the processions of Mariyamma and Bhagavathi festivals. Kodava Agasas cremate and the others bury the dead body.

Airis

The Airis are the original settlers like Kodavas in the district. Their customs, culture and ways of life are not very different from that of the Kodavas. They speak the Kodava language. Perhaps, these people were working as skilled persons in the palace during the rule of the kings. Jamma land was also given to them. They are found in large number on southern Kodagu. Their population in the district is about four or five thousand. The Airis were decking *peeche* swords with gold, silver and pearls. Now, they are working as carpenters. Some of them are blacksmiths. The family gods are Kaveri and Iggutappa. Non-vegetarianism is a later practice and they were vegetarians and

were also once invested with the sacred thread. These people have hereditary family names like the Kodavas. Some of the family names are Kameyanda, Dugyanda, Annambiri, Ekolanda, Ammananda, Ajenira, Babbara, Ponnira, etc.

Amma Kodava

The Kodavas with the prefix Amma or Ammaiah are believed to be the original priests of Kodagu region. These people are in large number in parts of South Kodagu-Ponnampet, Kanur, Kothur, Mattur, Galigatta, Mayamudi, Napoklu, Cherambane, Kambibane etc. Their population in the district is said to be about 5,000. Rice traces the origin of Amma Kodava to Malabar. According to a mythical story, the family of Amma Kodava flourished due to a relationship of a Kodava with a brahmin woman. However another version of the story narrates that one Thambikat Thambiran of Vynad was unable to celebrate his daughter's marriage before she attained puberty. He left the girl in the forest where she met a Kodava young man who was prepared to marry her. They progenated the families to be known as Amma Kodava. In the last days of Kodagu king these people were referred to as Kaveri brahmins. Their customs and dress are not different from those of Kodavas and they observe all Kodava feasts and festivals (except Kailpold). Amma Kodava women dress themselves in sari with pleats arranged together in front. *Mangalya dharana* is an important ritual in their marriage. There was an accountant by name Thimmappaiah in the King's treasury. He was instrumental in allowing the Amma Kodavas to wear the sacred thread (*yagnopaveetha*) in 1834 at Balamuri. These people are the followers of Ramachandra Matha in Shimoga district. Some time later, the authorities of the Udupi Mathas gave the *upanayana* right to some Amma Kodavas by investing them with the sacred thread at the Irpu temple in Kiggattinad. The others who did not belong to these two groups, later, became the followers of the Subramanya Matha in Dakshina Kannada. Traditionally Amma Kodavas are vegetarians. No one could certainly say as to when these people lost the priesthood. There are two clans (*gothra*) among them-Bharadwaja and Viswamitra. They hold that they possess the religious right to perform *thrikarma* viz., Vedic studies (*adhyayana*) charity (*dana*) and sacrifice (*yagnya*). The Amma Kodavas render *Hariseva* to Lord Venkataramana. Every day they make offering to Karona (the ancestral deity). The bridegroom's party go in search of a bride. *Mangalya dharana*, *dhare* (pouring to indicate gifting) etc., are Vedic traditions among these people. Amma Kodavas like other Kodavas have particular ancestral family names as for example Puttaamane, Ayyechanda, Baananda, Gumbecra, Mannikamane, Hemmachimane, etc. These people conduct obsequies in the brahmanical tradition on the death of a person and perform *masika* (monthly ceremony) and *varshika* (annual ceremony). The population of Amma Kodava was 666 in 1931.

Banajiga

The People who sell traditionally auspicious items like bangles are generally called Banajiga or Balija. Now they are engaged in different occupations. The Second Backward Classes Commission reported that Balija population in Kodagu was 2,809 in 1984. There are both Kannada and Telugu speaking groups. Some of the sub-sects are Yele Banajiga, Dasa Banajiga, Setty Banajiga, Dudi Banajiga, Punavalu Banajiga, Gandudi Banajiga, Naidu, Bale Banajiga, etc. The Yele Banajigas grow betel leaves; they are businessmen also. Bale Banajiga sell bangles. In some

parts Bale Banajiga are referred to as Telugu Banajiga. Another group called the Sadu Banajiga, were once Jains and later at the time of Vishnuvardhana Hoysala, became Vaishnavas. Therefore, these people are also known as Ramanuja Dasa-Vanijakshatriyas, and were JainaKshatriyas once. There are many lineages and *gothras* among Banajiga people. Some of them like Dasa Banijiga cremate the dead, but most of Banajiga groups bury the dead. They worship Vaishnava gods. Banajigas of Virajpet, however, identify themselves as Sadu Settys. They are small business people, mostly betel leaf vendors. They are involved in other kinds of business also. Some of their gods are Lord Venkateshwara, Angala Parameswari and Maramma. They have as many as 24 *gothras*, like, Madya and Guruve. Their mother-tongue is a mixture of Tamil and Telugu. The ancestors of these people, perhaps, migrated from Coimbatore region during the rule of Dodda Veerarajendra and must have settled down in Virajpet and Channayyanakote. In their marriage invitation, they print that they are "Telugu 24 Desais Chettiar family".

Bannaru

the Bannaru and Panikaru are migrants from Malabar to Kodagu. They speak Malayalam at home. They dress themselves like *karona* of the family while *kola* is offered at the instance of the Kaniyas (fortune tellers). They get possessed of some deity or *bhuta* or a deceased ancestor. They offer solutions to the riddles of life of a man or his family by talking under trance to people. They answer the queries in Malayalam. They arrange *kola* during the festival of village deities. On such occasions they partake liquor(toddy). The Bannaru are usually the drum-beaters. The Panikas (Panikaru) kill the sacrificial animal and also disguise themselves as *bhuta*. This is called *terekattu*.

Bant

The Bants migrated from Dakshina Kannada and Kasargod to Kodagu. It is said that Haleri kings sent for these people from Manjeshwara, Kumble, Bantwala and Puttur to come and inhabit in Kodagu region. In Kodagu, they are divided into two groups. The Masadika Bant and the Parivara Bant. They speak Tulu. They practise two kinds of marriages viz., *Kaidhare* and *budare*. The former is usually between a maiden and an unmarried boy; the latter is for the widowers and widows who become life partners by just holding each others hand. The Masadika Bants are matriarchal and the Parivara Bants are patriarchal. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission Bants' population in kodagu was 4,409 in 1984. The Bants bury the dead bodies.

Besta

The Bestas are also called Gangakulas. Their mainstay of life was fishing and its marketing. These people are referred to as Parivaradavaru in Mysore region and as Thorayas in Tamilnadu. The Second Backward Classes Commission has estimated their population as 1,475 in 1984 in the district. Among the Bestas of the district there are the Mogers from Dakshina Kannada, the Thoreyas from Tamil Nadu, and the Mukkavaṣ from Kerala. A sub-sect of the Bestas called Boyi are known by a few names-the Pathoreya, Parathoreya and the Andoliyas. During the rule of the Kodagu Kings, these people were the palanquin bearers. The Boyis are found only at Ibbanavalavadi. Most of the Bestas have settled down in agriculture.

Betta Kuruba

The Bettakurubas are found in all the taluks of the district. Virajpet taluk claims a larger population of these people. The Bettakurubas of Ponnampet and Srimangalanadu have not changed much and they are still retaining their original characteristics. Betta Kurubas by implication are from the hills is the opinion of Louis. They are differently called- Betla Kuruba, Bettu Kuruba, Botlu Kuruba, Botta Kuruba, Bettha Kuruba, Botladi, Katali, Katkuruba, Kadukuruba, Mullu Kuruba, Punde Kuruba etc. They use rattan, *vate* (thin bamboo) and bamboo split for making baskets and mats and it is called *botla iduuo* in Kodava language. This is the primary occupation of the Betta Kurubas. They are competitive in spirit. It is said that these people used to practice black magic. A Badaga tribal being alone, fears Betta Kuruba as the latter is believed to practice magic to invoke evil in others. Urali Kuruman and Urali Kurumban of Kerala and Tamilnadu and Betta Kurubas are all said to be the same. It is said that like the Jenu Kurubas, these people were driven to forests by the Kongas, the Cholas and Chalukyas; they are described as of the Pallava ancestry. They are short in stature, dark in complexion, long headed (length more than width in percentage) with prominent cheek-bones and flat-nose. The locality of these people is called *haadi*. At the centre of the *haadi* the Betta Kurubas build *chavadi* (common place for community activities). This *chavadi* is known as *ambala*. The *chavadi* is a sacred place for these people. They keep a burning fire at the centre of the *chavadi*. Around the *chavadi* there are huts with walls made of bamboo split, which are plastered with mud. These huts have thatched roofs. The Betta Kuruba women cover themselves upto the chest with some coloured cloth. A loose white apparel hangs down the shoulders from back. These people are usually identified by their dress itself. There are two sub-groups among the Betta Kurubas-Mondapadi (three huts) and Elapadi (seven huts). They actively move about; they do not get tired at all. They can identify animals and their pugmarks easily. In the earlier days they were a nomadic tribe and were living by hunting. Now, they have settled down at various places and are living as workers in estates and as forest labourers in the Forest department. These people practised *Kumri* (shifting or slash and burn) cultivation. The Betta Kurubas split the bamboo to make baskets and holders which are needed by the agriculturists and others. They are worshippers of *bhutas*. These people have practised totemic worship also. According to a popular belief, the unmarried people on their death are likely to become *bhutas* and to keep such *bhutas* in good humour they offer some food for them in red cloth packing. They worship Bettada Chikkamma and Bhairava. Once in three years, Kari Kaliyamma in Kutta is also worshipped by these people. They have their own priests among themselves.

Girls are married only after their maturity. *Thera* of Rs. 5 should be paid to the girls' family. The elderly person in the *haadi* officiates at the marriage. *Mangalya dharana* is also in vogue among the Betta Kurubas. A girl on her first menstruation is kept in a hut, constructed exclusively for this purpose. Even the birth of a child would cause pollution to the mother and hence, she would live in a separate hut. Divorces are rather common among the Betta Kurubas. Widows and the divorcees among them may marry again.

The Betta Kurubas bury the dead; some times cremation, is also practised. According to a belief, a man's material possessions are his part and they are usually the implements which should necessarily be buried with him when he dies. Such a practice is uncommon now, but here and there it is still in vogue. If a good man dies, he is believed to become a blessed spirit. On the other hand,

if a bad man dies and if he was unmarried, he is likely to become a spirit causing harm to the people. The Betta Kurubas are now agricultural labourers. Their women, while attending to house-hold chores, also work as labourers in the forest department. The Betta Kuruba men, mostly, are employed on daily wages in the forest department.

Brahmins

It appears that they were Nambudri Brahmins of Kerala in Kodagu earlier to the Haleri kings. Many brahmin families arrived in this region at the time of the Haleri kings. Among these people were Kannada speaking Smartha Havyaks and Shivalli (Tulu Madhwa Brahmins) that came from Dakshina Kannada; whereas the other categories of brahmins arrived from Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga. It is stated that Brahmins migrated to Kodagu in the beginning of the Christian era. These brahmins were priests in temples. There are three distinct traditions among the brahmins-the followers of Shankaracharya, Madhwacharya and Ramanujacharya. In Kodagu we find only the Smarthas (followers of Shankara) and the Madhwas followers of Madhwacharya. The Smarthas include Havyaka (from Dakshina Kannada) and also those who came from Mysore and Hassan. The Havyaks in Kodagu are generally gardeners. They are affiliated to the Ramachandrapur Matha in Shimoga district. In all the temples of Kodagu, mostly Shivalli brahmins officiate as the priests.

The Brahmins follow *gothra* and *pravara* system to identify themselves and their family ancestors. The *gothras* are Kashyapa, Vishwamithra, Bharadwaja, etc. They practice *gothra exogamy*. There are sixteen *Samskaras* (religious Sacraments) for these people; *upanayana* being the very important one. It enables a person to get the religious right to Vedic studies. Wearing a sacred thread after this rite (*upanayana*) is common to all brahmin males. In everyday life, a brahmin is governed by many rituals. He is supposed to eat twice a day, once in the day and once in the night. Traditionally, a brahmin must be observing *shatkarmas* or six-fold duties, and they are yajna (performing sacrifice), *yajana* (officiating to perform sacrifice), *adhyayana* (studies), *adhyapana* (teaching), *dana* (gifting) and *pratigriha* (receiving gifts). A brahmin marriage is called Brahma type. Girl's parents approach the Boy's family to seek consent for their daughter's marriage. The brahmins do not make any payment as bride-price. But, the practice of *salankrita kanyadana* (girl being bedecked with jewels and proper clothes to be gifted) has given way to dowry system in modern times.

Brahmins were broadly classified into *Vaidikas* and *Laukikas*. The Vaidikas are given to priestly duties and Vedic learning; whereas the *Laukikas* were more involved in the worldly affairs like taking to jobs or trade, etc. A Vaidika was supposed to be observing *shatkarmas*. On the other hand the *Laukikas* used to be *karanika* (village accountants), *dewan* (administrators), and they also worked in various official cadres. The Brahmins do not traditionally approve of divorce and even widow marriage. Widows among them used to have their heads shaven which was once a tradition. Now, it is rather uncommon. Orthodox brahmin never used certain vegetables like Onion, garlic, brinjals, etc.

The dead bodies are cremated. Exception to their practice is to conduct a burial if dead ones are either small children (who have not cut teeth), *sadhus* or *sanyasis*. A ten-day pollution is observed by the cousins in case of death. Ashes and bone pieces are collected from the

crematorium on the second or the third day of death and immersed in a holy river. The *shradha* ceremony starts either on the 5th, 7th or 9th day of death and ends on the 13th day with Vaikuntha Samaradhana with a feast to the near and dear ones. *Masika shraddha* to mark the death of the person is also performed each month. Finally, *varshika shraddha* (annual ceremony) will be conducted after completion of one year, and it is performed annually afterwards.

There is a changing trend towards a liberal attitude regarding marriage involving the different sects of brahmins. Brahmins are now engaged in various kinds of occupations. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, there are 7,570 brahmins in 1984 in Kodagu district.

Generally, the Havyak and the Shivally brahmins happen to be the priests in the temples throughout Kodagu. Now-a-days, the Havyaks are coming out of this occupation; they are engaged in agriculture and maintaining estates. It is said that no Havyak is functioning as a priest in the temples in the district. There are also about 20 families of Saraswath brahmins, speaking Konkani in Madikeri and Virajpet.

A brahmin sub-group known as a *Balavalikars* is inhabiting Betoli, Heggala, Kottoli and Hatur of Virajpet taluk. They are believed to have migrated from Mangalore to Kodagu about 150 years ago. These people constitute about 150 families at present. They speak Konkani. They are the followers of Sringeri Matha. The Balavalikar originally belonged to Konkan (Ratnagiri district). Their family names are as follows: Lotalikar, Wagale, Borkar, Bokade, Addonkar, Sinkar etc. They are agriculturists and are not much educated. The Balavalikars get the priests from Goa for religious ceremonies like *upanayana* and marriage. Their family deities are Kavaleswara, Ravaleswara and Lord Ventakataramana. These people in Virajpet started the Kodagu Balavalikar Brahmins' Co-operative Society in 1942 to assist the community members. The society grants a sum of Rs. 200 to the family of the dead to enable them to conduct the funeral.

Byras

The Byras say that they are called Hanneradu Bannada Balagai Rani Kula. They arrived in Kodagu from Dakshina Kannada about two hundred years ago. They speak Kannada. The people have inhabited the following places: Koragunda, Bettageri, Chirangala, Chettimane, Siddapura, Murnad, Madikeri, Suntikoppa, Bhagamandala, etc. Their staple food is boiled rice (*kusubalakki*). Its preparation is called *ganj (kongi)*. They worship deities like Guliga, Kallurti, Karichowdi and Byra and also Guru Karana (ancestor). The Byras observe Navaratri, Huttari and Tula Sankramana festivals. The parents of the boy go in search of a bride. Their marriage pandal is erected with twelve poles. *Thera* of Rs. 14.50 is a customary payment to the girl's family. *Mangalya dharana* (tying of *tali*) is a marriage practice among Byras. *Dampati muhurta* is also in practice. The marriages are managed by the maternal uncles of both the bride and the bridegroom. Serving meat preparation on marriage occasion was a taboo in the earlier days. But now only the married couple are not served meat at the marriage feast. The dead were used to be buried in the earlier days but now the dead bodies are cremated. They collect ashes from the crematory and fill it in a pit and cover it with earth. A feast is arranged to the friends and relative on the sixteenth day of death. They were making baskets and holders using rattans and bamboo splits. But now many of them are agricultural labourers.

Christians: See Christianity

Darji

The Darjis are tailors by profession. There are a few castes whose occupation is tailoring. They are Bhavasara Kshatriya, Shimpi, Rangare, Chippiga, Namadeva Shimpi, etc. The Second Backward Classes Commission estimated their population as around 279 in Kodagu district in 1984. But the opinion of men of this caste puts their figure much higher. The Namadeva Shimpi are found at Madikeri, Somvarpet, Shanivarasanthe and also at Kodlipet; whereas Bhavasara Kshatriya are at Virajpet. These people have the custom of wearing the sacred thread. The Darjis mostly do tailoring in Kodagu. Some of them sell garments in weekly fairs. They have built a temple for Sri Panduranga at Kodlipet. Rangares, a sub-caste among the Darjis dye the thread to be used for weaving. The Bhavasara Kshatriya and the Namadeva Shimpis speak Marathi at home. The Darjis worship gods and goddesses like Vithoba, Jyothiba, Khandoba, Ambabhavani and Yellamma. Some of the *gothras* of the people of the Darji caste are Kolckar, Korada, Jathne, Sherkar, etc. Their religious ceremonies are conducted by brahmins. Occasions like marriage and occupying a newly constructed house (*grihapravesham*) should take place only after the ceremony of *gondala* (a special worship of Ambabhavani with devotees dancing around in an excited mood holding *kakada* i.e., burning torches). But, these people in Kodagu are not practicing this custom. They follow Vedic rituals and ceremonies. They go on a pilgrimage to Pandharapura during the lunar month during Ashadha. The Darjis cremate the dead. There are others who practice tailoring by choice and are not included in this caste group. Now-a-days, the Namadeva Shimpis and the Bhavasara Kshatriyas negotiate marriage relations. They are non-vegetarian by food habits.

Devanga

The people belonging to the Devanga Caste came to Kodagu during the rule of Haleri kings. Their mainstay of life is weaving. They are found in this district in Somvarpet taluk, adjacent to Mysore district in great number and also at Madikeri, Kodlipet, Shanivarasanthe, Shirangala, Gopalapura, Thorenuru and Hudikeri. The Devangas linguistically belong to two groups Kannada and Telugu speaking. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, their number was 3,071 in 1984. Kannada Devangas are sub-divided into those of 18 families and of the Sirya families (Shira in Tumkur dt). They possess the following lineage groups called *kulas*: Ambale, Arivina, Banna, Bale, Belli, Mande, Macche. On the other hand, Telugu Devangas have Bandi, Banta, Onte, Uddhu, Goduna and other *kulas* or clans. The Devangas wear the sacred thread. Their family gods are Ramalinga, Chowdeshwari and Banashankari. There is a temple of Chowdeshwari at Virajpet. Differences and Caste issues of these people are referred to *kattemane* for solving them. The Devangas in Kodagu mostly belong to Kannada speaking sect. They are classified into 108 *gothras*. These people in Shirangala are mostly continuing weaving, their traditional occupation; but in Thorenur they have taken to agriculture and in Kushalnagar these people are engaged in petty business. In Kodlipet and Gopalapura, they work as agricultural and garden labourers. The dead in the Devanga community is buried.

Ganiga

The Ganigas migrated to Kodagu district from Mysore and Dakshina Kannada. They numbered about 646 as per the estimate of the Second Backward Classes Commission. Among the Ganigas from Mysore region the following sub-groups are found: The Hegganiga, Kiruganiga, Jyothiphana and others. The people add the suffix Setty after their names. *Thera* (payment to the girl's family) is a custom with them. They arrange *mane seve* (a custom of making offerings to Dasayya at the time of the procession of a deity). Kannada speaking Ganigas in the district of Kodagu are found in Shanivarasanthe and Somvarpet regions. They call themselves to be of the Sivajyothi Sect. These people are believed to have related themselves to the Kiruganiga sub-group. There are many clans among them; and they are identified through totemic deities. People of the same totemic groups cannot marry. Some of their gods are Venkataramana and Veerabhadra. They are non-vegetarians. The dead among the Ganigas are usually buried. The traditional process of oil extraction has become a rarity and in these days some of the Ganigas use rotary machine for the purpose of oil extraction. Tulu speaking Ganigas are found in Shanivarasanthe, Somvarpet and Madikeri. These people have *gothras* like Sreeyanna, Bangeranna, Karmeranna etc. also are non-vegetarians. It is said that the Tulu and the Kannada speaking Ganiga groups have not established marriage relation till to-date. The dead among the Tulu-speaking Ganigas are cremated. Tulu-speaking Ganigas do not have *kattemane* (a headman of the clan or group who decides the internal quarrels or affairs of the group) but the Kannada speaking Ganigas have *kattemane*.

Golla

The Gollas are also called in Kodagu district, as Gowli, Gavuli, Attekali and Mepadi. They are also referred to as the Yadavas. These people are believed to have come to Kodagu from Mysore region. The Golla of Mysore are sub-divided into *Paitala*, *Punagu*, *Beegamudre*, *Bokkasa* and many other sections; two more sub-divisions of the Gollas are the Ontichapparadavaru and the Ronduchapparadavaru. These people in Kodagu are in a few places like Kunjila, Bettageri, Iyangeri, Perror, Chettimani, Bengoor, Kallala, Bethu, Galibeedu and Madikeri. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, Golla population was 1,534 in 1984 in the district, but a recent report estimated their population at 880 in 32 families in the entire Kodagu district. These people speak Kodava language at home. They have *aynmane* (32 in number) like the Kodavas. Some of the family names are Ponnakanda, Achera, Kyblara, Pattiyunda, Biddiyunda, Chidanda and others. Some of these people enjoy Jamma lands. The Gollas are no longer cattle breeders. Most of them are now working as farm labourers. Some of them are agriculturists. The Gollas of Kodagu are the worshippers of Lord Krishna at Ayyangeri. *mudipu* a religious obligation implying some offering to Lord Venkateswara of Tirupati is customary among these people. The Gollas observe Yugadi, Subramanya Shashti, Sri Krishna Janmashtami and Gowri-Ganesha festivals in addition to the Kodava festivals. The brahmin priests officiate at Golla marriages. Except the married couple, all others attending a marriage are served non-vegetarian food. Birth and death cause 16 days pollution to the family members. The dead bodies are disposed off either by cremation or by burial.

Gowda

The Gowdas in Kodagu are of ten families with 18 *gothras*. Their population was 14,016 in 1931 and it rose to 30,000 by 1961. They must have migrated to Kodagu from Dakshina Kannada. Historically, it is surmised that the Gowdas moved out of Vijayanagar empire after its destruction to Ikkeri province and proceeded to Kodagu, through Dakshina Kannada. They came to Kodagu from the regions of Puttur and Sullya in Dakshina Kannaḍa. These people as immigrants to Kodagu at the time of the king Doddaveerarajendra, settled down around Bhagamandala, Napoklu and Madikeri. The migration of Gowdas is believed to have taken place between 1799 and 1808. There is also a belief that the king Doddaveerarajendra wanted these people to come to Kodagu. Kannada language spoken by the Gowdas in this region is called Are Bhashe. Their family deity is Lord Venkataramana; but some families have deities like Durgi and Subbamma (Sharvambe) the last being specially venerated. A few of these people offer worship to the *bhutas* also. The other deities they worship are Mallaiah, Mallavva, Kallappa, Kallavva and Kamma. The Gowdas take vow or *harake* to invoke the grace of these goddesses during marriage. These people were believed to have been the followers of Shaivism, but embraced Vaishnavism at the time of Ramanujacharya. Some families render *hariseve* to Lord Venkataramana every year. *hariseve* is rendered usually on a Saturday. They invite devotees and Dasayyas on this occasion. Sometimes, Dasayyas get into trance and get possessed by the gods; hence they are called *darshanakara*. Some families worship Kencharaya (Bhairava), the messenger of Lord Venkataramana. The Gowdas in Kodagu cultivated paddy over years, but now they have estates in which they grow coffee, cardamom, orange, cashew, etc.

The Gowda family lineages in Kodagu are about 350. They are characterised by their own names; The ancestral home of the Gowdas is called *aynamane*. The Kitchen is known as *umbolage* which belongs to all the members of the family. The family sitting room is called *buda* and *padasale* (meant to receive the outsiders) is referred to as *kayyale*. These people arrange the offering of *yede* to ancestors in the *umbolage*. In the *kayyale*, *aimara* is an important portion where women are not supposed to sit. The elderly man in the family is referred to as *pattadara*. Jamma land was also granted to the Gowdas of Kodagu. Some of these people have taken the family names of the Kodavas whose land they occupied. Some Gowda families had established marriage relations with the Kodava women during the rule of kings. Since then women in such families used to dress themselves in the Kodava style till recently; they were also speaking Kodava language at home. The Gowda girls are married off after attaining puberty. *Dhare muhurtha* is their practice in marriage; even *mangalya dharana* is an important marriage ritual. *Thera* is the practice and the amount is Rs. 10.50 at present. It is expected that a boy's family should go in search of a bride for their boy (see details under social life). The Gowdas of Kodagu region observe festivals like Yugadi, Vishu Sankramana, Kail Muhurtha, Cauvery Sankramana, Huttari and others. During the celebration of Diwali, these people in some families offer *avulu* (parched rice) to the dead ancestors if death had occurred in the near past. February is the month of Keddasa festival observed with others in the village to mark paddy harvesting.

The Gowdas cremate the dead but their children (on their death) are usually buried. When an unmarried person dies, he is helped to tie a *tali* to a plantain tree, a ritual believed to enable him to be regarded as married. In the case of death of an unmarried woman, the ritual demands that she

should be regarded as married before her disposal and it is enabled by a practice of a symbolic custom. An image of a man made of hay is prepared to marry the deceased by tying the *tali* to the dead woman. The dead are carried in a bier to the grave yard (see for details: Social life). Pollution relating to birth and death in a family is observed for five days and eleven days respectively. There used to be two headmen in the villages. One was known as *grama gowda* and the other was called *gottu gowda*.

Namadhari Gowda

The followers of Sri Ramanujacharya practised Vaishnavism among the Gowdas; hence they are called Namadhari Gowdas. The term Namadhari generally qualifies (not only Gowdas) all the people of Vaishnava tradition of all castes who sport a vermilion *nama* (a vertical mark) on their foreheads. Namadhari Gowdas in Western Ghats have many customs and practices. There are *kattemanes* which guards or act as the custodians of the *namadhari* tradition. Ostamaiahs are the people who purify the house and family members undergoing pollution with holy water sprinkling. They also help the Namadharis to offer oblation to the manes. The Namadharis observe Ramanavami and perform *hariseve* and *kencharayanaseve* in a very special way. They do not eat meat and drink alcohol in the lunar month of Shravana (August). It should be noted that the Namadhari Gowdas of Kodagu are vegetarians. Having performed *hariseve* they worship Bhairaveswara at a little distance from their homes. This practice is understood to indicate the possibility of Namadharis being Bhairava devotees long time ago. Namadharis, are found in Nallur, Shirangala, Hebbale, Kudlur and Kudumangalaru in Kodagu district. These people are in larger number in the neighbouring Krishnarajanagar taluk of Mysore district. Agriculture is their traditional occupation. Bridegrooms' family chooses the bride for marriage. Now-a-days the Namadhari Gowdas have established marriage relation with the Jain Gowdas. Their family deities are Tirupati Thimmappa and Nanjundeswara of Nanjangud. These people celebrate Yugadi, Gowri-Ganesha, Diwali and other feasts and festivals. They have the practice of burying the dead; but some are cremated. Pollution caused by death lasts for five days generally; but some observe it for nine days. Divorce is not a custom with them. Widow marriage is rather uncommon. Issues relating to caste, among the Namadhari Gowdas, are solved by *kattemane*. Their population in Kodagu district is approximately about 8,000.

Devara Makkalu

The Devara Makkalu constitute a sub-group among the Gowdas of Kodagu district. They are in Dundalli (Somvarpet taluk), Kagekodi, Neeragunda, Santapura and Ulugutti. These people are largely found in the taluks of Alur and Sakleshpur in Hassan district. Even Mudigere taluk in Chikmagalur district has large population of Devara Makkalu. They speak Kannada at home. *mangalya dharana* and *dhare* are two marriage customs among these people. They take non-vegetarian food. A brahmin officiates in their marriages. Tying of the *tali* by the groom to the bride and *dhare* are the important customs in marriages. They are the devotees of Lord Venkateswara. Devara Makkalu are primarily agriculturists. Celebration of Agemarihabba shows concern for good-health of their cattle. On that day all the people of the village or town make the

offerings to Karikallu at the main entrance of the village. Birth and death require them to practice pollution. The dead bodies of elders are cremated and that of children are buried.

Vokkaliga Gowda

The Vokkaliga Gowdas, a sub-sect among the Gowdas are in Madaravalli, Kundalli, Kole, Shanthalli, Gowdalli and other places of Somvarpet taluk. There were no marriage relations among the Vokkaliga Gowdas and the Gangadikara Gowdas. Their main occupation is agriculture. Their language is Kannada. The people make offerings to manes in all feasts. The Vokkaliga Gowdas participate in the Doddaijah Jatre during Makara Sankranthi in Sakleshpur taluk. The family gods of these people are Doddaijah, Chennakeshava of Belur and Kumaralinga of Shantalli. They do not observe *mahalaya amavasya* called *paksha* in remembrance of the ancestors, but a separate feast known as *mala festival* is performed one month after the Gowri festival. Twelve days after Diwali, the Vokkaliga Gowdas celebrate Children's Feast; it is time for worshipping agricultural implements and the manure pit (Thippamma). This feast has a special significance for people of northern parts of Somvarpet taluk because the entire village would participate in it. On that day the people adore the cattle with *belagumbala* creeper rings. In Marriages two kinds of *tali* are tied to the girl *yeletali* and *akki tali*. The Vokkaliga Gowdas had the custom of paying *thera* of Rs. 12 to the bride's family. Now-a-days payment of dowry to the bridegroom has become rather common among them. Divorce is very uncommon; *kudavali* (a system of union without traditional marriage customs) is in practice. The usual way of disposing the dead among them is burying. The Gangadikaras are also a sect among the Gowdas. They are believed to have migrated from Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur and inhabited in the Gonikoppal region in Kodagu district. There was no marriage connection in the past among Gangadiars and Gowdas of Dakshina Kannada, or the Devara Makkalu of Somvarpet taluk or the Vokkaliga Gowdas. The Gangadikars are divided into two groups of *pettigeyavaru* and *bujjanigeyavary*. These groups possess a few clans like *Ane* (elephant), *Aavi* (Cow), *belli* (Silver), *chandra* (moon), *chinna* (gold) etc. These people speak Kannada. All the Hindu festivals and also the Kodava feasts are celebrated by these people. Their customs and practices are not different from that of their counterparts (the Gangadikaras) of the neighbouring districts. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission the total district population of Vokkaliga Gowda group was 77,855 in 1984.

Holeyas

The Holeyas (Scheduled Castes) are one of the earliest settlers in Kodagu district. They are also known as Poleyas in this region. They used to serve as agricultural slaves (*Jamma* servant) in Kodava families. With a view to enable the soldiers and government employees to function without family botheration, the king had donated to the Jamma donees slave workers and among whom Holeyas were also included. The Slaves were grouped into *honnu* (attached to a family) and *mannu* (attached to a land) categories. The former group of slaves could have been transferred from master to master. If they ran away, they used to be chased, brought back and punished. The latter category of slaves were committed to a land, and could be transferred only together with it. The masters were supposed to protect the family members of these slaves. The masters, according to official records, were taking care of Holeyas very well. The kings in Kodagu had appointed

many of these people at the Palace lands (about 1,750 Holeyas were in Chikka Virarajendra's custody). With the conquest of the British, there came several changes in Kodagu. Some Jamma slaves immediately ran away from the district. Many started working in coffee estates. The masters, consequently, were unable to get these run-away slaves and punish them in case they were working in the estates of an English man. Slavery in Kodagu was abolished in 1843 by an all India Act. The Holeyas constitute eight different sub-groups in Kodagu, according to K.L. Anantha Krishna Iyer. They are Kembatti Holey, Kapala Holey, Left Hand Holey, Martha Holey, Malaya, Adiya, Marangi and Right Hand Holey. Apart from these, there are also castes like Mundpatti, Mari and Kukka. Of all these groups, Kembatti Holey originally belonged to Kodagu; but the others like the Kapala, Marangi and the Malaya have migrated from Kerala to this region. They speak Kodava and follow customs, habits and dress of these people. The Left and Right Hand Holeyas arrived in Kodagu from Mysore and Hassan districts, and hence, they speak Kannada. Whereas Marthas speak Malayalam. The Holeyas worship Maramma. There are leather workers among them. Some of these people are also living as agricultural labourers. The other deities and goddesses are Kutta Karingalimma, Chamundi, Siddeshwara, Parindra, Kolappa and Someshwara. An elderly head of the Holey community functions as the priest. Burying the dead is their practice.

In different places of Kodagu district there are people called Adidravida who are included under the Scheduled Castes. They are Telugu speakers. No marriage connection either with the Adikarnataka or the Holeyas is ever established by them. These people have extended relationships with families in Hunsur, Mandya and Mysore districts. *Dhare* is their marriage practice. *Thera* should be paid to the girl's family. Usually the Adidravida marriage is arranged at the girl's residence. They worship Maramma. Many of them are government employees. Some of these people are working as garden labourers. Some others are engaged in road construction works. Death in their families cause 11 days pollution to the members. Burying the dead is their custom.

Idiga

The Idigas are the traditional toddy tappers from palm and *bagini* trees. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission in Karnataka there were 25,405 persons belonging to this caste, in 1984 in Kodagu. The Idigas of this region hail from Mysore areas but the Thiyas and the Billavas belonging to this caste group are said to be migrants from Kerala and Dakshina Kannada regions respectively. Similar are the Nadars from Tamilnadu.

Idigas are generally distributed in Kushalnagar, Kudige and also in and around Somvarpet. Kannada Idiga population in Kodagu is very small, numbering about 50 families. Among Idigas there are Maddi Idiga (Sacha Idiga), Bellada Idiga (Jaggery makers from palm juice), Eni Idiga (Ladder users), etc. Further, the Maddi Idigas have the following clans (*gothra*); Karunya, Vatsalya, Kaundinya, and Kamandala. Besides, there are two more groups of Samsthe and Bodde among them.

The Idigas are the worshipers of Katameswara, Yellamma, Surabhandeswari, Matangi etc. Kannada is their mother tongue. The Thiyas and the Billavas have occupied all other areas in the

Kodagu district except the northern parts of Somvarpet. The Nadars are a small group found around Kushalnagar. All these sub-groups are endogamous. These people bury the dead bodies.

Jains : See Jainism.

Jenu Kuruba

The Jenu Kurubas are found in all the taluks of Kodagu district, but they are in larger number in Ponnampet, Sreemangala, Ammattinad and Somvarpet regions. They are honey collectors from trees and tree-pouches. These people are also called Ane Kuruba, Kavadi and Pome Kuruba. During the Kings' rule in Kodagu, the Jenu Kurubas tamed the elephants and they used to be in charge of royal elephants. Kuru implies Hill and hence, Kuruba means a hill-dweller, in the opinion of Louis. The people who live in the neighbouring States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, belonging to Jenu Kuruba creed are called Kattanayaka, Sholanayaka, Thenkuruma, Jenukoya and Kuruva. Different terms like 'Kuruba' in Kannada, 'Kurumba' in Tamil and 'Kuruma' in Malayalam indicate the people of different regions but of the same tribe, according to 1891 census. These people are of dark complexion. Both men and women sport long hair with locks and a knot at the nape. Now-a-days, the Kuruba men get fashionable hair-cut to sport neat crop. These people speak a dialect of Kannada language.

Madras Census Report of 1891 mentioned that the Jenu Kurubas were of the Pallava ancestry originally. They were perhaps, driven to the forest in the early years of 8th century A.D. by Chola, Konga and Chalukya kings. A Tamil folk tale narrates that these people are descendants of Kamakoteraya, an ancestral deity. The Jenu Kurubas are divided into endogamous and exogamous groups based on territorial differences. They were not a settled tribe till recently, and used to be nomads. Their huts would be small but long enough to meet their living needs. Jenukurubas would be wandering in the forests for the whole day and would sit in front of fire, warming themselves up during night. They build a hut with wooden poles, rafters and bamboos to provide the roof structure, so that, it could be covered by using *noje* hay or tree leaves.

The Jenu Kurubas have taken up other kinds of occupations even though their original occupation of honey collecting is still practised. They collect bamboo sticks and a kind of wild hay. They hunt smaller animals with the help of their dogs. They eat tubers and roots; also they collect some edible greens like *kolike* and *kaage* to meet their needs of existence. They cook rice to be eaten with some paper. Ragi is also a major item in their food needs. It is cooked in a thick consistency to make balls and also to bake it into cakes. Raw pumpkin pieces are also eaten by them with a pinch of salt. The Jenu Kurubas are experts in following the foot prints of animals in the forests. In the past they used to marry girls by snatching them away. Mother's brother's daughter is generally a match for a Jenukuruba. *Thera* must be paid to the bride's family. Some times a couple might elope like the Soligas, in case they find disapproval from the elders. It is customary to exchange betel leaves as a mark of agreement between the families. Now-a-days, the Jenukurubas conduct marriage like many other villagers, organizing it in a better way. They erect pandals. They follow rituals like tying *kankana* and *mangalya*. Divorce, remarriage and widow marriage are in practice. Totemic worship is an institution with them; Bhuta worship does not seem to bother them so much as the Betta Kurubas. Their gods are Siddarama, Surya (the Sun), Chandra

(Moon) and Bhairava. Having belief in black magic and *tantra*, the Jenu Kurubas spend most of their precious earnings on it, expecting something good to happen. Some of those having contact with the villages and towns celebrate Dasara and Diwali. In the week days, Monday and Friday are regarded as auspicious. *Bunde* feast is quite special for them. It is a day to treat any one with slang and abuses. They appear in fanciful dress and colour to go from house to house collecting rice and clothes. *Kolata* (Dancing in groups with small sticks in hands) is a popular folk art. In distress and difficulties, the Jenu Kurubas pray for the grace of Baragu deity and also Oditere deity in Kutta.

Burying the dead is a practice among the Jenu Kurubas. A dead man is buried near the hut when he dies; but later the hut is also burnt. They move to another place. Very poor Jenu Kurubas might dispose of the dead body, wrapping it in a mat to be left on a rock for birds and vultures to make a meal of the same. Both birth and death are events of pollution for the family members.

Jogi

The Jogis in Kodagu district are found in Bhagamandala, Kushalanagar and Somvarpet. Earlier, these people used to live by begging. They belong to Nath Pantha. They do not practice begging any more. The family-god of the Jogis is Kalabhairava; they do not get the services of brahmins in their marriage. These people say that they do not have any *gothra* or family lineages. They observe pollution at births and deaths in the family. They bury the dead. There used to be a caste elder called Kotwala. This institution is no more in existence. They are non-vegetarian by food habits. The Jogis have settled down as agriculturists. Some of them enjoy Jamma land grant. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, their population was about 125 in 1984.

Kaniya

The Kaniyas are believed to have hailed from Malabar. Their original occupation was fortune telling (*gyotishya*). Although they are found in large numbers in Ponnampet, Virajpet and Kunjila, they are almost everywhere throughout Southern Kodagu. These people were originally Malayalam speakers, but now are used to Kodava in their interaction. They worship Iggutappa and Cauvery. The Kaniyas used to fix the auspicious timings for conducting religious ceremonies in the houses of the Kodavas; hence, they were being respected. The Kodavas used to pay for this service of the Kaniya in kind once a year, some measures of paddy called *poome*. Usually, Kaniyas establish marriage relations with people in Tellicherry and Cannanore. Those who come from those places to Kodagu learn Kodava language. The Kaniyas now are agriculturists, and also work as cooks, besides practicing their traditional fortune-telling occupation.

Kapala

The Kapalas served as orderlies in the Palace of Nalkundu in Kodagu, at the time of Kings' rule. Now, they are seen in Yavakapadi only. They constitute a very small group of about 160. They must have migrated from Malabar. Having been frightened by the Baidamale Bhuta, the Kapalas escaped to the Chole Someswara and served there as treasury guards, says one tradition. Hence, the name *Kapala* (*kavalkara*) was given to them. These people must have migrated to Kodagu somewhere in the last phase of the 17th century. The king Doddavira got these people as

labourers for palace construction at Nalkunda. Later, he granted them land to settle down in the region. These people were the body-guards of the king. Besides, they acted as executioners on whom death sentence was served. The term *Kavalkar* is the Kodava expression. Kodavas call Lord Ganapathi as *Kapalin*. Perhaps *Kapala* is derived from *Kapalin* is one view. Further *Kapala* must have been associated with *Kappala* a locality of Cherangod in Gudulur taluk of Nilgiri hills, and this should be the original settlement of these people is another view. With the passage of time they moved to Kodagu and came to be called the *Kapalas*, after their original place. The *Kapalas* constitute many *kudis* or groups. Some of them are *Bolladada*, *Arangad*, *Muttu*, *Kole Kutti*, etc. They marry within their own caste but outside their *kudi* (*kudi* exogamy). Marriage customs of the *Kapalas* resemble that of the *Holeyas* of the region. *Bhuta* worship is popular with them. The *Arangadas* worship *Parinda*, *Kolappa* and *Someshvara*, the *Bolladadas* serve the deities *Chole* and *Powadi* and the *Muttu Kolekuttis* worship *Karingali*, *Powadi* and *Chamundi*.

The *Kapalas* possess normal stature and dark complexion. They were believed to be covering themselves with leaves and barks of trees long time ago. They were not regarded as untouchables; but their conditions and status were not different from those people. They speak a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam. In old Kodagu province, the *Kapalas* had been included among the Scheduled Castes. They visit the deities in Kerala to fulfill *harake* (a religious vow). Poverty is proverbial with them and they live in small huts. Now they work as agricultural labourers. Once, the *Kapalas* were governed by a headman, but not now. Child marriage was never a practice. They have now accepted the Kodava rituals and customs. Polygamy is rather common; a married woman is identified by the rings in her toes. In recent years, the *Kapala* girls are marrying Kerala boys and also local Maratha boys. One *Kapala* boy and a girl are the first generation of educated persons studying upto ninth standard in the high school. Some of them still possess lands granted to them by the Kodagu kings. On the first day of menstruation, the girl is supposed to observe fast. Both birth and death are matters of pollution to the *Kapalas*. Usually, the dead among the *Kapalas* are buried; if a very old man dies he will be cremated. They arrange *kola* in honour of the *Bhutas*. *Kuliya* and *Chowdi* are deities worshipped by them. Records may show that these people were once matriarchal but are essentially patriarchal at present, according to A.A.D. Louis.

Kembatti Holeyas

The *Kembatti Holeyas* are a sub division of the *Holeyas*. They are found only in Kodagu. These people are also regarded as one among the original settlers of Kodagu. They speak Kodava language. These people have a number of sub-sects like *Padu Kutta Pada*, *Chetta Kutta Appu*, *Kadu Kutta Kalu*, *Ponna Kutta Kalu*, *Belli Kutta Ayya*, *Kakka Kutta Kutta*, *Kutta Kutta Kutta*, *Chayagi Kutta Somu*, *Chayi Kutta Kutta*, *Kali Kutta Kuja*, *Pachi Kutta Thenu*, *Chengi Kutta Panju*, *Ponda Kutta Bagu* and *Gadda Kutta Beli*. People of the same sect do not marry. They work in the paddy fields and the estates belonging to the Kodavas, as agricultural labourers. Most of the social customs of the *Kembatti Holeyas* resemble that of the Kodavas. Delayed marriage is rather common among them. Paying bride price (*thera*) to the girl's family is a traditional custom. A marriage pandal (*chappara*) in the past used to have seven poles, the central pole being *halukamba*. The *Kembatti Holeyas* cut the plantain tree like the Kodavas. On menstruation, a girl (for the first time) is supposed to be housed in a separate hut for seven days because she is polluted. Two months after the child birth the baby is put into the cradle. Both cremation and burial of the dead are customs

with the Kembatti Holeyas. Pollution to the family members for a period of eleven days is associated with both birth and death among these people. During the kings' rule Kembatti Holeya had been the Jamma servants in the Kodava lands. These people worship Maramma and also Bhutas (spirits). Their women have attractive features.

Kodava

The Kodavas constitute the most important portion of population in the district. We come across an early reference to the Kodavas (Kodagaru) as far back as 1174 A.D. in an inscription found in Hunsur taluk. Therefore, one can conclude that these people had occupied Kodagu region a few centuries earlier. According to Moegling, the population of the Kodavas in 1839-40 was about 17,096 in the entire district and it must have raised to 25,000 by 1854. But the Census report of 1871 estimated Kodava population at 26,389. In the following Census (1881) the population of these people in Kodagu district rose to 27,033. The Census in subsequent decades (1891 and 1901) showed the rising trend of Kodava population to 36,611 and 36,091 respectively. But, the first and the second Karnataka Backward Classes Commissions (in 1972 and 1984) put the Kodava population figures at 86,266 and 70,193 respectively in the district.

Many theories are put forward about the origin of the Kodavas. Hutton, an anthropologist thought that during the glory of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, the Kodavas came to Indus valley from the north-western region; and for an obvious reason, these people must have moved to Kodagu along the west coast. Herbert Risley, another anthropologist classified the Kodava into the Indo-Scythian group, but Rice believed that Kodavas were Scythio-Dravidians. Henry Heras subscribed to the theory that the Kodavas migrated from Mohenjodaro to settle down in Kodagu. Richter believed that the people belonged to Dravidian ancestry. Ghurye echoed Risley's opinion. According to B.D.Subbaiah, the Kodavas happened to be Kurds of Iraq who fled the Middle-East in the past. The Kannada Dictionary of Mangaraja written in 1398 A.D. describes the Kodavas as foreigners (*Mlechhas*), given to hunting.* Most researchers hold the view that Kodavas being a race came from northern India. According to *Skanda Purana* the king Chandra Varma, a Kshatriya, is considered as the ancestor of Kodavas. It is also surmised that these people are of Kadamba origin; they are also described as the offsprings of the Pandavas.

The ancestors of the Kodavas must have come to Kodagu between the fifth or sixth centuries. Later, the people who came from Vynad might have mingled with the Kodavas. Both Moegling and Richter express the view that during the British rule (19th century), people of other castes could have mingled with the Kodavas and assimilated themselves with the Kodava community.

D.N.Krishnaiah writes in the 'History of Kodagu' (Kan) that according to Lingarajendra the Kodavas did not know anything about their ancestry or origin. Smt. Tulasidevi of the Kodagu Regional Research Centre (Kodagu Pradeshika Samshodhana Kendra) thought that the word Kodava must have had its root in *Kodake*. *Kodake* in Kodava language implies hunting region. The term *Kodayi* means a born hunter. According to her own view, the primary occupation of Kodava women was agriculture; their men did hunting. The Kodavas practised matriarchy till the end of

* Mangarasa *Abhidana Vastukosha*, Ed:M.Mariyappa Bhat, Madras University 1951, p.112 poem 4.

the rule of King Dodda Viraraja (Moegling also suggests this). This matriarchy system of earlier Kodavas slowly disappeared and Kodavas turned patriarchal as they mixed with migrants who were already practising patriarchy. In the process of getting converted into Kodava there were the Nambudris of Kerala and Kasaragod, Bants, Gowdas and others of Dakshina Kannada, and Lingayats from Mysore and Hassan districts. There was another set of people who followed Kodava customs, traditions and language without mixing with Kodavas as such, and these people are the Amma Kodavas, Madivalas, Barbers, Kumbaras and the Airis (these are the views of Smt. Tulsi Devi).

At the time of making law to govern Kodava property in 1871, Captain Cole expressed that there were four major groups among Kodavas.* They were- Amma Kodavas, Malla Kodavas, Sanna Kodavas and Jamma Kodavas. It is believed that in the long run the Sanna Kodavas and the Malla Kodavas constituted a single group. The Kodava families are identified either from ancestors, occupations, places or through family lineages. Every family lineage belongs to a clan and the members cherish sibling relation; in such cases, they do not marry with one another. But some families with common lineage names do not belong to the same lineage.(ex. Nayakanda). Similarly, the families with different names may also belong to one single family stock and hence, their members do not inter-marry. (The names of Kodava lineages are given as Appendix at the end of the volume). There is a view that earlier to the rule of the Lingayat kings, marriage relation between Amma Kodava and Kodava had been liberal; but later differences between these groups widened. A unique Kodava character is to live with others amicably and it is an art known to all Kodavas. They accept the best even from others. These people possess attractive features-tall stature, long straight nose, good physique and fair complexion; they are strongly built. Obviously, Kodavas are outstanding both in appearance and dress from others. If there is dignity and decency coupled with respectability in the dress of Kodava man, there is beauty and decency in woman's traditional attire. Kodava hospitality is proverbial. Being a warrior race, these people possess soldierly inclination by blood.

There was role separation of Kodava men and women and also separate apartments for both the sexes. Some portions of the house were meant for them. It was primarily due to the existence of Kodava joint family. The man who killed a tiger and also a woman who delivered ten babies, were honoured by a ceremony of special marriage. Men and women danced in groups in the temples and the special arena (*mandu*) during festivals.

Kodava, as a language comprises a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam words. The Kannada script is used for writing the language. Kodava customs, practices, taboos, feasts, festivals, marriages and other ceremonies (rituals) are all expressed in songs in the Kodava language (Ref Ch.14).

Kodavas lived in joint families each of which used to have an ancestral home and such homes are called *aynmane* or *balyamane*. These houses are square shaped structures on a raised platform. Generally, they are huge in size, consisting of many apartments, with artistic designs in front of the house. *Aynmane* is believed to represent the ideals, culture and decency of Kodava life. The main door is always eastwards. Both auspicious and unhappy events are conducted at the *aynmane*

* History of Kodagu, p. 621

Bhuta worship is also associated with it. Such a celebration of *karona* and Bhuta are the customs found in both Dakshina Kannada and Kerala. The families paying respects to *naripuda* do not conduct *karona* ritual (worship).

The Kodavas observe all the Hindu festivals, besides *karona* worship. The Hindu gods find a place in Kodava religious celebration. Some of the very important gods are Iswara, Ganesha, Subramanya, Iggutappa and Ayyappa. All these are worshipped together with Goddess Cauvery. Lighted lamp as a symbol of Agni finds an important place in all the auspicious and inauspicious occasions of the Kodavas. It is indicated by a custom called *telneer*. It implies a practice of collecting a burning charcoal from the kitchen in a plate; some cooked rice is dropped on it and water is poured to extinguish the fire. The water mixed with ash is called *telneer*. Being holy or sacred this water is sprinkled on the people to purify them on returning from graveyard, or the daughters-in-law coming home after delivery with the new-born, or the people coming back from hunting with their game. The Kodavas do not have any traditional *mathas* to pay respects. The Kodava religious customs and practices are being conducted without the presence of a brahmin. They believe in ideas like heaven (*swarga*) and hell (*naraka*) and have concepts of *papa* (evil deed) and *punya* (meritorious act).

Mango leaves are used for sprinkling water on auspicious occasions; pipal tree and goose-berry (*nelli*) plant are considered sacred by the Kodavas. To them, the pipal tree represents Lord Iswara, whereas the gooseberry plant symbolises his consort Parvathi. The two are planted together and their marriage is later performed. No auspicious event goes without betel leaves. As a belief and a practice Kodavas do not pluck the plantain bunch from the tree in the afternoon.

The impact of Vedic tradition is conspicuously seen on the Kodavas. In addition to it, beliefs of the neighbouring States and districts are also seen. Mother Cauvery is the unique deity of Kodavas. Praying both in the morning and the evening is their custom. Mother Earth is regarded as sacred and hence, the people show their respect to her. The deities from Malbar and the Lingayat tradition of the days of the rule of Haleri Kings had influenced the religious practices of the Kodavas adequately. The Kodavas call Naga as Nata. They have faith in Beera (a supernatural force), Puda (Bhuta), Kuliya or Gulika.

The Kodavas bury and also cremate the dead bodies (for details see social life). The news of the death of a person is spread by firing twice, one shot after the other.

Koyava

The Koyavas are also considered the original settlers of Kodagu. Their population in the district is about 3,700. They claim to be different from the Kodavas. Their mother tongue is Kodava. These people enjoy Jamma land grant. They have some family lineages like the Kodavas. There are about 34 family names and 34 *aynmanes*. The customs, practices and traditions of the Koyavas are similar to that of the Kodavas. They have taken up agriculture in recent times, but they also live by basket making and *goraga* manufacturing. According to one estimate, there are about 57 families in Madikeri taluk; 13 families in Somvarpet taluk; and about 119 families in Virajpet taluk.

Kudiya

The Kudiyas are found in large number on the borders of Dakshina Kannada. They are also found around Bhagamandala, Napoklu and Virajpet. They are also called Malai Kudiya. These people are among the original settlers of Kodagu district. In the past, the Kudiyas lived in forests. They used to tap toddy from the *baine* trees (Indian sago palm, *Caryota urens* L). Their mother tongue is Tulu, but they speak both Kodava and Kannada. They possess normal stature with complexion being dark. The Kudiya women wear jewels like the Kodavas. There is an opinion that these people had migrated from the Godavari district in Andhra to the Western Ghats. They are not treated as untouchables in Kodagu. They live in huts or sheds, the walls of which are of bamboo splits, strengthened with mud plaster. They provide space on a side of the shed for the domestic animals like pigs and hens. A kitchen garden is a part of the Kudiya house. The family names of Kudiyas denote the place of their original living, some hills or the names of some ancestors or the family deity. There are two major sects among Kudiyas. The Pane Kudiyas and the Theme Kudiyas. The Pane Kudiya is also called by different names-Bayne Kudiya, Gejje Kudiya, Bolle Kudiya, Acche Kudiya, Pumale Kudiya and Neerali Kudiya. Similarly Theme Kudiyas are also called Themeya, Themethanda, Themaleya, Themale Kudiya, Thekkudiya, Møle Kudiya, Thora Kudiya and Malepalia etc. The main occupation of Pane Kudiya is to tap toddy from the *baine* tree and to ferment it. This tapping is done by Kudiya women; their men engage themselves in agriculture. The main occupation of the Theme Kudiyas is to collect honey from forests; mat-making and baskets with the rattan cane, *vate* and bamboo splits are the secondary occupations of these people. The two sects of the Kudiyas practised restrictions regarding taking food and contracting marriage with each other.

The Kudiyas traditionally prefer mother's brother's daughter or father's sister's daughter in marriage. It is called cross-cousin marriage. The boy's family has to make a payment of Rs. 8 as bride-price. They do not marry within the same *gohra* or clan. Their marriage resembles that of the Kodava. Marriage rituals consist of *dhare* tying of *thali* and showering of handful of rice on the heads of each other by the couple. The Kudiyas resort to divorce, remarriage and widow-marriage. These people are believed to have once practiced polyandry, but it is not in vogue. Girls in this community are married after attaining maturity. Attaining puberty was a matter of pollution and a girl was being kept in a separate hut for 16 days. Later, she would be given a purificatory bath. The hut where she stayed during pollution period would be burnt. Theme Kudiyas used to observe 40 days of pollution while attaining puberty in olden times but now, it is reduced to 16 days. Even the birth of a child, renders a woman (mother) to observe separation from others as she is polluted by giving birth. It lasts for 16 days. During the 3rd or the 4th month, the cradling and naming ceremony follows. They usually cremate if the dead is an old man, but a deceased young man is buried. The Kudiyas collect ashes on the third day of the death of a person and pile it up under a tree. Practicing pollution for 16 days on death in a family is common. On the final day, a feast is arranged.

Ancestral worship is rather a common practice among the Kudiyas. They have the temples built for worshipping the two spirits, *Thammaiah* and *Malatampuran*. The Pane or Pumale Kudiyas work in coffee and cardamom gardens. Their food is rice and *ragi ambali* (thick preparation of liquid ragi). The Pane Kudiya families are patrilineal. The Theme Kudiyas are distributed in the

following places - Kolake, Chumale, Niddemale, Pongamale and Kanadanda - all hilly regions. They have clans or *kulas*. Some of the clans are Yalamalakkar, Yedapalakkar, Sullikar, Kemmadikar, Ponginker, etc. They marry outside their *kula* or clan. The Theme Kudiya are matrilineal and hence the property rights go to the daughters.

The Kudiya believe in totem worship also. Images carved in wood or stone, weapons and instruments (made of iron) are also kept in their temples in forests. Kallurti is like Kali, a deity they worship. The Kudiya worship Cauvery, Bhairava and Pandava deities and also Panjurli and Gulika.

Kumbara

The Kumbaras are one among Ayagars those who were regular village servants, paid in kind for their services during the harvest) in the rural community. These people in Kodagu hailed from Kerala and Dakshina Kannada. Kannada speaking Kumbaras from the Mysore region and the Malayalam speaking Kumbaras from the Kerala region are called the Koyayris. There are also a few other names for these people. They are Kundola, Mambola and Chova. The main occupation of the Kumbaras is making pottery. They prepare even dolls which are offered to various deities for religious obligation(vow). Mysore Kumbaras are sub-divided into Gundabhaktas and those of the Shalivahana lineage. The Gundabhaktas are also called Chakrasales. Among these three are Kannada and Telugu speakers. The Kannada speakers have sub-sects or *kulas* like Kasturi, Nagara, Sampige, etc. The Kumbaras from Belthangady and Ujre of Dakshina Kannada have settled down at Murnad, Kolageri near Napoklu and Bettageri. These people are said to have migrated to Kodagu district at the time of the King Doddaveerarajendra. They worship Lord Venkateswara. Many among them are fair-complexioned and blue eyed. The Kumbara women dress like the Kodava. They follow Makkala Kattu (descent through sons). The headman of the Kumbara community is called Patadari. Even now, these people establish marriage relation with Kumbara community in Dakshina Kannada. Kumbaras of this region make red pots. The total Kumbara population in Kodagu, according to the Second Backward Classes Commission was 2,099 in 1984.

Kuruba

The Kurubas, who are different from the Betta Kurubas and the Jenu Kurubas are also found in Kodagu. They are called Halumathadavaru or the Halu Kurubas in the district. They are included among the Scheduled Tribes in the district. Their population was 4,595 according to 1981 census. Their migration to Kodagu district dates back to an early period. Some of these people are small land holders; others work as labourers in coffee estates. The traditional occupation of the Kurubas was sheep breeding and blanket weaving. They are found in Thorenur, Shanivarasanthe, Basavana Are, Hittalageri, Hebbale, Kodlipet, Kudlur and Velnur of Somvarpet taluk and Titimathi, Badragola, Koppa, Gonikoppal, Ontiyangadi, Argigrama, Ponnampet, Panchavalli, Ankanahalli, Kutta and Maldare in Virajpet taluk. They are less in number in Madikeri taluk. The Kurubas are divided into a few sub-sects, like Hatti Kankana, Unne Kankana, Ande Kuruba, Jade Kuruba, Sunday worshippers (Adityavaradavaru), Thursday worshippers (Brihaspathivaradavaru) and Monday worshippers (Somavaradavaru). The Unne Kankana section constitute a greater number in Kodagu; even Monday worshippers are in large number. These

people are divided into a few clans like Basara Kula, Belli Kula, etc. and *gothras* like Havita. The Kurubas of Kodagu worship Bettada Tunga, Biredevaru, Chikkaiah and Doddaiyah (of the Tuppada Matha in Nagamangala taluk) of Gannahalli, Mylara Linga. The other deities of worship are Honganuramma, *matangi* and *masamma*. We do not find the *odeyars* or the family of *gurus* and the Goravas (the devotees of Mylara Linga who wear woolen togas and bear skin caps) in Kodagu region. *Dollu kunita* (a kind of drum dance) a Kuruba folk art is also not seen in this region. The officiating priest is a brahmin in religious ceremonies of the Kurubas. They allow widow marriage as a customary practice. They establish marriage relationship with the Kurubas of Mysore. Burying the dead is common among these people.

Lingayats

The lingayats are also called the Veerashaivas. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, there were 16,621 Lingayats in the district in 1984. The term Veerashaiva does not indicate any caste. There are many groups among them depending upon different avocations they pursue. Though Veerashaivas had settled in Kodagu since the time of the Chengalvas, they are believed to have migrated in larger numbers only during the rule of the Haleri Kings in Kodagu. It is also believed that Veerashaiva traders entered Kodagu from Periyapatna during the Third Mysore War as they had incurred the displeasure of Tipu Sultan. Some of these people moved to Virajpet also. The king of Kodagu constructed a Basaveshwara temple and a Jangama Matha in Virajpet. The Veerashaiva population in Kodagu is more in Somvarpet taluk, which is the border region of Mysore and Hassan districts. These people constitute a meagre number in Virajpet. The Veerashivas of Somvarpet are mostly Shetties (Banajigas) and Gowdas (agriculturists). There are some Kumbara Veerashaivas in this region. Kodlipet and Shanivarasanthe claim more Veerashaiva population in Kodagu district. The customs and practices of the Veerashaivas of this district are not different in any way from that of the Veerashaivas elsewhere. According to an opinion, there were 64 *mathas* in Kodagu, at one time (see under *mathas* for details). Kunchitiga Lingayats are found in Torenur of Somvarpet taluk and Jangamas in Beekalli, Hebbalase, Kittur and Nakalagod.

Malai Kudiya: See Kudiya.

Maleya

The Maleyas are found in Kodambur, Heravanad, Biligeri, Maragodu, Paloor, Kalageri, Bommanje, Ballamavaty of Madikeri taluk and Kirundadu, Kaikadu, Parane, Marandodu, Konanjageri, Srimangala, Balele and Nemmale of Virajpet Taluk and at other places. There were about 300 persons in the district in 1991. They speak Kodava Language. The Maleya customs are much similar to that of the Kodavas. Their traditional occupations are arranging *Kola*, practising native medicine, and also magic (black)*and *tantra*. They are arranging *kola*, for Vishnumurthy, Ajappa, Kuttichata and other *bhutas*. The Maleyas arrange *kola* even now in some temples at Bhagamandala, Makki, Napoklu, Kanthuru, Biligeri, Maragodu, Hodduru, Heggala and other places. They claim that they treat patients suffering from piles, hysteria, sprain, stomach ache, fever, constipation, liver problem and lung congestion with native medicines. They also offer talismans to ward off evils like *balagraha* (in children) and make Srichakra and Lakshmi Chakra

(*tantric*) to help people come out of their difficulties and to have better life. Some of these people work in estates and gardens as labourers.

Marangi

Marangi is a sub-group of the Holeyas. They are found in Ammathi Nadu. These people used to carry Maramma Idol on their heads and go about from house to house asking for alms. Hence, the name Marangi. Some of their exogamous lineages are Padukutta, Ambalakutta, Pondikutta, Kochakutta etc. They do not marry within the same lineage. Marangi customs and practices are very much the same as the Kembatti Holeyas.

Maratha

The Marathas of Kodagu are migrants from Dakshina Kannada. They are different from Shivaji's Kshatriya Maratha caste. When the Portuguese had attacked Goa, these people fled to Dakshina Kannada. They are called Marathinaika in Dakshina Kannada. The Second Backward Classes Commission enumerated the Maratha population in Kodagu to be around 1,291 in 1984. These people are known as 'Kadu Marathi' according to A.A.D.Louis (Tribes of Mysore, p.145). At the beginning of the century (1901) their population in Kodagu was 2,457, but by 1930 it had declined steeply to a meagre number of 540. The Marathas have normal stature. They live in forests. Their huts are quite large. There are many portions in it. Kitchen apartment, cattle shed, fowl pen, and fuel corner are all separate parts of the hut. The Marathas grow long hair and tie the locks behind the head. Men among them were wearing ear rings. Though these people are Marathi speakers, their language consists of Kannada words also. They are included under the Scheduled Tribes list in Kodagu district.

The Marathas possess 96 lineages called *devaks*. Each *devak* has a *gothra* and a family deity. On occasions of marriage and entering a newly constructed house, they arrange *gondala* dance. They worship Panjurli *bhuta*. Brahmins are invited to officiate in their marriage celebrations. The Marathas cremate the dead bodies of very old people and bury the dead bodies of the rest. They observe 10-day pollution on death. Either on the 3rd or the 5th day, ashes and bones are collected to be buried in a place. Mahalaya Pasksha is the time for offering oblation to the ancestors. In addition to these Marathas who belong to the Scheduled Tribes, there are Marathas (of Shivaji's caste) who are migrants to the urban centres of the district. Their main occupation is business. These people do not belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

Martharu

The Marthas or Martharu came to Kodagu during the rule of kings of Kodagu. They used to come in the harvesting season as crop-cutters and remain till June and then would go back to Kerala. Some of these people stayed back in the district and worked as estate labourers. There are about 100 families in Bittangala, Ammatti and other places. They are a group among Holeyas. Marthas are meat eaters. They speak Malayalam at home. They worship Subramanya, and go on pilgrimage to Palani. The boy's parents propose to the girl's family for marriage. Usually the marriage is arranged at the girl's residence. Neither *thera* nor dowry is a custom with them.

Mangalya dharana is a ritual in Maratha marriage. The elders of the clan officiate and conduct marriages. The important rituals of marriage would be conducted around 11 a.m. after the boy's party reaches brides residence. *Dampati muhurtha* is the practice in their marriage custom. Cross-cousin marriage is permitted. The Marthas observe cradling and naming of the baby after 28 days of its birth. Some of their feasts are Onam, Vishu Sankramana and Kakkada Amavasya. It may be said that most customs of Kerala are practised by them. Both cremation and burial are practised to dispose of the dead. If an old man dies, he is cremated, whereas a deceased young is buried. The Martha men have names like Payadi, Karumbaiah, Kotta, Subramanya etc. and women are named as Yashoda, Madhavi, Robini, Pittai etc. Although the Marthas and the Marathas are two different groups, they have been given the same caste identity by the district administration in Kodagu.

Meda

The Medas (Myadas) in Kodagu district are included in the Scheduled Castes list. They speak Kodava. They are found in Bhagamandala, Napoklu, Katageri, Virajpet and other places. There may be about 500 people in the district. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, the population of the Medas was 616 in 1984. These people claim that they are one of the original settlers of Kodagu. All their customs and practices are very much like the Kodava social life. The Medas do not possess lineage or *gothra* systems. Their marriage practices also resemble Kodava customs. They make baskets, sieve, cradle etc., Some of these people enjoy Jamma land. They also work as agricultural labourers. Both burial and cremation are customs to dispose of their dead. Their family deity is Chamundamma. The Medar women dress like the Kodavas. The Medas mostly live in huts. These people weave baskets needed by the Kodava families during feasts and festivals. They dance and also beat the drum during the Kodava festivals.

Musalman: See Islam.

Nayinda

The First Backward Classes Commission in 1972 put the population of the Nayinda caste at 1,757. Whereas, the Second Backward Classes Commission estimates their number in the district as 1,955. They are known as Hajams in the district following the barbers profession. Among them, we may find Kannada, Telugu and Kodava speakers. The Kodava speakers among the Nayindas are found at Kaikeri, Echur, Begur, B. Settigeri, Nadakeri, Mythadi, Gonikoppal and a few other places. In recent years Tulu, Tamil and Malayalam speaking barbers have migrated to Kodagu. Those who own lands also engage themselves in agriculture. The Kannada speaking barbers also work as drummers and pipers in temples. Some of the Kodava speakers enjoy Jamma land grant. These people are distributed to seven lineage groups like the Kodavas. The Nayindas are paid for their service usually in kind, once in a year, at harvesting season. This system is known as *adike*. Formerly, these people used to receive from each family in villages, four bundles of paddy and some measure of rice during the festivals. Now-a-days, they receive 25 kg of paddy. Their family gods are Cauvery and Lord Venkataramana. They worship *guru karana* like the Kodavas; they also have *aynmane* and *kaimada*. There are three *aynmanes* among the Kodava Hajamas. All their

dress, appearance, marriage and ceremony and food habits resemble those of the Kodavas. They arrange *kola* and worship *gurukarana*. The Nayindas perform *shraddha* and offer *pinda* to the ancestors like the Kodavas. They play an important role in marriage and death ceremonies of the Kodava families. Now, the different sects of Nayindas are mixing with each other.

Neygeyavaru

The Weavers of cloth are called Neygeyavaru or Sale. Some of the castes among the weavers are Padma Sali, Swakula Sali, Patte Sali, Kuruhina Shetty or Bilimagga, etc. Their traditional occupation is weaving. Padma Sali speak Telugu; Swakula Sali are Marathi speakers; whereas Pattesali speak Kannada. Their ancestor is believed to be one Bhavana Rishi. These people are divided into many lineage groups. Their religious ceremonies are conducted by brahmins. Kuruhina Shetty among the Neygeyavaru are mostly found in Somvarpet, but less in Madikeri taluk and some are in Virajpet taluk. It is surmised that these people used to weave white cloth and hence, the name Bilimagga is associated with them. These people follow the customs and traditions of Veerashaivism. They are grouped into 60 *gothras*, which are equally divided into Shiva and Parvathi groups. They invite the Jangams for their religious ceremonies. Burying the dead is their practice. Some of these people own coffee and cardamom estates. The others are engaged in business. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, there were about 4,564 belonging to this group in 1984 in the district.

Paleyar

One estimate of Paleya population puts the figure well over 10,000 in Kodagu district. They are found more in Madikeri taluk. They possess Jamma land grant. Some of them work in Kodava estates. Tulu Paleya wear the cap made of areca leaf stem called *muttale*. Some of the sub-sects of Paleya are Myla, Kari, Aramanc, Bakuda and Ajjala. These people do not raise a pandal in marriages. Their marriage customs are similar to the Kodava practices. Widows in the Paleya community are remarried with simple rituals. They perform *Kola* for the Kodava and the Gowda families. Ajjala Paleya take part in *bhuta* dances; some times they act as priests during *Kola* celebration. In the festival of Pashanamurthy, the Paleyas foretell future. When a Paleya is possessed of a deity, he would be in a special dress and dance all through the night. During dancing he keeps drinking liquor. The Paleya speak Tulu. They are supposed to have migrated to Kodagu from Dakshina Kannada.

Panikaru: See Bannaru.

Peggade

The Peggades are also called Heggade in Kodagu. They are believed to have come from Malabar long time ago. They speak Kodava. These people are found in Ponnampet, Kiragur, Mattur and Mythadi in Virajpet taluk, and at Halgunda, Bettageri and Kuruganda in Madikeri taluk and at other places. Peggade population, according to one estimate, was 5,954 in 1990. They are primarily agriculturists. There are 64 family lineages. Peggade customs, practices and traditions are

not different from that of the Kodavas. But no marital relation is established between the Peggade and the Kodava families and the Kodavas do not treat them as their equals. Bhagavathi and Vishnumurthy are regarded as the family gods of the Peggades. Girls in their houses, prior to marriage, are addressed with the suffix Amma, and after marriage Avva together with their names. Some of the Peggades are small land- holders. Every name of the lineage had the suffix 'De' long time ago. Now it is given up. Family names found among Peggades are not seen among Kodavas. These people also enjoy Jamma land grant.

Uppara

The Upparas a caste, is otherwise known as the Sagaravamsas, Melusakkares, Karebandis and also as Bharat Vamsa. They speak Kannada. Formerly making salt and selling it was the profession of these people. Hence the name Uppara. When the Britishers put restriction on the manufacture of salt, these people, shifted to other occupations like stone-cutting and dressing, agriculture, masonry and lime making. There are sub groups identified on the basis of their respective occupations like mason Uppara, lime (*sunna*) Uppara, stone-dressing Uppara etc. They have clans (*kulas*) like Agila, Aane (Elephant) Ale, Arasa etc. Some of the gods they worship are Lord Venkataramana, Ankamma and Harukatheshwari. Caste issues are settled by the *kattemane* (a caste committee with a headman) meant traditionally for this purpose. The Upparas are found in Bychanahalli near Kushalnagar, Beeruga near Somvarpet and also at Ponnampet. Some Upparas in Beeruga are Coffee estate owners; the others among them are labourers and flower vendors. These people establish marriage relation with Uppars of Mysore and Hassan districts. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission the Uppara population was estimated at 834 in the district. These people practice the custom of burying the dead.

Viswakarma

The Viswakarmas in Kodagu belong to a varied social milieu. Among these there are Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu, Konkani, Tamil and Tulu speakers. They have arrived in Kodagu from Hassan and Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts, and from Kerala and Tamilnadu. The Second Backward Classes Commission estimated the Viswakarma population at 5,356 in 1984. These people are also called the Panchalas. There are five types of craftsmen among Vishwakarmas, and they are Akkasali (working on gold and silver), Kanchugara (working in brass and bronze), Kammara (black smith), carpenters and sculptors. According to a legend five children were born to Viswabrahma from his five faces and they were the sages Manu, Maya, Twashta, Shilpi and Vishwagna. Their sons Sanaka, Sanandana, Ahabuvana, Suparna and Pratinasa are the lineage ancestors or *gotrakaras* of the Panchalas. These five *gothras* are further developed into 125 *gotras*. Their tutelary deity is Goddess Kalika Devi. They undergo initiation to the religious fold through *upanayana* and wear the sacred thread.

Those who speak Tulu among them came from Dakshina Kannada. They are establishing marriage relation with the Kannada speaking Vishwakarmas. These people are divided into five *gothras* mentioned above. The boy's parents approach the girl's parents with the intention of seeking their girl in marriage. In recent years, dowry system has come into vogue. Some of the Vedic rituals of marriage like *dhare*, *mangalya dharana*, *homa* and *saptapadi* are in vogue. There

is a priestly class in their group. Their priest hails from Mangalore. The Vishwakarmas in Kodagu celebrate the local feasts and festivals in addition to other celebrations like Yugadi, Diwali and Sankranthi. *Upakarma* (annual celebration of sacred thread ceremony) is observed by the Vishwakarmas every where. These people visit the Kalikamba temple at Mangalore which is an important religious centre. Cremating the dead is a custom among the different groups of the Vishwakarmas. They collect the ashes and bones on the third day of the cremation to immerse the same in a river. They observe 10 days pollution due to death in the family. Obsequies follow on the 12th day. Annual death ceremony is a part of family expectation. The Vishwakarmas offer oblation to the ancestors during Mahalaya Paksha. They follow lunar calendar for all their religious and auspicious celebrations. The authorities of the Kalika temple at Mangalore appoint a person called Muktesar to settle issues pertaining to their community. There is not any spectacular change in the occupations of these people. Their craft is not so much exacting now as it used be because of the use of machines. Kannada and Tulu speaking Vishwakarmas have started an Association of their own in Kodagu district.

Persons working on gold and silver are called Thatta in Kodava language. This term is only a reference to their occupation and not to their caste. Among Vishwakarmas, there are Kannada, Tulu, Telugu, Malayalam and Tamil speakers. Malayalam carpenters among them are called Thachheris. Persons speaking this language and working in iron are known as the Kollas and Irambuthatti. Apart from these groups, there are people who work on metals and repair the old and used vessels. They are called Chembukuttis. These people are largely Christians in Kodagu. It should be noted that Airis used to be the smiths working on gold and silver in Kodagu district. The Airis follow the Kodava customs, practices and language; and hence, their culture resembles greatly that of the Kodava (See details under Airis).

There are people called Daivajnya Brahmins working as gold and silver smiths in Madikeri and a few other places in Kodagu. They speak Konkani. These people originally belonged to Goa. They have started their own Association in this district. Daivajnya Brahmins are classified into *gothras* of sages like Vasistha, Vishwamitra, Kashyapa, etc. They are the followers of Rigvedic tradition. They are affiliated to Ashwalayana Sutra and Shakala branch. These people have developed their own priestly class for conducting religious ceremonies.

Vaishyas

The Vaishyas, otherwise known as Komatis and Settys are found more in Kushalnagar (must have hailed from Periyapatna). These people may be seen in Madikeri, Ramaswamy Valley, and Somvarpet. Their population was 2,077 in 1984. There are about 85 Vaishya families in Kodagu district. Most of the people are traders and businessmen. Some of them are owners of coffee, cardamom and orange estates. They are Telugu speakers. Kanyaka Parameshwari is their tutelary deity. The Vaishyas are distributed into *gothras* like brahmins. They invite brahmins for religious celebrations. They follow Vedic customs and practices. The people add a suffix Setty or Gupta to their names. Some of the lineages of the Vaishyas are Vendlie, Paidu and Yella Shettu, etc. Now, the Vaishyas have their own priests who help them perform religious ceremonies. These people have started a Vedic School of their own at Bangalore. There may not be any difference between Kodagu Vaishyas and the Vaishya elsewhere.

Yerava

The Yeravas constitute a larger number in the tribal population of Kodagu district. It should also be noted that these people are about 5.94% of the total population of the Scheduled Tribes of the entire state. Their major concentration is in Virajpet taluk in Kodagu. It is surmised that the Yeravas perhaps, migrated to this district owing to unstable conditions in Vynad during the 17th century. The Lingayat kings in Kodagu used to get the Paniyas for agricultural activities and assign some of them as Jamma servants (agrestic slaves) in families. The very people are the Pani-Yeravas according to one view. The Yeravas now live in colonies built by the Government. It is suspected that the Yerava population is on the decline, as per the latest population studies. The Yeravas belong to the hill tribes like Kuruba, Irula, Peniya, Kadira, Kola, Gonda, etc. They are characterised by short stature, dark complexion, thick lips, wooly hair, long foot and long fore-hand, according to Holland who studied these people in 1897-98.* There is sparse hair growth on the body and face of the Yerava men. Yerava population in 1871, in this region was 11,148. Among them the Panjiri Group was about 10,516; whereas Pani Yeravas constituted 632 people. Surprisingly, after two decades, in 1891, Yerava population was 14,209. Of these, Paniyeravas developed into a larger group with a population of about 10,003. Yerava population in various decades, during this century was as follows; 1901-14,586; 1911-15,338; 1921-14,008; 1931-12,810; 1941-12,674; 1961-15,296; 1971-13,743; 1981-17,939.

The Yerava beliefs do not so much vary from that of Hindu beliefs. Besides worshipping their own deities, these people have become devotees of Lord Venkataramana, Nanjundeswara of Nanjangud, Mahadeswara, Siddappaji, Kuttadamma, Chamundi, Dandu Maramma, Peria-pattnadamma, Kuntur Maramma and many others.

The Yerava couple start an independent family soon after their marriage. Girls are married after their puberty. The marriage season of the Yeravas commences in February and continues for about three months. These people consider Tuesday, Friday and the new-moon day as inauspicious for marriage. Now-a-days, they consult the priests for fixing the day and time of marriage. The boy's parents approach the girl's family to fix a match. Polygyny was rare among Yeravas. Polyandry was never practised. Paying of bride price (*thera*) is in practice. Marriage by elopement into the forest was an earlier practice, which is still found here and there. Divorce and widow marriage are in practice. (For details see social life in Kodagu). Although the Panjiri and the Pani Yeravas are distinct groups, there may occur some times marriage relations between them. Both these groups are, socially regarded equal in status. They have established decent relationships with other caste groups in Kodagu. The Yeravas had not possessed any definite territory in the forests long time ago. These people are believed to be trust-worthy, truthful and hard working. Even though there may not be any necessity of brahmin participation in Yerava religious ceremonies, the brahmins are treated with respect. Burying the dead is the custom very much in vogue even at present. The Pani Yeravas conduct obsequies from the seventh day; whereas the Panjiris, start these ceremonies from the Eleventh day (Details: Under Social Life). There are four groups among Yeravas-Pani Yerava, Panjiri Yerava, Badaga Yerava and Kage Yerava.

* Census of India, 1981 - Series 9, Part X 1 - p. 3, *The Yeravas of Kodagu*

Pani Yerava: The Pani Yeravas call themselves Paniyas. They are distributed in large number in the villages of Virajpet taluk. They live on the lands of their masters (landlords). There are evidences to show that Pani Yeravas are the Paniyas of Vynad.* These people are patriarchal; and they are supposed to have migrated to Kodagu from Kerala in 1792 and after. The Pani Yerava family is a simple family consisting of parents and unmarried children. Some times the widower father or the widow mother also lived in the family of children. Being patrilineal, the elderly male is the family head and he continues the family line through his male children. These people use the word *pattole* or *tharana* to indicate the lineage of families. Marriage within the *pattole* or *tharana* is restricted and they are exogamous. The Census of 1981 accounted for 35 *tharanas* among the Pani Yeravas in Kodagu. They are the following: Achhiriya, Ammangaaliya, Animalai, Angiliya, Bainadu, Bengeriya, Boottyaadi, Cherottoniyam, Cherika, Chingapache, Chingaarimaaru, Chulodu, Chundepattiye, Evilathyu, Ideyode, Ayanjeriye, Kidechula, Karumattai, Kirimattai, Kiyaakkai, Kothaliyam, Kottepatteya, Koyimuttai, Kundaniyam, Kuttachcheriyai, Madathile, Malaikodu, Moothhottai, Muchaliyam, Mundachiya, Nagaratte, Pakattai, Paappaliyai, Pathuboodu, and Thandiyodeli. But all these lineages (*tharana*) exist only to restrict marriage practices among the pani-Yeravas. It may be interesting to note that these people have not developed, even now, a well organised social life.

In the events of marriage and celebration of death rituals, the local headman viz., *chammakara* and *attali* (the priest) takes leading part. They also act as liaison between the people and government officials in their regions. Besides *chammakara* there are leaders like *thammadi* who are also their local elders.

The Pani Yeravas trace their origin to Manathur Makka the two demons and their children. Being a brother and sister, they had to marry in captivity of *Tambiran* of Ippimalay. Thus, they lived as a couple. The Pani Yeravas are believed to be continuing their lineage. Their deities are- *Tambira* of Ippimalai and *Thambiratti*; *Anjalattu*, *Appemutti*, *Peppalatti*, *Ammemutti*, *Neeramalai Muttachi*, *Ippimalai Muttachi*, *Kalimalai Muttachi* and *Ponnamalai Muttachi*. Of these deities, *Tambira*, *Anjalattu* and *Appemutti* are male deities, the rest are female ones. All the deities are believed to be in Kerala. But their places are not known exactly to the Pani-Yeravas. These deities may appear in houses and, during community worship, at the instance of the *attali*. Community worship is called *thera*. The Pani-Yeravas have installed these deities in hut temples near their localities and forests. The deities are invariably in the form of shapeless stones. They also keep a sword, a spear, a bell, a lamp and portraits of gods by the side of stone deities.

Panjiri Yerava: The Panjiris must have come to Kodagu from Mysore region. The two groups among them are Ippumale Yerava and Karatti Yerava. The former have occupied places like Sreemangala and Ponnampet area and the latter are found in Parattimalai near Beitur on the Kerala border. The Panjiris trace their origin to a pair of male and female clay figures. It is believed that certain high caste persons (two of them) made clay figures (male and female) and the figures got life at God's instance. Their progeny became the Panjiri Yeravas. It is a myth traditionally handed down to people. The Panjiris are matrilineal. There is a clear distinction between the speeches of the Panjari and the Pani Yeravas. There is an opinion that the Panjiri and

the Adiyas of Kerala are mostly of the same stock.* The Panjiris identify their native land to Thirnelli and the ancestry to Achchai and *uthi*. The Adiyas and the Panjiris have established marriage relations with each other. Their traditions being mostly the same both these people had, perhaps, common ancestry according to the Census Survey. (Earlier, it was thought that the Pani and the Panjiri were of the same origin, but N.P.Shankaranarayana Rao of the Census Commission dispelled this notion and stated that the two groups, the Pani and the Panjiri were distinct stocks). The Adiyas in Kodagu are included into the Scheduled Castes list (in Dakshina Kannada the Adiyas are in Scheduled Tribe group). At the same time the Panis and Panjiris are said to be treated as two different groups in Vynad. Once, the Panjiris had owned agricultural lands, and when overpowered by others, they lost their lands. Later they served as agrestic slaves. Their native localities were Northern Vynad and also South-East Kodagu. The family system of the Panjiris is simple like that the Panis. Most of the Panjiris are living in Government colonies. Having been matriarchal, Panjiri reckon the progeny through their daughters. Therefore, Panjiri children belong to the mother's lineage. Marriage of a Panjiri does not change the lineage identity of a man or a woman. They both continue to cherish the lineage of their mother's families respectively. It is noteworthy that the Panjiris have not practiced matriarchy. But father is the master in the family of these people still the lineage of the Panjiri consists of a few families having a woman as the common ancestor. The elderly man in all these families is regarded as the head. He assumes the responsibility of arranging events like marriage and death rituals. In these matrilineal families, in recent years, changes are witnessed. Family property is shared among the male issues only; sister's children are denied the property right in their mother's share. The Panjiri lineages are known as *chamma* or *kudi*. Children among these people came under mother's *chamma* (lineage). According to the folklore of the Panjiris, there are 33 family names. They are Anjila, Badakmanju, Balepathera, Bellichalu, Bainaattu, Chainde, Chalumbedu, Chegadi, Cheruvalla, Evila, Idemale, Kacchele, Kademale, Kaalakottai, Kallumaani, Kalya, Karyela, Kottai, Kuppethoda, Maadacheri, Mammattla, Marengavla, Mudrila, Mudungutthu, Naalappaadi, Panneli, Paavade, Podarmanju, Poodari, Puducheri, Puduru, Thirumanje and Ulaanguttu. Panjiri do not marry within the same family groups (lineage). The elderly man in the *chamma* is called *chammakara*. Earlier the *Chammakara* used to collect some measure of paddy from the affiliated Panjiri families and worshipped ancestors. The 33 *chammas* consist of 13 exogamous groups. Further, they are grouped into 3 main divisions (*manjus*). These three are *Badaak*, *Podar* and *Tirnelly*. Their deities are Pukkarimage, Karichathai Maliyammai and Pakathayya respectively. All *chammas* are of equal status. Pukkarimage of the *Badaak* Manju enjoy the vegetarian offerings. Panjiri village is known as *kunja*. Each *kunja* is managed by *kunjakar*. The *Panjiri Yeravas* had transformed their food collecting habit into Kumri agriculture. Now they have become agricultural labourers. Poultry keeping and fishing in streams during the rainy season are also the occupations of the Panjiris. Mostly, these people work in paddy fields and coffee estates. Their marriage celebrations are not very different from that of the Pani-Yeravas. These people practise divorce, remarriage, and widow marriage. Marriage by elopement is also seen among them. Burying the dead is a custom with the Panjiris. *kunjakara* supervises death ceremonies. The Panjiris perform obsequies from the eleventh day. Six months later, a gathering is got up to feed the people. The *Chamma* families gather each year in February or March to offer oblations to ancestors in order to get their blessings.

* Census of India, 1981, Series-9, Part XI, P.14 *The Yeravas of Kodagu*

* Census of India, 1981-Series -9 Part - XI. p.14 (*The Yeravas of Kodagu*)

Panjiri Yeravas worship their original ancestors viz., Mel Arachai and Keel Arathi, together with the Hindu gods. The ancestors have their abode in Vynad. There are stones in a ruined temple at Kudurekode near Thirunelli, which are regarded as their deities. It is a pilgrimage centre for the Panjiri Yeravas. *kunjneladi*, the priest for the Panjiris invoke the presence of the three Manju deities and worship them. Panjiri temples resemble that of the Pani Yerava's in structures. These people worship only ancestors at home. They take part in the car festival of God Muttappa at Ponnampet, Gonikoppal and Thitimati. They also attend fares at Kutta and Irpu. (See details for marriage and funeral under social life).

Badaga Yeravas: The Badaga Yeravas are found in Kutta and in North-Eastern part of Virajpet taluk. These people are divided into two groups. One of them hailed from Heggadadevanakote region calling themselves as the Soligas and have settled down in the North-Eastern parts of Virajpet taluk. The other group is found around Kutta. Those from Kutta have maintained relationship with the people of Heggadadevanakote taluk. Some opine that the Badaga Yeravas came to Heggadadevanakote and mingled with the local population under the nomenclature Yerava Gowda. However, for reasons of benefit they dropped the suffix Gowda from their names in order that they be included under the Scheduled Tribes category. They speak Kannada. They constituted a branch of the Yerava group and possess many lineages based on the locality. Two major sub-groups are Kattemane and Gadimane. The Badaga Yeravas are patriarchal. Mother's brother's son or daughter is a preferential match customarily in marriage among the people. Bride price (*thera*) varies from Rs.20 to Rs.25. Some of the important marriage rituals are betel leaf ceremony, invoking the deity for blessing the marriage, and *kankana dharane* (tying a thread around the wrist of the couple), etc. No meat or drink is served in a marriage of the Badaga Yeravas. Like other Yervas, these people bury the dead. Lord Mahadeswara is their god; besides they believe in village deities like Desada Maramma, Dandu Maramma and Chikkadevamamma. The Badaga Yeravas are now engaged in work in the paddy fields and coffee estates.

The Badaga Yeravas in the North-Eastern part of Virajpet taluk have considered themselves to be related originally to the Soligas of the Biligiriranga hills. They believe to have come to Kodagu with the army of Mysore Kings. These people are patrilineal. Their traditions resemble that of the people from Kutta to some extent. *dhare* happens to be the primary ceremony of the Badaga Yerava marriage. Widow marriages (*kudavali*) are also in practice. They worship many deities and gods like Guliga, Chowdi, Basava, Madaiah, Veerabhadra, Biligiriranga, and Siddeshwara. Ancestral worship is rather common among these people. They celebrate Yugadi and Diwali. Burying the dead is the custom of the Badaga Yerava. They are working as agricultural labourers and forest labourers as well.

Kage Yerava: The Kage Yeravas are also called Kake Paniyas and they are found in Hebbale and Devarakad in Central Kodagu. They constitute a small population in Kodagu district. Perhaps, the name Kage Yeravas is derived from their habit of eating crows. These people resemble the Pani Yeravas. Their women dress like Kodava womenfolk. The Kage Yeravas may be about a hundred to two hundreds in the region.

Other Sub-castes

There are Ambalavasis and Padarthis serving in temples of Bhagamandala, Padi and Irpu. They are vegetarians. Traditionally Ambalavasis clean the precincts of the temples. Among them the light carriers are called Mukkatis, whereas the flower garland makers are called *male* Mukkati. They are Tulu speakers. The Padarthis are the drum beaters in the temples. The Padarthis are also called Maraya. They speak Tulu at home. Among the recent immigrants, the Nayars of Kerala are fairly in large number. According to the Second Backward Classes Commission, the population of Nayars was 11,270 in Kodagu district in 1984. Such immigrants have settled down in this region, having bought garden lands in different parts. The Mudaliars are also immigrants from Tamil Nadu. They are generally business people. Some of them are employed in different kinds of jobs. Their population was about 2,043 in 1984, according to the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission.

The Bedas, a small group, arrived from Mysore region to settle in Kodagu. Originally, they were hunters. There are a few sub-groups among these people. There are seasonal migrants into the district. Among these people, there are the Koramas, selling medicine extracted from certain animals, snake-charmers (Pakonga), Kadi Konga (exhibiting a show of the tamed ox in public), Karadi Konga (bear tamers), Monkey trainers, Domba (Tumblers), Budbudike, Bunde Besta, Durgamurgi, etc. There are also some Dasa families in Bhagamandala. They are the followers of Vaishnava tradition. They make their living by getting alms from people. The Gowdas in Kodagu district invite the Dasas for performing *Hari Seva* and *Mane Seva*. The Telugu speaking Kalloddaru (rock breakers) and Mannoddars (earth diggers) are migrants from Mysore and Hassan districts. They constitute a meagre population in Kodagu. The First Backward Classes Commission of the Government of Karnataka has listed some castes having a meagre population in Kodagu. They are : Agnani (132), Aryan (60), Basavi (16), Binappata (90), Chambukutti (4), Padarthis (133), Pandava Kulam (6), Pannekara Konkani (4), Pullavan (40), Kaanan (7), and Tuluva (19). The numbers in the brackets indicate their population according to 1931 Census.

SOCIAL LIFE

In Hindu marriages, wife is generally younger than her husband. A Hindu woman traditionally would not address her husband by his name. When she conceives, her first delivery would be in her parents' home. An expectant mother should follow many restrictions. She is not supposed to cross the threshold of the front door after sunset. The desires (*bayake*) relating to food of such women are readily fulfilled by the family. Persons who come to enquire about her health bring some fruits. During the fifth or seventh month, girl's parents arrange a function called *seemantha* which marks the recognition of womanhood through motherhood. She is presented a green sari on the occasion. It is rather a usual practice among the women of all castes to observe three days pollution, during the menstruation period every month. The Veerashaivas are a singular exception to this practice. In the villages, when a girl attains puberty, she would be kept in a separate hut for reasons of pollution for three days and later the hut would be destroyed and burnt. During this period, the elders in the family would provide the girl with nutritious food. Each evening she would be made to sit on a wooden plank and her *sari seragu* (free end of the *sari*) would be filled with *mangala dravyas* (auspicious ingredients). This function ends with performing *arathi* (waving of a pair of

lighted lamps in front of the girl). Maternal uncle of a girl has an important role both at the time of first menstruation rites and her marriage. The former event demands the mother's brother to raise the hut to keep her there and to destroy and burn the same after three days. He would buy new clothes for the girl. Similarly, at the time of marriage, mother's brother would be required to erect *halugambha* (a pole of a tree oozing milky juice) at the place of marriage. He should escort the girl to the pandal for *dhare* ceremony. He would do a few minor things like tying a *basinga* to the forehead and to help wear rings in the toes. He would thus, be instrumental to the girl losing her *kanyahood* (virginity). Such traditional rituals are the prerogatives of a bride's mother's brother. In his absence, his son would be required, to fulfil these obligations. The role of a mother's brother, perhaps, reminds of matriarchy, once practised by the people. The above mentioned practices have mostly remained with people as the relics of the ancient time.

Muslims have a number of customs. The messenger breaking the news of a child-birth would be given presents. The child would be named on the sixth day of its arrival to this world. *Akika* custom would take place either on 7th, 14th or the 21st day of the child-birth. *Namakchasi*, a ceremony would come about when the child would be four and half month old. Four years and four months and four days later, the child would undergo *bismilla* ceremony. Seventh year of the child would mark conducting a ceremony known as *sunmath* (religious initiation).

The Kodavas being the natives, constitute a major portion of the population. Their customs, practices and traditions have influenced others of the region including hill-tribes. Even the immigrants in Kodagu have been influenced by Kodagu ways of life.* The Kodavas have a peculiar way of heralding to the outsiders the arrival of a male child (a gun shot would do this job). If the child is a girl they ring a bell and or beat a metal plate. According to an earlier custom, the Kodavas used to present a bow and an arrow of castor stem to the male child. Having given a bath to the child, the people in the family would smear a mixture of jaggery, ghee and pepper powder, on the lips of the baby. A castor oil lamp is kept burning in the room where the mother and child are accommodated. As soon as the child is born, the Kodava place the baby on a plantain leaf. On birth in the family, members observe pollution for twelve days. Members of such a family would not take part in the rural festival. They do not visit temples during this period of pollution. End of pollution due to birth is got over with a purificatory bath on the twelfth day, followed by sprinkling holy water on persons as well as things in the house. The child is cradled and named on that day. There is also a custom of tying a black thread to the waist, hands and feet of a male child (to hands and feet only in the case of female child). Before the child is cradled, a grinding stone is placed three times into it, which implies a wish that the child be strong like the stone through its growth. Child's name is called out when it is in the cradle. Post-natal care of the mother extends for sixty days. Before she assumes normal functions, the mother is expected to perform Gangapuja (coffer worship to water drawn from the well). She would drop some rice into castor-oil lamp at *Nellakki Nadabade* and show her regard to the elders in the family. The Kodavas used to conduct a ritual of child- marriage called *kodi mangala* for small children as a token of affection. It is not in vogue now-a-days. Boring (piercing) the lobes of the ear of a male child is known as *Kemi kutti mangala* in Kodava. It is an important function in the family. This custom is not observed when the ears of a female baby are pierced. If a person died without his ears being bored, his funeral would take place

* Kodava Social life - Ref: B.D. Ganapathi's Kodagu of Kodavas
(Information here is mostly based on this book)

after the boring is done. If a man had killed a tiger, he was deserving a function called *Narimangala* (tiger marriage).

Smt. Tulasidevi of Kodagu Regional Research Centre has given the following information about the Kodava social life. The Annual community worship of *pattalodi* for elders is performed during the first ten days of the Tulamasa. Some of the following elders worshipped then by the Kodavas are *kanitayi* (ancestral mother); *eltaleyakkitayi* (ancestral mothers of each lineage for over seven generations); *kodachitai* (who lost their lives for a cause); *kudibeerang* (men who gave up their lives for a cause); *nurpadivandiya* (*kodachi* and *mupa centenarians*); *mupang* (village elder or headman) and *kooliya* (the other deaths in the village), etc. Dead children are not worshipped. At the time of worship, persons who should fulfill vows (*Harake*) to ancestors might arrange *kanitai there* and *Kodachital there*. There is to appear in the disguise of the person invoked. If a mother and a baby suffer from illness, the parents in the family make up their mind to arrange *there* of *Kanitai* and *Kodachitai*. Kodavas were arranging *Kodachi Kaithere* in the past when people and cattle were dying due to famine, epidemics and war. Now it is not practised. In case there was any kind of vow (*harake*) the Kodavas used to arrange (invoking) *naripuda* (*bluta*) during ancestral worship.

The Kodavas used to erect a bamboo pole in front of the *Kaimada* near their *aynmane*. It was meant for suggesting happy and inauspicious occasions in the family at different times. The erection of this pole was called *Kodimara*. It measures 10 feet in length. It used to be a straight and neat stick. This pole was being decorated in many ways; and each of which suggested to others the nature of occasion in the family. The symbol of wishing a happy meeting was indicated by tying a bunch of pepper and a twig of green leaves to the *Kodimara* and it was called *santhanavriksha*. Similarly a victory in war was indicated by tying colourful quill of birds to the *Kodimara*, and at the top of it a white bed-sheet flew fluttering. If the cloth was torn at the centre, it implied that good relations between two localities were affected. It was called *Kudukitavo*. If the individual good relation was at stake the bunch of pepper was split and tied to *Kodimara*. If lovers lost their concern to each other, Kodavas used to split the betel leaves and tie them to the pole (*Kodiyele kituvo*). Similarly the dry bald pole indicated death in the family. Likewise, if bunches of *lokki* leaves and neem leaves had been tied to the *Kodimara*, it indicated an attack of epidemics like small-pox in the family.

The Kodavas made the girl live at the place of pollution (*holedana*) on her first menstruation for nine days and they nursed her. She would take holy bath on the tenth day and rest for two months. Later, the family was arranging *pookol nerpo* (a game for girls, using sticks). Smt. Tulasidevi is of the view that Kodava families were matrilineal in the past and at the time of Doddaveeraraja, they gradually became patrilineal and *swayamvara* system of marriage was prevalent among them.

There is a custom of cleaning the front portion of the house every day morning and decorating it with *rangoli* among the other Hindus, but the Kodavas after cleaning, do not draw *rangoli*. They keep the premises of the house clean and neat by spilling cowdung mixed with water all over. They also sprinkle water in which *tulasi* leaves are immersed. They light the lamp at *nellakki nadubade* and pray to Mother *Cauvery*. The Kodavas take bath after attending to all day-to-day chores either

in the evening or at night. Moegling writes that Kodava men used to sport a tuft in the past. Wealthy people among them became Westernized thoroughly. Even social clubs are the British contribution to people in Kodagu.

The Kodava social activities rally round *vakka*. This institution is an original family. Its head is called *Karanava (Karorna)*. The ancestral home is known as *aynamane*. The eldest male of the *vakka* is *Koravakara* and female *Koravakarti*. They are responsible for all family matters. Long ago some *vakka* used to be an extended family consisting of 100 - 150 members. According to Rice, there were 20-30 people in a *vakka* by 1870. It was no matter of surprise to find members of three to four generations in a *vakka*. Every younger member was getting the necessary social environment in a *vakka*. Similarly the headman of a village is called *thakka*. But *thakka* had been an institution; Hence it had not relationship to an individual attached to the *vakka*. Larger than a village, was *naadu* and its head was *naduthakka*. In Kodagu, there were 35 *naadus* and 12 *komboos*. Every Kodavas family has another close and friendly family to be one with them in times of joy and sorrow. Such a family is referred to *aruva family*. *Aynamane* is an integral part of Kodava social life. All members of a *vakka* gather at the *aynamane* to worship the *karona*, on both happy and inauspicious moments in life. it is said that the community life in Kodagu is a well-organised system comprising the Kodavas on the one hand and their followers like Bannaru, Panika, Holey and others. Formerly, the immovable property of the *vakka* was never divided and shared among the members. But it was allowed during the Lingayat kings (Odeyars), to be distributed among the members. However, the British administration at the instance of the Kodavas, in 1858-59, made law to keep in tact the *vakka* property.

The Kodavas have certain auspicious ceremonies which they call *mangala* including the marriage. (1) *Narimangala* was performed in case a man killed a tiger; (2) *Manemangala* at the time of entering a newly built house; (3) *Kannimangala* or the usual marriage, (4) in case a man's two wives have died in succession, before his third marriage *balekmangala* or a marriage with plantain tree is performed; (5) when ears are pierced to put ornaments, it is celebrated as *kemmikuttimangala* (6) on first menstruation of a girl, the rite *polkandamangala* is held; and (7) the first conceived housewife is honoured with *kuliyammemangala*.

The Gowdas in Kodagu observe five-day pollution on child birth. The washer-woman will give bath to the baby on the seventh day and purify by conducting the *ame* (pollution) ritual. On the sixteenth day, the baby is named and cradled. *Anna Praashana* (initiating the baby to normal food) is also conducted on the same day. Mother of the baby is purified after worshipping Ganga on the fortieth day. When a girl attains puberty, the Gowdas purify the house by sprinkling holy water all over. It seems that they were observing formerly *rutushanti lagna* on a grand scale. The expectant mother would be specially required to participate in a function meant for her, during the seventh month of pregnancy. It is called *seemantha*. This function is known as *bayakeya maduve*. In recent times Satyanarayana Puja is performed on the following day.

The Yerava and other hill-tribe families are simple families. These people toil from dawn to dusk. Their womenfolk attend to domestic chores in a short period of two hours from 6 a.m to 8 a.m. in the morning. Having returned home, men relax for some time in the evening. Around 9 p.m., the people eat their supper and go to sleep. Casual interaction with one another on their way

to work and way back home will provide recreation to the people. On a weekly holiday, the people do shopping in fairs and thus meet the family requirements. Sometimes their participation in folk songs and folk music brings some recreation. Among the Panjiri Yerava, only men take part in such dances; but the Pani Yeravas do not have such inhibitions. Hence, both men and women enjoy folk dances and songs. The Yerava custom expects that the new-born baby should be cradled after naming on the eleventh day. Ancestral worship is a must before the cradling ceremony. The Yeravas have no preference to a male child. The Panjari Yeravas would be happy if the first child is a female. A girl on her menstruation is kept away in a hut for 16 days and she becomes pure after *Ganga Pooja*.

People in Kodagu regard infertility as a curse on a woman like others elsewhere. If a woman does not conceive, the people perform religious ceremonies to invoke the grace of deities and sacred trees. They consult even the astrologer to know the cause of infertility and to suggest remedies. On conceiving, the first delivery shall take place in the girl's parents' family. It is a general practice with people of all castes in Kodagu. After a few months (during the odd month) mother and child are escorted to husband's family. Piercing the ear lobes of the child and going on pilgrimage for tonsorial ceremony are found among many castes.

During the rule of the kings, the army men and the government servants were supposed to be at the palace for work for 15 days in a month. The common man always walked the distance to various places. Rich people used horses and palanquins for their movement. There were no routes even for carts. Soldiers and others participating in war, were entitled to a share in the war booty (cattle, grains and captives). The lands belonging to armymen were being cultivated by Jamma slaves. The villages and the forest dwelling tribes used to sell forest products (cardamom, pepper, medicinal plants, roots and sandalwood) to the palace. With the advent of the British, coffee estates were developed.

Of late, many changes have come about in Kodagu district. The previous extended family of Kodavas is much on the decline. The development of road transport enabled even the agricultural labourers to move from village to village and also to attend to their day-to-day affairs in far off places. The employees in service coming from different parts of Kodagu are benefited by transport service and can travel everyday from their residence to the working spot. Another important development in Kodagu, in recent times, is that many traditional occupations are disappearing. People now have resorted to new ways of life and living which are the consequences of developing estates in forest areas, migration of people from neighbouring States and political developments after independence. It may be interesting to notice that the tribals of the region have ceased to be nomadic because the Government has built colonies for their accommodation in many places. Attacks on the Scheduled Castes by the rest of the people have considerably declined. It is also a fact, that the traditional hunting spree of some castes in the forests has disappeared, and there is also legal restriction on hunting. A host of other developments like communications media at community level, improved transport facility, Government programmes like providing drinking water, a few kinds of loan to people, grant of land for agriculture, supplying people with domestic animals like cattle, pig or fowls, which help them earn their livelihood, opening hospitals, starting school and free legal consultations have all created a new awareness in the people. Many hill-tribes are inspired by the above-mentioned programmes and are making efforts to improve their living

conditions. The education facilities are very extensive in Kodagu. This was contributed to a better literacy rate in the district. The government has opened hostels and Ashram schools for the Scheduled Tribes (For details see Chapter 16)

The Kodavas have given up many old social customs and practices to involve themselves in modern competitive economic activities. In response to social changes, their women have suitably adjusted and they could be seen conspicuously in public life. They wear sari in un-Kodava fashion also, like the others. According to I.M.Muthauna nearly 80% of Kodava marriages would be over in one day and about 45% of the marriages now are just *dampati muhurthas*. Traditional customs and songs, which, once characterised the Kodava marriage are not to be seen in the celebrations conducted at the choultries or the *Kalyanamantapas*.

Nadakeriyanda Chinnappa in his work *Pettole palame* identified a system of stratification among the native castes. The castes like the Nayars, Bants, Vokkaligas and Vellalas had the same status as the Kodavas. But, the caste groups like the Theeyas, Billava, Madivalas and Heggades (Peggades) were placed next and were not supposed to enter the kitchen, *Kannikombare* and *Nellakki Nadubade* apartments in Kodava houses (families). Similarly, the Yeravas, Kuruba and the Paleyas had been considered inferior and were placed next to the Theeyas, Billavas etc. These people could go to the raised platform of the Kodava houses, whereas the Holeya and the Medas were expected to wait in the premises of the Kodava houses.

There was poverty in Kodagu in the past and the poorer sections suffered on account of it. According to a report of 1910, the poor families during the rainy season could not have more than a meal a day. It was even worse by the end of the rainy season. There used to be no food in the families of the poor people. They used to pawn the harvest in advance that is expected in August-September months to a higher rate of interest and get grains to meet their immediate needs. Sometimes, the interest rate was about 250%, the report adds.

MARRIAGE

The Kodava marriage has a few distinct features. The marriage rituals of the bridegroom are conducted at the groom's residence and those of the bride at her residence separately. The parents of the boy with other relations visit the girl's family and accompany the bride to their house. There was no custom of *mangalya dharana* among the Kodavas in the past; it is a recent custom. Girl's mother or *sumangalis* (elderly married women whose husbands are alive) help in *mangalya dharana*. The earlier practices of tallying the horoscope and seeking god's consent through a falling flower from the idol are becoming less common at present. Now-a-days, people hold the view that the boy and the girl should be consulted and their consents would suffice. The Kodava marriage was always a post-puberty celebration. Always it is the bridegroom's family which takes initiative to go to the bride's parents (with an *aruva* family member) and express its inclination to receive the girl as the bride for their son. The girl's family might agree for the alliance. Their agreement is called *kuri*. When the decision on marriage is taken, it is known as *mangala kuripa*. It is an occasion for the relatives and friends of the groom's family to arrive at the residence of the bride to fix the *lagna* for celebration of marriage. It is followed by writing the marriage invitation. Both the parties stand on either side of the *taliyakki bolicha* (burning lamp) in the *nellakki*

nadubade and bow to the *taliyakki bolicha* respectfully. The groom's party offers some money or jewels as a mark of trust to *taliyakki bolicha*, whose witness for marriage agreement is a matter of a good-will. It is known as *cad*. Invitation will be printed and distributed later. The day meant for erecting a pandal is called *karikmuripa*. Both the marriage parties in their respective places erect pandals and they are decorated with plantain tree, leaf buntings, and white cloth canopy. Since that day, in their homes dishes like plantain curry, cake and *payasa* (prepared out of green-gram in liquid consistency with sugar and milk) are prohibited. The women folk make preparations for the dinner. The pandal consists of odd number of poles, one of the poles being *halugamba* (tree oozing juice when cut). On the day of the marriage, the bride-groom is dressed in white *kuppaya*. A red cloth adorns his forehead. He enters *nellakki nadubade* and drops some grains of rice to the burning lamp and respectfully bows down to the elders to seek their blessings. Similarly, at the bride's place, the girl in her new clothes seeks the blessings from elders and ancestors. In the respective houses of the boy and the girl, *therana* (a ritual) is performed at the *neallakki nadubade* (*Therana* is smearing turmeric mixture to the hands and legs by three elderly married women to the bride and bridegroom). It is followed by a dinner. Later, the head of the family offers *urupatti* (betel leaves, arecanut, plantains, coconut piece, and some eatable) at the *nellakki nadubade* to the invites. At bride's place, in the night, presents given to her, would be arranged in a box (bride's new clothes, jewels, vessels including the *cad*, etc), at the *nellakki nadubade* and, it is a ritual involving women folk in the family.

The washerman (Madivals) on the marriage day must come with white cloth to decorate the pandal's canopy till the *nellakki nadubade*. The white canopy will have a red silk lace lining on the border of the white cloth, at the spot of *muhurtha* celebration. The four corners of the pandal at the place of *muhurtha* are decorated with big bunches of Plantains, coconut, *belluri nut*, *betel leaf*, arecanut and *hombale*, one item at each pole. The bride-groom dressed in a special attire (described earlier) appears with a belt around his waist and after dropping some grains of rice to the burning lamp at the *Kanni Kombare*, gets the blessing of the elders. Then, he is given a shave, and the hair is collected in a milk vessel. The barber pours it down at the bottom of a tree which generally oozes out liquid. At least two more persons get shaven together with the bride-groom. The barber receives rice, coconut and bananas in *puttari pacche* (a small basket). Even the red cloth tied to the bride-groom's forehead, is given away to him. The bride-groom takes his bath and dresses himself in white or red-silk blouse and red-silk *chale* (waist band). He wears a *panti mande thuni* (head cloth). He is also adorned with the typical sword, dagger and ornaments. The bride-groom arrives at the spot of *muhurtha* having worn a gold necklace. At the bride's place *sumangalis* help the bride to wear bangles and the girl is dressed in bride's attire after her bath. The bride's dress consists of red silk sari, red sleeved blouse, black-beads, necklace, ear rings (*ole*), gold chain, bracelets and toe-rings. At the auspicious moment (*muhurta*) in their respective houses, the bride groom and the bride are escorted by the *bojakkara* (boy's brother-in-law or a member of *aruva* family) or *bojakarathi* (girl's sister-in-law or father's sister) respectively to the *muhurtha* pandal. The washerman spreads the white cloth (*nademadi*) all along the path. A tripod (wooden stool) is meant for the bride and the bride-groom to sit on. They go round the *muggali* (tripod) three times and occupy the seat. The family members bless the bride or the groom and give some milk for them to drink. Gifts are made to them in cash or kind. The *bojakara* and the *bojakarathi* escorts the groom and the bride to an interior apartment where they receives *teertha prasada* (offerings

brought by a priest). The invitees to the marriage are honoured with *balebirdu*. All these ceremonies are held separately at the marriage partner's houses. A special dinner will follow. The next ritual to follow, as a part of marriage, is filling the *poli*. *Poli* is an artistically woven small bamboo basket with a lid. It contains three or five measures of rice. For each measure a coconut, jaggery, a bunch of plantains and a bundle of betel leaves and a measure of areca nuts are filled into the basket. There will be a milk-pot also. This ritual is called filling the *Poli*. The milk is to be filled by the woman of the *aruva* family. The *poli* is to be carried to the bride's place by a girl of the *aruva* family, and at the *dampathi muhurtha* the bride-groom should hand over the milk to the bride. Seven days after the *dampathi muhurtha*, *Poli* should be returned to the bride-groom's family with seven types of dishes.

The bride-groom's family will be ready (after food) to proceed to the bride's place. The boy being accompanied by the *bhojakara*, pours some rice to the lamp at *nellakki nadubade* and invokes ancestral blessing. He also visits *Kaimada* to show his regard to the deity. As the bride-groom's party reaches the bride's house, the elders among them receive the people and they are welcomed with *bale birudu*. The bride-groom will be seated at the *nellakki nadubade* on *aymara*. After washing hands and feet, food and drinks are offered.

The *Dampathi muhurtha* takes place at the *nellakki nadubade* (usually it is an event between 7 and 8 P.M.). Wooden tripods provide seats for both the bride and the bridegroom. Presents in kind and cash are offered by the friends and relatives. The *bojakaras* help the bride-groom to get up from the seat. The bride-groom pours out some rice over the bride's head and gives her milk to drink. (Taking out the milk-pot from the *poli* brought from his residence). He presents a purse to her. The bride receives it and extends her hand to the bridegroom. He gracefully holds the hand of his bride and helps her get up from the seat. Then follows the custom of *sambandh paraje*. As the couple move out, they are stopped on the way by girl's maternal uncle's son, or father's sister's son, and later the Yerava or the Poleya, the servant of the family. The bride-groom consoles them by offering presents. The couple is taken in a procession to boy's residence. On reaching the bridegroom's house, when the *bale birudu* rite is performed, the bride should cover her head and face with a red cloth. The *bale birudu* honour extended to the girl is accepted by her relatives. As she is received in the house of the boy, she will sit on the *aymara*. Then the couple pour some rice to the lamps at the *Kanni Kombare* and at *nellakki nadubade* and bow down in respect to them. Food is offered to them. Following these customs, the bride will collect some dung manure from the cattle pen to drop it in the farm (This is out of practice now). She is also expected to draw water from the well to perform *Gangapuja*. The girl will get a new name at her in-law's place. Now-a-days, Kodava marriages take place at Kodava Samaja having retained the important customs and rituals only, and the Kodavas finish the marriage event at the shortest time possible. The songs and other gay practices have vanished. It may be seen in recent marriages that girl's mother ties the *tali* (black beads) to her daughters at the *muhurtha*.

There are three more types of marriages of the Kodavas. They are *kudavalli mangala*, *vokka pariye* and *makka pariye*. *Kudavalle* enables a divorcee or a widow to marry again. It is of three types. The widow can remarry her husband's unmarried brother or any other relative. Secondly, the widow might prefer to marry an outsider (not related to the husband's family). Thirdly, a divorced woman can marry another person. Of all these, in the first type, the bride-groom will be honoured

with *muhurtha* celebration, but the bride does not get this privilege. In the other two types, there is a ritual of breaking away of the old alliance of the first husband's family.

Vokka pariye is otherwise known as *kutthinippo*. It is a device to avoid a family going without lineage heirs, when there are only daughters and no sons in the family. Usually, a man getting married through this custom will shift his residence to the woman's place. He gets the name of his wife's family. His children continue their mother's family name and lineage. *Makka Pariye* is a different type of marriage. It is also known as *pachhadaknadapad*. It is an alternative system to *vokka pariye*. It enables a woman to marry with a view to beget a male issue to continue the lineage. According to the general practice, the woman might marry a person who is already married, in order to fulfill the purpose of having a male issue. But, in this case, the man continues to stay in his original family (does not change his residence). However, all his requirements are attended to by his new spouse. He will have no right to her property. The children born out of this union will continue their mother's family name and lineage. The above mentioned marriage customs are uncommon now-a-days; only *kannimangala* is the most popular system to-day. *Makkapariye* is, perhaps, completely out of existence.

The Gowdas in Kodagu celebrate *dhare* marriage. These people once had the custom of performing cradle marriage (girl babies were tied *thali* in the cradle). Now-a-days a Gowda marriage is post-puberty celebration. The boy's family approaches the girl's family to seek their daughter in marriage. *Thera*, payment of bride-price is in practice. Decision of marriage some times, involves consent of the deity through the fall of flower from the idol. Some are still continuing this practice. Some of the important rituals of marriage are *veelaya sastra*, erecting the pandal, *dhare*, *mangalya dharana*, *nagoli*, etc. For *veelaya sastra* the boy's family goes to girl's family. In the verandah, on a wooden tripod plank a lamp is installed and by its side some betel leaves, arecanuts, money and rice are placed. Both the families sit across the tripod (*mukkali*) and agree to celebrate the marriage of their children. The boy's family presents as token of consent. *Salavali veelya*, *veelyasastrada veelya*, *banna bangarada veelya*, *maduve kuri veelya* and *guru veelya* to the girls family (*veelya* being betel leaves). With the day of marriage being finalised, invitations are distributed. On the previous day of the *muhurtha*, the Gowdas erect a pandal with twelve poles. The top of the poles are covered with a pot upside down. At the bottom of the poles, one small pot each are kept. *Dhare mantapas* is decorated with flowers. The assembled are entertained with a feast. In the respective houses of the bride-groom and the bride, a ritual called *enne arishina sastra* will be conducted when the marriage partners are given a bath after smearing them with turmeric powder and oil. They put on new dress after the bath. On the day of the *muhurtha*, in the *dhare pandal*, *enne arisina shastra* (smearing oil and turmeric powder to the hands and feet of the boy and girl) is held. The boy gets a shave and takes his bath. He wears a long shirt, dhoti and a turban. A *basinga* (tiara of gold colour) is tied to his forehead. The bride wears a new sari and a blouse with short sleeves. A *basinga* decorates her forehead. Under the pandal in their respective houses *aarathi* is waved to them and they walk on *nademadi* into their houses and offer *harake* to the family deities. They come back to the pandal and sit for the *muhurtha* celebration. The relatives and friends make gifts to the couple. Later, a dinner is arranged to all the people. The bride-groom's party moves to bride's place in the evening. All of them rest at the place.

Girl's mother offers milk and ghee to the bride-groom. Womenfolk of the boy's family will come to the pandal with *kalasa kannadi* (filled pot and mirror) and *banna, bangara* (vermilion and jewellery); they fill the sari *seragu* of the bride with the ingredients marking auspicious sentiment. At *dhare mantapa* the man who leads the bride-groom's party would make the payment of *thera* (Rs. 10.50) by putting it into a bronze vessel. The details of *thera* are as follows: A sum of Rs. six and a quarter is towards the girl's *muttaide-thana*; 50 paise for her expenditure on betel leaf and nut; Rs. 1.25 in honour of the locality; (*sthala maryade*). Rs. 1.25 to be kept apart at the bottom of *halemara* (one of the poles of the pandal); Rs. 1.25 towards performing *aarathi* (auspicious ritual with lighted lamps waved in front of the girl). Later, they honour the father's lineage, mother's lineage and Mahanadu *gotlra* of the girl's family by presenting *veelya* separately. The priest hands over the *kalasa* to the bride's father. The bride-groom is led to the *dhare mantapa* (after duly respecting him with *aarathi*); whereas the bride is usually escorted by her maternal uncle to the *dhare mantapa*. As she enters the pandal the bridegroom remains behind a cloth screen called *antharapata*. The couple stretch their palms facing one another, and the holy water is poured on the joined palms. The bride-groom ties *mangalya* to the bride. Both of them with their hands locked are expected go round the *mantapa* three times. The bride-groom accompanies the bride to her house and returns to the *dhare mantapa*. Then, a dinner for all will be served. The procession of the bride-groom's party along with the bride reaches back home. The boy's maternal uncle is to be honoured before the *dampati muhurta*. The following day, the *nagavalli* ritual is performed. It consists of the following activities. The bride carries the basket of manure. The bride-groom plants a *halugambha* plant sappling in the rear yard of the house. The bride provides manure to its growth. Later, the couple have their bath and wear the new clothes. With other formalities *nagavalli* comes to an end. The couple enter the house. On the fifth or the seventh day of the bride's arrival at her in-law's place, a ritual called *tuppada kattale* (carrying a pot of ghee) is performed. The groom carries ghee and *nellakki* to the bride's home and dine there with the blessings of the elders. The solar month Karkataka being inauspicious (July 15 to August 15th) the newly wedded couple are not supposed to see each other for a month. The bride goes to her parents. It is known as *Aati kuruvudu*.

The Yeravas establish the new family soon after marriage. The marriage season lasts about three months, commencing from February. Tuesday, Friday, and new Moon-day are regarded as inauspicious for holding marriage. The Yeravas have practised post-puberty marriage. The boy's family goes in search of a bride. The Yerava marriage, in many cases, is a matter of mutual agreement between a boy and a girl, because each of them would have known the other while working as agricultural labourers in the rice fields and the estates. The marriageable age of girls and boys will be 17-18 and 22-28 years respectively. The traditional marriage with all its customs (like erecting pandal) is of one kind; but elopement is another type; and it is not so common these days. Every now and then, one may hear about it. Such marriage is very inexpensive. Elopement of a boy and a girl may be due to the delay caused by the parents in celebrating the marriage. The couple run away to some forest hide-out and return after some days. Parents on both the sides gather and the guilty will be fined. In an arranged marriage, having got the consent of the girl's family, the boy's parents will fix a day for *veelya sastra*. The boy's mother will present a sari to the girl on the occasion, which marks the agreement reached between the two families. The girl is also presented with a ring made of silver (formerly a bracelet was offered). The boy's mother will tie

mangalya to the girl. Then, a dinner is hosted to bride-groom's family. This ceremony grants permission socially for the boy to visit his fiancée. He carries some dishes to his in-law's family. He will fetch fire-wood from the forest. He will serve them like a member of their family. Now-a-days, the bride-groom may not do the traditional jobs at the residence of the girl. This custom is replaced by the payment of money. In fact, the Panjiri Yeravas are making a payment of Rs. 200-300 as *thera* to the bride's family. It should be paid to the bride's maternal uncle or the lineage elder of the family. But, this practice varies slightly with the Pani Yeravas, *Thera* is received by the bride's parents themselves. According to the custom among the Yeravas, besides *thera* some money should be paid to the girl's mother, which is called *padipalambu*. In recent years, the Yeravas go to a brahmin or a temple priest to fix the date of marriage. The Yerava marriage has three important parts: *muhurta*, *dibbana* and *dampati muhurtha*. Marriage among these people is a two-day celebration. The *Kunjakara* among the Panjiri and the *Chammakara* among the Pani Yeravas shoulders the responsibility of the marriage. The first day of marriage at the boy's place (also at girl's place) is marked by erecting a pandal with 12 poles. One of which will be *halugamba*. It is decorated with flowers and mango leaves. The bride-groom will get ready by the after-noon to come and sit down on a mat in the pandal. The relatives present him with money. They all bless him. A dinner is hosted to the relatives. Similar function will be held at the bride's place. The next morning the bride-groom's party proceeds to the bride's residence and it is called *dibbana* (marriage procession). They reach the bride's place early in the morning. The procession halts under a tree-shade and rests. The pipers and drummers provide music. The bride's family approaches the bride-groom's party and leads them to their residence. A little treat with food and drink is served to the *dibbana* party. A gay atmosphere rends the air as both the bride-groom's and bride's parties start dancing separately for some time. Then the bride's parents officially invite the bride-groom's relatives and escort them to the marriage pandal. The bride-groom is dressed in a dhoti, white shirt, and the white turban. The turban is covered with a red cloth. (The boy wears a garland among the Pani-Yeravas). Whereas the bride will dress in red sari and a red blouse. She covers her head with a red cloth and wears a garland. As the bride-groom arrives at the *mantapa* he is treated with honour by performing *aarati*; he is given *veelya*, coconut, a lamp and a bamboo piece (*ande*) with some grains in it. He is shown the way to a mat and the bride joins him. They sit together on the mat. The invitees make gifts to the couple. The bride-groom helps the bride to wear the *mangalya* (black-bead chain). It consists of a *thali* to be tied by the bride-groom to his bride. The couple, thereafter, enter the house and respectfully bow down to gods and the ancestors. (among the Pani Yeravas, the girl's maternal-uncle ties a *thali* with a white bead necklace). The bride-groom's people will leave for their residence after dinner with the bride. At this place, the couple are received by performing *aarati* and they get inside the house. The bride is supposed to worship Ganga near the well. She will carry water in three pitchers. The relatives of the bride return after dinner. Among the Yeravas, the marriage expenses are more for the bride-groom's party.

The marriage celebration among the other original settlers in Kodagu is the same as Kodava marriage customs and traditions. However, there may be some differences in marriage based on people's beliefs and their way of life.

The immigrants in Kodagu have retained their original practices. But there may be some changes in customs and traditions which are due to the influence of the Kodavas. Whatever

changes are noticed due to modernization in other parts of Karnataka, are common to Kodagu also. As a case in point, the Kodavas now prefer to celebrate marriages in the Kodava Samaja hall. Their marriage, now, is of a short duration. The absolutely important customs, practices and traditions are followed.

Brahma type of marriage is the most common among the Brahmins. The girl's parents approach the boy's family to give their daughter in marriage as a *salankrita kanya* (fully adorned and bedecked maiden). There is no *thera* among the brahmins. Dowry has developed into a serious social evil in this community; but it is declining to a little extent. The brahmins do not marry within the same *gothra*. A brahmin marriage is arranged usually at the bride's residence. The following are the customs regarding a marriage in the brahmin community. A day previous to marriage, is meant to worship the home-god of the family and *Naandi* is held to invoke the ancestor's blessings. On the eve of the marriage ritual, treating the bride-groom (*vara pooja*) and his relatives is an important custom. He is given gifts by the girl's father. The following day, marriage commences with *Kashiyatra*, the *mangalashutaka* (auspicious singing in praise of the Lord to bless the occasion), *dhare* (pouring rice in handfuls over each others' head by the couple), *mangalya dharana*, *laajahoma* and *saptapadi* (a symbolic walk around the *agni kunda* or *homa* (fire) altar) follow in order. The other customs like *nagavalli* and *griha pravesham* are also essential parts of a brahmin marriage.

In olden times, marriage preparations used to take away a lot of time. In fact, a few months in advance, the girl's family was getting ready with works connected with marriage. But, now all the customs are pruned to be over in a day with just the basic and important rituals being observed. The marriages mostly take place at choultries and temples, at present. Dowry, which was once prevalent among the brahmins has affected all the castes and classes of the society. No more, the people are confined to endogamous relations. They are now establishing marital connections even with other castes and religious groups.

The Registration of births, Deaths and Marriages Act, has made it compulsory to have marriages registered. During 1988-89, about 10 marriages were registered; and 1989-90, 18 marriages were reported to have been registered at the Office of the Sub Registrar (Marriages), Madikeri Taluk, Madikeri.

Recently, mass marriages have become rather common. This system has reduced marriage expenditure. Gifts and money from individuals and charities are very much useful to the couples. Many such mass marriages are conducted by reputed institutions and social workers. Many aspiring persons to get married will participate in mass marriages conducted at Dharmasthala.

The Muslim marriage is a contract between the parties involved in it. They allow the paternal cousins' children also to marry. The boy's parents approach the girl's parents with the help of a middle man to seek their girl in marriage to the boy. If the girl's parents are willing, the boy's parents go to their residence and the girl would be engaged to the boy. The parents on either side discuss and agree to conditions on *mehar* (valuables and money to be paid to the girl as the marriage expectation) and other presents to be exchanged between the two parties. The boy appears in a special attire on the day of marriage with *sehra* (flowers suspending through strings to cover his face) on horse back or in a car to the bride's residence. The Khaji or the Muslim priest

would make sure that both the parties have fulfilled their obligations, (according to the contract) specially regarding the payment of *mehar* and conducts the marriage in the presence of witnesses. The event is recorded with all their signatures obtained in the marriage register. He reads out the contract loudly to all those present in the function. This event is known as *nikha*. The Khaji prays for the couple and their well-being. The moment of happiness is shared by one and all by distributing sugar, almond, dates, betel leaf and arecanuts. He hands over the black bead (*lecha*) to the boy's mother. The other elderly women join to tie *lecha* to the girl. He also declares that the girl has married the man. The bride-groom enters the room with friends and relatives to see his bride. A few other customs relating to marriage like carrying *sihara* to the bride-groom's residence will be performed. The holy *Quoran* makes it imperative of three important aspects of a Muslim marriage. They are agreement of both bride-groom and bride's families, signature of the witnesses and contracts of the marriage. The boy, after marriage, joins the girl's family to have food on the first Friday. Such family treats among the close relatives are arranged in honour of the bride-groom during the following three Fridays in the month. The Muslim call this practice as *Charjama*.

The Christian families of the boy and the girl meet at the latter's residence to discuss the details of marriage proposal and arrive at an agreement through the engagement ceremony at the Parish Church of the bride-groom's party. On this occasion the couple exchange rings with each other. The engagement ceremony is followed by either a dinner or tea. After the date of marriage has been fixed, the Parish Priest at every mass on Sundays announces the proposal of the two families and calls for any objection or reason for impediment to such marriage from among the congregators. This procedure is called *baans* or weekly announcements (three weeks preceding the marriage). Later, on the day of the marriage, the parish priest officiates and brings about the religious ceremonies required to bless the couple. Now-a-days, even the Christians have accepted *Mangalya dharana*. Exchanging rings is an important custom. The couple sign the marriage register in the presence of the witnesses. The celebration ends with some music followed by dinner.

Dissolution of Marriage

Dissolution of marriage or divorce among the brahmins, Vaishyas, Kodavas and many other groups is very uncommon. According to Hindu marriage Act, divorce can be granted by the Court only under certain conditions. It should also be noted, similarly, that the Catholic Christian religious norms have not approved dissolution at all. The hill-tribes and others socially permit divorce to a couple. The elderly person or the leader of the tribe or the group would inquire into the problem and would punish the guilty for his or her lapse in married life. The Muslims also have practised divorce under religious sanction. When marriage fails, divorce is effected and the bride's people would have to return the bride-price completely or a portion of it to the bride-groom.

The widows and the divorcees are allowed to marry in most of the castes. It is known as *kudavali*. This custom is in practice among the Kodavas also. If a Kodava widow is inclined to marry again, she can do so in the same family where she is married to, she may choose to marry her husband's brother (younger) or even an outsider. *Kudavali* is a simple function. It would take place in a temple during the night. The man who is marrying a widow would make presents of new clothes to the woman and would host a dinner to all gathered on the occasion. If *thera* is in vogue

in their community, the man is obliged to pay half the usual payment of money (bride-price) to the woman. A woman married through *kudavalli* has no religious rights (unlike the woman married in the regular way) to take a leading part in both social and religious functions. It is believed that the person marrying a widow, would normally be a widower. If he was not one, he was expected to tie a *thali* to a plantain tree or milk weed (*Calotris; ekkadagida*) which would mean that the man is rendered a widower and hence the marriage. All sections of people in Kodagu regard monogamy as ideal. Polygamous relationships may not be seen in Kodagu. It is believed that the Kodavas practised a custom of keeping a woman as mistress by presenting a sari to her. Such a woman was called *pacchada ponnu*. The man could have discontinued the relationship with her whenever he wanted. The king Lingarajendra II abolished this practice.

Funerary Practices

When a man is about to die, he is generally removed to the large premises (*baude*) in Kodava families; and by his side is kept a coconut, *tulasi* leaves, a bunch of grass and a gold coin. During the last moments of his breathing, a few drops of coconut water is poured into his mouth by wetting *tulasi* leaves and grass. His relatives put the gold coin in his mouth and drop some water. If the dead man is either married or elderly, every now and then, the Kodavas sport a pair of gun shots, and a single shot for the unmarried. The servants are sent for giving the death news to the nearby relatives. The dead body is made to lie on an inverted mat. Even the clothes on the body are also reversed. The Kodavas put *tulasi* garland around the dead man's neck. The Holeyas come and start beating *chavupare* on their drum till the funeral is conducted. The relatives take a dip in the water. Men usually cover their body while taking bath with white cloth tied around their waist. The Kodava women wear white sari to mark the death in the family. Having bathed, the men will take into their hands a plantain leaf on which a little boiled rice is served; a burning wick and a piece of coconut are kept. The men leave the plantain leaf or *koolu* at the corner of the lane and shout three times *Kettaro* by taking the name of the dead man. It is followed by a pair of gun shots. The men who have bathed remove the cloth covering their head and keep the right hand on the chest of the dead man and say *Kettaro* three times. In case the dead body is to be preserved over night, the Kodavas turn it upside-down with face in a bronze platter. The body is covered with white cloth. Later, four men and four women render the death song after the *koolu* is served in the lane. The dead person is given a bath and his face is shaven. The body is draped in white cloth. The body will be seated on *aymara* or a cot. If the dead person were a woman, she would be lying down on the mat. The Kodavas keep *taliyakki* near the dead person and light the lamp with cow's ghee in a coconut shell. This lamp is taken away with the dead person to the funeral ground. If the body is cremated, the lamp is thrown into the fire; if it is buried, the people pour out the rice and put the lamp in the pit. Women-folk in the house usually sit by the side of the dead body in a Kodava family. The relatives coming to see the dead person bring a rifle, white cloth and the musical instrument. These items are called *kellati*. The white cloth is *muri*, which is used to wrap the body. On the death of a woman, people from her parents house bring with them a coconut, some coconut oil, fried meat and egg curry; also turmeric rice and three delicacies baked in castor oil. These ingredients constitute *sameya*. The dead body is taken to the graveyard in the afternoon after *rahu kala*. Men change shoulders while carrying the corpse. The Kodavas had a custom called *angu muripa* in the past. It is not in practice now. According to this custom, besides the castor lamp, on a

wooden plank, in a *puttari pacchi*, they used to keep some measure of paddy, a basket full of rice and on the top of it a coconut and small iron arrow. These are placed in the front yard. A Holeyay wearing the new *dhoti* given to him by the Kodava family stood waiting in *deeksha*. It is to observe their Mengathe. Other Holeyas used to beat their chest expressing sorrow in tune with the music and dance round the wooden plank. The funeral site is referred to as *kekala* or *tutangala*. A member of the *aruva* family fetches fire-wood for cremation. The dead body will be seated on a chair or cot to be carried to the funeral spot. Small bunches of pepper leaves will be tied to the wooden frame on all corners of the chair. The relatives pour some water into the mouth of the dead man by wetting *tulasi* leaves and *garika* (Brahma) grass. Then, the funeral procession begins. On the way, the accompanying men keep throwing turmeric-rice and coins on the corpse. Shade with an umbrella covered with white cloth is provided to the dead body. During the funeral rites, the body would lie with head towards the south.

In the grave yard the dead person's husband or wife and children and the other relatives take a bath to perform the rites. The spouse (man or woman) carries a water pot on his/her head. His/her eldest son carries a coconut and the nephew carries a pitcher on his head. (All these rituals are performed by some relatives in case the dead person does not have any one of the family members). While going round the dead body in the anti-clock direction the water-pot and the coconut are poked to have holes; the water pours out from the pot and also from the coconut. The spouse, then stands at the head and the children at the feet of the dead; the son-in-law stands on the right side of the corpse. Some water from the pot is collected in a bronze container little by little. Again, they go round the body and break both the pot and the coconut. It is followed by pouring water into the mouth of the dead in drops by wetting *tulasi* leaves and *garika* grass. If cremation is the practice, a stick with the burning flame (*terangolli*) is used to light the funeral pyre. This ritual is the religious duty of the living spouse. Like cremation, a burial is followed by many rites. Prior to burying the dead, the people gathering at the funeral, drop hand-full of earth on the dead person three times. While returning from the grave-yard, member of the *aruva* family leaves the food packet behind, near the head direction where the dead had been placed. The way leading homewards would be blocked, with a bunch of thorny twigs while returning. All of them bathe again and reach home. Until funerary rites are over, food is not cooked in the family. The family members are supposed to eat pieces of raw banana (after funeral) cut from the bunch of a plantain tree, given by the *aruva* family. It is called *chatapukkava*. The bones of the cremated are collected and immersed in the river on the third day of the funeral. There is also a practice of burying the bones in a pit under a milk-oozing plant. Some paddy and mustard seeds are sown and watered at the spot. If a person dies in some other town or village, he/she may be cremated or buried in that place itself. But, the funeral ceremonies are conducted at the person's home town. Some bones, nails and locks of hair and some earth from the place of burial of the dead person are brought to his town for a proper religious funeral. The rites are conducted and it is called *chavavole*. The family of the dead person observes pollution for eleven days.

There are two kinds of *deeksha*, in performing the death rites- *mengathenippa* and *kuliknippa*. Those who observe rites for eleven days are *mengathenippa*, the others who observe rites completely from the day of the death of the person, till going to a pilgrimage centre to offer pinda in his/her name are referred to as *kuliknippa*. The spouse of the dead person must observe *kuliknippa deeksha*.

Persons observing *kuliknipa deeksha* feed fishes with rice in wells and tanks during the first three days of funeral rites. It is known as *neerbali*. From the commencement of the fourth day, some rice is cooked outside the house and served on a plantain leaf; it is called *karebali*. From the seventh to the eleventh day of death, boiled rice is offered to the crow out of the food the person conducting the rites partakes (before he eats) on a pole (*belimara*) erected in front of his house. It is called *kakek koolheppa*. The eleventh day marks the celebration of obsequies. They are *pannand*, *kulichumbad* and *maada*. Till the funeral rites are completed the dead man's family is referred to as *theeke mane*. With obsequies coming to an end, after dinner at noon, some four men beat *dudi* and praise the dead. It is called *Polichipaduva*. In the case of death of an unmarried woman, a ritual marriage by garlanding the corpse by a hay man (a mock hay figure), and in the case of an unmarried man the rite of garlanding a plantain tree by the dead, symbolic of his marriage, are performed.

The Gowda families in Kodagu mark the death of a person by a pair of gun shots. When a person is dying, 'Ganga water' (holy water) is poured into his mouth. Sometimes, it is also a practice with these people that some rice and water are kept in a container and *tulasi* (basil) leaves are dipped in it to wet the lips of the dead person by a few drops of water. Relatives also pour water into the dead man's mouth. The message is sent to all the relatives. The funeral will be arranged in the forest region. Oil and turmeric mixture is smeared with *garike* grass over the body and a bath is given. The persons who are supposed to do the rituals connected with death, take bath and go round the corpse three times. Later, the body is carried on a bier with the accompaniment of instrumental music. Midway, while carrying the corpse, the bier is placed on the ground, food is offered to the corpse and the bier carriers change their positions and carry it to the cremation ground. The body is kept on the ground when the pyre is arranged. The carriers of the body go round the pyre three times and place the corpse on it. The pyre is lit and the flames consume the body. The unburnt fire-wood is properly arranged and it will be burnt again the next day. Some portion of these remains are later immersed in the river. It is called third-day purification ritual (*murara shuddhi*). Relatives and married daughters send rice and coconuts, etc. for the expenses of the funerary rites and is called *saraku kaluhisuvudu* (supplying the materials). Besides, there are many other customs and rituals associated with obsequies like erecting the pandal, preparing the *jaalagudu*, *shuddi* (purification), helping to get into the heaven (*swarga sallike*), *bojja*, *hadinarara kolege serisuvike* and offering oblations (*pinda*), etc. On the eleventh day, a dinner in honour of the dead is arranged. On the day of purification, the man observes *deeksha* will have his head shaven and go to the pilgrimage centre to offer oblations (*pinda*). During Diwali, in remembrance of the dead, the family members offer *avulu*, a ritual commonly observed. On the first day of the lunar month Kartika, the deceased men get offerings; whereas the deceased women get the offerings on the last day of the Aswija month (on *amavasya*). The offering is made to women before dawn which consists of beaten rice, jaggery, plantain and coconut peals served on a plantain leaf. Every year during the solar month of Mithuna, the Gowdas in Kodagu offer oblations (*pinda*). They observe pollution for 11 days on death. The dead children are buried.

The Yeravas bury the dead person. The Pani-Yeravas send for the *Chammakara* if some one dies in the family. He sends people on different tasks to meet this contingency. The Pani Yeravas generally bury the dead in the evening. The dead body is bathed and is lied on a mat. The body is carried on a bier to the grave yard, with *chammakara* leading them. The *attali* (the Pani-Yerava

priest) holds some money and grains in his hand and informs the ancestors about the death of the person. At the place of funeral, the grave yard is purified with cow-dung water before the bier is placed there. They break a pot as a part of ritual and wrap the corpse with a white cloth. The people who have gathered there go round the dead body three times in order to show their last respects. When the burial pit is ready the corpse is carried round the pit three times, before its burial. The body rests with its head southwards and its face eastwards. The man's wife removes *thali* and bangles as a mark of widowhood; she puts these things on the dead body. The *chammakara* is the first man to throw three handful of earth on the corpse; the others follow suit and the body is buried. Thorny twigs are spread over the tomb. The priest leaves a brass bangle on the mound near the head and stands silently for a minute at the feet of the dead to invoke the ancestral spirits and to request them to guard the corpse, not to frighten the dead person and promise that after seven days funeral rites would be performed promptly. Later, the mourners return home. Among the Pani Yeravas, the *rites-de-passage* continue upto the ninth day noon. The seventh day rites are called *eyyi*. On this day, the children of the dead person, *chamma* and *attali* (with a few relatives) go to the burial place to perform certain rites. The priest (*attali*) picks up the brass bangle and calls the spirit of the dead man into it and goes back home; and the death rites continue. During the eighth month a ritual called *panderu* is performed to enable the dead person's spouse to end the period of mourning and to set him/her free for a remarriage. The Pani Yeravas gather again in July to please their ancestors through a dinner which is known as *shattavarang undicheyi*.

Among the Panjiri Yeravas, the *kunjakara* assumes the responsibility of conducting the funeral of the dead. If the dead person is a man, his brothers and children perform the rites. If a woman dies, her mother's relatives are involved in the rites. The corpse is bathed and wrapped in white cloth and then shifted on to a bier; four brass bangles are tied to the four corners of the bier. Coconuts (one each) are broken at the head and the feet of the corpse while lifting it to the burial ground. Midway, the bier is put down on the ground to sprinkle some water on the corpse and to make the wife of the dead to take the *thali*, which is given to the *chamma*. Then, the womenfolk return home. The others proceed to the burial ground. After the Chamma prays the ancestors to guard the dead from the wild beasts, the body is buried. The pit is covered after *kunjakara* pours a handful of earth on the corpse. On the mound, a branch of *sivani* (*Gmelina arborea* Linn) is planted. At the centre, a brass bangle is kept. Thorny twigs are spread over the grave. The Panjiri Yeravas bury the dead body before evening. The funeral rites commence on the eleventh day in the evening. A pandal is erected in the premises of the house and it is covered with *nerale* (*jambolana*) tree branches. The eldest son of the dead person, *kunjakara*, *karmi* and other relatives go to the burial ground, lay food offerings near the grave and invite the ancestors to come and partake the same. Some remaining food (after the rituals) called *pitrushesha* is shared by all who are present. Meanwhile, the *Kunjakara* invites the spirit of the dead person to enter into the brass bangle. They come back to the place of death, offer food to all the ancestors. They erect a small pandal of plantain tree trunks to keep the brass bangle there, sacrifice an animal and pray. In the premises of the house, the Panjiri Yeravas draw the figures of the ancestors and sing the death songs. The womenfolk come out crying and fall on the drawings, when the singing ends. It marks the end of the death rites. It will be around midnight by then, and a dinner is served to all. Once again, the mourning songs continue upto the following day. Only after feeding the crows with turmeric rice,

all others eat. The relatives go back home when all the rites are completed. It is interesting to find that the Panjiri Yeravas being matrilineal, allow their sons to perform *rites-de-passage*. Finally, the mother's relatives (brother) of the dead man and the head of their *chamma* join to arrange *kuta* for the family members of deceased. Usually, such a gathering will be arranged six months after the funeral rites. The spouse of the deceased will then be entitled to marry again. Till such time (arranging the *kuta*), the Panjiri-Yerava widow or widower cannot re-marry, eat meat and drink liquor, and has to observe mourning. Rites on this occasion are much the same as those on the 12th day. The head of the *chamma* makes a gift of clothes to the spouse of the dead person. Similarly, the maternal uncle make gifts of clothes and vessels to the *chamma* head. Making gifts is the important part of this function. All the families of the *chamma* gather in a year to remember the ancestors by feeding them on a given day, in order to invoke their blessings.

All the other original settlers of Kodagu district, mostly follow the funeral rites of the Kodavas. But the immigrants to Kodagu continue to follow their own customs.

The Muslims call a Khaji or Maulvi in the event of a death in a family. *Kalima* is recited to the dying man. Some drops of honey are put into the mouth of the person. The dead person is bathed and wrapped in a white cloth. The women-folk mourn the death of the person. It is called *aajha*. The body is carried to the burial ground and is placed by the side of the pit, before it is buried. This spot is called *tahad*. The Imam renders prayer to the Lord and then the body is buried with its head northwards and the face towards Mecca. The pit is filled with earth. The people return home after praying again. (The womenfolk are not expected to visit the grave yard). The holy *Quoran* reciting is the custom on the third day at the tomb. The family conducts prayers once in ten days upto the 40th day. A dinner to relatives is arranged on the 40th day, during the fourth, sixth and ninth month and at the end of the year. Stones are erected on the tomb. The concave surface of the top of the tomb indicates a woman's tomb; whereas an elevated arrangement is symbolic of a man's tomb.

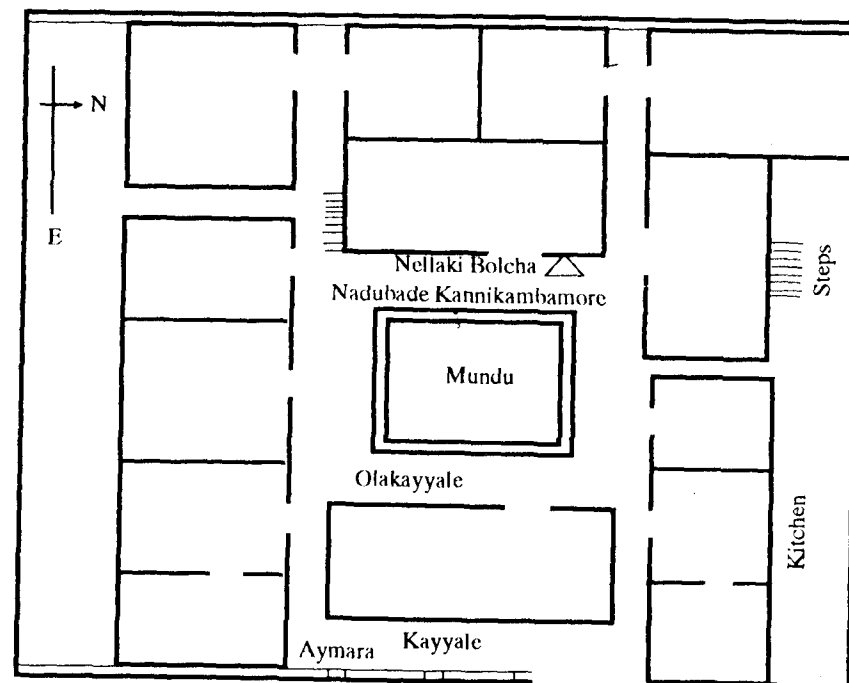
The Parish priest will be called at the critical moment of a dying Christian. Among the Roman Catholics, the priest prays as the last rite, Extreme Unction is performed. The deceased is smeared with sacred oil all over the body and the head. When a person dies, the dead body is bathed and placed on a raised platform. The candle burns constantly by his side. The Cross is kept on his chest. The holy water container will be at the feet. All the visitors sprinkle holy water on the deceased. After placing the body in the coffin, the elite call for the hearse which is accompanied by pall bearers dressed in black and the hearse is moved to the parish church. The poor people who cannot hire a hearse are content with a van or a horse driven carriage which are meant for the purpose. The priest sprinkles holy water on the dead body and blesses it. Then, burial takes place. The Roman Catholics pray specially for the dead on the 3rd, 10th and 37th day in the church. But, the Protestants arrange a special prayer on the 10th day only. Christians in general do not observe pollution due to the death in the family.

DOMESTIC LIFE

Houses

The Kodava *aynmane* is very distinct. It is an ancestral home. It is also called *balyamane*. Such a home represents the Kodava ideals of life and culture. Both inauspicious and happy events relating to people in the family are conducted at the *aynmane*. These homes used to be very large and compounded all around. *Aynmane* would be constructed at an elevated place and it faces the East. There would be steps at the entrance leading to the *kayyale* or verandah. The pillars holding the roof of *kayyale* are attached to bench like wooden planks known as *aynmane*. Entry further into the house, leads to the central hall, *padasale* which, is designed like a square in appearance. It is known as *volakayyale*. At the centre there is a rectangular open adrange called *mundu* with four corner pillars. There would be many rooms round the *volakayyale* and one corner is marked for divine presence, called as *Kannikombara*. Here the *karona*, the ancestral man of the family is worshipped on occasions of feast and festival by offering food prepared at home (*meedi*). The lamp lit in *Kannikombare* is the symbol of *karona*. Even the kitchen is a sacred place for the Kodavas. Mud ovens, facing East are constructed in the kitchen. Wooden benches round the *mundu* being fixed to the pillars are referred to as *aymara*. These seats are believed to be holy and women are not supposed to sit on them. The area round the *mundu* is called *nellakki nadubade*. Near the west-side wall in the *mundu* the Kodavas keep on oil lamp at a corner in the niche eastwards. It is called *nellakki bolicha*. There will be a hanging lamp nearby called *tukam bolicha*. The women-folk light the lamp every day in the morning and evening and bow down to it respectfully. All the auspicious events in the family are conducted in front of *tukambolicha*, which stands as witness to the happenings. On occasions of festivals, prayers are offered before it. *Aymara*, *Kannikombare*, the kitchen and *Nellakki nadubade* are the sacred places in a Kodava house. The garden around the house is an ancestral inheritance to the Kodavas. Beyond the garden, the forest area extends. There will be a *kaimada* near the *aynmane*. It is the abode of the ancestors and the spirits. It is like a temple of the dead ancestors for the family, to be worshipped by the family members. Occasions calling for the worship of *karona* make a Kodava to light the lamp even at the *kaimada* and offer food prepared at home. A *kaimada* is a small structure with a single room, with entrance from the East. One can find in such a temple the human figures carved in wood and fixed to metal plates; besides, there may be some stones without any form. Even some belongings of the deceased persons of the family are placed nearby the figures. In the region of Kiggattunadu there is a practice of constructing a raised platform for the ancestors around a tree (which oozes liquid from the stem if it is cut or *halumara*). In some places of Kiggattunadu, in honour of the persons who fell in wars, big *kaimada* complexes have been constructed.

A rough sketch of the *balyamane* of the Mukkatira family of kunjageri is given on page 196. The places of burying the dead in *vokka* gardens are called *kekala* and the places of cremation are known as *tutangala*.



The rough lay-out of the *balya (ayn) mane* of the Mukkatira family at Kunjalageri

The rectangular shaped house is referred to as *nalketmane*. In some *aynmane*, the *mundu* will not be there. The Gowdas, barbers, Peggades and also a few local groups, possess of *aynmane*, the ancestral home, similar to that of the Kodavas.

Hill Tribes like the Yerava, Jenu Kuruba, and Bettakuruba build huts with mud-walls and the roof is covered with grass. Such huts are constructed on an elevated place lest water enters into the huts during the rainy season. Each wall measures about one foot to one-and-half feet in thickness. The internal structure of walls consists of bamboo splits. The floor of the house, is smeared with cow-dung. The premises are kept clean with *rangoli* decoration. This place is used for sitting. There will be a *verandah* for the family members for sitting inside the house. Further at the interior is the kitchen. The government colony meant for the tribals have tiled roofs.

Huts and hutments are common in both towns and villages throughout Kodagu. There are also houses with country-tiled roofs mostly gabled and steep in inclination and red-tiled roofs to suit the needs of heavy rain fall. The rich and the estate owners have built cement-concrete houses both in the estates and towns. In front of the houses, the Brahmins, Vaishyas and the Kodavas, etc. have a place for *tulasi* (basil) plant.

The Census Report in 1981 enumerated that out of 93,615 households, about 25,365 possessed the houses with roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, bamboos and unburnt bricks (Rural:24,070; urban: 1,295). As many as 65,360 houses had tiles, slate or shingle (Rural 53,650; urban: 11,710); and about 320 households possessed corrugated iron zinc or other metal sheet

roofed houses (Rural: 210; urban: 110), similarly, about 470 households had houses of concrete slabs or asbestos sheets for roofing (Rural: 230; urban:240); some 205 households lived in houses of brick, stone and lime (Rural:175; urban:30). About 20 households had the house with stone slabs covering the roof (Rural:10;urban:13). In the same way, 535 households had R.C.C. roofing (Rural:200;urban:335). But many others, about 1,340 households had used all other materials, and materials not stated, for roofing their houses (Rural:1,130;urban:210). The walls of the houses were as follows: About 8,580 households constructed the wall of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (Rural: 8,050; urban:530). The mud walls were seen in 45,310 houses (Rural:41,250; urban: 4,060). The households living in the houses with walls of unburnt bricks were 13,145 (Rural:11,660; urban: 1,485). Some households lived in houses having wood walls. They numbered 160 (Rural : 115; urban: 45). However, more households (25,390) lived in houses walled with burnt bricks (Rural: 17,795; urban: 7,595). Ninety households had houses of walls of zinc or other metalsheets; and about 635 households used stone walls for their housing. About 150 households put the cement blocks for the wall of their house and the rest, about 150 households used all other materials and materials not stated, for the walls. According to the Census in 1981, about 65,260 households had mud flooring (Rural: 60,095; urban: 5,165). As many as 1,085 households had houses with bamboo or log flooring. Whereas 455 households had used brick, stone and lime for flooring of their houses. As many as 26,235 households had cement concrete flooring houses (Rural:17,850; urban: 8,385). Mosaic tile flooring could be seen in 190 houses. Further, the Census of 1981 revealed that the size of the households in relation to its members and they were as follows: Single member households: 6,795; two member households: 10,335; three-member households: 13,080; four-member households: 16,215; five member households: 15,620. The rest, about 32,800 households consisted of six and more than six members. The Census Report (1981) has also listed houses with number of rooms in them. It is as follows: 20,075 households had a single roomed accommodation; 31,655 households possessed two roomed accommodation; 17,235 households lived in three roomed homes; 8,830 households enjoyed four-roomed residences; 4,945 households lived in spacious five roomed buildings. The rest of the households in Kodagu lived with much better accommodation. A small section of population, about 310 households, lived in houses with no rooms. The table below gives the number of households having the facility of electricity and lavatory.

The following table shows the number of households enjoying the facility of Electricity and Lavatory in each taluk in Kodagu District.

Taluku	Total Households			Households with electricity			Houses with Lavatory		
	Own	Rented	Total	Own	Rented	Total	Own	Rented	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madikeri									
Rural	12,665	5,920	18,585	1,350	720	2,070	-	-	-
	1,575	3,070	4,645	1,060	2,090	3,150	1,015	2,075	3,090
	14,540	8,990	23,230	2,410	2,810	5,220	-	-	-

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Kodagu District

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Somvarpet										
Rural		16,060	11,035	27,095	2,175	2,020	4,195	-	-	-
Urban		2,220	2,870	5,090	935	1,630	2,565	1,080	1,735	2,815
Total		18,280	13,905	32,185	3,110	3,650	6,760	-	-	-
Virajpet										
Rural		16,530	17,465	33,995	1,690	1,905	3,595	-	-	-
Urban		1,175	3,030	4,205	630	1,405	2,035	655	1,450	2,105
Total		17,705	20,495	38,200	2,320	3,310	5,630	-	-	-
District Total										
Rural		45,555	34,120	79,675	5,215	4,645	9,860	-	-	-
Urban		4,970	8,970	13,940	2,625	5,125	7,750	2,750	5,210	7,960
Total		50,225	43,390	93,615	7,840	9,770	17,610	-	-	-

Food and Drink

The Kodavas take their breakfast between 8.30 and 9.00 in the morning. *Akkirotti* (a cake made of rice flour) is a Kodava favourite. During the rainy season, the break-fast (*akkirotti*) is taken with jack fruit seed, horse-gram powder and dried meat. Lunch hour for a Kodava is between 1.30 P.M. and 2 P.M. The items for lunch are rice, curry, vegetable and meat; butter-milk is the usual drink. The Kodavas are fond of pork. In the evenings, tea goes with *dosai* (cake) and *talipittu* (*rotti* baked in a dish like vessel). The supper consists of rice and curry. Many Kodavas enjoy *akkirotti* and meat in the night. They fast on the festival occasions like Subrahmanya Shasti and the day of celebration of *grama-devatha* festival (*pattani*). During Tula Sankraman (October) the Kodavas specially prepare pumpkin curry and *dosa*, besides, using honey for morning food. For *kani pooja*, the family prepares recipes like sweetened rice of liquid consistency called *payasa* and idli cooked on a plate. During lunch, rice, curry and *payasa* of rice are the main items. Huttari is a jubilant occasion for the Kodavas. They prepare *tambittu* (made of rice flour, jaggery, coconut and *til*). They cook a root (tuber) called *huttari genasu* of sweet taste to be eaten with jaggery, honey and ghee. The villagers use a wooden plank (*mane* or *paliya*) to sit on while eating in a bronze plate, placed in front of the person on a small bronze tripod. During the *Kailpold* feast, the Kodavas prepare a recipe made from broken-rice called *tadambittu* and pork dish. In the solar month, of Karkataka, on the 18th day, the people prepare a liquid recipe from a plant known as *madduthoppu* and partake it.

The staple food of all others in the district is also rice. Different kinds of preparations are made from rice. The Jenu Kuruba, Betta Kuruba, Yerava and other hill-tribes still supplement their food with roots and tubers found in forests. Some people prepare boiled rice liquid consistency called *ambali* to be consumed with a pinch of salt.

A few regular items of dishes in the hotels are *idli*, *vade*, *chapati*, *puri* etc. Vegetables used in preparation are cucumber, pumpkin, greens, brinjal, raw-plantain, beans, onion etc. These

vegetables are cooked into tasteful curries. Coffee and tea are regular beverages among all in Kodagu. Arrack and toddy drinking is also very common. Indian made foreign drinks like brandy, whisky and beer are the choice of the rich people. Spirituous liquors in Kodava life are very much desirable like pork, their favourite meat. Smoking tobacco in various forms is rather common. Not many are attracted by snuff.

Dress

The Kodava special dress consists of black gown with short sleeves called *kuppasa* (long gown which reaches the knee), a dhoti, a turban, a small knife (*peeche katti*), *panimandethum* (napkin to cover the head) and *chele* (tied around the waist). The *chele* is used to tie the *kuppasa* tightly at the waist and to hold *peechekatti* (Knife). *Chele* is a silk cloth with floral designs. The knots of the *chele* hang on to the left-side designs. The white *kuppasa* is the dress of the bride-groom. The Kodava women dress in sari in a distinct fashion. All the pleats are held at the back into folds. This practice has something to do with the river Cauvery taking an immediate turn to right in her flow at Balamuri, according to tradition. The women wear blouses with long sleeves. The elderly ladies tie a scarf round the head. Modernity appeared in Kodava women with shortening their blouse sleeves and getting their hair bobbed. The villagers in Kodagu (men) sport modern dresses like pants and shirts. The tradition-bound old people among the non-Kodavas are still wearing *dhoti*. The casual wear at home for many men is *datti*. There is no variety in dress among the hill-tribes; at times they are too poor to wear for decency. They go out for work as labourers, and hence, their dress consists of shorts and banians. The townsmen, the estate owners and the landlords show up with costly dresses. A Kodava widow is to wear a white sari and a white long sleeved blouse and it is regarded respectable. Long time ago, there used to be differences in dress and appearance between the married and unmarried Kodava women, but not now. The Kodava men wear shorts and shirts while at work in the fields and gardens, but otherwise, they put on shirts. Most of them are used to boots and canvas shoes.

Domestic Furniture

Rich and the better-off people furnish their homes with decent sofa sets, chairs, tables, dining sets, cots, refrigerators etc. Many of these items reflect a high status of the family, because they are quality goods and articles on which art designs are lavishly carved. These furnitures are made of quality wood. People with ordinary means equip the house with steel chairs, tables and cots. Mats and rugs are spread on the floor. The hill-tribes and also very poor people use the palm-mat and country rugs (*kambali*) for sitting on the floor. The winter in Kodagu forces people to keep themselves warm by using such rugs. Rains in Kodagu invariably make one to constantly use an umbrella. Gum-boots provide safety to persons to escape the attack of leaches in the estates and in the fields. The agricultural labourers use *gorabu* (or *garage* made of bamboo split and palm leaves) to move about in rains; storage methods involve a number of materials to protect and preserve grains; pots of all kinds of size and shape were being used. Brass vessels were rather common in all families. Cooking was done in pots, brass vessels and stone containers called *marige*. Water was stored and carried in pots made of copper or earth; grains used to be stored in large *gudana* (large-sized earthen containers). Pickles and salt were put in stone containers. The tribes and the

poor people in Kodagu were using containers of bamboo known as *ande* resembling tubes. Even seeds were preserved in such containers. *Ande* used to be a water container also. The wealthy families were using silver-ware as a mark of higher status and respectability. Now vessels of aluminium, hindalium and stainless steel are used. These goods have pushed back the earthen, brass and copper vessels and containers. Aluminium and stainless-steel containers are common. However, the tribal and poor families mostly use earthen pots. The valuables were used to be preserved in steel trunks. Now steel almirah and cup-boards have taken the place of old ones. Grains are stored in large metal and plastic drums. Plastic pitcher and buckets are used to store water. Water heating required a large-sized pot in the past. The middle class and the rich people use copper and brass containers. In the towns electric water heaters are in use. The bronze plate is no longer in use, because stainless steel ones have become more popular. Rural electrification has reduced the consumption of kerosene for lighting lamps in homes. Cooking is done mainly with fire-wood in villages. The town-people have alternative fuels like kerosene, petroleum gas and electricity to firewood.

Jewellery

The Kodava jewellery is not so different from that of such articles possessed and worn by the others in this district. The Kodava women wear *kattinagara*, *chandranagara* and *changole* as necklace made of gold. *Pattaku*, a golden pendant having the figure of Goddess Lakshmi is attached to necklaces. *Jomale* is also a chain of a certain pattern. Jewellery to ears made of gold like *kole* and *kondole* (gold rings worn one below another on the edges of the ears) are common among the Kodava women. Bracelets and bangles (a pair) are also common. Jewellery to adorn the nose *muguti* has become a rare item. A small golden pendant called *jadebille* (worn in the hair at the back) may be seen only during marriages, and women sport all the traditional jewellery at that time. During the marriage, glass bangles are worn. Toe-rings symbolise the fact that the woman wearing it is married. In Kodava society, red dress of a woman also indicates a similar status. The rich and the middle class women are exposed to modern cosmetics like snow, powder, toilet soaps and lipsticks. Soaps and detergents are used for washing clothes. Many poor people use soap-nut powder in their houses. The hill-tribes and other poor people cannot even dream of gold and silver jewellery. They wear gold-coated base metal jewellery. The hill tribes wear the colourful beads made of glass and crystals in their necklaces and other ornaments.

Festivals

The Hindus celebrate several festivals, they practise vows (*vrata*) in the name of gods and saints. The population in Kodagu consisting of original immigrants from Kerala, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore, and Hassan has a distinct set of practices regarding festivals. The important Kodava festivals are *Kailpoldu*, *Tula Sankramana* and *Huttari*. The Hindus celebrate Ugadi during March- April, the first day of the Lunar calendar. The houses are decorated with mango leaves and festoons. After taking oil bath, people worship God and eat the mixture of neem flower and jaggery, the symbol of balance needed to face bitterness and happiness in life. At lunch, special preparations are served. During the evening or night *Panchanga* recitation (Almanac reading) follows. The next day some go hunting. In some parts, the first ploughing called *honnaru* (literally

golden plough) is celebrated. On the ninth day, of the first half of lunar month of *Chaitra* (March-April) the birth celebration of Lord Sri Rama is observed. Another festival, Basava Jayanthi is observed on the *Akshaya trithiya* the third day of the first half of the lunar month of *vaishaka*. The eleventh day of the first half of *Ashada* (July) is observed as the Prathama Ekadashi; the fifth day of the first half of *Shravana* (August) is observed as Nagapanchami and the eighth day of the second half of *Shravana* is the birth day of Lord Krishna, observed as Gokulashtami. The more popular Gowri-Ganesha festivals are observed on the third and fourth of the first half of the *Bhadrapada* month (September). The celebration of Navarathri (a nine-day worship of Durga) during the first nine days in the first half of *Ashwija* in September-October is a major festival and, every day the Hindus light the lamps at God's place in the house which are kept burning continuously. Navarathri is enjoyed more by people because it is an occasion to arrange a doll show which has a social significance. Children, in the evenings, visit various houses to sing and dance. They are entertained by catables. The seventh day is celebrated to worship Goddess Saraswathi and the eighth day is devoted to Durga. Mahanavami is to follow Durgapuja and it is meant as the festival of the sons. Thus, the nine-day celebrations end on the tenth day called Vijayadashami. The images of Gods from all temples are taken in a procession at Madikeri. It is observed on a grand scale. The processions starts on Vijayadashami at four in the afternoon and it continues even the following day to cover the whole town. Now-a-days Vijayadashami is being observed at Gonikoppal also on a grand scale. The 14th day of second half of *Ashwija*, the new moon day on the next day and the first day of the first half of *Karthika* in October-November are observed as Deepavali festival. It is observed more joyously and religiously by the immigrants in Kodagu than the local people. *Makara Sankranthi* on January 14th is the day when *Uttarayana* starts. It is one of the festivals popularly celebrated throughout Kodagu. People distribute jaggery and til to the neighbours. *Shivarathri* is another big festival in Kodagu in February. The people keep awake the whole night to worship Lord Siva. A big *Jathra* at Irpu near Srimangala is popular in Kodagu. *Upakarma* (the thread ceremony) in August is the festival when the sacred thread is renewed by the brahmins, Vaishyas and others.

Some of the festivals of Jaina in Kodagu are as follows: *Pajjusanaparva*, *Deepavali*, *Jnyanapanchami*, *Nagapaachami*, *Yugadi*, *Mahaveera Jayanthi*, *Upakarma*, Gowri Festival, *Jeevadayastami* (on the eighth day of Dasara), *Jinarathri*, *Akshaya Tritiya*, *Shruthapanchami*, *Dashalakshana parva* and others. The festivals mostly involve fasting and praying.

The important festivals among the Muslims are *Muharram*, *Ramzan* and *Bakrid*. During these festivals, Muslims dress themselves in new clothes and pray at the *Idga*. They fast in the day time during the month Ramzan. In addition to these festivals, there are a few others like *Shab-e-Barath*, *Rabi-us-San*, *Rabi-ul-Awal*, *Akhri Charashumbha*, etc.

The new year for Christians begins on the 1st of January every year. They observe Good-Friday, Easter-Sunday, the birth day of Immaculate Mary on the 8th September and Christmas. All these are common to Christians in general. Konkani Christians celebrate *Montimate* festival to commemorate the birth of Mary. They worship Mary with flowers in the Church. It is an occasion of joyous celebration. They sing songs in praise of Mary. They cook special food for the family. Meat and drink are prohibited on this day.

Kailpold

Kailpold is characteristically a Kodava feast celebrated during the 2nd or 3rd of September. In Naalkunadu and Muthnadu people fix an auspicious day for its observance. *Kail* refers to weapons and *pold* means time, together it implies worship of weapons. The Kodavas when engaged in agricultural operations keep their weapons at *Kanni Kombare* and it is called *Kail pold kett*. The weapons are cleaned and decorated before they are used. At *Nellakki Nadubade* these weapons are arranged for worship. The Kodavas burn camphor and light the lamp at this place. They bow down in respect to these weapons. All the weapons are taken out after *malambu* is thrown at the trunk of an oozing plant. A man is chosen by the astrologer on the *Kailpold* day to get three pieces of sticks from a given tree. One of the pieces is sharpened at one end like an arrow and at the other end jam leaves are tied. The man is supposed to go to the village arena (*mand*) prior to dawn and throw the arrow at the stem of a oozing plant. This is called *nelambu*. With the completion of this ritual, the Kodavas take out the weapons and the implements for regular use. A grand dinner follows *Kailpold pooja* for the family members with special meat preparation and drinks. All the men in the family sport new dress and stand before the weapons. The elderly member of the family hands over the rifle to an elder person among them. He accepts it and bows down in respect to the elders assembled there. Later, people from different families gather in the field (*mand*). There will be many kinds of competitions to show one's physical dexterity. Shooting competitions are held. A community hunting is arranged some other day. Saturday and Wednesday are not the hunting days for men at Devarakadu because God's hunting spree in the forest is obviously on these days, according to the belief. *Kailpold* is important from another point of view also. Kodava folk-literature narrates that the Pandavas had been the earlier ancestors of the Kodavas. During the period of *incognito* living, the Pandavas had put all their weapons in a secret place and they got back all these for waging a war only after worshipping them. In the same way, Kodavas celebrate *Kailpold* to rehearse the epic drama. Hunting is prohibited in the forest in recent time. A suitable change for hunting is by suspending a coconut at a certain height, and shooting at it with gun is resorted to.

Cauvery Sankramana

The Kodavas observe Tula Sankramana as *Cauvery Sankramana* in October. According to a forecast, at Talakaveri, water starts overflowing from the pond, the place where the river Cauvery takes its birth, at a pre-determined moment of time. It is referred to as *Teerthodhbhava*. The devotees gather at Talakaveri to witness this holy event and to bathe in the Cauvery. The pilgrims arrive at this place till *Vrischika Sankramana* (November). Some people who might not be able to go to Talakaveri, will make it a point to go to nearby holy places, Harischandra, Balamuri or Guliya on this day, and bathe in the holy river. *Cauvery Sankramana* is observed on two days. The first day *bottu* is conducted and *kanipuje* on the following day. *Bottu* means to fix two bamboo splits like scissors and to decorate the same with a climber (plant) as a flag. *Bottu* is a common sight in the fields and gardens belonging to the Kodavas. With the erection of *bottu*, in all the houses, in the evening, flowers are collected for *Kanni pooja*. It is performed on the second day of *Teerthodhbhava*. Having bathed, the people dress in new clothes and purify the entire house with holy water (Gangodaka). An elderly woman, in silk sari lights the lamp-*taliyakki bolicha*. She makes the figure of *Cauveri Matha* with a vegetable to worship the same with flowers. This figure

is adorned with jewellery and worshipped. Thus, *Kanipooja* is the latter part of celebration of *Cauveri Sankramana*. The vegetable figure- replica of Cauvery Matha is usually worshipped at the *nellakki nadubade*. All the members of a Kodava family pick up some rice from *taliyakki bolicha* and sprinkle it on the light and prostrate before the image of Cauvery Matha. The youngsters get the blessings of elders. The elderly married woman performs Gangapooja at the well, after *kanipooja* is over. Some cakes (*dosai*) are made to be placed on the *bottu* (*bottu* at the well and *bottu* at the paddy fields). Women draw water from the well to cook the food. Meanwhile, all the people enjoy *dosai*. Moegling writing about the celebration says that during his time the Kodava families used to ask one of its educated members to recite *Govina Pada*. (poem narrating the story of a cow) to all the others from a book. The decorated Cauvery Matha would be immersed in a stream or left beneath a tree whose trunk oozes white juice when cut, after a week.

Huttari

Huttari is derived from *puttari* meaning thereby fresh or new rice. It is a festival of harvest of paddy. It is celebrated during November-December on the day of Rohini constellation. Huttari is the most popular and widely celebrated festival. All the people in villages participate in the festival. It extends for a week. The youth practice *kolata* (group dance with handy sticks) a week before Huttari, in the moon light. It is known as *ead*. The Kodavas gather at their respective *aynmane* on the day of harvesting. It is called *pulad*. *Aynmane* is cleaned and decorated with mango leave festoons and garlands. The local hereditary craftsmen like the potter, basket maker and others supply pots, baskets (*puttari pacchi*), mat, *Puttari kutti* (bamboo tube) and knife to the Kodavas and receive in kind, gifts like rice, jaggery, plantain, salt, oil and *huttari* tuber (*genasu*) from them. The brahmin being a temple priest goes to Kodava families and purifies the house by sprinkling holy water. At the *nellakki nadubbade* below the hanging lamp, *huttari* mat is spread and in the *huttari* basket mango and pipal leaves are spread. A big measure called *balla* contains paddy which is placed on the Huttari basket. A small measure of rice (1/2 seer) is put in a container on top of the paddy basket. *Huttari* pot is filled with *tambittu* (rice flour preparation) and ghee, honey, milk, til, ginger, coconut and bitter gourd thorns are placed by its side. A sickle and the *taliyakki bolicha*, three betel leaves and three arecanuts are all placed on a tripod near the *huttari* pot. The piper blows his instrument. At the same time, womenfolk draw *rangoli* designs (with rice-flour). It is called *nere*. A little while later all the people in the family will eat their break-fast. The main dish is boiled *huttari* tuber (*genasu*) which is eaten with honey, jaggery and ghee. The elderly man in the family gives a knife to the crop-cutter. An elderly married woman holds *taliyakki bolicha*. All the people go to the paddy field to cut the crop to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The path to the field is decorated. They carry in the basket honey, jaggery and milk which would also be poured at the roots of the crop. The rifle holder shoots in the air. The crop-cutters start their job after prayer. The plants cut are in odd number. It is carried on the head in the basket. The crop-cutter goes to the *kaimada* and the grave saying loudly *polipolideva* (prayer for prosperity). A bunch of plants is left at these places. Then the man reaches home. An elderly married woman washes his feet and offers him milk to drink. He enters the house and puts the *kutti* on the mat at the *nellakki nadubade*. The chaff and the ears of corn are tied to doors with other things. It is a celebration of feast at home. Some of these items like til, coconut, crystal salt, bitter gourd thorns, *perumbukodi* tip of the *huttari* tubour, milk, honey, and plantains are mixed with

tambittu (rice flour preparations) to make small balls in order to put them on pipal leaves. Later, these balls are thrown on top of the house. The special food cooked on this day would be offered to the ancestors at *kaimada* and the grave on the plantain leaves. This food is also offered at *kanni kombare*. Then, the dinner is arranged. All these rituals are called *polad*. For five days later, the jubilant Kodavas merrily spend time, being sportive. *Kolata* in the village *mand* (arena) and at temples in *nadu mand* is very popular. After *Kolata* there would be *periyakali* dance. *Periyakali* is a war dance which is very attractive for its quick movement of persons and steps. During this period at nights, the performers go from house to house to sing in praise of the householder and collect some money which is used to celebrate *urorme* (annual festival of the village). People of three to four villages gather in the play ground (*mandu*) to participate in *kolata* and *periyakali*. Usually, all these spirited activities are conducted within a week after *polad*. The festival starts after its celebration at the *Iggutappa* temple at Padi and it is followed in all homes during nights.

A festival of lights is celebrated during nights at the local Bhagavathi temple, in addition to three important festivals of Kailpold, Huttari and Cauvery Sankramana by the Kodavas. As a part of celebration, the people dance around a light and it is called *bolakkata*. On a moon-lit night, the devotees keep the lamp at the centre and dance around. The Kodavas observe all the other Hindu feasts and festivals.

A horse-festival in the *devara kadu* (forest meant to be used by deity for hunting) at Titimathi in Virajpet taluk is the annual feature conducted in the last week of May on a Thursday. It attracts the surrounding hill-tribes and also others. The devotees in and around the regions are the primary participants in this festival. The Betta Kurubas and the Jenu Kurubas are seen in large number. Some people sport a fancy dress as women with their faces blackened. They decorate themselves with leaves and wild flowers. They beg for alms from the visitors. It is the day for people to abuse the deity with indecent words to fulfill a religious vow (*harake*). Therefore, this festival is called as festival of begging and also festival of abusing. It is also called *kunde* festival, *kunde* being interpreted as buttocks. It is arranged by the Kodava Sannuvanda family. The presiding deity of this festival is Subrahmanya. Usually, this festival commence three weeks before, in the temple of Kuttadamma at Kutta. A day before the festival, the people gather at the *ambala* (temple) in the Devara Kadu. The potters bring the mud-horses and worship them. They take out from the treasury all the jewellery and carry them in a procession to the Devarakadu and worship Ayyappa offering their gifts. On the following day, two Kodavas arrive dressing themselves like Ayyappa's horses. A Panika, dressed in white *dhoti* appears with the sword drawn in hand and carries the idol of Kali. He goes round the temple in the opposite direction. The persons dressed like horses mingle with the hill-tribes who are already dancing. The men in the procession reach the *Bhadra Kali* temple on the top of the hill and situated about half a kilometre away from Ayyappa temple by the evening. The festival ends with the sacrifice of an animal. It is said that human sacrifice was once practised at this place.

Pilgrimages

Pilgrimage to temples and religious centres are a part of one's purposeful life, according to religious beliefs. Obviously, people make a trip to these places once a year. Sometimes, they go to temples to fulfill vow (*harake*) to family deities. There are a few pilgrimage centres in Kodagu

district. They are - Bhagamandala, Talakaveri, Balamuri, Irpu, Padi, Somamale, Paluru, Yavakapadi, Kakkabbe, Kutta and others. The Kodavas and other original settlers in Kodagu go to Beitur and Thirunelli in Kerala. The other pilgrimage centres outside Kodagu are Dharmasthala, the Biligiriranga Hills, Subramanya, Malai Mahadeshwara and Nanjangudu which are all in the state of the Karnataka. Apart from these many other religious centres like Kashi (Varanasi), Rameshwara, Gaya, Badari, Kedara, Sabarimalai, etc in different parts of India are visited by the people of this district.

Fairs

Fairs or jatras constitute an important aspect of social life in all societies. They are capable of providing recreation to people, whose mental tensions will be reduced and make them develop a better attitude towards life. Long ago, fairs were important because they had acquired economic character also in addition to their cultural, religious and social roles. Many fairs, generally are conducted in the name of Gods. In fact, even *uruses* of Muslims are fairs at the *darga* of Muslim saints, which are celebrated annually. Some of the fairs are observed once in three, five or seven years. Although village fairs are small, they are useful to people taking part in them. Merchants from far off places arrange shops to sell clothes, vessels and other items. Cattle trading is also a part of many fairs. Thus, fairs have economic value also. Kodagu being a district of hills and dales cannot help people for interaction so much as in plains. The people in this region will have minimum contact and communication with others. Therefore, fairs contribute to a better social life at intervals, and introduce the people of difficult terrains outside their own world. The table given below lists the fairs and *uruses* in each taluk in Kodagu district.

List of *Fairs* and *Uruses* in each Taluk in Kodagu District

Place of Fairs/Uruses	Name of God/ Saints.	Month in which fairs take place	Number of days	Numbers gathering
1	2	3	4	5
Madikeri Taluk				
Ibnivalavadi	Bhadrakali	March	7	1,000
Ibnivalavadi	Bhuvaneshwari	May	2	500
Karnangeri	Muthappa	March	3	1,000
Karnangeri	Ayyappa	January	3	3,000
Karnangeri(Urus)	Hazarat Syadulla	March	2	1,500
Karnangeri	Rajarajeshwari	April	2	3,000
K.Badaga	Bhagavathi	April	7	1,000
Hoskeri	Kudivachata	March	2	500
Maragod	Bhagavathi	March	7	2,000
Kattemadu	Bhadrakali	April	7	2,500
Makkandur	Bhadrakali	April	7	1,800
Makkodtu	Bhadrakali	April	7	1,000
Madikeri(Urus)	Syed Sikander Shavali (darga)	March	6	1,000

1	2	3	4	5
Kantoor	Bhagavathi	April	7	1,000
Badaga	Bhagavathi	April	2	1,200
Kiggalu	Chaundi	March	2	500
Kodambur	Bhadrakali	April	2	1,000
Hoddur	Pati Ayyappa	March	7	1,000
Hoddur	Ayyappa	March	2	400
Hoddur(Urus)	Not Known	March	2	1,000
Hodavada	Ayyappa	June	2	750
Kuchaladalu	Patel Ayyappa	March	2	500
Sampaji Arekallu	Ayyappa	March	2	1,000
Koyanadu(Urus)	Not Known	March	2	1,500
Made	Ayyappa(Maddurappa)	March	3	1,000
Katakeri	Appandirappa	March	4	1,000
Hakattur	Bhagavathi	February	3	1,000
Kaggodau	Chamundi	February	3	1,000
Mekeri	Eswara	February	3	1,000
Heravanadu	Bhagavathi	February	3	1,000
Aravathoklu	Eswara	February	3	1,000
Bhagamandala	Talakaveri	October	1	50,000
Kolagadalu	Paka Temple	December	3	1,500
Tavuru(Urus)	Not Known	April	3	2,000
Iyangeri	Chinnatappa Devaru	December	3	2,000
Iyangeri(Urus)	Shaikh-Mohinddin Shavali	April	4	2,000
Kunjila-kakkabbe	Padi Iggutappa	March	2	2,500
Paluru	Mahalingeshwara	May	2	3,000
Balamuri	Mahadeva	October	1	15,000
Yemmemadu(urs)	Sufi Syed Shavali	March	2	15,000
Kunjala Parambu (Urus)	Payya Narivali Ulla Durga	March	2	15,000
Napoklu	Syed Abdul Rahaman	March	2	3,000
(Cheriyaparambu) (Urus)	Valiulla			
Karada (Urus)	Abdul Rahim Khan	March	2	2,000
Kolakeri				
(Chappayandaneli) (Urus)	Mokkam Daga	March	2	1,000
Yadapala	Andathamani			
(Chayyabane Urus)	Darga Sharif	March	3	3-4 thousands
Madikeri (Urus)	Hazarat Ganje Gauhar Alisha Darga	April	4	10,000
Madikeri (Urus)	Syed Sultan Alisha Madani	March	2	5,000

1	2	3	4	5
Hakatturu(urs)	Hazarat Phakirulla Darga Sharif	April	3	5,000
SOMVARPET TALUK				
Shanivarasanthe (Gudagalale)	Sri Basaveshwara (cattle fair also)	January	15	5,000 to 6,500
Shanivarasanthe Gudagalale(Urus)	Hazrat Thakir Baba	Feb	1	Not Known
Kushalanagara	Ganapathi (Cattle fair also)	January	5	3,000
Shantalli	Kumara Lingeshwara (Cattle fair also)	February	1	1,000
Hebbale	Banashankari	Jan/Feb	1	---
Kanive	Rameshwara	Feb	1	---
Kudige	Subramanya	Feb	1	---
Somvarpet (urus)	Hazarat Malange Shavali	Shaban	1	---
VIRAJPET TALUK				
Kutta	Kuttadamma	May	2	5,000
Ambatti	Kodagamara Sheikhumar	Feb	2	2,000
Bittangala (Urus)	Makan Darga			
Nalkeri	Bannamotta Subramanya	Decr.	7	2,000
Kothur	Mariamamma	May	8	5,000
Tavalageri	Subramani	Decr.	1	1,000
Kurchi	Iru Rameswara	Feb.	2	5,000
Gonikoppalu	Uma Maheshwara	Decr.	3	2,000
Mayamudi	Kamati Mahadeva	April	7	1,000
Chikkasodlur	Madattavai Devaru	April (once in three years)	10	1,000
Hudikeri	Mahadevaru	April	1	1,000
Haisodlur	Mahadeva	March	1	800
Balyamanduru	Maramma	April	1	1,500
Begur Chinivada (Urus)	- -	Feb.	1	700
Belur	Kullagudkeswara	May	2	1,200
Devanur	Naadameswara	May	2	1,200
Byrambadi	Subramanya	December	2	5,800
Byrambadi		April	1	2,000
Hullumada(Urus)				
Pollibetta(Urus)	Pathan Shavali Darga	Mar/April	4	10,000

1	2	3	4	5
Kodangeri	Syyed Abdulla			
	Hi Vali Ulla Darga	April	5	6,000
Kardigodu	Sri Rama	Sept.	7	7,000
Arapattu(Urus)	Kokkandabane Darga	March	3	5,000
Gundikeri (Betoli)(Urus)	Mokkam Urs Darga	February	3	5,000

TRADITION OF GALLANTRY

The Kodavas are said to be courageous and adventurous people. They are well known for their valour. They showed their ability to fight with the neighbouring kings and Nayaks during the Rule of the Odeyars to protect their home-land. The valour of the Kodavas used to be exhibited in hunting the wild animals. Even the Lingayat kings of Kodagu were not exception to this. According to an inscription of 1822, king Chikkaveerarajendra had killed many elephants, cheetas, bears and deer. Lingarajendra is believed to have said that he killed more tigers than the number of days in a year. Many people like Kudiya, Mullukuruba, Yerava, Gowda, Bettakuruba, etc., had joined army and fought valiantly. Similarly the Brahmins, Lingayats, Gowdas, Vokkaligas, etc., enrolled themselves as Dalways and fought in wars. The Kodavas, in later years joined the army during the British administration. Since independence, they shouldered the responsibility in high cadres of National Defence Services, like the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. At this juncture, we may recall the names of the eminent Kodavas like Gen. K.M.Kariappa, Gen.Thimmaiah and Apparanda Ayyappa. The first two officers were very respectable Military Generals with world renown. Gen. Kariappa was awarded the Status of a Field Marshal, as a unique honour, after his retirement.

The Government of India instituted medals and awards like Ashoka Chakra, Keerthi Chakra and Shourya Chakra for officers and soldiers in army who would exhibit extraordinary valour without bothering about their life even in situations of risk. These medals are given to such persons after their death. Similar military awards like Paramaveera Chakra, Mahaveera Chakra and Veera Chakra, besides the Service Medal, New Service Medal and Air Force Service Medal which are all given by the Government of India to persons (both soldiers and officers) who would show courage to protect the nation in times of danger. The following men received the awards for their extra-ordinary services in defence; Lt.Gen.C.N.Somanna of Virajpet received Parama Visishtha Seva Padaka; Retd.Brig.C.M.Kariappa of Doctor's Estate in Madikeri Taluk received Athi Visishtha Seva Padaka; Air Com.K.M.Ponnappa secured Vayu Seva Padaka; Flt.Lt.M.A.Ganapathi (His father Appachhu also got Veera Chakra Medal), Maj.K.P.Nanjappa, Maj.M.M.Ravi, and Flying Officer Ballachanda Changappa Karumbaiah have been awarded Veera Chakra medals. Seva Padaka had been received by the following people: Maj. Kulletira Appchhu Somaiah, Maj.Palachanda Poovaiah Ganapathi, Maj. C.K.Karumbaiah, Capt.M.A.Kariappa, Soldier Mandetira Bopaiah, Havaladar Bachamada M.Poovappa and GNRM.B.Kushalappa.

The following courageous persons (Kodagu district) died in fighting the enemy during Military campaigns: Capt.P.K.Appaiah, Kodanur, Maj.P.M.Madhu; Soldier P.P.Bheemaiah;

Soldier Mangerira Madappa(1947); GNRM.B.Devaiah (1962); GNR M.Kalaiah(1962); GNR B.B.Subbaiah (1962); GNR T.D.Poovaiah(1962); Daffedar C.Nanjappa Ayyan(1965); Daffedar Madanda M.Poovappa(1965); N.S. Kariappa(1965); Nayak, K.S.Ponnappa (1965); N.M.Ganapathi (1965); Subedar B.M.Kaveriappa (1971); S.R. Palangappa(1971) who was a GNR; M.S.Ponnanna (1971); Louis Vegas(1971); Soldier N.A.Appachhu(1971); Soldier H.S.Muthanna(1971); G.N.R. P.S.Rama(1987-88); GNR Kushalappa(1987-88); Balyanda Kaverappa (Mururu); Soldier M.P.Joyappa (1987-88); Soldier K.V., Ramakrishna (1987-88) and K.M.Mandanna Kottoli.

The following brave men of Kodagu had been injured in fighting the enemy during the Military attacks. Nayak.A.C.Subbaiah; C.T.Nanjappa; S.G.Nanaiah; Lt.Col.M.C.Nanjappa; Havaladar Ireera Subbaiah Muthanna; Soldier A.K.Kushalappa; Soldier T.Ganapathi; Nayak B.M.Umesh Kumar; K.B.Nagesh; Soldier C.N.Poonappa; Havaladar C.S.Charmanna and Soldier D.N.Hasyakumar.

Here is a list of persons who have been honoured both by the Government of India and the State Government, with the grant of agricultural land and house to live in for their extra-ordinary valour shown in the wars.They are: C.T.Nanjappa of Mythodi village in Virajpet taluk; S.G.Nanaiah of Katageri village in Madikeri taluk; Lt.Col.M.C.Nanjappa, Ireera Subbaiah Muthanna, Havaladar B.L.Poovaiah of Kunjila in Virajpet taluk; Late M.B.Kushalappa of Devanur in Virajpet taluk; and Capt. M.Chinnappa Nanjappa (the last three are awarded Mentioned-in-Despatch also.

The families of persons died during the 'Operation Meghdoot' and 'Operation Pavan' got compensation from the Government. The following are the families: Smt.M.M.Gangavva, wife of the Late Medappa Padakkal village. Smt. Gangamma, wife of the Late M.B.Devaiah, Begur (Virajpet taluk). Muthanna Father of the late V.M.Kalaiah, Arji village, Virajpet taluk, Smt.Machava, Mother of the late T.D.Poovaiah, Arvattokkalu, Virajpet taluk. B.V.Gopaiah, father of the late B.B.Hudikeri, Virajpet taluk.Smt.C.A.Kamavva, wife of the late C.N.Ayyappa, Kirundadu, Virajpet taluk. A.V.Janaki, wife of the late M.M.Poovaiah, Madikeri. Sri N.Subbaiah, father of late N.S.Kariappa, Parakatageri, Virajpet taluk. Smt.Gangamma, mother of the late K.N.Ponnappa, Halligattu, Virajpet taluk. Sri.N.Muttanna, father of the late N.K.Ganapathi, Galibeedu. N.Muthanna, father of the late N.M.Ganapathi, Galibeedu. Smt. B.K. Ponnamma, wife of the late B.M.Kaveriappa, Madikeri. Smt. S.P.Honnamma, wife of the late Palangappa, Madikeri. Sri. M.G.Subbaiah, father of the late M. S. Ponnanna, Gonikoppal. Smt. Anja, Mother of the late Louis Vegas, Sampaje Kolli. Smt. Dechavva, Mother of the late N.M.Appachhu, Bilugunda, Virajpet taluk. Smt. M.B.Muttamma, mother of the late Kushalappa, Devanur, Virajpet taluk. Smt. Poovamma, mother of the late H.S. Muthanna, Arvathoklu Virajpet taluk. Smt. Machamma, Mother of the late M.P.Bopaiah, Hysodlur, Virajpet taluk. Smt. Lakshmi, Mother of the late H.V.Venkatesha, Nangala, Virajpet taluk. Smt. K.Ponnappa, Mother of the late A.Ramakrishna, Badaga village, Madikeri taluk. Smt. Akkamma, Mother of the late P.S.Ramu, Heggade, Virajpet taluk.

(the above information is supplied by the Office of the Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Madikeri).

powers to warn and punish the negligent. This is an indication of the degree of interest the Kings had in agriculture.

Modernization of Agriculture

Before the advent of coffee in Kodagu, paddy was the main crop. In 1834, paddy was cultivated in an area of 15,212 hectares. In the eastern part of Kodagu, ragi and other pulses were grown as dry land crops on a small scale. The first coffee plantation was established near Madikeri in 1854. In 1870, the total area cultivated was 70,693 hectares of which the area under paddy was 26,758 hectares and the area under other food grains was 5,200 hectares. An area of 30,956 hectares for coffee cultivation and 12,389 hectares for cardamom cultivation were released. The cultivation of cotton, groundnut and tea began in 1913 and rubber crop was cultivated from 1914. In 1936-37, 56,960 hectares were cultivated and many crops viz paddy, ragi, coffee, banana, tea, pulses, orange, cardamom, black pepper, coriander, chillies, beans and other vegetables were grown. By 1870 the developments in coffee cultivation grew faster than the corresponding developments in agriculture. In 1963, the total area cultivated was 94.8 thousand hectares which increased to 1.79 lakh hectares in 1989.

The Government of India in 1905, with the help of agricultural chemists of the Princely Mysore State and with the co-operation of the agricultural department of the Government of India established small demonstration farms [Madikeri 1.4 ha (3.5 acres), Murnadu 0.8 ha (2), Napoklu 1.2 ha (3), Virajpet 2 ha (5), Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) 0.8 ha (2), Somvarpet 0.8 ha (2), Gonikoppal 0.6 ha (1.5) Siddapura 0.8 ha (2) and Shanivarasante 0.4 ha (1)] for the trial of various new crops that may be considered suitable for introduction in the district. In order to supervise these demonstration plots, each plot had a supervisor receiving a salary of Rs. eight per month.

Upon the advise of agricultural chemist in 1907, of the 9 demonstration plots, all but Siddapur were closed. As a results of the research emanating from the research stations it was found that sericulture was not suitable in this district. Crops like ragi, blackgram, horsegram, chillies, maize, jowar, potato, sugarcane, tapioca, American cotton, paddy, groundnut, banana, mulberry and green manure plants were tried in these farms. The information on the cost of cultivation of all these crops was generated. The results indicated that mulberry in Kodagu was not feasible. With the help of the Department of Agriculture of the Madras province, research was conducted on controlling the orange borer and the possibility of introducing sericulture in Kodagu. In 1923, research station was established to conduct research on paddy and sugarcane in Virajpet. Due to lack of trained personnel, the research stations at Siddapur and Virajpet were closed in 1925 and 1926 respectively. In that period, due to the non-existence of the agriculture department in Kodagu, the trained agricultural personnel joined revenue and other departments. A committee formed in 1926 considered the establishment of the agriculture department and recommended the establishment of the agriculture department in August 1927. A person trained in agriculture from the revenue department was appointed with the responsibility of examining the developments in the neighbouring areas in Mysore and in Madras province and to undertake trials and demonstrations to educate the Kodagu farmers. However, permission was not granted to open Government agricultural experiment station.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION¹

In Kodagu district, except agriculture, no other sector had significantly developed since a long time in the past. With a low population and restricted communication with the outside world, there were very limited skilled workers to meet the basic materials required (like pots, edible oils, baskets and clothing etc). The Kodagu Kings while gifting the lands for cultivation were often assigning *jamma* servants (slaves) to those to whom lands were gifted. Though this was not a common custom, it was in vogue since a long time. Before the introduction of coffee in the later half of the 19th century, agriculture was still the major source of livelihood for the population with paddy being the main staple crop. It is said that there were times when Kodagu produced surplus paddy even for exports and the excess was even unutilized and hence wasted.

The Kind Lingarajendra II in his XIth revenue order (*hukum*) had instructed the Parupattegars and Patels to systematically support agricultural activities. Indications were available regarding the provision of incentives for cultivation of paddy on new and barren lands by way of land revenue remission to the extent of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and even beyond. Farmers who were freshers and those who were in trouble received advance livestock, paddy and cash (on credit) from Government (on the 'palace account'). These incentives are provided for a sustainable flow of basic food requirements and to make efficient use of land resources. According to one revenue order, (*hukum*) "on Mondays, the Patel (village headman) had the responsibility to visit farmer's house to check whether they were cultivating properly their dry, wet and garden lands, whether the farmers were lethargic, negligent in their paddy cultivation tank and forest work". The Patel had

1. This Chapter also deals with Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Pisciculture

The summary of the work done by the agriculture department between 1927 and 1937 are as under. The introduction of improved ploughs, the popularisation of artificial manures for paddy, the popularisation of orange borer control work, good paddy yields by reducing seed rate, use of *G.E.B. 24* paddy variety, fodder crops, *koleroga* of arecanut and prevention against the shedding of orange leaves and fruits were successfully conducted. In 1934, an orange research station was established in Gonikoppal to conduct research on the manurial requirements, other cultural requirements, control of pests and diseases and vegetative propagation.

The department of agriculture was temporarily expanded in April 1937. Accordingly three agricultural demonstrators and one agricultural supervisor were appointed. A total of six agricultural centres were established in Kodagu, at the rate of two centres for each demonstrator. Each demonstrator was required to tour 20 to 25 days in a month to demonstrate the results of agricultural research to the farmers. An Apiculture Inspector was also appointed to educate the farmers regarding apiculture in 1937. In July 1937, provision was made to teach agriculture to 5th and 6th standard students of Virajpet high school. An area of 1.6 hectares (4 acres) of wet land and some area of dry land along with agricultural implements were provided for agricultural experiments. In 1938, Gonikoppal Agricultural Research Station had two divisions - the orange garden established in 1934 and the paddy farm adjoining orange garden, established in 1937. But it was not possible to conduct the experiments on orange successfully because about 2.4 hectares (6 acres) of orange orchard belonged to a private planter and there were objections from the planter for harvesting the crop from the experimental site. Hence, it was strongly recommended to acquire the orange land from the planter. In the case of paddy, the research station had leased 1.8 hectares (4.5 acres) to conduct experiments.

The Hudikeri Paddy farm had 2.8 hectares (7 acres) and was supervised by the demonstrator of the Gonikoppal Research Station. Experiments on different paddy varieties, and their requirements of manure were conducted. The Napoklu research station had 5.2 hectares (13 acres) of leased-in land. Here experiments of different paddy varieties, pineapple, cardamom, coffee, banana, orange and vegetable crops were conducted and the requirements of organic and inorganic manures, use of improved agricultural implements were examined.

The Muttarumudi Agricultural Research Station had 1.4 hectares (3.5 acres) of paddy land and 5 acres of dry land. Here the paddy varieties prevalent in the areas in the neighbouring Mysore, Madras and Bombay were experimented. The paddy varieties popular in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh areas were not successful in this area. In 1938, agricultural research stations were opened in Shanivarasante and Sitapura. In the Shanivarasante Research Station, 2.8 hectares (7 acres) of land was obtained to five year lease from private source. Here experiments on different paddy varieties, improved ploughs, cost efficiency in paddy transplanting and use of manures were conducted. The Sitapura Research Station had 2.2 hectares (5.5 acres) of dry land and successfully demonstrated that ragi, jowar, groundnut, chillies, brinjal, tobacco, soyabean, potato and pineapple could be grown.

In the Virajpet High School, 1.6 hectares (4 acres) of wet lands were leased in. Here with the involvement of school children, experiments on different paddy varieties, timely application of manures and use of improved ploughs were conducted. Similar experiments were conducted in

Ponnampet, Napoklu and Somvarpet higher primary schools. In the Napoklu agricultural research station, a model school garden was developed to conduct experiments. In this station, new experiments on ginger, turmeric, soyabean, vegetables, apiculture and poultry were conducted.

With the supervision of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, Agricultural Research Stations were established in 1965 at Madikeri and Ponnampet in order to develop paddy varieties suitable to the local agroclimatic conditions. In addition to these research stations, the coffee research sub-station in Chettalli (from 1946 under the control of Coffee Board), the Central Horticultural Research (established in 1972) at Chettalli and Gonikoppal and Spices Research Station at Appangala (established in 1974) under the control of Spices Development Board are taking the responsibility of conducting research on commercial crops like coffee, cardamom and orange in the District.

Agricultural Research Station, Madikeri

The Agricultural Research Station was established in 1951 at Madikeri by the Department of Agriculture and handed over to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore in 1965. The intention was to develop high yielding, blast resistant paddy variety suitable to the hilly areas of Kodagu. The station has a total area of seven hectares with an irrigated area of 3.5 hectares. Since 1969, research efforts on paddy were intensified. For the hilly region the *Intan* variety of paddy exhibited the best over all performance when compared with the local varieties of *K.B.356*, *M.B.319*, *B.K.B.* and *Jirige sanna* (C.436), and high-yielding varieties such as *I.R.8*, *Jaya*, *Jagannath*, *I.R.5* and *Pankaja*. Hence the State Variety Release Committee adjudged the *Intan* variety as the best paddy blast resistance varieties, *I.E.T.7191* and *I.R.10781-75-3-2* varieties were being experimented. In 1987 *I.E.T. 7191* was recommended for the hilly region to combat paddy blast. This station is also experimenting with *mudigere* variety of cardamom.

Agricultural Research Station, Ponnampet

In Ponnampet Research Station efforts towards developing blast resistant paddy varieties through chemical control and cultural methods are underway. The All India Coordinated Research Project on paddy and the National Agricultural Research Project are assisting in conducting research on agriculture and animal husbandry. The station has 23 ha of land with 8 ha under paddy. In addition, coconut, sapota, mango and pepper are being grown. The National Agricultural Research Project has established a swine research centre. Under the National Agricultural Extension Project the personnel from Agriculture Department are trained.

Land Utilisation

The number of agricultural labourers and cultivators are provided according the 1981 census in the following table (Table No.1)

Table No.1

The number of Agricultural Labourers and Cultivators as in 1981.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Madikeri tq.	Somvarpet tq.	Virajpet tq.	Total (District)
1.	Total geographical area (Sq.Km)	1,449	999	1,646	4,102
2.	Total population	1,17,726	1,63,832	1,80,330	4,61,888
3.	Rural population	93,002	1,38,327	1,58,896	3,90,225
4.	Total Main workers	49,373	71,622	87,705	2,08,700
5.	Total cultivators	13,741	16,396	18,506	48,643
6.	Agricultural labourers	6,754	7,162	19,108	33,024
7.	Other workers	4,892	2,827	1,928	9,647
8.	Total cultivated land (ha) (1987-88)	40,203	45,176	59,419	1,44,798
9.	Land holding per agricultural labourer and cultivator (ha)	1.96	1.96	1.82	1.89

Source : District Census Handbook, Kodagu District, 1981.

The percentage of population of different categories of workers according to 1991 census (provisional) in rural and urban areas of the district (as percentage of total workers) is provided in the following table (Table No.2)

In 1991 there were 2,17,708 main workers in Kodagu, of whom 1,89,742 are living in rural areas. Among the main workers, 1,40,703 are males. According to the census a worker is defined as a person who works for at least 183 days in a year. The category 'other workers' includes the workers who work in fishery, forestry, plantation, road and construction work, commerce, transport and storage sectors. While cultivators work on their own or lease-in-land, the agricultural labourers work on lands of others. According to 1981 census the agricultural labourers formed 39.13 per cent of total workers in Kodagu while it was 65.03 per cent in the State. The reason for this gap is the non-inclusion of plantation workers in the category of agricultural labourers.

The following table provides comparative statistics of the pattern of land utilization since the last four decades. (Table No.3). The land utilization pattern according to the annual season and crop reports (from 1955-56 to 1990-91) is furnished in the tables (Table No.4 and No.5).

According to the 1980-81 agricultural census Kodagu had only one per cent of the land holdings in the State occupying the last position. The details for the agricultural census of years 1955-56, 1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81 and 1985-86 are provided in the following table (Table No.6).

In 1980-81, the individual land holdings formed 98.64 per cent of all holdings occupying 94.32 per cent of the land area, holdings jointly owned formed 0.82 per cent occupying two per cent of the land area and holdings owned by the corporate sector formed 0.54 per cent occupying 3.68 per cent of the area. There were 55,000 individual holdings with 1,74,000 hectares. The area

Table No. 2

Percentage of Population of different categories of workers 1991 (Provisional)

Details	Census Year	Rural			Total (Urban + Rural)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cultivators :	1981	25.92	29.16	19.76	23.31	25.59	18.61
	1991	22.59	25.40	17.90	20.07	21.96	16.62
Agricultural Labourers :	1981	17.64	15.75	21.22	15.82	13.74	20.12
	1991	16.88	15.14	19.78	15.18	13.22	18.75
Cottage industry Workers :	1981	0.89	1.06	0.56	0.99	1.17	0.62
	1991	0.88	0.98	0.72	0.93	1.02	0.77
Other Workers (including plantation workers) :	1981	55.55	54.03	58.46	59.86	59.50	60.65
	1991	59.65	58.58	61.60	63.82	63.80	63.86

Source : District Census Handbook, Kodagu District 1981 and 1991 Census (Provisional) Report.

Table No. 3

Details of the land-use in the district for selected years from 1970 to 1990

Sl.No.	Details	1970-71	1980-81	1986-87	1990-91
1.	Percentage of net sown area out of the geographical area	33.58	34.47	36.36	36.69
2.	Percentage of net area sown more than once	2.4	2.37	31.10	1.95
3.	New sown area (ha) per cultivator	3.47	2.91	4.52	3.11
4.	Percentage of net irrigated area out of net sown area	7.72	2.30	2.97	2.83
5.	Percentage of gross irrigated area	7.52	2.40	3.63	3.90

Table No. 4

Sl.No.	Details	1985-86*	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89		1990-91	
						Madikeri sq.	Somvarpet sq.		Virajpet sq.
1. Total Geographical area:									
	a) According to Professional survey	410.2	410.2	410.2	410.2	1.45	0.99	1.65	410.2
	b) According to village records	410.8	410.8	410.8	410.8	1.45	0.99	1.66	410.7
2.	Forest area	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	47.6	20.8	66.3	134.6
3. Area not available for cultivation									
	a) Barren and uncultivable	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	13.6	8.9	8.5	31.0
	b) Land for non-agricultural use	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	4.4	16.1	3.2	23.7
4. Cultivable area excluding barren land									
	a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	4.2	3.1	10.5	17.8
	b) Cultivated area under miscellaneous trees and orchards	39.2	37.9	37.9	37.9	22.3	2.7	12.9	37.9
	c) Barren land suitable for cultivation	14.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	10.1	0.9	0.9	11.9
5. Fallow land:									
	a) Area under current fallow	1.6	3.2	11.4	4.0	1.4	2.8	0.2	4.9
	b) Other fallow land	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.3
6.	Net sown area	147.6	149.4	140.8	148.2	40.7	43.8	63.7	147.7
7.	Area sown more than once	3.5	4.6	4.0	2.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	3.0

Source : District Statistical Office, Kodagu

* each year ending with 30th June.

Table No. 5

Land-use pattern according to the Annual Season and Crop Reports in Kodagu District - figures in '000 ha

Sl.No.	Details	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1984-85
1. Total geographical area:								
	a) According to Professional survey	410.8	409.4	409.4	410.8	410.8	410.8	410.2
	b) According to Village records	411.4	409.4	409.4	410.8	410.8	410.8	401.8
2. Forest Area:								
		133.8	135.6	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.6	134.7
3. Area not available for cultivation								
	a) Barren and uncultivable land	31.0	31.0	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	31.0
	b) Land for non-agricultural use	23.6	19.9	18.3	20.4	22.2	24.2	23.7
4. Cultivable area excluding barren land								
	a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	26.8	31.2	28.2	29.3	18.9	18.9	18.4
	b) Cultivated area under miscellaneous trees and orchards	47.6	37.1	37.3	39.8	39.7	39.7	39.5
	c) Barren Land suitable for cultivation	60.8	51.4	47.1	38.0	21.8	20.8	14.8
5. Fallow Land:								
	a) Area under current fallow	0.5	0.4	1.4	3.1	0.7	0.6	2.0
	b) Other fallow land	6.6	5.7	2.9	2.3	6.8	34.1	1.2
6. Net sown area								
		80.7	97.2	106.4	110.0	132.0	132.0	145.5
7. Area sown more than once								
		0.0	0.7	0.6	12.5	5.6	5.5	2.8

Source : Trends in Land Utilisation in Karnataka (1955-56 - 1970-71), DES, Bangalore.

under jointly owned holdings and corporate sector holdings formed 0.37 per cent and 2.4 per cent of all holdings in the district respectively. The district average holding size is higher than the State average for all the census years except 1955-56. The details of land holding for 1985-86 agricultural census are given in the following table (Table No.7).

The average holding in 1955-56 was 2.47 hectares and it increased to 4.05 hectares in 1980-81. According to 1985-86 census, due to the increase in the number of land owners the average holding size reduced to 3.25 hectares. There were 9,244 small farmers (1-2 hectares) and 12,712 marginal farmers owning 12,215 hectares and 6,441 respectively according to 1976-77 census.

SOILS

In Kodagu district red loamy and lateritic soils are common. The red loamy soils are found on the hilly to undulating landscape on granites. The granite gneisses and schists areas are found in the transitional tract of the Western Ghats as a long strip. These soils can be sub-divided into (1) Soils of upper slopes, (2) Soils of undulating mid slopes, and (3) Soils of Valley plains. The soils of upper slopes are found on converse ridges and steep side slopes. Rock out-crops, stoniness and gravelly phases are commonly found on this landscape. Shallow to moderately deep gravelly sandy loam to sandy loam soils are found in these tracts. Ragi, groundnut and pulses are the common crops. In the transitional tracts, medium category forest trees are prevalent. In the undulating slopy lands, the soils vary from dark brown to dark red colour with the top soils being sandy loam or clay loam. In the deeper layers loamy, clay loamy and gravel mixed sandy loamy soils are found. These soils are well drained with moderate permeability. They support coconut, coffee, cardamom, orange and cashew in transitional and hilly tracts. Under irrigation, paddy, ragi and vegetables are grown. The valley tract soils are found in the less slopy and plain lands of the valleys. These soils are very deep, very dark grey brown, brown to dark, reddish brown, sandy loams to clay on surface and usually clay in sub-surface horizon. In the transitional hilly tracts, paddy, coconut, arecanut and vegetables are grown. In the irrigated areas, paddy, sugarcane, banana, arecanut and vegetables are the important crops.

In the transitional tracts of granite gneiss, rocky with gravelly soils and plain lands with lateritic soils are found. These soils are uniform over different depths with yellow mixed red to black mixed red soils. Crops like paddy, sugarcane, coconut, banana, arecanut, cardamom, cashew, pepper, coffee, tea and orange are grown.

The soils of Kodagu are acidic with the pH varying from 3.5 to 6.5. Soils are rich in nitrogen, deficient in phosphorous and with medium amounts of potash. The eastern part of the district has black soils with good water holding capacity. In summer, these soils crack heavily. The central area of the district has light black loamy and clay loamy soils. The Western part has gravel mixed lime deficient soils. The soil composition varies from place to place in the district.

Considering the rainfall patterns, magnitude and distribution, the soil types, height from the sea level, agro-climatic conditions, crops grown and the *flora and fauna*, the Kodagu district is classified as the hilly tract. This tract receives most of its rains in the south-west monsoon. Most parts of the district are about 800-900 metres above the mean sea level and other parts are 450-800

Table No. 6
Agricultural Census of Recent Decades

Census Year	Number of land holdings	Percentage to State's total	Area (ha) operated	Percentage of the state's area	Average holding (ha) in the district
1955-56	51,510	2.08	1,27,170	1.17	2.47
1970-71	36,786	1.04	1,36,258	1.20	3.70
1976-77	40,467	1.06	1,46,683	1.29	3.68
1980-81	42,864	1.00	1,73,982	1.48	4.05
1985-86	55,212	1.10	1,79,916	1.50	3.25

Table No. 7

The area under different size of land-holdings according to 1985-86 agricultural census

Land holdings (hectares)	No. of land owners		percentage change	Geographical area (hectares)		Percentage change	Average area	
	1980-81	1985-86		1980-81	1985-86		1980-81	1985-86
Below 1 hectare (Marginal farmers)	11,388	19,075	67.50	6,015	8,529	41.79	0.52	0.44
1-2 hectares (Small farmers)	9,630	11,588	20.33	13,791	16,558	20.06	1.43	1.42
2-4 hectares (Semi medium farmers)	9,670	11,739	21.39	27,422	33,050	20.52	2.83	2.81
4-10 hectares (Medium farmers)	8,708	9,681	11.17	53,230	57,985	8.93	6.11	5.98
10 hectares and above (Large farmers)	3,468	3,191	- 7.98	73,524	63,794	- 13.23	21.20	19.99
Total	42,864	55,274	28.95	1,73,982	1,79,916	3.41	4.05	3.25

(For details see chapter 8)

metres above the mean sea level. In most of the areas, red clay loamy soils could be seen. This tract supports paddy, cardamom, coffee, tea and orange.

The total area under all crops in 1988-89 was 1,51,007 hectares of which food crops were grown on 73,590 hectares forming 48.7 percent of the area. Coffee, cardamom, pepper and other commercial crops were grown on 77,487 hectares forming 51.3 percent, cereals and millets on 47,819 hectares, pulses 746 hectares, cardamom 13,848 hectares, black pepper 1,265 hectares, orange 5,112 ha. and vegetables in the remaining area. Paddy occupies an area of 44,298 hectares with a production of 1,10,169 tonnes, ragi in 2,483 hectares with a production of 238 tonnes and maize in 1,038 hectares with a production of 2,658 tonnes. Oil seeds occupy 556 hectares of which ground nut alone occupies 525 hectares. In the table that follows (Table No 8), the area under important agricultural crops and their production figures are provided for selected years from 1955-56 to 1988-89, including taluk wise figures for 1988-89. In 1990-91, food crops were grown on 73,000 hectares of which paddy was on 45,269 hectares, ragi on 1,369 hectares and pulses (bengal gram, black gram, horse gram and cow pea) on 966 hectares.

Paddy

Paddy is an important crop grown on an extensive area in Kodagu district. In 1980-81 and 1989-90, the district got eighth position in paddy production among all the districts in Karnataka. The crop is being grown in areas receiving heavy rain fall and valley plain areas. Since a long time in the past, paddy was grown to meet both the local needs as well as for export to the coastal parts. According to I.M.Muthanna, there were times in Kodagu district when paddy crop was being thrown unutilized, due to lack of transport and market facilities, when farmers could not winnow and store the paddy. Each family had paddy lands and an associated patch of *soppina betta* forest up lands. One can find this pattern at some places even to this day. While paddy lands had land tax, the slopy lands by the side of the wet lands were exempted from tax as they were providing grass, fuel wood and (used for raising) green manure crops for paddy. In the areas surrounding wet lands, banana, sugarcane, arecanut and vegetables were grown, but paddy crop was the main crop of interest for the farmers. Hence improved methods of cultivation were followed very quickly, with a systematic transplanting of paddy seedlings. In addition to the green manure and humus from the near by forest lands, farm yard manure and green manure were applied boosting the paddy yields above the average yields of some neighbouring districts. In south Kodagu, there are extensive paddy lands in the valleys. In areas around Virajpet some of the paddy lands are wider and even a few kilometres long. In narrow slopy valleys, paddy lands under bench terrace cultivation are more fertile than the paddy lands in other areas. The extensive paddy lands in the lower reaches intercepted by small rivulets are called plain wet lands. The paddy lands which are located on the valley slopes dependent on rainfall are called *makki* wet lands.

Paddy crop was grown on 15,212 ha in 1834, 26,750 ha in 1870, 39,142 ha in 1913, and 34,000 ha in 1937-38. In 1937-38, the paddy area formed 52 percent of the area under all crops producing 53,000 tonnes of which 21,000 tonnes were available for export. Though there were opportunities for extension of area under paddy, inadequate rainfall, constraints in extending area under irrigation, migration of rural people due to malaria and other diseases and increasing

Table No 8
Area and production of principal agricultural crops (1955-56 to 89-90) in Kodagu district
A- Area (hectares) P-Production (tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of crops	1955-56	1960-61	1976-77	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89				1989-90
								Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	taluk	taluk	taluk	12	13
1. Paddy	A	38,612	44,681	47,851	43,107	35,339	44,298	10,061	11,845	22,392	45,565	
	P	61,950	1,00,162	88,463	1,00,606	60,673	73,489	-	NA	-	98,217	
2. Maize	A	-	-	402	694	975	1,038	-	1,030	8	999	
	P	-	-	1,059	1,913	570	2,658	-	NA	-	3,727	
3. Ragi	A	2,043	2,454	4,865	2,280	2,059	2,483	-	2,479	4	1,210	
	P	2,078	502	3,821	2,487	1,964	2,289	-	NA	-	1,426	
4. Total cereals	A	40,655	47,035	53,405	46,531	38,375	47,819	10,061	15,354	22,404	47,756	
	P	64,028	1,00,664	94,710	1,05,006	63,208	78,085	-	NA	-	1,03,570	
5. Bengal Gram.	A	654	495	46	90	124	-	-	-	-	4	
	P	204	81	10	48	49	-	-	NA	-	2	
6. Other pulses	A	-	-	3,958	2,024	2,433	746	-	727	19	693	
	P	-	-	718	526	629	132	-	NA	-	97	
7. Total pulses	A	654	494	4,004	2,114	2,457	746	-	727	19	693	
	P	204	81	728	464	678	132	-	NA	-	99	
8. Total food crops	A	41,309	47,529	57,409	50,181	40,876	48,565	10,061	16,081	22,423	48,453	
	P	64,232	1,00,745	95,438	99,332	60,886	78,217	-	NA	-	1,03,669	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Groundnut		A	2	-	448	1,112	915	525	-	525	-	97
10. Other oil seeds		P	1	-	326	1,574	22,117	1,056	-	NA	-	176
		A	-	-	33	127	623	31	-	31	-	78
		P	-	-	12	-	199	21	-	NA	-	176
11. Total oil seeds		A	2	-	481	1,239	1,538	556	-	556	-	175
		P	1	-	338	3,603	2,316	1,077	-	NA	-	914
12. Tobacco		A	1	2	20	257	190	55	-	55	-	-
		P	-	-	15	2	68	30	-	NA	-	-
13. Sugarcane		A	-	-	15	2	4	8	-	8	-	8
		P	-	-	1,055	205	-	-	-	NA	-	859
14. Cotton		A	1	2	207	-	-	14	-	14	-	12
		P	-	1	307	-	-	26	-	NA	-	27

Source : District Statistical office, Kodagu, year ending June 30th

NA - Not available

emphasis on the commercial crop coffee were responsible for its non expansion. In 1990-91 paddy was grown on 45,269 hectares.

Kodagu had fewer paddy varieties compared with other areas. The 'bolya' variety was commonly grown. There were three sub varieties called 'kiri bolya', 'kiggat bolya' and 'mumbolya'. These paddy varieties had medium yellow colour yielding white coloured rice. Though the paddy earheads were heavy, the crop used to be erect with very good yields. The average yield per acre up to 20 quintals are documented. In addition to these varieties, there were other local varieties in the Sampaje hobli which were suitable to lower irrigation requirements and uplands. Varieties like 'irige sambar', GEB 24 and 'Coimbatore Sanna' were also being cultivated. In the recent years the varieties recommended by the University of Agricultural Sciences like Intan, Jaya, Vani, Sona, Madhu, Mangala, Pushpa and IR8 are popular. The south-west monsoon provides a good rainfall for the rain-fed paddy and is complimented by the water flows from the hilly areas. Paddy is hence mainly grown as a rain-fed crop. The area under irrigated paddy is not significant. In 1935, about 1,600 hectares had irrigation facility which increased to 4,000 hectares in 1989.

In the past due to adequate production of paddy, many farmers used to raise only one crop per year and in the remaining season the land was used as a grass land. The land is plown 6-7 times. The ploughs used in paddy lands are of different types. In the recent years however improved ploughs are being used. After 7-10 days of ploughing and levelling, the land is prepared for transplanting by applying farm yard manure. The green manure which is used in the cattle shed as cattle bed is mixed with cowdung and is applied to the paddy land. The green manure leaves are spread and mixed with the soil and levelled. The use of inorganic manure is in vogue since many years in this area. In the decade of 1930, about 22 tonnes of inorganic fertilizers were distributed for application to wet lands. In the recent years, about 14,000 tonnes of fertilizers were annually applied.

Transplanting paddy is a common method of paddy cultivation. Towards this endeavor, 20 to 25-days old seedlings from the nursery beds are taken for transplanting in the wet lands in rows. In some areas of Shanivarasante hobli, paddy is even sown by seed drills. The amount of fertilizers to be applied depends upon the soil test to know the inherent nutrients in the soil. Irrigation is a crucial and vital input in paddy cultivation. Farmers see that the crop does not suffer from want of irrigation water. During periods of heavy and excessive rainfall, drains are provided for letting out excess water. Paddy in Kodagu is exposed to a great number of pests and diseases. The important pests are the paddy bug, paddy hopper, black hopper, paddy stem borer, leaf miner, and thorn chip insect. The important diseases are paddy blast, bacterial blight and sheath blight. Seed treatment before sowing and application of plant protection chemicals are recommended whenever there is an outbreak of diseases. The threshing of paddy is done with the help of cattle.

In Sampaje area, two crops of paddy are taken. The first crop is grown, and harvested by the end of September. The second crop is taken usually on upland hilly areas and yields about 2/3rds of the yield of the first crop. When rainfall is scanty, irrigation is provided using the water from the small tanks and rivulets. It can be noted that though the river Cauvery takes birth in Kodagu district, there are very few opportunities to use the Cauvery water for irrigation in the district.

Table No. 9
Details of Special Paddy Cultivation Programme

Sl. No.	Details	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Total
1.	Land area (ha)	9,750	11,073	22,361	43,184
2.	Certified seeds : Quantity (quintals)	170	493	405	1,068
	Area (hectares)	300	820	675	1,795
3.	Beneficiaries (No's)	358	986	810	3,154
4.	Soil Treatment : Rock Phosphate (tonnes)	316	300	674	1,290
	Area (hectares)	620	602	1,348	2,582
	Beneficiaries (No's)	620	602	1,348	2,582
5.	Weedicides : Quantity (tonnes)	0.2	2.3	1.2	3.7
	Area (hectares)	10	113	63	185
	Beneficiaries (No's)	10	113	62	185
6.	Zinc-sulphate : Quantity (tonnes)	0.4	11.7	2.7	14.08
	Area (hectares)	20	584	131	735
	Beneficiaries (No's)	20	584	131	735

Table No. 10
Area under High-yielding Varieties crops (ha) in the District

Crops	1966-67	1983-84	1988-89	1989-90
Paddy	1,267	26,071	24,077	25,145
Maize	29	310	1,060	1,026
Ragi	331	3,297	2,481	1,057

Table No. 11
Percentage change in the use of fertilizers in the district

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	Total
72-73	+ 68.2	+ 10.5	- 4.9	+ 31.3
73-74	+ 13.3	+ 32.9	+ 43.6	+ 25.6
74-75	- 51.5	- 78.4	- 67.5	- 63.6
75-76	+ 2.7	+ 94.8	+ 47.6	+ 29.2
76-77	+ 72.4	+ 69.1	+ 35.2	+ 61.8
77-78	+ 36.3	+ 42.8	+ 28.6	+ 36.4
78-79	+ 64.2	+ 87.8	+ 115.8	+ 81.7
79-80	+ 43.3	+ 35.0	+ 25.1	+ 36.4
80-81	- 8.3	- 3.3	- 0.3	- 5.0
81-82	- 31.3	- 21.0	+ 18.7	- 16.3

TABLE No. 12
Total Fertiliser use in the District (tonnes)

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	Total
84-85	4,838	3,726	2,992	11,556
85-86	6,835	4,809	4,124	15,268
86-87	6,445	4,696	4,051	15,192
87-88	7,236	4,316	3,823	15,375
88-89	5,633	4,779	4,100	14,512
89-90	7,800	5,200	6,800	19,800
90-91	9,200	4,600	9,400	23,200

The soil samples are analyzed for their pH, organic carbon, phosphorous, nitrogen and potash. In addition, the electrical conductivity of soils is also measured which helps in knowing the acidity of soils. This in turn will help in knowing the acidity of soils. This in turn will help in estimating the required soil reclamation chemicals like gypsum, salt or lime. Using the results of the soil analysis, fertilizer and nutrient status of soils have been broadly determined and mapped for both irrigated and rainfed regions of the district indicating the suitable crops and crop combinations and their yield levels. In 1988-89, 10,322 soil samples were analyzed and farmers were accordingly advised to follow the recommendations. In the year 1989-90, 10,420 soil samples were analyzed.

Agriculture School, Kudige

The Kudige Agriculture School in Somvarpet taluk has a programme to teach agriculture and related subjects to about 50 students (who are the children of farmers) for three months. Since the year 1990-91, one month training programme is being organized on an experimental basis. In that year a total of 91 students obtained this benefit. To enable the students of the agriculture school to have practical training, the students were trained to grow ragi, paddy, pulses and maize crops in the 6 hectare land attached to the school. In this school for farm women there is a 10 day programme and for the farm men there is a 14 day programme under the DANIDA programme to receive training in agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture and sericulture. The main objective of this programme is to motivate and educate the farmers regarding the scientific agriculture and impart the recent technologies and their profitability. Under this programme, in 1986-87, 260 farm women and 208 farm men got trained. In 1990-91, 143 farm women and 58 farm men were trained.

Rural Development Training Centre, Kudige

The Rural Development Training Centre at Kudige was established in 1959 as Gramsevak Training Centre. In 1971 in order to meet the requirements of the farmers, using co-ordinated training approach, this centre was renamed as Rural Development Training Centre. In this centre the trained agricultural assistants will impart technical knowledge to the farmers. In 1976 this centre was upgraded with added facilities. The activities of this centre are under the directives of the Directorate of Agriculture. The districts of Mysore, Hassan, Chikkamagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu are under the purview of this centre. The administrative head of this centre is its principal. The agricultural assistants receive inservice training and knowledge in basic sciences, new agricultural technologies, agricultural co-operation, animal husbandry, panchayat raj, social education and public health. From 1959-60 to 1987-88 a total of 790 agricultural assistants have been trained. From 1975-76 to 1988-89, 1,008 agricultural assistants have been given re-orientation training. Since 1972 a one-day mobile training workshop is being organized for the benefit of farmers and farm women with the intention to train the farmers at their door steps to help them realize higher yields.

The Workshop includes subjects such as agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, public health and social education. The trainees are also shown demonstration plots and film shows on modern agriculture. In 1985-86, 840 farm women and in 1986-87, 1,025 farm women got trained in the one day training programme on gober gas installation and their management. Under the National Agricultural Extension programme the Assistant Agricultural Officers and Agricultural

Assistants are being given a month's re-orientation programme since 1986-87. In 1988-89 and 1989-90, 91 Agricultural Assistants, 20 Assistant Agricultural Officers and 186 Agricultural Assistants, 8 Assistant Agricultural Officers respectively received this re-orientation training.

Watershed Development

Due to the rain water and wind erosion in many dryland areas, the lands are losing their productivity. In addition to the colossal waste of rain water the productive top soils are also getting eroded rendering the soils as poor supporters of agriculture. The watershed development project of the Government is a major step to avert such catastrophies. Near Shanivarasanthe in the Kyathehole watershed about 13,500 hectares of land are earmarked for development under the watershed programme since 1984-85. The Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture are co-ordinating the project to raise forest trees, fruit trees and grow *khas* grass in order to check soil and water erosion.

Under the Western Ghats Region Soil Conservation programme, contour bunds and farm ponds are constructed and wet lands are developed with a subsidy of 25 percent. By April 1980, in Somvarpet taluk 13 farm ponds and in Virajpet 12 farm ponds were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 85,000.

The Central Government's Agricultural Mini Kit programme helped a total of 2,900 small and marginal farmers to receive Mini Kits worth Rs. 1.37 lakhs in 1989-90. The kit included seeds of millet, pulses and oil seeds adequate to cultivate half an acre to help and realize higher yields and improve the economic position of small and marginal farmers.

The Special component programme enabled 108 Scheduled Caste farmers to receive high yielding paddy variety seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at the full subsidy of Rs. 500 per acre at a total expenditure of Rs. 48,356 in 1989-90. In addition, agricultural equipments and plant protection chemicals were distributed. For the benefit of farm women and of the community, television set at 75 percent subsidy and 25 percent loan were distributed to 86 groups.

The Varietal field experimental programme initiated 6 experiments of paddy, 3 experiments for greens, 2 experiments of ground nut and 2 experiments for cowpea in 1989-90 to educate farmers. The paddy mini kits were distributed to 2,000 farmers which included two kg of paddy seeds.

Farm Management Studies

The main objectives of the Farm Management Studies are to estimate the costs of cultivation and profitability separately for irrigated and rainfed paddy. Such an information is useful for the Government to help fix procurement prices and provide other marketing facilities to farmers. Farmers are also benefited as they can decide their efficient level of output. For the 1989-90 Farm Management Studies Programme, 40 farmers who had irrigation facility in the Hebbale village of Somvarpet taluk and another 40 farmers of Betoli village of Virajpet taluk were chosen.

In the District's Monthly Workshop Programme, the Agricultural officers of the district, subject matter specialists and specialists of the University of Agricultural Sciences meet together and frame the agricultural programme every month and disseminate the information to all the extension workers. In the fortnightly taluk level training programme, the agricultural extension workers will be given fortnightly training by agricultural officers. The agricultural extension officers in turn disseminate the relevant information to the contact farmers in their respective circles, who in turn disseminate the information to farmers who get guidance regarding the agricultural operations to be carried out in each fortnight.

IRRIGATION

The rivers in the Kodagu district supply substantial amounts of water even though they do not have wider or deeper flows. Since the river water flows are along steep topographies of the mountains of high altitudes, their flows are available for very limited use to agriculture in the district. The river banks are at higher elevations and the undulating lands are responsible for the very limited use of river water for irrigation. In addition, since the irrigation sources are few, agriculture is mainly dependent on rainfall. The district is backward considering the irrigation facility. In Somvarpet taluk, there are two irrigation projects namely Harangi and Chikli hole. The other important sources of irrigation are tanks and *nalas*. In 1947-48, irrigation was available to 2,400 hectares. In 1988-89, 4,730 hectares were irrigated by canals, 497 by tanks, 25 hectares by wells and 476 hectares by other means totalling 5,728 hectares. In that year, 1,51,077 hectares were sown and the area irrigated formed 3.8 percent of the gross sown area. The proportion of irrigated area was 3.59 percent of the net sown area of 1,48,160 hectares. Out of the net irrigated area, paddy was grown under 3,947 hectares and ragi occupied 444 hectares. According to the annual season and crop reports the source wise area under irrigation from 1955-56 to 1989-90 is provided in the following table. (Table No. 13)

In Somvarpet taluk, to a great extent paddy is being irrigated. In addition, after the completion of Harangi Project, in Somvarpet taluk 2,954 hectares of area would be irrigated. An additional 2,752 hectares would also be irrigated from Chikli hole project.

Harangi Reservoir Project

Harangi river is a tributary to the Cauvery and a dam is constructed at Hudgur village in Somvarpet taluk to benefit about 54,590 hectares in Kodagu, Hassan and Mysore districts.

Project Details

1. Project Site: Near Hudgur village, Somvarpet taluk
2. Name of the river: Harangi
3. Reservoir location: Latitude 12° 29' 30" North, Longitude 74° 54' 20" East
4. Purpose : Irrigation
5. Catchment area : 420 Square kilo metres (162 Square Miles)
6. Average Yield : 1,118 million cubic metres (39.30 tmc) Average
7. Dam type : Complex

TABLE No. 13
Net area under irrigation (ha) over years under different sources in the district

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total	Net area irrigated as a % of net sown area
1955-56	1,322	813	-	1,106	3,240	-
1984-85	1,747	1,505	414	940	1,606	3.16
1985-86	1,743	979	300	956	3,978	2.63
1986-87	2,738	1,087	185	437	4,447	2.97
1987-88	3,323	413	-	489	5,325	3.78
1988-89	2,667	206	25	1,198	4,096	2.76
1989-90	2,553	194	3	1,464	4,014	2.76
1988-89 Talukwise						
Madikeri	-	130	-	260	390	0.96
Somvarpet	2,667	41	22	935	3,665	8.37
Vitajpet	-	35	3	3	41	0.10

Table No. 14
Details of Canals under Harangi Project

Sl No.	Details	Left Bank	Right Bank	Periyapatna Lift irrigation	Somvarpet Lift irrigation
A.	Length (km)	153	160	50	10
B.	Command area (ha)	11,927	28,863	12,141	607
C.	Talukwise:				
	Somvarpet (Kodagu)	2,347	-	-	607
	Arakalgud (Hassan)	4,403	3,247	-	-
	Hunsur (Mysore)	-	16,680	4,856	-
	Krishnarajanagar (Mysore)	5,177	5,570	-	-
	Periyapatna (Mysore)	-	3,366	7,285	-

By 31st March 1989, 2,002 hectares were irrigated in Somvarpet taluk.

8. Length of the Dam : 846 metres (2,775 feet)
9. Height of the Dam from the river bed level : 49.94 metres (154 feet)
10. Maximum water level : 871.42 metres (2,859 feet)
11. Gross storage capacity : 241 million Cubic Metres (8.5 tmc)
12. Dead Storage (below cill level) : 12 million cubic Metres (0.43 tmc)
13. Live storage capacity : 216 million cubic metres
14. Area submerged: 1,909 hectares belonging to 11 villages
15. Utilisation (including evaporation and other losses) : 509 Million cubic metres (18tmc)
16. Details of the Canal (see Table No.14)
17. Expenditure: 1) Sanctioned amount: Rs. 1,100 Lakhs (according to 1964-65 estimates);
2) Revised estimates: Rs. 12,200 Lakhs; (1985-86 level of rates)
3) Total expenditure from the inception to 31.3.1991: Rs. 11,917.65 Lakhs

The right bank canal of Harangi reservoir crosses the Cauvery river through aqueduct in the Somvarpet taluk at Ramaswamy Valley. This upper canal is built across the cauvery river in Kanive village about 8 kilometres from Kushalnagar. Till 1991 March, the work pertaining to the left bank canal had almost been completed. The water is let out in the channels up to 125 kilo metres. The work on right bank canal is over up to 122.5 kilometres. Water is let out up to 120 kilometres in the right bank canal, up to 16th Kilometre in the Koppa branch canal and up to 55th kilometre in the Krishnaraja Nagar Branch canal. The remaining work is under progress in different stages. Up to 31st March 1991, about 36,620 hectares have received irrigation facility. In Somvarpet taluk, up to 31st March 1989, 2,002 hectares belonging to 8 villages have received irrigation facility. Due to the Harangi project, the villages Anjanageri - Bettageri, Garganduru, Hadre, Harangi, Heruru, Horahole, Igoor, Jamboor, Mehur, Nalkuru-Shirangala and Yedavani of Somvarpet taluk occupying 1,909 hectares have been submerged. The rehabilitation of the 700 villagers is being done in four colonies. After completion of this project, 2,954 hectares in 21 villages of Somvarpet taluk are benefited. The extent of silt accumulation in the Harangi reservoir is being monitored with the help of a satellite according to newspaper reports. Under the lift irrigation scheme, at the 10th kilometre canal, 607 hectares of land in Somvarpet taluk will be benefited from irrigation. The cost of providing irrigation from the Harangi reservoir is estimated at Rs. 17,734 per hectare.

Chikli Hole Reservoir Project

Chikli hole is the tributary the Cauvery river. Chikli hole takes birth in the reserved forests of Madikeri taluk at about 1,219 metres altitude from the mean sea level. It travels about 35 kilo metres in the taluk and joins the Cauvery river. Under this project, near Rangasamudra village of Somvarpet taluk, an earthen dam is constructed to supply irrigation through lift and flow irrigation to 2,752 hectares (6,800 acres) of the taluk. From the State Government an administrative sanction of Rs. 340 lakhs was given in 1977. The revised estimate of the plan is Rs. 998 Lakhs. This project was initiated in the year 1978-79.

Project Details

1. Project site: Near Rangasamudra village of Somvarpet taluk
2. Name of the river: Chiklihole
3. The cost of the project: Rs. 340 lakhs (at 1976-77 rates), revised cost Rs. 700 lakhs (at 1984-85 rates).
4. The current approximate expenditure: Rs. 998 lakhs (1990-91 estimates)
5. Reservoir location: Latitude - 12° 24'00" North, Longitude - 75° 52'30" East
6. Purpose: Irrigation
7. Catchment area: 54 square kilometres (21 square miles)
8. Gross storage: 5.94 million cubic metres (0.21 tmc)
9. Live storage: 5.21 million cubic metres
10. Dead storage: 0.40 million cubic metres
11. Reservoir type: Earthen dam
12. Length of the dam: 440 metres (1,443 feet)
13. Height of the dam from the river bed level: 22.25 metres (73 feet)
14. Maximum water level: 875.54 metres (2,872.52 feet)
15. Full Reservoir Level: 872.64 metres (2,863 feet)
16. Submersed area: 107 hectares (265 acres)
17. Canal details: See Table No. 15
18. Utilisation (including evaporation and other losses): 31.42 million cubic metres
19. The cost of providing irrigation to one hectare of land: Rs. 53,670

From this project irrigation is being made available to 436 hectares in the achkat area belonging to 8 villages of Somvarpet taluk. The work on this reservoir proper is now complete. Survey of 36.4 kilometres on the left bank canal and the survey of the left bank canal lift irrigation project are also complete. Since 1990-91, work is under progress at different stages and irrigation is being provided to the aforesaid 436 hectares of land for the Kharif crop. In this year, Rs. 55.63 lakhs have been spent on the project and till 31st March 1991, a sum of Rs. 672.33 Lakhs has been the total expenditure.

Minor Irrigation Projects

In Kodagu district, very small tanks are called "Kattes". In 1910, 2,383 tanks having 746 hectares (of water spread area) were mainly providing the drinking water for the people. Gradually the number of tanks have reduced. The Honnammana Kere in Somvarpet taluk (16.2 acres) and Halagote Kere (34.28 acres) are the big tanks in the district. In 1965, 481 tanks provided irrigation to 2,800 hectares. Near Madalapura of Somvarpet taluk, a dam is built across a stream providing irrigation to 400 hectares of land. Such small dams could be seen in Nyayadahalla, Shanthaveri halla and Sathi halla. The Balaji dam (200 hectares) near Ponnampet and Honnikuppa and Devanur dams provide irrigation facility. For the South - eastern part of Virajpet, water facility is available from the Ramathirtha and the Lakshmanathirtha rivers where reservoirs have been built. Even

though the river Barapole flows amidst forests, it still provides irrigation to the lands on both the banks of the river flow. By 31st March 1969, each of the 338 tanks in Kodagu district, had up to four hectares of achkat area, totalling 758 hectares. The talukwise details of the minor irrigation sources are provided in the following Table No. 16.

By the end of March 1981, 1,337 hectares in Madikeri taluk, 6,495 hectares in Virajpet taluk and 8,190 hectares in Somvarpet taluk and by the end of March 1986, 1,640 hectares in Madikeri taluk, 8,463 hectares in Somvarpet taluk and 6,687 hectares in Virajpet taluk were irrigated under minor irrigation totalling 16,790 hectares. According to the 1986-87 minor irrigation census, in Kodagu district, there were 413 wells of which 11 were not used. These wells were irrigating 1,662 hectares. In 1986-87, 1,651 hectares were irrigated by wells. There are 7 shallow wells irrigating 83 hectares. Out of total of 21 deep tube wells, 18 wells were not functioning. By 31st March 1988, in the Kodagu district, the minor irrigation sources irrigated 16,848 hectares of which 10,310 hectares were irrigated by 712 tanks, 4, 592 hectares were irrigated by 133 reservoirs, 1,356 hectares were irrigated by lift irrigation schemes and 590 hectares were irrigated by other sources.

Sources of Minor Irrigation and Allotment and Expenditure in Minor Irrigation Projects in 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in Table No.17 and Table No.18 respectively.

HORTICULTURE

The Kodagu kings gave special interest to the development of Horticulture. Kings themselves owned mango and orange orchards. According to the 11th *hukumnama* of the King Lingarajendra, there is a statement encouraging farmers to grow vegetables in their kitchen garden: "Farmers should grow brinjal, bittergourd, cucumber, pumpkin, gourds, *dolichos*, ashgourd, coriander, sweet potato *etc* in their kitchen gardens." This was written by the king Lingaraja in a letter to the *Parupattegars* to instruct village *patels* in this regard. But in the kings' rule coffee cultivation was not very popular.

At present, plantation development is an important profession in Kodagu. Coffee and Cardamom are so important crops that these crops are used as a parallel name to 'Kodagu'. In addition, orange and black pepper are also the commercial crops. More than one third of the cultivated area is under plantation crops. Considering the area and economic importance, coffee occupies the first position. In Kodagu district, the first systematic attempt towards coffee plantation establishment was begun by Fowler in 1854. By 1857, the area under coffee expanded to 28,000 hectares. In 1868, 32,280 hectares of land were leased out for cardamom plantation (During the times of Kings of this period, the wild cardamom collected from forests were purchased by the palace or Government itself). The British Government imposed the condition to sell the cardamom only to the Government. In 1903, the cardamom was grown only on 19,080 hectares. Due to the concentration of coffee plantations the area under coffee increased while that under cardamom got reduced. In 1914 rubber trees were grown on 500 hectares. Tea cultivation began in 1913 and the first tea plantation was established at Hudikeri. Black pepper has been an intercrop in coffee plantations from the very beginning. Even though orange has been famous in Kodagu for its taste and quality, orange orchards have been few and orange is sparsely grown in coffee orchards. In

Table No. 15
Canal details of Chiklihoie Irrigation Project

Sl No.	Details	Left Bank Canal		Right Bank Canal		Lift Irrigation	
		Length (km)	Command area (ha)	Length (km)	Command area (ha)	Length (km)	Command area (ha)
A.	Length (km)	42		4.5		38.6	11
B.	Command area (ha)	1,457		243		850	202

Table No. 16
Details of minor irrigation sources as in 1969

Taluk	Tanks				Other Sources	
	4-20 ha	20-40 ha	40-200 ha	200 ha and above	Number	Command area (ha)
Madikeri	14	120	-	-	24	351
Somvarpet	303	3,116	36	7	2	18
Virajpet	143	1,434	17	2	8	1,210
Total	460	4,670	53	9	34	1,579

TABLE No. 17
Sources of Minor Irrigation (from 1984-85 to 1988-89) in the district.

Year	Tanks (Number)		Irrigation Wells (number)	Drinking water Wells per household use(no.)	Canals	
	Below 40 ha of command area	More than 40 ha of command area			Number	Lenght (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	1,213	18	122	7,601	3	60
1985-86	1,219	18	122	7,657	3	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986-87	1,316	23	123	7,697	3	60
1987-88	1,322	23	123	7,721	3	60
1988-89	1,322	23	123	7,754	3	60
1988-89: Taluk-wise						
Madikeri	166	-	-	2,228	-	-
Somvarpet	467	11	99	996	3	60
Virajpet	689	12	24	4,530	-	-

Table No. 18
Allotment and expenditure in Minor Irrigation Projects in 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Allotment (Rs. Lakhs)		Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Minor Irrigation (Plan)	21.2	12.00	23.08	13.47
2.	Minor Irrigation (Non-Plan)	13.9	13.85	16.36	17.20
3.	Western Ghats Development Project	14.7	21.00	17.38	25.19
4.	National Rural Employment Programme	3.2	1.60	2.22	1.27

Table No. 19
Area and production of principal horticultural crops since 1984-85

Year	Areca nut	Coconut	Cashewnut	Red Chillies	Cardamom	Rubber	Coffee	Tea
1984-85 Area (ha)	818	571	1,446	256	13,823	1,627	70,006	383
Production (tonnes)	5,564*	2,752*	860*	69	871	-	-	-
1985-86 Area (ha)	843	593	1,579	275	15,207	1,768	71,432	383
Production (tonnes)	5,734	2,864	1,172	75	958	-	-	-
1986-87 Area (ha)	848	641	1,589	279	14,115	1,904	73,630	383
Production (tonnes)	5,768	3,093	1,589	76	889	-	-	-
1987-88 Area (ha)	848	648	2,219	163	14,155	1,909	73,652	383
Production (tonnes)	5,768	3,127	1,318	44	892	-	-	-
1988-89 Area (ha)	858	658	2,375	171	14,100	1,920	73,737	383
Production (tonnes)	5,809	3,175	1,375	46	888	-	-	-
1988-89 Talukwise Area (ha)								
Madikeri	813	320	1,531	48	9,290	1,313	15,715	-
Somvarpet	3	112	-	155	3,700	-	23,392	-
Virajpet	38	226	844	8	1,110	607	34,630	383

Source : District Statistical Office.

* The production of Areca nut and Cashewnut is in terms of processed nuts. The production of Coconuts is in 000s.

and quality, orange orchards have been few and orange is sparsely grown in coffee orchards. In 1903-04, cardamom was grown on 19,080 hectares, arecanut on 110 hectares, orange on 440 hectares, and coffee on 24,890 hectares. Area and production of principal horticultural crops since 1984-85 is given Table No.19.

In 1936-37, coffee was grown on 16,304 hectares, banana on 380 hectares, tea on 165 hectares, orange on 2,856 hectares, cardamom on 1,200 hectares, black pepper on 400 hectares, coriander on 100 hectares and in small proportions the different types of vegetables were grown. In 1946, coffee area was 35,433 hectares, cardamom 30,637 hectares, orange 5,460 hectares, black pepper 410 hectares, tea 480 hectares, rubber 1,280 hectares, banana 405 hectares and areca 170 hectares. In 1962-63, coffee was on 34,710 hectares, orange 11,261 hectares, cardamom 6,098 hectares, arecanut 311 hectares, blackpepper 358 hectares, coconut 85 hectares, tea 489 hectares and rubber 1,203 hectares, cashew 480 hectares, cocoa 32 hectares, black pepper 2,467 hectares, cardamom 3,267 hectares, mango 409 hectares, banana 5,128 hectares, citrus fruits 19,622 hectares, guava 308 hectares, sapota 381 hectares, pineapple 198 hectares, jackfruit 212 hectares and papaya 260 hectares.

In 1988-89, different types of fruit crops existed on 8,010 hectares of which orange being an important fruit crop occupied 5,112 hectares. There has been a gradual reduction in the area under orange due to the disease attack. Out of 1,51,007 hectares of net sown area, the non-food crops like coffee, cardamom, black pepper and other crops are grown on 77,437 hectares forming 51.3 percent of the total area. Out of the total non-food crops area of 77,487 hectares, coffee is grown on 73,737 hectares forming 95.16 percent.

The 1989-90 area and production of horticultural crops in the district is provided in the following table No.20.

Table No.20

Talukwise area and total production of horticultural crops for 1989-90 in Kodagu District.

Sl. No.	Details	Madikeri tq (ha)	Somvarpet tq (ha)	Virajpet tq (ha)	Total prod. (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Fruits:					
1.	Mango	92	204	393	3,651
2.	Banana : Cavendish	162	177	51	3,627
	Others	735	470	268	11,784
3.	Orange	898	6,295	10,298	67,455
4.	Lime	275	219	481	7,402
5.	Sweet Orange	112	64	73	818
6.	Guava	86	74	122	1,415
7.	Sapota	193	124	181	2,988
8.	Pineapple	8	10	6	223
9.	Jack fruit	9	75	12	237

1	2	3	4	5
10. Custard apple	3	3	4	40
11. Papaya	19	23	47	623
12. Ramaphal	3	4	3	37
13. Bread fruit	3	4	2	45
14. Others	12	11	12	140
II. Flowers				
1. Chrysanthemum	1	1	1	-
2. Jasmine	3	1	3	-
III. Vegetables				
1. Tomato	15	15	15	297
2. Cauliflower	6	5	5	153
3. Brinjal	5	6	12	184
4. Cabbage	10	8	18	273
5. Knol-khol	8	6	13	162
6. Lady's finger	3	4	5	96
7. Sweet potato	10	10	2	190
8. Tapioca	8	25	8	490
9. Greens	6	8	10	192
10. Others	5	12	15	160
IV. Plantation Crops:				
1. Cocoa	39	4	14	34
2. Cardamom	4,940	6,400	1,437	900
3. Black pepper	918	545	1,146	1,305
4. Ginger	8	8	10	86
5. Turmeric	5	12	5	61
6. Tamarind	-	9	5	70
7. Clove	3	4	2	2.4
8. Cinnamon	1	3	1	-
9. Arecanut	813	3	38	-
10. Coconut	320	112	226	-
11. Cashew	1,531	-	774	-

Source : Kodagu Jilla Parishat, Annual Administration Report, 1989-90

The district is divided into four different horticultural divisions based on the different horticultural crops grown.

A) *High temperature, low level and high rainfall region:* This includes Sampaje, Peraje, Chembu, Karike, Mukutta and the District's Western Ghat areas. Horticultural crops like coconut,

arecanut, pulses, pepper and cashew are profitably grown here. In addition, spices like ginger, turmeric, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon and cocoa are the potentially profitable crops in future.

B) *Medium temperature, high level and high rainfall region*: This excludes the areas of Marenadu, Hudikeri, Srimangala, Ponnampet's western portion, Ammatti's western portion, eastern parts of Madikeri taluk, and includes all other areas. It also includes western parts of Somvarpet taluk's Garvale, Surlabbi and Shantalli. Cardamom crop here is highly profitable and tea, rubber, orange and coffee are also grown. In the recent years due to the prevalence of 'Katte' disease of cardamom, cardamom crop is being replaced by coffee. In future, spices like ginger and pepper will be remunerative.

C) *Medium temperature, low level and medium rainfall region*: This region consists of eastern parts of Virajpet and Somvarpet and parts of Madikeri taluk. It includes Kutta, Kanuru, Balele, Titimathi, Pollibetta, Siddhapura, Chettalli, Suntikoppa, Madapura, and Shanivarasanthe. Here coffee, orange, cardamom and other vegetables could be grown.

D) *Low temperature, low altitude and low rainfall region*: This region includes the eastern parts of the district such as Kushalnagar hobli, Somvarpet, Shanivarasanthe and Ponnampet. Coconut, mango, sapota, guava and vegetable crops are being grown here. Possibilities of growing coconut, banana, pineapple, sapota and vegetables exist.

COFFEE

Coffee is one of the important plantation crops of the State and is a good foreign exchange earner. In Karnataka, coffee plantations are established in Western Ghat region and is an important commercial crop of Kodagu district. Two types of coffee namely Arabica (*Coffea arabica*) and Robusta (*Coffea canifora*) are grown. The Arabica coffee comes up well in high altitudes (900-1200 metres) while Robusta comes up in low altitudes (150 metres). Arabica needs greater amount of shade than Robusta coffee.

It is believed that Arabica is originally from Kafa province of Ethiopia, while Robusta is from Central Africa. There is a story tracing how coffee entered India. Around 1670 a Muslim saint by name Bababudan brought seven seeds of *Coffea arabica* from Yemen, and planted them near Chikkamagalur in his hermitage at the 'Inam Dattatreya Peetha'. This hillock is also known as 'Bababudan Giri'. Gradually people from the surrounding village namely Attigundi and other villages began growing coffee in their kitchen gardens. From here this cultivation spread to Nalknadu area of Kodagu District. From very this place the coffee seedlings spread to other parts of South India. Even then till the enterprising British people in the 19th Century invested in the Western Ghats to grow coffee, the coffee cultivation was not popular. Later in 40 years coffee cultivation expanded at a rapid pace. From Attigundi to Nalkadu of Kodagu, a few Muslims in the regime of the kings of Kodagu, expanded the area under coffee. In 1854 Fowler at Madikeri and Fennel at Ulugali systematically began coffee cultivation. Similarly in 1855, H. Mann and Stewart, in Sampaje range, an Indian Christian Reverend Koundinya in Suntikoppa Belikadu and Yemmegundi (1860), Mangles in 1863 at Alikutti and Haleri began coffee cultivation. In this manner by 1856 the coffee area in Kodagu rose to 11,200 hectares. In addition to private individuals, companies also began cultivating coffee. Perhaps the Karnataka Coffee

Company (1870) was the first institution to start coffee cultivation (1,200 hectares). In this century, in Somvarpet taluk a lady by name Sakamma became famous by cultivating coffee. In the Brahma Giri range also many coffee estates came up. As Richter has mentioned the Glen Coorg Estate (1870) of Stewart was 1,205 hectares large. According to I.M. Muttanna the coffee estate at Pollibetta being managed by Mahon had 3,120 hectare area.

The prominent type of coffee around 1860 was the Arabica type (old chicks). It is in this period the coffee cultivation reached its peak. But in the same time, the crop was attacked by fungus, pests and other diseases. Among the several pests and diseases attacking coffee were the white stem borer pest (*Xylotrechus quadripes*), the green bug (*Caccus viridis*), and leaf rust disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*) which were predominant. Due to these the coffee cultivation began to decline. The small and marginal estates were completely devastated. From 1883 the coffee crop began declining and near the hills by 1898, coffee was virtually wiped out. In the same time the Brazilian coffee began competing in the international coffee market. Several steps were taken to prevent the total devastation of coffee. Trees like silver oak, *haluvana* and other trees were planted in the coffee estates to provide shade and to prevent leaf rust disease and stem borer pest attack. At the same time, efforts to raise disease resistant coffee varieties were also stepped up. In 1892, the United Planters Association of Southern India (UPASI) was established to solve the several problems facing the coffee industry. In Balehonnur (Chikmagalur district) the Coffee Experimental Station was established in 1926. The Coffee Board upgraded this station to Central Coffee Research Centre in 1946, with the objective of protecting coffee, and developing improved varieties. In 1947 the Coffee research sub-centre began in Chettalli, (Kodagu) to experiment the results of the Balehonnur station in a larger capacity.

In 1843 the Abolition of Slavery Act was enforced. This helped the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Kodagu to liberate from the clutches of *Jamma* (bonded) labour. But their real liberation came with the expansion of coffee estates. With this expansion, the poor and the landless and also agristic slaves from Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Mysore districts and from Kerala came to plantations for work. The Tulu, Malayalam, and Tamil speaking labourers and the Scheduled Tribes of Kodagu have been working in the plantations. In the big plantations, hundreds of these labourers are also provided the housing facility. Many labourers migrate to Kodagu whenever there is a work season and return to their native places.

For coffee cultivation, the heavy rainfall receiving hill areas which have cool climate are highly suitable. The soil have good drainage and be slopy to enable easy flow of water. Shade is vital for coffee since it does not have the ability to withstand direct sunlight. During the growing period, when the plants are small, *haluvana* (*Erythrina sp*) trees are grown for shade. Later as the crop grows, bigger trees are grown for shade and the *haluvana* trees are removed. Among the big trees, the Silver Oak, Jack, Honne, *Nili*, Rosewood, *nerale*, *kalbagi*, *hottebagi*, *bilibasari*, *atti*, *niulle* etc., are the important ones. The coffee plant cannot withstand severe cold. It can grow in any soil type. Deep red loamy soils are the best suited. Irrespective of the soil type the soil should be deep, have good aeration, drainage, with substantial plant originated organic materials. Coffee is cultivated in black loamy and clay soils also. Even though coffee cultivating soils have higher acidity, due to higher organic content of the soils coffee can grow well.

Method of Cultivation

Since most coffee cultivating areas are forest areas, the first step is to clear the forests for cultivation. In some areas, even though there is a practice to retain the shade providing trees, it is better to clear the whole forest. The coffee seeds are sown in nurseries and the seedlings are planted in the gardens. The seeds are treated before sowing in the nursery. The seeds are collected from the plants specially cultivated for seed purpose. The seeds are chosen from selected fruits and the chosen seeds are mixed with ash and dried in shade. Then they are spread uniformly and dried in shade for five days. The excess ash is removed after drying and the seeds are treated with seed protection chemicals, and later sown in nurseries between January and March for germination. The seeds are sown in seed beds and a thin layer of soil is spread. Everyday the seeds are watered. The germination takes about 45 days. Later the seedlings are planted in a secondary nursery or small bamboo baskets or polythene bags. In these containers, it is a common practice to mix inorganic fertilizers, sand and forest soil before seedlings are planted. In order to protect young seedlings from pests and fungal diseases, pesticides and fungicides have to be sprayed periodically.

The pits should be dug even before the seedlings are ready. The seedlings are planted from July to September. The pits are dug in April-May. The dimension of pit is 1.5' long, 1.5' wide and 2' deep. The top soil of the pits should be kept separately for future use. The spacing depends upon the type of coffee. The *Coffea arabica* is planted 6' X 6', while the tall and wide growing *liberia* and *robusta* species are planted 9' X 9' or 10' X 10'. The top soil is mixed with leaf litter and other organic fertilizers and applied in the pit. In the centre of the pit the coffee seedling is planted. While planting the seedlings from the baskets in the nursery, the bottom of the basket is removed. In order to prevent the break of plantings due to winds they are supported with stakes. They are watered everyday till they sprout. A small pendal is erected for each plant to protect it from sun, hailstorm and heavy rain. Many a times the plants are damaged due to landslides. Such plants have to be replanted after levelling. In coffee estates there is a practice to cultivate black pepper, orange, cardamom and arecanut as mixed crops. After two years of planting, fertilizers are applied before and after the rainy season. Application of artificial fertilizers depends upon the age of the plants and yield bearing age. If the soils have higher acidity they are amended once in a year by applying slaked lime.

Good coffee planters practice interculture every year. This prevents growth of weeds and helps in proper rooting. The new branches have capacity to bear more berries. In a two-year old plant there will be six to seven branches. Nipping the growing tips of these branches will promote profuse branching and higher yields. If the plant is not trimmed or trained it grows to be a small tree. After harvesting, the coffee berries, the branches are to be trimmed and the plant be fertilized. The plant begins to bear the yield three years after planting. But the flowers in the third year are nipped to enable the plant to grow well and yield well. Planters usually take the crop from the fourth or the fifth year. The life of coffee plant is about 30 to 50 years. It flowers during March-April and comes to harvest in October-November. As and when the berries ripen, they need to be harvested. The fallen fruits are commonly picked up. The yield depends upon the variety, age of the orchard and soil fertility.

The coffee berries thus harvested cannot be used without processing. The outer layer of the berries has to be removed by drying to get the parchment coffee. Smaller orchards remove the outer layer of the berries with the help of water. Those planters who do not have water facilities, often dry the berries in sun to remove the outer layer. The berries after harvesting are spread on cleaned concrete platform and dried in sun for two to three weeks. The outer layer loses moisture due to sun drying and turns black. Later the outer layer is removed using a wooden stick or with the help of granite stones. These seeds are then machine processed. In the process of removing outer layer using water, the heavy seeds which sink in water are selected and passed through the processing machine. The seeds with their outer layer removed have to be washed in running water and are classified into different sizes using sieves.

Coffee is attacked by many diseases. Of these, the fungal disease spread by *Hemileia vastatrix* is very important. After this fungus attacks coffee, one can see yellow patches in the lower portion of the leaves, and the leaves wither later. Gradually the plant is weakened and the berry yield is greatly reduced. The spores of *Colletotrichum coffeanum* spread dieback and blight diseases. The spores of *curtium* spread the *cole* disease. The *Cercospora coffecola* spread the brown eye spot disease to leaves and fruits. Because of this disease, the berries become black and drop down. The female nematodes of Melayidogaeae species enter the *Coffea arabica* roots and form knots, resulting in dropping of leaves. Other species of nematodes also spoil the coffee crop. The mite *Breviparis abvatus* attack the leaves and turn the leaves to ash or reddish black colour. Because of this the leaves fall and this reduces the ability to bear fruits/berries. The young beetles primarily infest on the young shoots and petioles of *Coffea robusta* and these leaves fall and affect the growth of berries. In summer, these pests multiply profusely and devastate the coffee crop. The green bug *Cacus virridis* sucks the sap from young plants. Later the stems and leaves are infested, affecting the growth of the plant.

PLANT PROTECTION

The control of coffee leaf rust is possible by spraying 0.5 percent Bordeaux mixture three times-before flowering, before monsoon rains and after monsoon rains. The *Colletotrichum coffeanum* spores infested branches have to be culled and removed and for preventing further spread, 0.5 percent Bordeaux mixture is sprayed. The plant should be provided the right amount of shade. The same spores also cause the blight disease which also requires adequate shade and use of 0.5 percent Bordeaux mixture. In order to control the *cole* disease, the infected parts have to be separated and burnt. In addition, one percent Bordeaux has to be sprayed after the south west monsoon when necessary. In June and August, one percent Bordeaux mixture is sprayed to control brown leaf spot disease. The Robusta-Arabica grafted plants are planted to control the infestation by nematodes. The control of mealy bugs and green bugs attacking the stem and roots, is achieved through dusting 1.5 percent Ekalux or 5 percent Malathion dust on coffee plant. It is to be remembered that Bordeaux mixture and malathion should not be mixed together and sprayed. The attack by thrips can be controlled by spraying the same chemicals as detailed above and by spraying Ekalux 25 E.C. or Thiodan 35 E.C. pesticides. These pests can also be controlled using the cheaper device-the light traps.

By 1862, in South India, Kodagu and in Kerala, the Wynad region, became the leading coffee growing centres. The area under coffee in Kodagu in hectares was, 14,012 in 1873; 19,892 in 1883, 27,812 in 1903, 18,654 in 1908, 17,325 in 1911, 16,364 in 1921, 16,138 in 1932, 19,960 in 1952, 29,953 in 1961, 42,320 in 1972-75 and 44,444 in 1978. Even though the competition from Brazil in 1883 and the great depression of 1929 affected the coffee market, the coffee consumption within India expanded supporting the coffee industry. In the Second World War period, the hotel industry vastly expanded giving a fillip to coffee industry.

The export of coffee seeds was 579 tonnes in 1857 and grew to 3,000 tonnes in 1867 and to 4,880 tonnes in 1876. In this period, the coffee growers had to withstand the stem borer and plant bug attack, which reduced the area under coffee in 1870 by 2000 hectares. Later till 1883, the coffee area expanded and from 1883, the area started shrinking. Due to high production of coffee in Brazil, the demand for coffee was reduced and in 1884, the area under coffee also reduced by 40 percent. By 1898, all the shadeless coffee orchards near the hilly lands became vulnerable and disappeared. Even after the first world war, due to fall in coffee prices, many coffee estates were liquidated. The area under coffee reduced from 17,325 hectares in 1911, to 16,000 hectares in 1932. After the First World War, the area under coffee which began to recede, gradually started expanding as mentioned above, after the great depression of 1929, the industry started looking up by the Second World War.

According to the 1972-75 census of the coffee orchards in India, Karnataka occupied the first place as it had the largest number of coffee orchards. Kodagu district also had the largest number of coffee orchards producing 1/3rd of the country's production. In 1977-78, the area under coffee in Kodagu district was 44,444 hectares (out of 2,40,600 hectares in India); in 1979-80, the area increased to 56,643 hectares, while in 1980-81, it increased to 60,289 hectares. In 1988-89, the area under coffee was 73,737 hectares.

Census of Coffee Orchards

The Kodagu district had a total of 16,880 coffee estates (11,879 registered and 2,704 unregistered with 2,297 applications submitted for registration) according to the 1972-75 census. Kodagu district has the largest area under coffee (42,320 hectares) and the largest number of coffee estates (16,880) among all the districts of Karnataka. The area under *arabica* variety was 21,653 hectares while the area under *robusta* variety was 20,667 hectares. In the following table (Table No 21) the total area under coffee and the area under bearing plants in different land holding sizes are provided.

The area under coffee in Kodagu district forms 42.1 percent of the total area under coffee in Karnataka and Chikkamagalur district gets the second position in this regard. The age-wise distribution of coffee orchards in Kodagu district according to the 1972-73 coffee census is given in table No. 22.

An area of 28,182 hectares of land is available for extending the cultivation of coffee in Karnataka, of which 66.1 percent (18,641 ha) is in Kodagu district.

Table No. 21
Planted and bearing area of Coffee Estates in the district - Size wise (1972-75 census)

Holding size (ha)	Area planted under Coffee (ha)		Coffee area under bearing (ha)	
	Arabica	Robusta	Arabica	Robusta
0 - 5	2,602	5,921	1,769	3,469
5 - 10	2,498	4,179	1,880	2,607
10 - 15	1,948	2,073	1,509	1,416
15 - 20	1,444	1,540	1,186	1,162
20 - 25	1,409	1,332	1,199	1,057
25 - 50	2,086	1,099	1,755	855
50 - 100	1,724	566	1,452	503
100 - 150	1,307	574	1,180	571
150 - 200	1,621	484	1,417	460
200 - 250	692	270	620	192
More than 250	4,322	2,627	3,595	2,224
Total	21,653	20,665	17,562	14,516
				32,078

Table No. 22
Age of Plants as per 1972-75 census

Age of the Coffee orchard	Arabica		Percentage		Robusta		Percentage	
5 years	A	4,093	18.9	5,114	24.7			
	B	10,515	17.6	7,821	27.4			
5 - 10 years	A	4,482	20.7	910	4.4			
	B	11,376	19.0	1,152	4.2			
10 - 25 years	A	6,839	31.6	8,250	39.9			
	B	18,236	30.5	10,314	37.6			
25 - 50 years	A	4,066	18.8	4,884	23.7			
	B	12,471	20.9	6,472	23.6			
50 years	A	2,173	10.0	470	2.3			
	B	7,203	12.0	5,940	2.1			
Total	A	21,654	100.0	20,667	100.0			
	B	59,800	100.0	27,457	100.0			

A - Area in hectares B - Number of plants in '000s

Coffee Board

The Coffee Board was established in 1942 and owes its existence to the Coffee Marketing and Extension Act of the Government of India. Earlier to this Act, the 1940 Cofee Marketing Extension Act was in existence. The prime responsibility of the Board is to control the coffee procurement and distribution. The central office is located in Bangalore. Wherever coffee is grown, the crop has to be submitted to the Coffee Board pool. The Board distributes the coffee through open auction and through co-operative societies. The Board issues permits for coffee exports. It also provides assistance for developing coffee orchards, and coffee extension information.

The then Mysore Government established Coffee Experimental Station in Balehonnur taluk of Chikkamagalur district in 1926. In 1946, this Station was taken over by the Coffee Board. Developing improved varieties, protection of coffee and its promotion are its prime objectives. In 1947, the Board established a Coffee Research sub-station at Chettalli in Kodagu district in order to implement the results of the Balehonnur station on a bigger scale. It is about 16 kilometres from Madikeri, located on the Madikeri-Tellicherry Road. This sub- station has an area of 121 hectares and has an additional area of 12 hectares for future expansion. The station is at an altitude of 1,034 metres from the mean sea level. The annual rainfall is between 1,500 and 2,000 millimetres and the average temperature is 25°C(maximum temperature is 36°C and the minimum temperature is 17°C). The soils are lateritic, red to blackish in colour. After a series of experiments, this station released new Arabica varieties namely S.795 in 1949 and S. 1934 in 1964. Recently another Arabica variety by name Cauvery is also developed. In Robusta coffee, the varieties S.274,B.R. 9 and Congensis X Robusta crosses are believed to yield good results.

The Plant Protection Unit of the Station has mobile pest and disease prevention unit and meets the demand from the coffee planters regarding plant protection throughout the year. This unit has successfully been responsible for controlling several pests and diseases and preventing their further spread. The station has recommended to cut and burn the infested stems and plant parts infested by the pot hole borer. It has also devised a three stage spray schedule to control the mealy bug pest.

ORANGE

The Orange crop is the District's third important commercial crop. In the past, the orange orchards were developed during the rule of the Kings. Later, growing orange as a mixed crop in coffee estates became a regular practice. In 1903-04, the area under orange was 440 hectares. The producers obtained high profits from orange during the Second World War, which motivated them to expand the area under oranges. The area under orange increased from 3,600 hectares in 1931-32 to 11,200 hectares in 1960-61. Due to attack by pests and diseases, the area was reduced to 5,112 hectares in 1988-89. The Kodagu oranges are famous for their appearance, colour and taste. They have a desirable mixture of acid and sucrose contents. The district offers the right temperature, climate, and rainfall to the crop. The orange belongs to family Rutaceae, genus *Citrus*, species *reticulata* and is referred to as Mandarin orange or Mandarin.

Cool temperature is best suited for orange cultivation. In Kodagu, orange is being grown in regions where rainfall ranges from 75 centimetres to 375 centimetres and where the altitude ranges from 600 to 1200 metres. Orange grows well in alluvial and lateritic soils. Black loamy soils with

good drainage are also desirable for this crop. The soils should be deep with good drainage and should not crack in summer. Since, orange is a cross pollinated crop, there is scope for varietal improvement. The seeds are first germinated in seed beds and the seedlings are transplanted. Before preparing the nursery, the soil is dug 2-3 times to remove the weeds and to loosen it. Later nursery beds of 20 feet long, 3 feet wide and 9 inches height are prepared. On such raised beds, the seeds sown in 1 foot X 1 foot spacing. Though the vegetative propagation methods of air layering and grafting are available. Propagation using buds is easier and yields desirable results. Improved orange varieties often become susceptible for diseases or may not adapt to the soil conditions. In those conditions, using the low-yielding but disease-resistant variety as root stock and budding with the improved variety will result in a high-yielding and disease resistant plant type. In the Gonikoppal and Chettalli research stations, using the above technique, improved varieties of orange and lime have been developed. Seeds from such varieties are collected and mixed with ash before sowing them in nursery beds. The seeds germinate in 20 days of sowing. These seedlings are retained for one year in the nursery bed and then transplanted to a secondary nursery, where the seedlings are given timely watering.

In vegetative propagation, buds should be carefully chosen to ensure better and high yielding fruit types. The buds should be mature. While transporting the buds from one place to the other, they are protected with saw dust. While severing the buds from the trees, they are removed along with the leaf stock in November-December. Root stock chosen for budding should be 1.5 Centimetres thick and the bud should be carefully inserted in a 'T' mark made with a sharp knife at a height of 15 to 22 centimetres from the soil level. After inserting the bud, the lower part of the 'T' should be tied with soaked banana fibre or with polythene. In four weeks of bud grafting, the bud should be green and if the associated leaf withers, it can be said that the bud grafting is successful. When the bud begins to regenerate all the other vegetative portions should be removed except the portion up to 20 centimetres on the main root stock stem. After the bud grows to 8 centimetres, the graft can be planted in desired places. The grafts are planted in pits of 2 1/2' long, 2 1/2' wide and 2 1/2' deep. From one pit to the other there should be a spacing of 20 to 25 feet and are opened during May-June. While digging the pits the top and the bottom most portion of the soil should be kept separately. Later, twenty five kilograms of farmyard manure, one kilogram of bone powder and two kilograms of ash mixed and applied to the pits. The saplings are planted in the beginning of the monsoon season. While choosing the plants, care should be taken to see that the plant has 3-5 food channelizing roots and the bud joint should be twenty centimetres above the roots. It is desirable to have 25 cms long roots in the selected plants. They are planted in the center of the pit and are staked. Wherever the rainfall is low, excepting in the rainy season, the plants have to be watered. The orange plants do not yield for 4 to 5 years. Till that period, short duration fruit crops or vegetable crops can be grown as inter crops. Timely irrigation, fertilization and adoption of improved practices will yield profitable crops. The soil has to be weeded, intercultured and kept clean.

After one year of planting, the main branches begin proliferating. Due to the intertwining of branches the yield is affected. Therefore it is desirable to remove all unwanted branches leaving 2 or 3 good branches for further growth. After five years of planting, the growth of pseudo branches results in excess leaf growth. Therefore such branches have to be removed. For the safety of the crop, it is better to adopt improved practices so that the tree yields adequately in only one season

and gets rest in other season. The budded plant begins to yield after four years of planting. On the other hand, the plants germinated from the seeds takes nine years after planting to yield. The average yield per tree per year is around 1000 fruits. The oranges have to be harvested only after proper maturity. While harvesting, care should be taken to prevent the fruits from splitting and scratching. Several pests and diseases attack orange crop. *Calidonium sinctum* is a stem borer which devastates the crop. Other pests are the sucking moth, bugs, lice and mealy bugs. In addition, the crop is attacked by single and multiple spores of many disease organisms. In the cold season the fruits are infested by brown rot. Many spores infest the stored fruits. The orange fruit comes to harvest from December to March. From June to August the tree also yields a few more fruits. The very first harvest gives the maximum yield.

The area under orange reduced from 11,200 hectares in 1960-61 to 5,112 hectares in 1988-89. This reduction is because of the disease attack every year. There are very few orchards which are exclusively orange orchards. In most cases the orange is grown as mixed crop in coffee estates, where orange is used as a shade tree.

Orange Research Station, Chettalli

In 1942, in order to develop the orange crop the agricultural research station was established in Pollibetta. But this research station didn't produce expected results. Therefore this had to be transferred to another place. In 1947 the agricultural experts chose a 40 hectare land for research in Chettalli. Here orange, lime and other varietal development works are concentrated. Around 1950, the Chettalli research station received modern equipments to carry high level research in orange. To enable this, the area under the station was increased by 80 hectares. In order to make a detailed study of 'Citrus die-back' disease, a 15 hectare plot near Gonikoppal was chosen in 1954 and a well equipped citrus laboratory was established. In 1972, both the Chettalli and Gonikoppal research stations were handed over to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. An unique distinction of this station lies in its success in establishing a germplasm bank having different varieties of orange in the world. In the first 20 years of the station 415 different varieties of citrus were collected. Among them, *lesten lemon*, *washington naval* and *valencia late* varieties are collected and special experiments have been conducted.

In order to educate the farmers on cultivating lemon, in 1976, the ICAR'S Indian Council of Horticultural Research established a 'Krishi Vignana Kendra' at Chettalli. On 1-1-1992 this was shifted to Gonikoppal. In this center, the farmers will be informed of agricultural technology and imparted other experimental training in dairying, piggery, poultry, apiculture, olericulture, floriculture, mushroom cultivation and plant protection methods. The farmers are trained in 25 subjects. This centre which was concentrating on orange has diversified its research activities to cover other fruits and flowers also. From 1989 a germplasm of 80 different rose varieties is collected for conducting experiments. For the planter in Kodagu and Malnad, experiments are conducted using the *Phaniyuru-1* variety and other six varieties of pepper in three hectares of land. The pepper cuttings are distributed to farmers. This station has trained 17,533 individuals till now.

CARDAMOM

Cardamom is the world's most commercially important and valuable spice. Its scientific name is *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Cardamom which was commonly seen as an ordinary crop is now grown in big estates on a commercial scale. During the regime of the kings of Kodagu, there was a rule to sell the produce only to the Government. At that time the produce was offered remunerative price. The plant grows from 2 to 4 metres in height. The stem is hidden in the soil and hence not visible. The leaves are green and are narrow. Bunches of cardamom are attached to the roots. Each cardamom fruit has three parts and has about thirty seeds. The crop comes up in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 150 to 650 centimetres, at an altitude of 750 to 900 metres above the sea level, with temperatures ranging from 15°C to 35°C. The crop is easily cultivated on hilly and slopy lands where water runs off without obstacles. Like coffee, cardamom also requires shade. It requires good drainage. Cardamom is propagated by seeds or underground stems. Fertile forest soil and organic manure are applied to the land and is levelled. Beds which are 120 centimetres wide and 22 centimetres high and of convenient length are prepared. Seeds are sown in rows and are covered with thin layer of soil. For nursery beds shade is very essential. Germination takes one month after sowing seeds and the seedlings will be ready for planting in 8 months. A one percent Bordeaux mixture is sprayed from time to time to protect the sprouts from disease attack. The 8-month seedlings are replanted in a secondary nursery for 4 months before final planting in pits. Shade is necessary even in the secondary nursery.

Since cardamom is a long duration crop, application of organic manure is highly profitable. In the past planters were applying the leaves of gooseberry as farm yard manure. After three years of planting, the crop begins to bear. But profitable levels of yield begin after five years of planting. Each plant continues to yield for an average of 15 years. The plant begins to flower from April-May and takes four months to ripen. Harvesting is done from September to December. Since the fruits do not come to harvest at one time, harvesting is done for five to six times and takes forty days. After five years, the average yield per acre is between 20 and 30 kilograms of fruits. The ripened fruits are spread in sun for drying. Those fruits which are artificially dried are referred to as green cardamom. The dried cardamom are kneaded to see that good cardamom are culled out for selling in the market to fetch better prices. From one acre of well grown cardamom plants, yield up to 100 kilograms can be obtained. The crop is frequently attacked by pests and diseases. A green insect bores stem and leaves. Thrips attack leaves and flower and suck the sap, while other pests and caterpillars damage the crop. The louse infesting banana plantation (*Pentalenia nigronarvosa*) spreads the 'Katte' disease in cardamom. Some of the pest and disease attack can be controlled by using pesticides and other plant protection chemicals.

Cardamom is considered as the queen of spices, frequently referred to as 'green gold'. In Kodagu district, in 1937-38, cardamom was grown on 1,200 hectares which increased in 1962-63 to 6,100 hectares. In 1987-88, the crop occupied 9,318 hectares in Madikeri taluk, 3,713 hectares in Somvarpet taluk and 1,124 hectares in Virajpet taluk. Cardamom occupies the second place in importance when considering all the commercial crops of Kodagu district. In Karnataka the crop occupies 29,260 hectares while in India (and especially in Southern India) it occupies 99,000 hectares. This year (1990-91) the area under cardamom in Kodagu district is 14,065 hectares.

Regional Research Station

The Department of Agriculture for the first time in 1957, established the Cardamom Research Station at Mudigere (3 kilometres from Mudigere on the Mudigere-Mangalore road, Chikmagalur district) emphasizing research on cardamom to develop high-yielding varieties. Later the research efforts were extended to cover other crops like paddy, guava, mango, rubber, cashew and pepper. In 1965, this Research Station was transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. It came under the purview of the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) from 1981 covering about 4.11 lakh hectares of cropped area spread over Kodagu, Chikkamagalur, Shimoga and Hassan districts out of a total area of 15.51 lakh hectares.

In 1984, this station released a high-yielding variety called *Mudigeri-1*. Earlier, the varieties namely *Malabar*, *Mysore* and *Valakka* which are yielding 250 kgs of cardamom per ha were released. At present experiments on the variety *D7-5* are going on and is expected to yield at least 300 kgs per ha.

Currently efforts are going on towards developing drought resistant varieties of cardamom. In this endeavour, it is found that the variety *p-6* performs well under water stress conditions. The *Katte* disease and the thrips which attack cardamom are controlled by applying suitable plant protection chemicals. It has been found that high yields in cardamom are motivated by having agriculture as a complementary enterprise. The experiments on paddy at this station began from 1982 under the NARP. Earlier, '*Intan*' was the only variety of paddy recommended for this region. Later, in 1987, I.E.T. 7191 and in 1990, K.H.P.-2 varieties were developed and released for this location. The varieties I.E.T. 9926 and *OWR 4107* which can resist paddy blast and also give higher yield than *Intan*, were developed. Another variety by name *C.T.H.-1* which is giving higher yield on 'makki' wet lands is also being developed.

In this station, emphasis is also laid on Malnad non-traditional crops like sapota and guava, with the result that '*kalipatti*' variety of sapota and '*sardar*' variety of guava were developed. In addition, a drought-resistant, dwarf grass variety which can be harvested two to three times in a year called the '*kango signal*' is being grown in this station. This grass helps in successfully reducing the soil erosion.

Spices Board

The spices Board was established in 1989 by merging the Cardamom Board and the Spices Export Board, according to the 1986 bye law. The development and marketing of cardamom came under the purview of this Board. The central office of the Board is in Cochin, Kerala State. There is a regional office in Sakleshpur, Hassan district of Karnataka. In Kodagu district, there is a Divisional office in Madikeri, headed by an Assistant Director (Development) who has Field Officers at Madikeri, Virajpet, Bhagamandala and Somvarpet. The Board has two cardamom field stations one at Biligeri and the other at Aigooru. There is another cardamom research station at Appangala.

The cardamom crop development project trains the farmers in scientific methods of cultivating and marketing cardamom. The field stations provide cardamom seedlings to registered farmers as a

part of the cardamom crop extension programme. In 1989-90, 96 farmers and in 1990-91, 73 farmers were authorized to develop cardamom nurseries. In order to rejuvenate the uneconomical, diseased and old cardamom plants (orchards), credit institutions are providing assistance. Under this scheme, small farmers are provided an assistance of Rs. 3,750 in three years (in installments of Rs. 2000, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 750) and replanting cost of Rs. 15,191 (in three instalments of Rs. 6,409, Rs. 3,917 and Rs. 4,965). Every year about 300-350 farmers are benefited by this scheme. The Western Ghats Development Programme is providing assistance for developing cardamom crop since 1989-90, for soil conservation, purchase of irrigation equipments, and for water storage. The small farmers get a subsidy of 25 percent and the marginal farmers get a subsidy of 33 percent. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers get 50 percent subsidy. During 1988-90, about Rs.16.95 lakhs are provided as funding under this programme.

The Appangala Cardamom Research Station which began with the assistance of the Mysore Government was transferred to the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute belonging to the Indian Council of Horticultural Research in 1974. This station is located in the Eravanadu village, 8 kms away from Madikeri on the Madikeri-Bhagamandala road. In 1986, this station was elevated to the National level Spices Development Board by merging it with the Regional Research Station of Calicut of Kerala. This station is 1,000 metres above the sea level and has 17.4 hectares. Here a germplasm collection of 236 local types of cardamom and 14 associated types is maintained. Efforts are on towards developing varieties resistant to the 'Katte' disease. Improved practices required for cardamom are also being developed. In Kodagu and Hassan districts demonstration plots have been developed, producing an average yield of 778 kilograms (as a single crop) and 1,400 kilograms (as a mixed crop) of dry cardamom.

CASHEW

In 1988-89 the cashew was grown on 2,315 hectares in the district. Cashew is grown on hill slopes to reduce soil erosion. This crop was introduced by the Portuguese from the American continent. It grows under varied conditions of soil and climate, with altitudes up to 700 metres above the sea level. It grows under a rainfall range of 75 to 300 cms in the lateritic soils located on hill slopes. There is a great demand for seeds and oil of cashew. Cashew is a cross pollinated crop, usually propagated by seeds. The crop can also be grown using grafts and yields better than that propagated by seeds. It begins to yield fruits from third year onwards. By the tenth year the crop yields full sized fruits, and goes on yielding good crop till 20-25 years. The tree has two types of flowers-the male flower, and the bisexual flower. The average yield per bearing tree is estimated to be 5 kgs. From a hectare of cashew orchard, a production of at least one tonne of cashew seeds can be expected. The crop is attacked by several pests and diseases. Among them, the thrips, leaf minor and tea mosquito which attack the roots and stems and the die-back and powdery mildew diseases are important. Plant protection methods have been developed to fight against the pests and diseases. The treatment for disease resistance provides effective protection against diseases for the crop and involves spraying fungicides and pesticides. Under the Cashew Development Project, the cashew seedlings are raised and distributed to growers for planting on their fields. The Department has programmes to increase production on the existing orchards through improved methods of fertilizer application and plant protection.

RUBBER

The raw rubber is obtained from a milk like substance of the rubber tree (*Hevia brasilensis*) called 'latex'. This milk like liquid provides 95 percent of good rubber. The latex is extracted once in every two days. The rubber trees grow to a height of 60 to 80 feet and begin to yield from 5 years after planting. But the economically viable production begins from the 12th year. The tree yields latex up to the thirtieth year. The tree has to be bored in the stem to extract the latex. From the 5th year the latex is extracted by making an incision on the stem. On the first day the incision is made at a height of 4 feet from the bottom, the second day at a lower distance and this process continues till one year. As the tree grows, the portion where incision is made gradually gets rejuvenated by the new stem and gets ready for a fresh latex extraction. The latex thus collected is purified by removing impurities and other foreign objects. When this is poured in to an aluminium vessel containing water and mixed with dilute acid, the water and latex mix very well. Before the latex mixture gets clotted, the separators are introduced. Later, layers of latex are removed from the vessel and are subjected to mechanical pressure to remove the water content. Later the rubber is cut to suitable sizes and dried. The rubber manufactured in this process will not be of good quality, as it would be rough and will not be having desirable elastic properties. Therefore, after fully processing fine rubber can be had and used to manufacture the rubber products.

In Kodagu district the rubber gardens were developed since 1914. In 1960-61, the rubber occupied 1,340 hectares, contributing 360- 400 tonnes out of a total production of 2,250 tonnes in the country. The Tamil migrants from Sri Lanka were mainly responsible for the expansion of rubber in the decade of 1990. In 1987-88, the crop occupied 1,302 hectares in Madikeri taluk and 607 hectares in Virajpet taluk. The rubber orchards can also be seen in Makutta, Sampaje, Jodupala and Kadamkallu. In 1988-89 the district had 1,920 hectares under rubber. The rubber orchards have rubber industries also where rubber sheets and foot pads for slippers are manufactured. These industries are located in the big rubber orchards at Makutta, Kadamkallu, Sampaje, Devarakolli and Karadigodu. Here dry is rubber also manufactured.

TEA

Tea plants need warmer climate and more sunlight. They require heavy rains but the soil should have good drainage. Therefore, this crop is grown from 35 metres to 2,200 metres above the mean sea level. In Karnataka the districts of Kodagu and Chikmagalur have 1,870 hectares of the private tea estates. In Kodagu, in 1915, the first tea estate was established in Hudikeri. For the preparation of tea dust/powder, young sprouts of tea are well suited. The crop yields well in the spring and the rainy season. Since the tea bushes live for a long period, there will be sprouts arising from the bush all the time. From the tender leaves, buds and sprouts and good quality tea leaves are obtained. Usually every tea garden will have the tea processing unit. The gathered tea sprouts and leaves are sieved using broad wired sieve and are spread and then steam dried. They are gently rolled in machines in which process the tea leaves begin to give good smell. Later these leaves are spread on big plates for fermentation with the help of humid air. The tea leaves absorb the oxygen in the humid air and attain copper colour. In 1915 the tea processing unit was started by a British company at Hudikeri. In 1943, this was called the Coorg Tea Company and had 170 hectares of tea orchard. In 1961-62 it manufactured 1.6 lakh kgs of tea powder. In 1984-85 the Kodagu district

had 383 hectares of tea orchards. The State Forest Development Corporation has chosen the bare area of the hillocks attached to the Galibeedu forests. On an experimental basis, the forest department in 1977 began planting trees here on 15 hectares of land. Though a good tea crop was realized, due to absence of good marketing and processing facilities, the crop was neglected, with the result, the tea plants grew like trees and were found to be not useful. Later in 1985, the Karnataka Forest Development Corporation, developed a huge plan called 'Kan Tea' (Karnataka Tea) to develop tea orchards on 1,800 hectares in Galibeedu at an investment of Rs. 21 Crores. The Forest Department transferred 2,100 hectares of 'C' and 'D' class land to the Corporation. For this plan, the Tea Board is giving a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 per hectare and NABARD is giving an assistance of Rs.8.55 crores. This project also has a tea processing unit to be developed at a cost of Rs.2 crores of which Rs. 1 crore is provided as subsidy by the Tea Board. Since the inception of the Project, till 1988, the Corporation developed 60 hectares of tea garden at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs and about 20 lakh tea seedlings were raised. In 1989 this project was revised and it was proposed to develop new tea gardens on 800 hectares of land at a cost of Rs. 16 crores for which sanction is awaited. This new proposal will begin yielding from the year 2001. The environmentalists have expressed strong opposition to this project.

Programmes of the Department of Horticulture

In Kodagu district 12 Horticultural Farms and nurseries have been established, with the intention of providing good quality and reliable seed/plant material at reasonable prices. These nurseries are also serving as demonstration plots for farmers. In these centres new varieties in fruit and other plant species are brought from different parts of India and the world and are examined for their growth and adaptation.

The details of the area under horticulture farms are provided in the following table No.23.

Table No. 23
Details of area under Horticultural farms

Sl. No.	Name of the farm	Total area (ha)	Area developed ha	Year of establishment	Name of the plants/trees established in the farm
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Napoklu Madikeri taluk	25	9	1962-63	Pepper, fruit Crops, Cardamom, Citrus varieties
2.	Kudige Somvarpet taluk	12	12	1964	Mango, guava, pomogranate vegetable crops
3.	Madalapura Somvarpet taluk	100	16	1973	Citrus varieties
4.	Bilagunda Somvarpet taluk	9	9	1967	Guava, orange, mango, pepper
5.	Madapura Somvarpet taluk	247	129	1967	Mango, guava, orange, cardamom pepper, sapota

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Harangi Somvarpet taluk	123	69	Not available	Mango, guava, coconut, citrus, pomegranate, vegetable and ornamental plants
7.	Aravathoklu Madikeri taluk	9.6	9.6	1965	Mango, pepper
8.	Ponnampet Virajpet taluk	8.5	8.5	1965	Fruit trees, pepper
9.	Raja Seat Park & ornamental garden, Madikeri	6.6	5.6	Not available	
10.	Office nursery, Madikeri	1	1	"	-
11.	Nursery at Sudarshan Guest House, Madikeri	1.5	1.5	"	-
12.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Madikeri	0.75	0.75	"	-

The income and expenditure of the horticulture farms (in Rs. 000s) for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 are provided in the following table (No 24)

In 1988-89 the number of seedlings produced are as follows: lemon-25,390, seedless pomegranate-650, black pepper-1,05,000, cardamom-10,000, mango seedlings-20,000, mango grafts-17,000, guava seedlings- 6,500, guava grafts-3,210, vegetable seeds-125 kgs, coconut-10,880 and other seedlings-22,100.

Tribal Development Project

The main purpose of this project is to train the Scheduled Tribes farmers in horticulture and improve their social and economic conditions. In 1988-89, under the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State Government, Rs. 4,86,700 are spent to develop 37 model horticulture gardens and 24 community horticulture gardens, to train 16 farmers in horticulture and develop 75 half acre plots. In the special Component Plan, the young farmers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are trained in horticulture and are helped to establish half acre to 2 acres of fruit or coconut gardens on their lands. In addition, the gardens developed in the previous years are also being supervised. In this programme, the seeds, seedlings, manures and other inputs required are supplied free to beneficiaries. In 1988-89, under the Special Component Plan (of the Government of India) 46 old gardens were supervised at a cost of Rs. 25,000, and 24 new plots of half acre each were developed at a cost of Rs. 24,000. In addition six farmers were also trained in horticulture.

Most of the horticulture crops take many years to bear, making it difficult for the small and marginal farmers to adjust to this situation. To resolve this problem, NABARD has come forward to provide long term loans through the State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank for coconut, grapes, cardamom, betelvine, blackpepper, lime, cashew, mango and jasmine. The details of the loans are given in the following table (Table No 25)

Table No. 24
Income and expenditure of horticultural farms in the district.

Horticultural farms	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income
Napoklu	31.72	29.86	-	12.55	39.71	32.50
Kudige	11.78	21.03	-	11.61	50.58	0.18
Madalapura	8.77	1.54	-	-	-	-
Bilagunda	32.48	15.83	-	15.96	70.01	40.77
Madapura	209.99	96.05	-	123.87	751.02	235.11
Harangi	42.54	48.85	87.0	144.88	436.86	224.27
Aravathoklu	29.66	25.95	-	28.53	34.49	72.00
Ponnampet	34.13	10.50	-	24.46	-	28.61
Raja Seat Park and ornamental Garden, Madikeri	-	-	-	9.9	-	9.86

Table No. 25
NABARD Programme to develop horticulture

Sl. No.	Details	Coconut	Cardamom	Black pepper	Lime	
					135 plant/acre	108 plant/acre
1.	Loan per acre (Rs.)	4,800	4,100	2,430	9,000	7,500
2.	Instalments:					
a)	1st year	2,000	1,500	1,260	2,650	2,300
b)	2nd year	700	1,020	540	1,200	1,000
c)	3rd year	700	1,580	630	1,450	1,150
d)	4th year	700	-	-	1,800	1,450
e)	5th year	-	-	-	1,900	1,600
3.	Mode of repayment	11 to 15 years in equal inst.	6 to 10 years in 4 equal inst.	4 to 6 years in equal inst.	7 to 10 year in equal instalments	

The Western Ghats Development Project provides assistance to small and marginal farmers through the State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank for coconut, betelvine, blackpepper, cardamom, and mango. The Command Area Development Authority is supplying seeds, seedlings, agricultural implements and other materials at reasonable prices to the farmers in Kodagu district who are in the Cauvery Watershed Area. Both these projects are administered through the Department of Horticulture in the District.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In 1817, according to Lt. Connor, cows, buffaloes, sheep and pigs were the important domestic animals of Kodagu district. Though cows were in large number, their development did not receive adequate attention. Hence, in most parts of a year, due to heavy rains, their development was not apparent. But they were strongly built. In ghat areas, bullocks were used to transport materials. Attempts to improve the cattle breeds of the district are very rare. According to 'The Coorg Cattle Committee' of 1927, bullocks were used as draught animals to drag carts or to drag the four wheeled big cart. But the situation in the eastern parts of the district was different. In these parts, the development of cows had improved and was similar to that in Mysore district. There were many improved breeds of cows in this region. Buffaloes had developed well in the forest areas. They used to give better quality milk than cows. He-buffaloes were used to plough and level the wet lands in the rainy season. The large patches of forests and grasslands and a plentiful supply of water helped to develop good breeds of buffaloes. Around 1900, every household in Kodagu, had cows and buffaloes serving both milk and draught purposes. Around 1930, barring the Kurchi and Kutta villages in South Kodagu, the farmers in other areas used to bring good breeds of bullocks from the neighbouring Mysore district. Farmers were very occasionally raising good milk yielding cows and buffaloes. Therefore, in a few villages, milk was not available at all. Since the milk-yielding cows belonged to the local breeds, the production was very low. A few rich farmers had improved high-yielding cows. Especially in areas like Ammathi, Virajpet and Ponnampet, the quality of local breeds was poor and they were not sturdy. In addition, the grasslands which were very productive earlier, became degraded by 1930. Due to this, the production of grass declined and resulted in the low quality of cattle and reduction in their number. The spread of contagious diseases was yet another reason for their decline.

According to a survey in 1926, the reasons for the degradation in cattle population were, the gradual break up of the joint family system, ill equipped cattlesheds, scarcity of well developed hygienic bulls for reproduction, the inadequacy of grasslands and livestock feed, cultivation of grasslands, earmarking forest lands for protected forests, scarcity of water, the weeds like lantana and other plants coming up in the grass lands, attack by contagious diseases and disinterest on the part of farmers in rearing improved breeds of cattle. In the Southern parts of Kodagu, the green or dried leaves were dumped on the dung in the very space where the cattle were also to rest. The farmers used to remove the leaves and dung from this cattleshed whenever they felt it convenient to do so. The flies which were attracted by the smell of the dung and decaying leaves then became active propagators of diseases. In some areas, even though, the cattle shed was cleaned every day, since the dung was heaped just outside the cattle shed, people living in their houses had to withstand bad smell. Sometimes, the rain-waters were stagnating in the cattle shed rendering it unfit for cattle to live. In some cases, in the summer season, the cattle were housed in temporary sheds

near the wet lands. Since the cattle were not separately housed by most of the families, and since they were left at the same time for grazing, the stronger cattle were coming in the way of weaker cattle from grazing. In the eastern parts of Kodagu, namely Kushalnagar and Shanivarasanthe hobbles, there were no accommodation exclusively for cattle due to poverty of the farmers.

It is reported that *lantana* was brought to Kodagu, by a foreigner in 1863, for the purpose of using it as a hedge plant in fencing. But, within a span of two decades, the *lantana* plant spread to most parts of Kodagu district like a weed. The clearing of forest trees for the expansion of coffee estates was responsible for this rapid multiplication and spread of *lantana*. There was no sufficient undergrowth in places where *lantana* came up and perhaps this plant was solely responsible in limiting the growth of other *flora* and thereby resulted in destruction of forests. In the decade 1980-90, the unscientifically managed coffee orchards failed to yield well and harboured the *lantana* in coffee orchards. The *lantana* plants from these coffee orchards multiplied rapidly causing degradation of natural forests. Considering all these factors, the then Government took measures to uproot *lantana*. It also gave certificates, cash awards and other awards in the form of swords and traditional head dresses to those who participated in the programme of removing *lantana* plants.

The Department purchased Amrithmahal breed of bulls in order to improve the cattle breeds. At a cost of Rs. 1,600 four bulls were purchased in 1908, four in 1909, and six in 1911 making a total of 14 bulls. In 1909, under the supervision of a Deputy Director, one veterinary assistant surgeon was appointed. The number of staff working here was increased to four in 1925. The veterinary hospitals were opened at Madikeri in 1909 and at Ammathi in 1910.

A Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was appointed in 1909 for Veterinary hospital at Madikeri, in 1912 for Veterinary hospital in Somvarpet and in 1916 for the hospital in Ammathi. In 1938, in the Department of Animal Husbandry, under the supervision of the District Officers, five Veterinary doctors and two over-time doctors were working. In 1936-37, 47,262 animals were treated in the district and 3,635 animals were given preventive vaccines. The Veterinary doctor at Ponnampet was also administering medicines to elephants belonging to the Forest Department.

Breeds of Cows

The 'Hallikar' breed of cow is considered the best for farm work and for draught purposes. This breed will have a protruded forehead and longhead with lines delineated on the forehead. The horns are attractive, originating directly from the head and tapering with a sharp edge. The cow has a long body with light legs. The colour intensity of the body ranges from light to dark. They are in use in Kushalnagar and Shanivarasanthe hobbles. Nevertheless due to negligence of this breed, it lacks vigour to drag even a small cart in South Kodagu which receives high rainfall.

The Srimangala, Kutta, Nalknad and Madikeri areas have certain types of cows which have a stunted growth and do not display specific attributes of any breed. Even though these are small in stature, they are resistant to diseases and withstand stresses and strain. Their milk production is reduced to just six to seven months in a lactation. They are raised for the purposes of milk, dung and for agriculture. These cows consume a lot of grass and withstand heavy rains. They are not suitable for plains which receive low rainfall.

In addition to the above types, several other mixed types which do not exhibit specific traits of breeds can be recognized. The Amrithmahal and local breed crosses have great strength and good growth compared with local breeds.

The Livestock Census

The details of the livestock census in Kodagu (from 1896-1909) are given in the following table (Table No 26). The 1926 livestock census reported a total of 1,38,559 cattle of which 54,450 were oxen and 10,693 were he-buffaloes. In 1935, there were 1,37,187 cattle. The details of the livestock census for the years 1956-1990 are provided in the following table (Table No. 27).

The talukwise livestock resources according to the 1983 livestock census and the details of the 1990 livestock census are provided in the following tables No.28 and No.29 respectively.

The Veterinary Institutions

The district had one veterinary hospital, five veterinary dispensaries and 20 rural veterinary dispensaries in 1961. In 1989, there was one veterinary hospital at Madikeri one veterinary dispensary in Napoklu, one rural veterinary dispensary each at Murnadu, Bhagamandala, Sampaje, Chembur, Kakkabbe, Parane, Cheyyandane in Madikeri taluk; five veterinary dispensaries at Somvarpet, Suntikoppa, Shanivarasanthe, Kushalnagar and Kodlipet and five rural veterinary dispensaries at Madapura, Shantalli, Hebbale, Aiguru and Chettalli in Somvarpet taluk; and six veterinary dispensaries at Virajpet, Ponnampet, Ammatti, Siddapura, Titimathi and Pollibetta, seven rural veterinary dispensaries at Hudikeri, Srimangala, Kutta, Birunani, Kadanga, Kanuru and Balele of Virajpet taluk.

The number of livestock treated as outpatients in 1988-89 is provided in Table No 30. The number of livestock castrated in 1988-89 is provided in Table No 31. The details of the number of livestock treated by Mobile Veterinary clinics are provided in Table No. 32. The details of the number of livestock castrated by the Mobile veterinary clinics are provided in Table No.33.

Key village Scheme.

Somvarpet in Somvarpet taluk and Ammathi and Gonikoppal in Virajpet taluk, have key village scheme centres. Their sub-centres are located in Garvale, Gonimarur, Beluru, Shantalli, Gowdalli and Abburukatte of Somvarpet taluk; and Nalvathoklu, Hosuru, Bittangala, Kannangala, Siddapura, Pollibetta, Kiruguru, Ponnampet, Chikkasodluru, Mayamudi, Mugutageri and Halligattu of Virajpet taluk. The progress achieved in these sub-centres in 1989-90 is given in the following table (Table no 34).

In the district, 3 Mobile Veterinary clinics are working providing clinical facilities, veterinary assistance, artificial insemination and extension of information to farmers wherever necessary. In the district, a total of 35 centres are providing facilities of artificial insemination. Among these, 21 centres are having solidified semen and 14 centres are having cold stored semen facilities. In the development of animal husbandry, there is a Tribal sub-plan meant for the benefit of the tribal people. Ponnampet has a centre of this tribal sub-plan which provides 80 percent subsidy for

Sl.No.	Details	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Dt. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cross-bred cows	2,049	7,015	7,437	16,501
2.	Local cows	39,548	52,113	49,992	1,41,653
3.	Total Cows	41,597	59,128	57,429	1,58,154
4.	Buffaloes	9,678	14,072	25,088	48,838
5.	Sheep	23	262	97	382

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Goats		531	7,051	840	8,422
7. Pigs		16,454	8,193	19,045	43,692
8. Dogs		15,961	16,292	19,529	51,782
9. Other Livestock		31	17	30	78
10. Total livestock		84,275	1,05,015	1,22,058	3,11,348
11. Total poultry		99,076	1,35,489	1,36,767	3,71,332

Table No. 30

Number of Live stock treated as outpatients

Taluk	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total
Madikeri	14,572	3,431	193	1,255	5,367	3,624
Somvarpet	19,138	7,654	307	1,637	2,514	7,720
Virajpet	33,710	11,282	115	884	7,878	11,227
Total	67,420	22,367	615	3,776	15,759	22,571

Table No. 31

Number of livestock castrated

Taluk	Oxen	He-buffaloes	Rams	He-goats	Pigs	Others
Madikeri	293	177	13	88	317	10
Somvarpet	565	251	15	187	527	21
Virajpet	857	332	9	85	843	23
Total	1,715	760	37	340	1,687	63

TABLE No. 32

The number of livestock treated by mobile veterinary units (1988-89)

Taluk	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others
Madikeri	1,269	422	13	132	331	273
Somvarpet	2,425	1,226	20	192	554	388
Virajpet	3,691	1,088	11	71	546	461
Total	7,385	2,556	44	395	1,431	1,122

Table No. 33

Number of livestock castrated (1988-89)

Taluk	Oxen	Cocks	Rams	He-goats	Pigs	Others
Madikeri	493	374	127	97	491	372
Somvarpet	685	441	106	123	321	315
Virajpet	578	282	99	90	283	293
Total	1,756	1,097	332	310	1,095	980

buying milch animals, poultry birds, piggery and sheep rearing units. In 1988-89, the progress achieved under the Tribal sub-plan is given in the following table (Table no 35)

Special Component Plan

This plan aims at identifying and assisting Scheduled Tribes for purchasing cattle, buffalo, sheep, pig and poultry units. They receive 80 percent as subsidy and 20 percent as loans from commercial banks. The progress achieved in 1988-89 under this plan is given in table No. 36.

Comprehensive Western Ghats Development Programme

With the intention of obtaining the full benefits from nature, the Comprehensive Western Ghats Development Programme is implemented in the district. This Programme intends to develop the grasslands under private control, provide crossbred bulls free of cost and livestock feed for rearing female calves at subsidized prices. In 1988-89, Rs.1.75 lakhs were provided to build livestock sheds to rear pigs at Kudige and Rs. 75,000 were provided to equip the veterinary clinic with surgery facilities to small animals in Virajpet through the Karnataka Land Army Corporation.

In addition, under the Comprehensive Western Ghats Development Programme, in 1988-89, Rs. two lakhs were provided to build a surgery unit for small animals and for an artificial insemination unit at Somvarpet and at Titimathi through Karnataka Land Army Corporation. The Cauvery Valley Command Area Development Authority provided Rs. 5000 in 1988-89 for conducting livestock health workshops at Torenuru and Hebbale villages of Somvarpet Taluk. The special livestock breed development programme provided Rs. 2.74 lakhs to establish 147 piggery units in 1988-89.

Kudige Milk Dairy

The milk dairy at Kudige is the first milk processing unit in the State and was established in 1958 in the Kudige Agriculture School, about four kilometres from Kushalnager. The Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation (KDDC) which was established in 1975, took over this milk dairy in the same year in order to increase milk production in rural areas, develop improved breeds of cows, improve facilities for the health of cows and develop milk collection centers. The KDDC was a three-tier organization with the milk producers cooperative societies at the village level, the union of milk producers cooperative societies at the federation level and the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation at the Apex level. The KDDC and the Unions were providing the necessary technical assistance, veterinary services and artificial insemination facilities to the village level societies. In May 1984, the Kudige Dairy merged with the Karnataka Milk Federation and later since June 1987, this dairy is under the administrative control of the Hassan cooperative milk producers union. In the beginning, the production was limited to 2,500 litres per day which has now touched 12,000 litres per day. But since April 1988, since the major milk collection routes of Bettadapura and Bhuvanahalli were merged with the Mysore Union, the collection of Kudige Dairy reduced to 5,000 litres per day. Recently, 35 societies in old Mysore and Somvarpet routes and Ponnampet cold storage unit were restarted, increasing the milk collection to 9,000 litres per

Table No. 34
Statistics on achievements of key village scheme (sub-centre) during 1989-90

Sl. no.	Details	Somvarpet	Gonikoppal	Ammathi	Total
1.	Artificial inseminations (No.)	1,748	1,135	1,074	3,957
2.	Pregnancy tests (No.)	975	796	794	2,565
3.	Number of calves born	524	320	282	1,126
4.	Treated animals (No.)	12,018	15,430	-	27,448
5.	Castrated animals (No.)	282	1,066	426	1,774
6.	Number of inoculations	50,099	45,295	15,304	1,10,698

Table No. 35
Progress achieved under Tribal sub-plan in 1988-89

Taluk	Cattle Unit				Pig Unit			
	State Plan		Central Plan		State Plan		Central Plan	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Madikeri	3	0.34	3	0.34	8	0.42	8	0.42
Somvarpet	3	0.34	3	0.34	8	0.42	8	0.42
Virajpet	4	0.45	4	0.45	10	0.53	10	0.53
Total	10	1.13	10	1.13	26	1.37	26	1.37

Table No. 36
Progress Achieved under Special Component plan in 1989-90

Taluk	Buffaloe Unit				Pig Unit			
	State Plan		Central Plan		State Plan		Central Plan	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Madikeri	-	-	-	-	2	0.08	3	0.12
Somvarpet	2	0.09	-	-	1	0.04	3	0.12
Virajpet	2	0.09	-	-	1	0.04	3	0.12
Total	4	0.18	-	-	4	0.16	9	0.36

TABLE NO. 37
Milk Collection of figures for the Kudige Dairy

Year	Milk Collection		Year	Milk Collection	
	Annual (lakh ltrs.)	Daily (000' ltrs)		Annual (lakh ltrs)	Daily (000' ltrs)
1975-76	6.08	2.89	1976-77	16.40	4.51
1977-78	18.17	4.97	1978-79	32.37	8.86
1979-80	36.76	10.07	1980-81	36.23	9.92
1981-82	31.88	8.76	1982-83	32.20	8.82
1984-85	43.38	9.64	1985-86	37.32	10.22
1988-89	31.46	8.62	1989-90	32.06	8.79

day on an average. In the high season, the milk collection reaches 13,500 litres per day. The details of the milk collection are given in the following table (Table no 37)

In order to meet the demand for the processed milk and milk products, foundation stone for a new dairy was laid in 1982. This was to be developed at a cost of Rs. 103 lakhs with the World Bank assistance, increasing the daily collection from 20,000 litres to 30,000 litres. Since 1986, due to increase in the milk collection intensity, the old dairy has been shifted to the newly built dairy. A cold storage unit was opened in 1984 at Ponnampet with a handling capacity of 5,000 litres at a cost of Rs. four lakhs under the Rural development project funds. A total of 17 co-operative societies were supplying milk, collecting around 40 litres of milk per day. Gradually due to uneven rainfall and other natural disasters and low collection, many milk societies were closed. Due to this the Ponnampet unit was temporarily closed.

The Kudige Dairy under its purview of the milk collection network has 111 societies from Arakalagud and Holenarasipur taluks of Hassan district and the Virajpet and Somvarpet taluks of Kodagu district. Among the 111 societies, 86 are supplying milk. The average fat content of milk here is 4.8 percent and the ratio of cow milk to buffalo milk is 60: 40. In the past, milk was supplied in cans. Since Feb 1984, the consumers are supplied milk in polythene bags. For milk distribution, 8 milk centers have been opened at Kushalnagar, Somvarpet, Madikeri, Virajpet, Gonikoppal, Kudige and Siddapura in Kodagu district and at Konanur in Hassan district. In the Kodagu district, 47 dairy milk sellers and 9 institutions are involved in distributing milk. The financial transactions of different dairies in Kodagu district in 1989-90 are given in the following table (No. 38).

Table No 38
Financial Transactions of Dairy units in 1989-90

Sl. no.	Milk Dairy	Monthly transaction (Average) (Rs. lakhs)	Daily transaction (Average) (Rs.)
1.	Madikeri	2.99	9,608
2.	Virajpet	1.90	7,094
3.	Gonikoppal	1.18	3,793
4.	Somvarpet	1.32	4,250
5.	Konanur	0.32	485
6.	Kushalnagar	1.23	3,958
7.	Kudige	0.32	830
8.	Siddapur	0.19	2,016
Total		9.46	32,034

When the KDDC took over this dairy, the marketing capacity was limited to only 2500 litres per day. Later in 15 years, the marketing capacity was raised from 10,000 to 14,000 litres per day. In March 1990 the daily sales was 15,600 litres. The deficit in the supply is made up by procuring

from the Hassan dairy. From August 1983, the sale of sweet milk *pedhas* and from April 1986, the sale of good curds were initiated. In addition to these commodities, the milk powder with fat, non-fat milk powder and solidified milk were produced from Gejjalagere and Dharwad dairies to supply them to people in Kodagu. The details of the sales of milk products are given in the table below (Table no 39).

Table No. 39

Details of Sales of Milk Products during Recent years.

Sl. No.	Products	1983-84	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Ghee(kg)				
	Annual	37,121	57,160	26,162	25,999
	Daily	101	133	72	71
2.	Milk Pedha(kg)				
	Annual	-	2,718	265	483
	Daily	-	8	2	2.3
3.	Non-Fat Milk Powder(kg)				
	Annual	-	7,941	5,378	3,157
	Daily	-	22	15	9
4.	Milk Powder with Fat(kg)				
	Annual	-	917	294	660
	Daily	-	3	3	2
5.	Scented Milk (litres)				
	Annual	13,982	6,140	135	-
	Daily	38	17	2.3	-
6.	Curds(litres)				
	Annual	-	10,136	45,586	56,179
	Daily	-	28	125	154

In the Kodagu dairy, the water treatment plant is constructed at a cost of six lakhs and the purified effluent water is used as manure in grasslands. Since 1987, this grassland is transferred to the Hassan milk union from the Mysore union. All types of fodder grass demonstrations are initiated in this grassland. The demand for grass from the neighbouring milk societies is also met from this grassland. At present it has 97 employees working under the administrative control of the Director, Hassan Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Hassan.

Crossbred Cattle Project

The Crossbred cattle project began in 1976 at Hessarghatta near Bangalore with a subcentre at Kudige in 1980. The purpose was to help marginal and small farmers and landless laborers with

improved cattle breeds. With a view to increase the milk production, the Jersey breed of cattle from Denmark were used. The male Jersey calves were reared for the purpose of reproduction. This centre has lands at three different places. The piece of 25 acres of land located close to the dairy is being used for growing grasses. There were 128 Jersey cows in 1986-87 which gave birth to fifty Jersey calves. In this year, under the crossbred cattle programme, 37 crossbred cattle were reared and 6 crossbred calves were born.

Poultry Development

In the recent years, there has been a growing interest in poultry enterprise. Farmers are coming forward to have poultry under mixed farming or as a sub-occupation. Commercial banks have been encouraging poultry through loans and subsidies to farmers. Since the past two decades, the district has achieved great progress in poultry development. The details of the number of poultry birds in the district is provided in the following table (Table no 40). According to 1990 census, there were 3.71 lakh poultry birds in the district.

In the recent years, rearing chicks for chicken purpose is developing as a commercial venture. The chicks for poultry meat can convert low quality plant based nitrogen to high quality nutritious meat. In addition, the poultry birds for meat can be marketed in eight weeks and thus provide quick returns to the farmer.

The poultry rearing shed should have the capacity to contain warmth. It should not be above 30 feet in width. To raise chicks, a 2 to 4 inch moistureless layer of paddy straw as bedding is provided. For the first few days old newspapers are spread on this bedding. Food and water has to be kept in this poultry shed well before the chicks are left on this bedding. Water and food have to be kept around the bedding at equal distances. The chicks have to be carefully looked after in the first few weeks. Temperature regulation is a very important component in the rearing shed. The average temperature should be 90 degree F on the raised altar about two feet from the floor level. The chicks have to be vaccinated at the proper time. Uneconomical and inviable chicks have to be culled out. Each hen on the average yields about 200 eggs per year.

In order to provide quality poultry food, the 'Poultry Feed Quality Regulation Act' was passed in the State. To enable the weaker sections of the population to take to the poultry farming, subsidies are provided in the district. There were 24 such farms in Kodagu district in 1982.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied nutrition programme began in 1963-64 in Kodagu district. It was implemented in the year 1967-68 at Somvarpet and in 1968-69 at Madikeri. The objectives of this programme are :

(1) Educating on modern methods of raising poultry birds and protection of eggs. (2) Educating the pre-school age children, pregnant women, and mothers of young babies and other physically weaker people regarding the nutritional value of poultry eggs. (3) Educating the rural folk regarding raising birds for eggs and their protection and use through demonstrations to keep them physically fit, and (4) To motivate farmers and interested people in poultry farming and providing them with necessary facilities.

Table No. 40
Census Year and number of poultry (in 000s)

	1956	1961	1966	1972	1977	1983
Poultry birds:						
Hens	73.5	86.3	65.5	109.8	122.3	160
Cocks	27.9	33.3	30.6	45.9	40.2	72
Chicks	199.1	161.6	131.2	149.9	140.0	173
Total Poultry Birds:	300.6	281.1	227.3	305.6	311.5	406
Ducks and Drakes:						
Ducks	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.4
Drakes	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
Ducklings	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.4	0.8

In 1990, there were 3.71 lakh poultry birds according to the Census

Kudige Poultry Rearing Centre

The Kudige poultry farm provides the necessary assistance and technical know-how for the farmers to establish poultry farms. This was established in 1955 with a capacity to rear 100 birds. In 1964 the capacity was raised to rear 1,000 birds and was provided with four hectares of land to develop as the Regional Poultry Rearing Centre. This centre obtains the foundation breeds from Hesaraghatta farm and are multiplied in the Kudige centre. It supplies good quality chicks to farmers and also trains them in production, marketing, protection of birds from diseases, obtaining assistance from banks, and on co-operative marketing. From this centre, the varieties "MY CHICKS" and "GIRIRAJA" are supplied to the farmers. Since the centre did not profit from rearing birds for egg purpose, from 1985-86, the birds were raised for meat purpose after thorough vaccination. The income and expenditure in this center is provided in the following table (Table no 41).

Table No. 41

The Kudige Poultry Rearing Centre: Income and Expenditure for some recent years.

Year	Total poultry birds reared	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Income (Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	4,490	-	-
1986-87	7,571	2.08	0.82
1987-88	6,673	2.18	0.65
1988-89	5,700	1.34	0.73
1989-90	3,311	1.20	0.77

The Poultry Rearing Extension Centre at Ponnampet, supplies young healthy chicks and provides technical guidance to farmers who want to start poultry business. In 1989-90, the center had 4,077 middle aged birds of which 3,045 birds were sold for improving the breeds and 78 birds were sold for the purpose of meat.

Piggery Development

In the recent years many farmers are coming forward to benefit from the bank finance for piggery development. The piggery development project has the following objectives:

(1) Supply of superior breed of pigs to individual farmers. (2) Motivating weaker sections of the society by supplying their requirements at low prices. (3) Supply of exotic male pig breeds to farmers to get mixed breeds of pigs. (4) Supply of pure and hygienic pork to the consumers. (5) Training individuals in piggery, and (6) Provision of piggery extension facility to those farmers involved in cross breed development.

Kodagu district does not have any single approved breed of pig. The commonly seen white or black pigs were the domesticated wild boars. Now in the villages, mixed breeds of large white (male parent) and the local breed (female parent) crosses are commonly seen. Among the

important exotic breeds are the *Large White*, *Land Rays* and *Vesseecks Saddleback*. In addition the *Middle White*, *Large Black*, *Berkshire*, *Yorkshire* and *Hamshire* breeds prevalent in Europe and U.S.A. are also prominent. In piggery also different breeds are chosen for different purposes of pork and for getting mixed breeds. The diseases commonly seen in pigs are hog cholera (pig fever), foot and mouth disease, virus pneumonia, pig pox, pig disease, anthrax, contagious blood dysentery, influenza, T.B. and skin diseases. In addition, lice and fleas also damage pigs. These can be avoided by providing a hygienic environment, balanced diet and by taking prophylactic measures.

The *Kudige Pig Breed Development Centre* was established in 1970 with an intention of educating the farmers of Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada districts in piggery and to develop desirable breeds of pig for use. This center now has two acres of land and supplies pure and exotic litters to farmers of Hassan, Chickmagalur, Mandya and Kodagu districts. Farmers can also get training and other information on piggery from this center. The details of the progress of this center are mentioned in Table no 42.

Weaker Sections Assistance Programme

The Pig Raising Project which began in 1965-66 to assist the weaker sections of the society, helped them by supplying mixed breeds of local and exotic pigs. The male pigs were sold at a price of Rs. 10 per pig and a unit of three was sold at a reasonable price of Rs. 110. In the period 1976-79, the weaker sections were supplied 100 pigs under the Command Area Development Authority and Harangi Reservoir Project. A sub-plan for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes began in 1976-77. Pigs were supplied to this group of farmers. They received 25 percent of the initial investment as subsidy assistance and the remaining 75 percent was treated as loan. In addition from 1977-78 another sub-plan for the development of the Scheduled Tribes began. Here the selected farmers in the district were supplied pigs at 75 percent rebate.

The District has neither sheep nor goat rearing centres. According to the 1983 live stock census, the district had 1,568 sheep and 10,024 goats. In 1990 the sheep population reduced to 382 while that of she-goats reduced to 8,422. Many important livestock fairs in the district are arranged in different parts of the year. In the Kushalnagar Ganapathi livestock fair, about 5,000 cattle are brought (in October-November). The fair during the third week of January at Shanivarasanth attracts more than 6,000 cattle. In the Somvarpet fair held during the second week of March, about 3,000 cattle are transacted. In the weekly shandy in Gonikoppal (Virajpet taluk) about 2,000 cattle are transacted.

FISHERIES

Fisheries do not have a great scope in Kodagu district. Many irrigation tanks of different sizes are now being constructed by the Agriculture and Minor irrigation departments. At present about 390 farmers have built their own irrigation tanks for agriculture crops, coffee and cardamom. In these tanks they have already taken up fish rearing. In Kodagu district there are 262 small tanks and two reservoirs. From all these sources about 2,600 hectares of water spread area available in the district for fisheries development. The details of water bodies available for fishery activity in the district are provided in the following table (Table no. 43)

Fish Breeds

In the sweet water tanks, the fast growing and the palatable Big Carp breed and Small Carp breed of fishes grow. They can be classified into native and exotic breeds. Among the Native breeds Katla, Rohu and Mrigal are grown in the district. Among the exotic breeds, Silver Carp, Grass Carp and Common Carp are grown in the district.

Katla is a fast growing native breed. It is whitish ash in colour with a large head, an elongated body and has a protruded tongue. In the tank it attains a weight of one to one and half kilogrammes in a year. It feeds on the micro organisms on the surface of water.

Rohu has a long body with a small sized head, and a rough lower lip. The body colour is faded red with leaf red coloured wings. These fishes feed on the algae located at the central basal portion of the tank and also feed on the decayed leaves. They grow to attain a weight of 0.75 kilogrammes to 1 kilogramme per year.

Mrigal has a long body with small-sized head with leaf red coloured wings. The body has silver mixed ash colour, and attains a weight of 0.75 to 1 kilogramme per year.

Silver Carp is the fastest growing type. It has an elongated and wide body with a small sized head. The body has shining white coloured lines. It feeds on both micro-organisms and algae found on the top layer of water and grows one and half to two kilogrammes per year.

Grass Carp has green mix white coloured elongated body. It feeds on a variety of water plants available in the tanks and consumes the plant food equivalent to its weight everyday. It grows from one to one and half kilogrammes every year. If plants like hybrid grass and alpha are fed to this breed it attains a weight of two to four kilograms in a year.

Common Carp has a small-sized head with wide mouth. The body has big sized whitish red coloured eruptions. It feeds on all types of food material in the water and has capacity to adjust to different environments. It grows to attain a weight up to one kg per year.

Among the improved breeds of fish, *Katla*, *Rohu*, *Mrigal*, *Grass Carp*, the *Silver Carp* breeds do not lay eggs in stagnant water. It is a common practice to give pituitary injection to the Silver Carp and rear them on a scientific basis. Hence eggs of this breed are broadcast only once in a year. The *Common Carp* fish lays eggs on the water plants. This breed can be reared in effluent water tanks where the depth of water is at least four to five feet, where water is available for 8 to 9 months in a year. Nevertheless the physical and chemical properties of water will influence the growth and production of fishes.

The water for rearing fishes should neither be saline nor alkaline, but should have a neutral pH. The Western Ghat area of Kodagu district is found to have water with a pH around 6 to 7. Application of lime to water will rectify this problem. For fish culture, tanks with clayey and sandy silt are desirable. On one hectare of water spread area, about 5,000 eggs of Big Carp breed can be proliferated. If artificial feed can be provided, about 1,000 eggs can be proliferated on one hectare of water spread. Under the fish production, protection and extension project, at taluk level, fish fingerlings are reared and distributed to farmers and mandal panchayaths.

Table No. 42
The Kudige Pig Breed Development Centre : Recent Progress

Sl. no.	Details	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	No. of Pigs in the beginning of the year	163	87	107	127
2.	No. of born litters	266	280	384	345
3.	No. of litters sold	240	233	294	287
4.	Expenditures (000 Rs.)	243.9	261.9	276	288.7
5.	Income (000 Rs.)	89.1	63.7	115.3	122.1
6.	No. of People trained	55	41	28	38

(This centre has the capacity to rear 125 pigs)

Table No. 43
Details of water bodies available for fishery activity

Sl. no.	Details	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Total
1.	Tanks under the control of Mandal Panchyats (no.)	48	64	150	262
2.	Waterspread area (ha)	16	166	230	412
3.	Tanks owned by farmers (no.)	80	100	210	390
4.	Waterspread area (ha)	21	17	155	247
5.	Reservoirs (ha)	nil	1) Harangi - 1,887 2) Chicklihole - 64	nil	1951
6.	Length of flowing rivers (km)	36	55	120	211

Intensive Fish Culture

'Mixed Fish Rearing' refers to rearing multiple types of fish species or rearing single fish species which feed on materials in different layers of water. The methods of preparing the water tank for fish culture by applying manures and supplying artificial food, for intense seeding of fish in order to obtain greatest profits, are referred to as "Intensive fish culture". In Kodagu district, since there are many small-sized privately-owned tanks, the intensive fish culture can be undertaken here. For every hectare of waterspread area, 6,000 to 10,000 kgs of fish can be raised. Steps are taken to develop the intensive fish culture through subsidy grants by creating new tanks for scientific fish culture. In this project, improved fish breeds brought from outside the district and are supplied to taluk-level nurseries. In addition, the Department of fisheries of the Kodagu district, provides technical information. The eligible farmers from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are chosen through the Mandals and are supplied fish fingerlings and fishery equipment. Small and marginal farmers are also provided subsidy for fish culture and are provided fingerlings and fish equipment free of cost and thereby are encouraged to take up fishery.

It has been found that by having a proper combination of animal husbandry and fish culture, on the farm, the by-product of animal husbandry like the dung and the urine can be let into the fish pond and thereby more fishes can be reared. Among the animal husbandry enterprises, it is found by technical people, that pig farming goes on very well with the fish farming as a complementary enterprise. The dung and urine from the pig unit can flow to fish pond and the fishes consuming this feed are found to grow well. Because of this arrangement, the requirement of dung, manure and artificial food for fish culture is reduced to the extent of 60 to 80 percent. In one hectare of water spread area, 3,000-7,000 kg of fish can be grown in a year. In the district, since pig rearing is very extensive, fish culture can be taken in the ponds and along with fish culture, pigs, poultry birds and ducks can be developed, and this will reduce the costs of manure, artificial food and animal feed and enables fish culture to realize high profits.

Usually fishes do not catch any disease. Nevertheless every month they should be examined for their growth and hygienic status. In tanks which will have water for a long time in the year, the fishes in such tanks will grow between 0.7 kg to 1 kg. in 10 to 12 months. Before catching the fishes, the level of water in the tank can be reduced and then fished using fishing nets. Even when the water level in the tank is at higher level, the fishes can be caught by spreading nylon nets in the evening times so that they can be caught on the next morning.

The chief objective of the Department of Fisheries is to motivate all Mandal Panchayats and private fish farmers to undertake fish culture in their tanks and to educate them that fish rearing is profitable. The different activities of the Department include procuring the fingerlings from different district, rearing them and then distributing them to the tanks belonging to mandals and the tanks of private fish farmers; choosing the needy Scheduled Tribes and deputing them for training in fishery and in addition providing them the boats and other fishery equipments, providing permits to fishermen to fish in the river, distributing fishery equipment to fishermen under the scheme to buy equipments at a subsidised rates, providing subsidy to farmers who can build a half hectare tank for fish culture, and providing fishery equipment to the Scheduled Caste youth.

In 1988-89, the Department of Fishery brought a total of 9,79,455 different breeds of fish fingerlings from different districts, reared them and supplied them to the mandals. The Department

similarly supplied 5,18,275 fish fingerlings to fishery farmers. It gave permits to 121 persons and collected a fee of Rs. 1,090. The Department has also leased out a part of the Cauvery river to the Kodagu Wild Life Conservation Society at an annual fee of Rs. 250. Since the rivers in Kodagu flow with a great force in the rainy season, the fish permits are not given for the whole year. In the other seasons, fishermen from other districts come to Kodagu and do fishing by obtaining permits. In the Madikeri and Virajpet taluk, nurseries, fish fingerlings are carefully looked after. The construction of Somvarpet taluk nursery is almost over and from the years which follow, the fish fingerlings would be reared here also. In 1988-89, 44 Scheduled Tribe youth were chosen and fishery equipment worth Rs. 50,465 were distributed to them. From the Besuru mandal in Somvarpet taluk, 10 Scheduled Tribe unemployed fishermen were chosen and equipments worth Rs. 1,000 were distributed providing them 60 percent subsidy. A total of Rs. 20,000 was distributed as subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per beneficiary for having constructed half-acre water tank each for the purpose of rearing fishes.

The Department has recognized that the Mahashir breed is gradually getting extinct. Hence it has identified the Cauvery watershed area as the right region for the development of this breed. Recognizing this fact, the Department, in Somvarpet taluk, at the Hulugunda village, near Harangi reservoir, is developing the Mahashir breed on 10 hectares of land. This project is in force in eight districts of the state. A sum of Rs. 25.45 lakhs has been sanctioned to multiply the Mahashir breed of fish. From this amount Rs. 11 lakhs have been spent by the mid 1990. For the multiplication of fish, 16 big water tanks and 28 small water tanks are being constructed. When this project is completed, about 45 lakhs Mahashir fish fingerlings would be produced. In addition, about 112 lakhs fingerlings of the local breeds of *Katla*, *Mrigal*, *Rohu* and *Silver Carp* fish will also be multiplied on a scientific basis.

In the year 1989-90, 8.5 lakhs fish fingerlings have been distributed free of cost to people. The Mandal panchayats and farmers have been distributed 9.5 lakh fingerlings. From this source, an income of Rs. one lakh has been accrued.

The inland rivers, canals, lakes and small and big water tanks have been treated as common property water resources. Among them, the small water tanks are controlled by the Mandal panchayats, while the big water tanks, lakes, reservoirs, rivers and canals which are bigger water bodies, are under the control of the Government. Where the water bodies are owned by the Government, the permits are issued for fishing. In small water tanks, there is a provision to lease out the fishing rights to fishermen's cooperative societies or equivalent organizations, mandal panchayats and private individuals. In Kodagu district, the Indian Fishery Act of 1897 is in vogue. This Act prevents the usage of poisonous gases, dynamite and other dangerous practices in catching fishes.

In the district, in 1987-88, a total of 129 tonnes of fish were caught, valuing to Rs. 19.35 lakhs. In 1988-89, 270 tonnes of fish were caught (Madikeri taluk: 73 tonnes, Somvarpet taluk: 72 tonnes and Virajpet taluk: 125 tonnes), valuing to about Rs. 40 lakhs. In 1989-90, 453 tonnes of fish were caught (Madikeri: 71 tonnes, Somvarpet taluk: 272 tonnes; and Virajpet taluk: 110 tonnes). In the district there were a total of 750 fishermen, and in 1983, there were only 65 people who were completely dependent on fishery for their livelihood.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

For industrial activities, there is scope for maximum utilisation of the forest wealth (about 30%) and the agricultural raw materials which are abundantly available in Kodagu district. Lieutenant Connor has said in his *Memoirs of the Kodagu Survey* as follows:

"The woods of Kodagu deserve a moment's remark, they are infinitely superior in point of extent, density, age and stature to those of Wynaad; indeed it may be said that every species of vegetation attains a degree of luxuriance if not rankness, quite foreign in the neighbouring countries. Both flowers and blossoms have a brilliancy and variety unknown in the plains, and many of the wild plants possess a share of aromatic qualities, both as to odour and flavour. Roseberry, Gumbuz and Blackberry are seen in abundance among the hills."

As the main commercial crops of this district happen to be coffee, cardamom and pepper, there is possibility to develop agro-based industries related to these crops. The Cauvery and its tributaries, namely the Hemavathi, Harangi, Lakshmanatirtha, Suvarnavathi, and the Kakkabbe being excellent water resources, are helpful for industries and irrigation. Since, magnesite, molybdenum and quartz are available to some extent, they can be utilized, for industrialisation. Its rich forest is considered to be suitable for production of tassar silk.

It appears that importance was not given in this district for industrialisation, either during ancient times or during recent centuries. The fact that investment of capital not forthcoming in this district must be the reason for the existence of only a few small industries. Since only local skills were prominent, there was not much progress in other industries. Woodwork was the mainstay of the industries. Textile industry was not extensive in this district. It is notable that weavers

belonging to Devanga Community were made to settle when the town of Virajpet was founded. As observed by Dr. Moegling in 1856 and by Lt. Mackenzie in 1868, by studying some ancient relics, pottery was a developed industry in the area of this district during the prehistoric times. It is also evident that iron implements were also being manufactured during those times.

The embroidered *chele* or the midriff belt used by the Kodavas was being produced in Shirangala. Weaving of rough cloth used by the poor was carried on in Kodlipet. Finer cloth was also being produced here. In a report dated 1912 it is stated that there were 196 male iron smiths in Kodagu and they were manufacturing the swords traditionally used by the Kodavas. The author Malony, also says that he saw some swords of the Kodagu Rajas which are refined handworks, and that this industry is not getting the encouragement as in the past.

Most of the finished goods which were being used in this area, used to come from outside. The village carpenter or the blacksmith were not trained to do skilled or refined work. There was no organised industrial system in vogue. Around the year 1931 a tea factory and a rice mill were established in Madikeri. A rice mill was also established in North Kodagu. Though this district was progressive in agriculture it did not develop in industrial activities. During the days after the Second World war, industries like pottery, mat making, basket weaving, cane work and blacksmith were started. But all these were unorganised and were adopting time consuming methods, and hence were not employment ensuring and really remunerative. Perhaps due to the very reason that industrialisation moved in slow pace; there are no large industries in this district even to-day. The then government established a wood working factory at Murkal, and a Central workshop at Madikeri. These units cannot be listed as large industries. Similarly, medium industries were not in large numbers. In recent developments, this district also is moving in the direction of achieving progress in industrial field. By 31.3.90 there were 967 industrial units in this district (Source: District Industries Centre, Madikeri). In the following table small scale industries of this District and their geographical location are listed. (Table 1).

Table No. 1 showing the different small scale Industries in the Kodagu District

No. Block: Name of place	General Engineering	Chemical & Plastic	Agricultural & Food based	Textiles	Electric & electronic	Forest based	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Madikeri Block								
1. Madikeri		58	28	71	31	17	22	36
2. Peraje		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Bhagamandala		-	1	4	-	1	2	1
4. Karada		-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5. Galibeedu		1	-	3	-	-	1	1
6. Koyanadu		-	-	2	-	-	-	1
7. Cherambane		3	-	7	-	-	-	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Moornadu		5	1	7	2	-	-	
9. Hodduru		-	-	1	-	-	-	1
10. Makkanduru		-	1	-	-	-	1	-
11. Maragodu		-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Bettageri		-	-	2		1	1	-
13. Karikee		-	-	2	-	-	-	1
14. Chettemani		-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15. Napoklu		2	-	4	4	-	-	-
16. Madapura		-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total 'A'		70	31	106	38	19	28	44

B. Virajpet Block

	31	24	38	12	6	16	15
1. Virajpet							
2. Gonikoppal	21	6	15	2	-	3	6
3. Ponnampet	8	2	4	2	-	3	4
4. Kiraguru	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
5. Kutta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Siddapura	9	2	4	1	1	7	6
7. Pollibetta	-	1	3	-	1	-	8
8. Hudikeri	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
9. Ammathi	2	1	4	-	1	2	3
10. Mayamudi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11. Balele	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
12. Devarapura	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
13. Tithimathi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14. Chikkasodlur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Koturu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Srimangala	1	-	2	1	1	-	1
17. Bittangala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	77	37	76	19	10	32	39

C. Somvarpet Block

	34	18	34	5	6	24	6
1. Somvarpet							
2. Nagaruru	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3. Shavivarasanthe	4	4	8	2	1	1	3
4. Kushalnagar	36	6	24	5	5	10	6
5. Gowdalli	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6. Kodlipet	4	2	6	2	2	4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Hebbala		12	-	5	-	-	4	-
8. Suntikoppa		7	2	11	3	1	1	4
9. Chetalli		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Shirangala		4	-	3	1	-	3	-
11. Kudige		4	-	3	-	-	-	2
12. Aigooru		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. T. Shettalli		-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total		107	32	97	18	16	47	23
Grand Total								
(A+B+C)		255	100	279	75	45	107	106

The following reasons can be listed for the industrial backwardness of the district. Firstly, to get the inclination to start industrial installations one must have the financial urge. There was no cause for such urge in this district. Because there was abundant crop of coffee, cardamom, pepper, paddy etc. The community of this district were generally contented and did not take interest in other activities and it appears there was no inclination towards industries since they were spending all their time and effort for the development of agriculture. Lt. Connor informs in 1817 that no town of this district had manufacturing industry and the local community did not have the habit of indulging in such activities. They used to barter their agricultural produces and get the finished goods required by them. Most of the people of this district were extremely land conscious. Agriculture being their primary occupation, no other profession attracted them. They did not have the sanction to transfer their lands to anybody due to the Jamma type land ownership system. Therefore, there was more interest in agriculture than in starting any industrial enterprise in Kodagu.

Adding to the above, shortage of electricity, lack of transport facility and shortage of labour are the reasons for the district's not achieving progress in the industrial sector. There is no railway connection to the entire Kodagu district. But, there was one highway towards Dakshina Kannada, two highways to Kerala and four highways towards the Mysore area. Therefore, all export and import in this district were by road transport only. This mode of transport was expensive, since more expenditure had to be incurred to procure raw material for manufacture and also to transport the finished goods. Therefore it is necessary to take note of the fact that the goods made here have no competitive rates in outside markets.

It can also be said that the way of life of the people of the district is also one of the reasons for their lagging behind in industrial progress. Because of the prevailing Jamma method of land ownership in every family, every member of the family, whether male or female, would get his/her livelihood whether one worked for it or not. Therefore there was not much initiative to pursue any other occupations. As the coffee and tea estates developed, there were more labourers from Kerala than from the local places. When so stated it should not be construed that all the locals have obtained employment. It is appropriate to state that the local people are under-employed than stating that they are unemployed.

Apart from these, the local social structure has bound the people to economic traditions. A son of a blacksmith did not have the mental orientation to take up any other occupation apart from his family occupation. Though this tendency is declining in recent times, the local people do not have the inclination to enter certain trades. For example, though there is abundant forest wealth, the local people are not inclined to work as carpenters. Traditionally, only a few craftsman like basket weavers, oil extractors, weavers, potters and metal workers are engaged in industrial activity in limited numbers.

The social and economic reasons and the traditionalism were obstacles to the industrial progress of this district to some extent. Gradually these are receding and industrialisation is making progress. In recent days new industries are coming into existence.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

Electricity was supplied in 1940 for the first time in this district. An organisation by name 'The Coorg Electric Company Limited, Madikeri' was promoted under the supervision of an organisation by name. 'The Mechelec Engineering Company, Madras'. This Company installed a diesel generation unit in Madikeri for supplying electricity to the Madikeri town. But this supply was not properly organised and hence the supply was not satisfactory. These generators became totally unusable in 1949 and there was no supply of electricity for several months. Even after repairs and reconditioning, this generating unit was not able to make continuous power supply. Since the financial position of this Company was not sound, it could not install new generators. There were even no street lights for several months. The then Government of Kodagu held discussions with the Mysore Government for getting supply of electricity to Kodagu. But some of the conditions laid down by the Mysore Government were not acceptable to the Kodagu Government. Because of this the Government of Kodagu took over the Coorg Electric Company under its control with the approval of the Government of India and bought it for Rs. 75,000. The generating station was reactivated. Two generators of the capacity of 60 KW and 120 KW at a cost of Rs. 1,32,829 were procured. Wherever necessary the electric lines were repaired. The total cost of all this amounted to Rs. 3,33,456.

During the First Five Year Plan, under Rural Electrification Scheme, the Government of India extended a loan of Rs. 7.41 lakhs to the Government of Kodagu for supplying electricity to rural areas and to increase employment opportunities. Under this scheme Virajpet and Somvarpet towns were chosen and the small stations were installed. Two generators of 60 KW, one of 120 KW were installed in Virajpet, and electricity supply was commenced on 24.3.1956. In Somvarpet, one generator of 60 KW was installed and the electricity supply commenced on 9.2.1956.

During the Second Five Year Plan the area between Kushalnagar to Shirangala and also the agricultural and animal husbandry centre at Kudige were selected for electrification. Irrigation facility was necessary for the crops in these places. Accordingly, Kushalnagar and Kudige were electrified. A transmission line of 66 KW was installed from Krishnarajnagar to Kushalnagar. Electric supply was provided to Kodlipet and Shanivarasanthe areas from Hassan side. Hydro-electric power was supplied from the Sharavathi generating station to the four places viz. Kushalnagar, Kudige, Kodlipet and Shanivarasanthe. During the Second Five Year Plan a sum of

about Rs. 12.5 lakhs was spent for these works. Under the same scheme a 66 KW sub-station was established in Gonikoppal.

Under the Third Five Year Plan it was planned to construct a Hydro-electric station at Barapole and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was provided for this purpose. But due to paucity of funds this plan did not materialise.

In 1956, an office of Karnataka Electricity Board started functioning under the control of a foreman. In 1958, a sub-division was started functioning under the supervision of an Assistant Executive Engineer. In 1978, a separate division started functioning and an Executive Engineer was posted. Also, an operation and maintenance sub-division started functioning in Madikeri.

In 1990, the total number of workers in this division was 473 and the number of Officers were as follows: Executive Engineer-1, Accounts Officer-1, Assistant Executive Engineers-3, Assistant Engineers-14, Assistant Engineers(Civil)-1, Junior Engineers-20 and Assistant Accounts Officers-3, and the remaining workers. This Office is under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Mysore.

Table No. 2 : Talukwise details of Electric Supply Lines upto 31.3.1990

In Kilometers		
Madikeri	11 KV Line	546.59
Taluk	Low Tension Line	998.44
	Total	1,545.03
Somvarpet	11 KV Line	618.12
Taluk	Low Tension Line	807.61
	Total	1,425.73
Virajpet Taluk	11 KV Line	633.61
	Low Tension Line	910.15
	Total	1,543.76
District sum	11 KV Line	1,798.32
Total	Low Tension Line	2,716.20
	Total	4,514.52

Table No. 3 : Details of Transmission in Kodagu District as on 31.3.1990.

Voltage KV	From	To	Station	Capacity MVA
66	Hunsur	Ponnampet	Ponnampet	1 X 8
33	Kushalnagar	Suntikoppa	Suntikoppa	1 X 5
33	Suntikoppa	Madikeri	Madikeri	2 X 5
33	Kushalnagar	Somvarpet	Somvarpet	1 X 5
33	Ponnampet	Srimangala	Srimangala	2 X 1
33	Virajpet	Siddapur	Siddapur	1 X 5
33	Ponnampet	Virajpet	Virajpet	1 X 5
33	Siddapura	Suntikoppa	--	--

Source: Karnataka Electricity Board, Kodagu District.

Wind Power Generation at Talakaveri

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation along with a few other state organisations drew up a plan in 1988 for the purpose of generating electricity with wind power, in the Brahmagiri range at Talakaveri, which is about 1,500 mts. above sea level at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. An aid of about Rs. 65 lakhs from the Central Government was also granted for this scheme. While the machinery and equipment required for this scheme was imported from Messrs. Enkane of Denmark, the responsibility of erection and commissioning was entrusted to Messrs.G.K.Synthetics of Delhi. The National Aeronautical Laboratory had recommended the above place as suitable for the installation of the wind power generators. Ever since these machines started functioning about 20,800 units of electricity has been generated till 1991. In order that these wind power generators operate satisfactorily the continuous supply of electricity is necessary in addition to high velocity winds. Since it is difficult to get an uninterrupted electric power supply in Kodagu it has been said that these wind power generators may not function satisfactorily. Presently, these generators are standing still.

INDUSTRIALISATION

For the industrialisation of a district effective entrepreneurship is very necessary. In order to encourage the younger generation to undertake industrial activities, exhibitions and workshops are being conducted in this district under the auspices of the Department of Industries. In 1984-85, industrial entrepreneurship development programmes were conducted for 45 days. As a result of this, about 50 persons have started different industries. So also, in 1985-86, about 30 persons have started different industries. In order to provide financial assistance to the industries about 100 branches of commercial banks, 14 branches of co-operative banks, 3 branches of primary land development banks and 18 branches of Rural Banks and an Office of Karnataka State Finance Corporation are functioning in this district. For providing industrial training one poly-technic and

one industrial training institute are established at Kushalnagar and Madikeri respectively. The state-owned Karnataka Electronic Development Corporation has started a training-cum-production centre in Madikeri under the auspices of Sujyothi Mahila Co-operative Society. The details of the different industries proposed to be started in this district from the year 1988-89 to the year 1993-94 is as follows:

Table No. 4 : showing the number of small scale industries proposed to be started from 1989-90 to 1993-94.

Year	Number of units			Persons likely to be employed			Estimated annual production value in Rs. Lakhs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1988-89	20	40	60	48	150	220	12	60	60
1989-90	30	40	60	60	150	220	18	60	60
1990-91	40	50	65	80	160	280	20	65	80
1991-92	40	25	65	80	160	280	20	65	80
1992-93	50	60	75	100	170	280	25	70	90
1993-94	50	60	75	100	170	280	25	70	90

A-Forest Produce units;

B-Agriculture based units; C-Engineering Industries.

Industrial Estates

There is one industrial estate in Madikeri with 18 industrial sheds of which 8 are of 'C' type and 4 are of 'D' type. In these sheds there are industries pertaining to general engineering, steel production, fabrication, household materials, rolling shutters, auto repair, umbrella manufacture etc. Two sheds are given to Government printing press. In Kushalnagar there are 8 'C' type and 4 'D' type sheds. There is a raw material store in this industrial estate. At Kushalnagar, Karnataka Leather Development Corporation has established a store. Raw material is supplied to leather workers from here. In Kudlur and Somvarpet, there is an industrial area of 250 acres. Upto 1990-91, there are altogether 27 industrial sheds constructed by Karnataka State Small Industries-Development-Corporation, among which 22 have been distributed (Madikeri 18, Kushalnagar 4). Provisional letters of intent were issued during the year 1990-91 to 138 entrepreneurs for starting new industries. Industrial licences were also issued to 152 units which started production and whose total investment was Rs. 37.43 lakhs providing employment to 391 persons. Among these units, 132 numbers are those registered in urban areas, 45 numbers are of women entrepreneurs, 22 numbers are from minorities and 52 are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The talukwise details are as follows: Madikeri-34, Somvarpet-66, Virajpet-52. During the year 1990-91, nine sick units (Madikeri-4, Somvarpet-3, Virajpet-2) were given financial assistance from the State finance corporation and banks towards capital and they were revived.

Table No. 4A
Number of Villages and also Units supplied with Electricity in Kodagu District as on 31.3.1990
(Number given in Brackets as on March 1991)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Villages as per 1981 census	villages supplied with electric- city	Homes under Bhagya Jyothi	All-Electric Homes	Commercial	Pump sets	Industries	Drinking water	Street Light	H.T.	Total
1.	Madikeri	98	73	6,764 (7,063)	2,475 (2,630)	1,749 (1,829)	393 (447)	421 (427)	48 (55)	1,301 (1,210)	-	13,151 (13,661)
2.	Somvarpet	316	240	11,876 (12,518)	2,137 (2,285)	2,667 (2,789)	1,081 (1,171)	418 (439)	51 (58)	2,370 (2,150)	5	20,605 (21,415)
3.	Virajpet	127	113	7,859 (8,318)	3,425 (3,686)	2,568 (2,654)	1,080 (1,206)	737 (766)	37 (42)	589 (567)	2	16,297 (17,241)
Total		541	426	26,499 (27,899)	8,037 (8,601)	6,984 (7,272)	2,554 (2,824)	1,576 (1,632)	136 (155)	4,260 (3,927)	7	50,053 (52,317)

All the Villages of the District are supplied with Electricity by 31.3.91. as confirmed by the Karnataka Electricity Board

Under the NABARD scheme for non-agricultural activities a loan of rupees two lakhs has been sanctioned to ten skilled workers for establishing small and very small industries in the rural areas of the district.

By the year 1990-91, there were 34 units with 95 workers with a capital investment of Rs.15.10 lakhs in Madikeri taluk; 52 units with 133 workers with a capital investment of Rs. 6.73 lakhs in Virajpet taluk and 66 units with 163 workers with a capital investment of Rs. 15.6 lakhs in Somvarpet taluk in the district. Of these, 16 units are agriculture-based, 54 forest produce-based and 17 units are for production of cloth. One unit is chemical-based, 8 are engineering units and 56 other units. The financial institutions are concentrated in Madikeri, Somvarpet, Virajpet, Kushalnagar and Gonikoppal. These financial institutions have given assistance to 46 agriculture-based and food processing units in Madikeri, 18 general engineering units, and 24 agriculture based units in Somvarpet and 24 agriculture based units in Virajpet. Under the classification of transport assistance has been given to 29 units in Madikeri, 22 units in Somvarpet and 22 units in Virajpet.

The financial assistance to Kodagu district in 1989, being Rs. 189.29 lakhs is 8.13% of that of Mysore circle and 1.5% of the financial assistance given in the entire State.

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation

The Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation apart from constructing industrial sheds supplies raw materials to the small industries. Karnataka State Small Industries Marketing Corporation helps marketing the products manufactured by small industries. The Corporation has constructed industrial sheds at Kushalnagar and Madikeri. Some of the sheds are yet to be occupied (as in 1991)

Karnataka State Financial Corporation

The State Financial Corporation was established in 1959 for the purpose of granting long-term loans to small and medium industries. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation occupies a reputed position among the State Finance Corporations in the country. The Madikeri branch of this corporation started functioning in 1985. This is under the administrative control of the regional office at Mysore. From the time the branch started functioning till 1990, loans have been granted to 293 units. Among these units the important ones are general engineering units, agriculture-based units, forest produce based units, cloth units, chemicals and plastic units, transport, electrical equipment and electronic units and hotels. Details of the units which obtained financial assistance from the corporation between 1986-1990 are given in the table below. (Table 5).

The extent of loan distributed through KSFC between 1985-1990 is as follows: (Rs. in lakhs), 1985-0.39, 1986-23.47, 1987-24.65, 1988-61.12, 1989-79.66, 1990-44.45.

The details of the loan distributed in the district by the Finance Corporation between 1986-90 is as follows: (Table 6).

Table No. 5

	1986 2	1987 3	1988 4	1989 5	1990 6	Total 7
General Engineering	9 (17)	10 (17)	7 (10)	8 (11)	2 (7)	36 (13)
Agriculture based and Food	17 (32)	24 (41)	18 (25)	23 (32)	12 (42)	94 (33)
Forest Produce based	1 (2)	2 (3)	-	-	1 (3)	4 (1)
Cloth	5 (9)	7 (12)	5 (7)	10 (14)	1 (3)	28 (10)
Chemical Plastics	5 (9)	-	4 (5)	4 (6)	-	13 (7)
Transport	11 (21)	8 (14)	32 (44)	14 (20)	8 (28)	73
Electricity based and Electronics	1 (2)	3 (5)	3 (4)	2 (3)	-	9 (3)
Hotel industry	-	-	-	2 (3)	3 (10)	5 (2)
Others	4 (8)	5 (8)	4 (5)	8 (11)	2 (7)	23 (8)
	53 (100)	59 (100)	73 (100)	71 (100)	29 (100)	285 (100)

The numbers in brackets are percentage of annual financial assistance.

Table No. 6 : The Details of Loans Distributed in the District by The Finance Corporation from 1986 upto 90.

Year	Rs. 1,000 to Rs.50,000	50,000 to 1 lakhs	1 lakhs to 2 lakhs	2 lakhs to 5 lakhs	5 lakhs to 10 lakhs	Above 10 lakhs
(Beneficiaries)						
1986	3	30	20	-	-	-
1987	1	44	14	-	-	-
1988	1	37	11	21	2	1
1989	7	33	8	12	10	1
1990	2	13	2	3	8	1
Total	14	157	55	36	20	3

LIST OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES EXISTING IN KODAGU DISTRICT IN 1970 (TABLE 7)

This list is given to furnish the historical background of the industrial growth. Only statistics can be given for the period subsequent to 1970. It has already been stated earlier about the existence of 967 units in the district in the year 1990.

**Table No. 7 : A List of some of the Small Scale Industries in
Kodagu District as in 1970.**

No.	Year Established	Name of Industry & address	Name of product manufactured	No. of Employees
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1920	CTC Stores and Printing Works, Virajpet	Note Books	6
2.	1921	Kodagu Press, Madikeri	Printing	6
3.	1928	Prakash Press, Madikeri	Printing	2
4.	1932	Chathukuttinayaka, Virarajpet	Copper, brass vessels	3
5.	1935	K.T. Machaiah, Madikeri	Copper, brass vessels	2
6.	1938	Ambika Printing Press, Madikeri	Printing, note books	7
7.	1940	Fernandes Coppersmith	Copper, brass vessels	2
8.	1944	Ramanna Motor Works, Madikeri	Vehicle repairs	3
9.	1946	Louis Industries, Madikeri	Engineering repairs and manufacture of spares	4
10	1946	P.V.Pai and Company, Madikeri	Vehicle repairs	6
11	1946	N.K.Govindan, Hudikeri	Copper, brass vessels	2
12	1947	Rahamania Soda Factory and Bakery, Virajpet	Bakery Products	6
13	1948	Naidu Bakery, Madikeri	Bakery products	3
14	1949	K.P.Narayana, copper-smith, Gonikoppal	Copper, brass vessels	4
15	1950	Polymetal works, Gonikoppal	Copper, brass vessels	4
16	1950	Ganesh Sheet Metal works, Madikeri	Steel metal works	2
17	1950	Gopal Industries, Gonikoppal	Agricultural implements	5
18	1950	Bhagwan Press, Virajpet	Printing	2
19	1951	Adam and sons, Madikeri	Coffee sprayers and spare parts	12
20	1951	Popular Copper Works, Ponnampet	Copper, brass vessels	3
21	1951	Animan Motor works, Madikeri	Vehicle repairs	5

1	2	3	4	5
22	1951	Rama Carpentry, Kushalnagar	Bullock cart and building materials	4
23	1952	Kunjappa Achari, Virajpet	Iron safe and idols	2
24	1952	Sri.Giddasheti, Santhepali Kushalnagar	Bullock cart and building materials	3
25	1953	C.V.Brothers, Madikeri	Coffee sprayers repairs	50
26	1953	National Engineering Works, Gonikoppal	Engineering works, repairs	10
27	1953	Ganesh Printing Press	Printing	7
28	1955	Lakshmivilas Printing Press Gonikoppal	Printing	3
29	1955	Raghupati Printing Press, Madikeri	Printing	6
30	1955	Rama Printing Press, Kushalnagar	Printing	3
31	1956	Nityananda Automobile Works, Madikeri	Vehicle repairs, steel casting	10
32	1956	Indian Tyres, Madikeri	Tyre retreading	10
33	1957	Monappa Motor Works	Vehicle repairs	5
34	1957	R.Freeman Sons Engineering Works, Somvarpet	Engineering devices repairs, repairs of coffee sprayers	6
35	1957	Sulochana Steel works, Ammathi	Agricultural and estate materials	4
36	1957	Joseph Furnitures, Madikeri	Furniture, building materials	4
37	1959	Joseph wood Industries, Madikeri	Packing materials	3
38	1960	Santosh Furniture Mart, Virajpet	Wood packing materials	5
39	1960	Sri Rama Press, Gonikoppal	Printing	3
40	1960	Saint Micheal Firm Press, Virajpet	Printing, notebooks	2
41	1960	Vani Printers, Virajpet	Printing and notebooks	6
42	1960	Sirajuddin Agarbathi works	Agarbathi	3
43	1961	Coorg Plastic Industries, Madikeri	Plastic bags	5
44	1961	Geetha Cosmetic Industries, Virajpet	Cosmetics	5
45	1961	Anuradha Printing Press, Madikeri	Printing, note boks	9
46	1961	Ranganatha Metal Works, Madikeri	Copper, brass vessels	3
47	1961	Shakti Power Press, Madikeri	Printing	3
48	1961	Shreedevi Printing Press	Printing	4
49	1961	V.S.Gundappa Shetty, Madikeri	Wood packing boxes	2
50	1961	Pascal Industries Corporation, Madikeri	Plastic bags	5
50A	1961	Jhansi Rani Crafts, Virajpet	Furniture	6

1	2	3	4	5
51	1962	V.V.Kunju Kannan, Moornadu	Agricultural implements	3
52	1962	Mercara Steel Industries,	Stainless steel vessels	4
53	1962	Joseph Tyre works, Madikeri	Tyre retreading	4
54	1962	Muruga Press, Ponnampet	Printing	3
55	1962	Shantha Power Press	Printing	3
56	1962	Udaya Press, Somvarpet	Printing	4
57	1962	Coorg Wood Industries, Kushalnagar	Wood sawing	6
58	1963	Orient Aromatics, Kushalnagar	Perfumed oils	12
59	1963	Daby Automobiles, Siddapur	Vehicle repair	3
60	1963	Kalikamba Motor works, Madikeri	Vehicle repair	3
61	1963	Coorg Cane Works, Gonikoppal	Furniture	3
62	1964	R.V.Prabhu Industries Estate, Madikeri	French polish	2
63	1964	Nicholas Motor Works, Pollibetta	Vehicle repair, iron casting	10
64	1964	Kanti Wood and Matchspints Industries, Shanivarasanthe	Wood sawing	6
65	1964	Sri.Sadananda Pai and Co. , Madikeri	Wood articles	5
66	1964	Tajaliyat Matchsplints and Vencers industries, Kodlipet	Matchbox decorative planks	0
67	1965	B.M.R.Industries, Somvarpet	Coffee sprayers spare parts manufacture repairs	10
68	1965	John Engineering Works, Virajpetpet	Coffee sprayers spare parts manufacture, repairs	4
69	1965	Joseph Engineering Works, Virajpet	Coffee sprayers spare parts manufacture,	4
70	1965	Swami Engineering Works	Coffee sprayers spare parts manufacture and repairs	4
71	1965	Line Tyre Works, Virajpet	Type retreading	5
72	1965	Dinakar Printing Press, Virajpet	Printing	3
73	1965	Ganesh Power Press, Virajpet	Printing	7
74	1965	Sharada Press, Virajpet	Printing	2
75	1966	Estate Instruments manufacturing works, Virajpet	Agricultural garden implements	-
76	1966	Ashoka Automobiles, Madikeri	Vehicle, pump repair	4
77	1966	Mohan Engineering works, Pollibetta	Vehicle repair	3
78	1966	Coorg Plastic Industries, Madikeri	Plastic bags	5
79	1966	Saibaba Cane Crafts, Somvarpet	Furniture	4

1	2	3	4	5
80	1966	Sri Shanmukha Carpenter	Wood articles	3
81	1967	Coorg Kannada Soap Works, Madikeri	Washing soap	4
82	1967	Cosmos Ice-cream Factory, Madikeri	Ice-cream, ice-candy manufacturing	5
83	1967	Nanda Industries, Madikeri	Vermicelli manufacturing	3
84	1967	Coorg Metal Works, Virajpet	Agriculture, horticulture implements manufacturing	2
85	1967	Commonwealth Trust Motor, Madikeri	Vehicle repairs	4
86	1967	Rafael's Autoland, Siddapur	Vehicle repairs	4
87	1967	Sheela Sheet metal works,	Steel furniture	5
88	1967	Tyre Service, Madikeri	Tyre retreading	5
89	1967	Sharada Press, Kodlipet	Printing	3
90	1967	Cauvery Furniture Works, Virajpet	Furniture, building materials	3
91	1967	Atlas Plastic Industries, Madikeri	Plastic bags, suit case	5

The economic activities in the district are considerable when compared to the size of the district. There are neither big rice-mills nor the three star hotels. Some other available details on industrial activity are given here.

Madikeri: Hotels-47, Bar and Restaurants-6, Clubs-2, Rice Mills-5, Mill-1.

Virajpet: Hotels-24, Medical Stores-4, Bar and Restaurants-4, Nursing Homes-4, Saw Mills-2, Rice Mills-4, Other workshops-22.

Suntikoppa: Hotels-30, Medical Stores-3, Bar and Restaurant-8, Nursing Homes-4, Rice Mills-2, Workshops-10.

Shanivarasanthe: Hotels-20, Medical Stores-2, Bars and Restaurants-4, Carts-125, Rice Mills-7, Clinics-4, Other workshops-8.

Ponnampet: Hotels-15, Bars and Restaurants-1, Nursing Home-1, Carts-6, Rice Mills-4, Workshops-8.

Kushalnagar: Hotels-31, Medical Stores-7, Bars and Restaurants-4, Nursing Homes-1, Carts-10, Saw Mills-2, Rice Mills-2, Other workshops-30.

(Information from other centres could not be had in time)

Government Central Workshop, Madikeri

The Government Central Workshop was established in Madikeri in 1954 by the then Kodagu Government. The main purpose of the workshop was to repair the Government motor vehicles, road rollers, concrete mixers etc. After the States Re-organisation this came under the control of Karnataka Government. A wood working unit was added in 1961-62 and a separate section was

opened to manufacture and supply wood articles like furniture, packing cases etc., to the Government offices and to the public. This workshop is situated in a site measuring about 2 acres. The annual maintenance expenditure of this workshop from 1956-57 to 1960-61 was as follows: 1956-57: Rs.0.61 lakhs, 1957-58: Rs.0.77 lakhs, 1958-59: Rs.1.27 lakhs, 1959-60: Rs.1.57 lakhs, 1960-61: Rs.1.52 lakhs.

A brief report of the activities of the Central Workshop from 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given in the following table. (Table 8).

Some students were trained in smithy in this organisation. By 1962-63 certificates were issued to the students of the technical institutions after giving training in this workshop.

Table No. 8 : Table showing the Activities of Central Workshop from 1961-62 to 1962-63

Details	1960-61 Rs.	1961-62 Rs.	1962-63 Rs.
1. Government Capital	3,26,263	3,88,435	4,80,099
2. Turnover (Income)	1,52,498	1,40,607	1,50,204
3. Gross profit/loss	+38,799	+39,772	-8,146
4. Nett profit/loss	-1,032	-8,607	-63,807
5. Nett profit/loss (percentage)	-0.68	-6.12	-42.48

There are wood working machines in this workshop, and it appears that these machines are under-utilised. It is being considered to transfer the wood working section to Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation. While the expenditure of this division in 1989-90 was Rs.18.47 lakhs and the income was only Rs.11.74 lakhs for the same year. During the year 1990 there were 31 monthly salaried employees and 3 daily wage employees in this unit. This unit is under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce of the Government of Karnataka and is managed by a Director stationed at Madikeri.

Table No. 9 : Details of Small and Very Small Industries (those registered) in Kodagu District as on 31.3.1990.

No.	Registe- red Units	Authori- sed capital (Rs. lakhs)	Employees	Production capacity (Rs. lakhs)	Main end products
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Wood and wood based	125	56.37	590	107.24	Wood, bamboo, household articles
2. General engineering	144	84.67	516	139.32	Gobergas plants
3. Leather and wood based	63	34.53	358	70.52	Tyre retreading and Footwear

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Repair and service		152	32.92	593	75.01	Motor vehicle repairs
5. Food based		120	91.42	864	188.43	Bakery units, cool drinks Honey processing
6. Hosiery		98	16.79	306	60.17	Woolen Clothes
7. Printing		59	44.11	356	47.46	---
8. Others		410	312.00	1,495	282.11	Flour mill, rice mill, studio, coffee beans processing etc.
Total		1,171	666.81	5,080	970.26	.

Source: District Industrial Centre, Madikeri.

Government Printing Press

A full scale printing press of the erstwhile Kodagu Government was in Madikeri. In the year 1922, this printing press was merged with the Residency Printing Press in Bangalore, and all the machinery and equipment and the staff were transferred to Bangalore. Thereafter, all the printing work connected with the Kodagu State was being done in the Bangalore Residency Printing Press. When the Bangalore Civil and Military Stations were brought under the control of Mysore State Government in 1948, the Residency Printing Press became a part of the Mysore State Printing Press. Though the printing work connected with Kodagu was being done in the Mysore Printing Press this arrangement did not prove satisfactory after some time. Because of this reason the then Kodagu Government with the permission of the Government of India re-established the Madikeri Printing Press in the same premises. The required machinery and equipment, the types etc. were purchased. The Madikeri Printing Press started functioning from 1st March 1954. The Press improved and by 1964 there were 26 workers. Presently, this printing press is under the control of the Director, Government Printing Press, Bangalore. There are one Assistant Director, one Supervisor, and 67 other staff members. The Government books are also printed here.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Based on the 1951 census, the 150 various non-agricultural professions and the number of persons engaged in these professions as was found in Kodagu district are as given below:

Tea Plantation workers-219; Coffee plantation workers-20,357; Rubber plantation workers-674; Sandalwood workers-76; Pepper plantation workers-153; Orange garden workers-429; Arecanut garden workers-66, cardamom garden workers-204; Vegetable growers-100; Rice mill workers-35; Bakery workers-78; Copper metal workers-23; Tyre workers-10; Printers-20; Plastering-175; Earth work-721; Grocery shop workers-434; Circus company workers-110; Hotel workers-1025; Animal husbandry-86; Elephant taming-55; Charcoal producers-6; Wood cutters-638; Snake catchers and crocodile hunters-32; Fisherman-12; Butchers-27; Toddy tappers-313; Tailors-335; Cobblers-1; Blacksmiths-151; Weavers-20; Goldsmiths-283; Potters-28; Carpenters-283; Stone chippers-609; Painters-22; Bangle sellers-37; Bards-2; Dancers and actors-14; Music teachers-3; Temple Priests-157; Priests-10; Church

Table No. 10
Talukwise details of Small and Very Small Industries Registered in Kodagu District between 1983-84 and 1989-90

Year	Units	Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of employees	Units	Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of employees	Units	Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of employees	Units	Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of employees
1983-84	30	5.64	115	32	13.61	117	20	3.32	57	82	10.27	29
1984-85	44	7.35	146	58	11.11	288	28	8.62	87	130	27.06	521
1985-86	34	10.21	77	45	12.82	182	38	21.61	120	116	49.63	379
1986-87	37	11.84	163	46	21.63	242	32	15.00	111	115	48.20	516
1987-88	43	13.07	80	35	20.31	106	25	8.85	66	103	-	252
1988-89	35	21.23	112	37	15.86	148	30	11.86	1101	102	-	361
1989-90	37	14.05	138	30	13.76	125	33	7.80	113	100	-	376

Source : District Industrial Centre, Madikeri

priests-6; Mosque moulvis-23; Astrologers-38; Ayahs-5; Barbers-186; Washerman-330; Gardeners-3; Household servants-822; cooks-504; Private vehicle drivers-41; Unclassified non-governmental clerks-27; Workers in clubs and public buildings-13; Surveyors-7; lawyers-17; Assistants to lawyers-7; Technicians-1; Editors and authors-2; Photographers-7; Idol makers-2; Exhibitors-6; Building contractors-249; Milk producers-11; Umbrella repairers-3; Cap makers-3; Torch and petromax repairers-3; Gun repairers-3; Cycle repairers-23; Motor vehicle repairers-64; Sewing machine repairers-1; Watch repairers-19; Pen repairers-2; Lime producers-8; Basket weavers-159; Broom makers-36; Brick and tile makers-128; Bronze machine manufacturers-7; Sweet meat makers-27; Papad makers-6; Soda manufacturers-37; Snuff makers-3; Silk producers-1; Footwear makers-51; Horse and bullock shoe makers-19; Newspaper distributors-16; Unani medicine producers-2; Makers of bamboo articles for building construction-14; Mortar and brick makers-297; Book sellers-16; Druggists-312; Cutglass and knife sellers-117; Petty shop owners-990; Copper vessel merchants-15; Earthen pot sellers-3; Glass ware sellers-7; Automobile spare parts sellers-13; Diamond merchants-4; Ammunition sellers-4; Fruit sellers-99; Sweetmeat sellers-21; Fish sellers-39; Arecanut merchants-3; Vegetable sellers-22; Milk vendors-22; Jaggery merchants-36; Cardamum merchants-2; Pepper merchants-4; Coconut merchants-28; Butter and ghee sellers-9; Coconut oil sellers-4; Spirit sellers-49; Toddy sellers-10; Soda sellers-11; Tobacco merchants-21; Betel leaves merchants-37; Petrol dealers-11; Pan beeda sellers-43; Kerosene oil sellers-1; Fire wood sellers-1; Cloth merchants-191; Leather merchants-11; Footwear merchants-12; Paddy dealers-18; Wholesale coffee dealers-17; Wholesale grocery dealers-13; Wholesale wood dealers-124; Wholesale dealers of fancy articles-4; Wholesale cloth dealers-8; Wholesale beedi dealers-3; Wholesale dealers of non-edible items-8; Estate agents-1; Insurance company workers-8; Motor vehicle drivers-254; Bullock cart workers-223; Other motor vehicle workers-330; Mahouts-52; Transporters by horses-3; Transporters by donkeys-1; Boatmen-5; Doctors including local quacks-71; Dentists-2; Nurses-29; Veterinary workers-7; Compounders-39; Tea agents-4.

Table No. 11 : Details of some Rural/Cottage Industries in Kodagu District in 1990

Details of Industries	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Total
Handloom	--	--	80	80
Footwear making unit	15	05	10	30
Leatherworks	30	30	40	100
Carpentry unit	62	56	83	201
Smithy unit	53	62	67	172
Gold, silver unit	87	63	102	252
Wood carvers	--	01	03	04
Bamboo workers	75	15	25	115
Matchbox making unit	--	01	00	01

Details of Industries	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Total
Pottery unit	60	20	--	80
Doll making unit	01	--	--	01
Skilled workers unit	05	02	02	09
Lime making	05	02	07	14
Bedding	20	05	15	40
Total	413	252	434	1109

Source (Annual Credit Plan)

Table No. 12 : The details of the Main Workers in Kodagu District as per 1991 census are as follows.

Main Workers	1981			1991		
	Men	Women	Total (Percentage)	Men	Women	Total (Percentage)
Total Cultivators	25.59	18.61	23.31	21.96	16.52	20.07
Village	29.16	19.76	25.92	25.40	17.90	22.59
Towns	4.99	3.69	4.74	3.33	1.66	2.96
Agricultural Labourers						
Total	13.74	20.12	15.82	18.75	13.22	15.18
Village	15.75	21.22	17.64	15.14	19.78	16.83
Towns	2.16	5.99	2.89	2.77	6.71	3.63
Home Industries workers	1.17	.62	0.99	1.02	0.77	0.93
Village	1.06	0.56	0.89	0.98	0.72	0.88
Towns	1.79	1.51	1.74	1.23	1.33	1.26
Other Workers Total	59.50	60.65	59.88	63.88	63.86	63.82
Village	54.03	58.46	55.55	58.48	61.60	59.65
Towns	91.06	88.81	91.63	92.67	90.30	92.15

Source: 1991 Census.

SOME MINOR INDUSTRIES**Tea Industry**

The Glenlorn Estate which was started in 1851 by an English Company was re-organised under the name of the Coorg Tea Company and started functioning from 1943. It was growing tea in an area of 1227 acres near Hudikeri and its annual production of tea in 1962 was 1,82,000 kg. The processed tea powder was being sent to Cochin for sale. At present tea is grown in an area of 370 hectares and it is being sent to other tea factories. Though tea estates of considerable size exist in Kodagu, there is no big or medium-sized tea processing factory in this district.

Pottery

Pottery is mainly prevalent in Madikeyabidu, Thorenooru, Hebbale, Shirangala, Shanivarasanthe, Siddapur and Napoklu. Madikeyabidu is important among these towns. While in the years 1960-70, about 50-100 families were in the business of making earthen pots and toys, presently this number is decreasing. For some people this is a hereditary profession. They sell these products in different towns mainly at the shandies. They make figures of votive tigers, dogs and so on. The main requisites that are required by a potter's family are a big wheel, clay etc. Generally a family earns from Rs.800-1000 per month. During the First, Second and Third plan periods, a sum of Rs. 18,000, Rs.82,000 and Rs.31,000 respectively were spent for development of pottery. During the subsequent years subsidies and loans are being given by the Department of Commerce and Industries, Khadi and Gramodyog Commission and other financial institutions. Training and encouragement has been given to make flower vases, dolls, jars, coffee kettles, cup and saucers etc. apart from making household articles. Rural pottery units existing in 1990 in Madikeri taluk were 60 and in Virajpet taluk 20.

Rubber Industry

In 1962-63, there were seven rubber estates in the district. They were:

1. The Portland Rubber Estate Co., Makutta (between 1950-60). Average production 1,12,500 kg.
2. The Kadamakal Rubber Estate Co., Kadamakal - 90,000 kg.
3. The Cochin Malabar Estate Co. Ltd., Sampaje - 84,000 kg.
4. The Nilambar Rubber Co. Devarakolli - 40,000 kg.
5. The Rampura and Chikkanahalli Estates, Karadigodu
6. The Padanjarakara Estate, Karidigodu.
7. The K.T. Kunjamman Estate, H.Karadigodu.

About 25,000 kgs of Rubber sheets were being manufactured and sent to Kerala, by the last three estates. Presently, there being about 1920 hectares of rubber gardens in the district, rubber sheets are sent to Kerala. There are no major factories which manufacture rubber products in the district.

Handlooms

Handloom industry was not much prevalent in the district in the past. When Virajpet was founded a few weavers who were encouraged to settle there. In addition there were weavers belonging to Kuruhina Shetti community in Somvarpet over generations. As reported by an author in 1957, rough quality woollen rugs were being manufactured in Kodagu. Cotton cloth was procured from outside. After 1952, encouragement has been received for the manufacture of cotton cloth and the weaving was concentrated in Shanivarasanthe and Shirangala. Among the two, Shanivarasanthe was more prominent. There were 127 cotton cloth hand looms and 200 workers in

1964. The weavers adopted the traditional technique of pit-loom method and the production was not considerable. The non-availability of capital, raw materials like good quality yarn and also colours locally are the main causes for this. The main articles produced here were *panche*, *lungi*, handkerchiefs and wiping cloth. The turban (*pagadi*) for the police and the forest department employees were being made in the past at Shirangala. In 1989-90 there were 80 handlooms in Somvarpet taluk of this district. This industry is not seen in the remaining taluks.

Saw mills

Though there is abundant forest wealth in Kodagu district, wood sawing workshops were very few in the past. Around 1960, about 450 persons were engaged in sawing wood under forest contractors. The majority of wooden logs used to be sent to Hunsur for sawing. This industry has not made much progress here. There was one wood sawing workshop in Madikeri by name Appachchu workshop. In 1954, the Kodagu Government established a Government-owned wood sawing workshop at Murkal under the first Five Year Plan. This workshop was being used for reducing the loss in the process of wood sawing and also for sawing those trees which were felled in about 680 acres area near Nagarahole and Kalhalli for the purpose of planting teak.

The wood sawn here was being sent to the Government depot at Hunsur. With the help of this workshop wood was being sawn in time to the required sizes and used which otherwise would have been destroyed without being used. The workshop was helpful in utilising the wood procured from the forest in a profitable manner. Later the wood treatment units were added to this workshop. The wood required for manufacturing household articles could be obtained from here. The wood required by the Housing Board for the doors and windows of the houses constructed by the Board was being supplied from this workshop. Also, Government departments like Public Works Department, Indian Railways, Hindustan Aeronautics, Indian Telephone Industries, and the like factories and departments were getting supply of wooden planks.

In 1954-55, the value of wood sawn in the workshop was Rs.35,900. In 1961-62, it was Rs.1,28,387 and in 1962-63 it was Rs.2,46,857/-.

In 1955, another unit making household articles was established in Murkal. Since workshops which caused reduction in manual labour were established in this unit, it became possible to use small pieces of wood profitably. Increased demand came from schools and Government Offices. There was increased demand for chairs, tables, benches, and cupboards, stands for keeping maps, stools, bee hives, and so on. In 1959, one more wood treatment unit at a cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs was installed.

Rice Mills

This district has been a paddy growing area from a long time. In 1962-63 paddy was grown in an area of about 1,12,541 acres and the quantity of rice produced was 40,000 tons. While in 1988-89, the paddy growing area was 44,298 hectares and the rice production was 73,489 tonnes. Because of this reason it can be said that there is considerable increase in the number of rice mills in the district. In 1956, there were 13 small scale mills and 6 large scale (Huller) mills. By 1964,

the total number of mills was 71. The number of mills in different taluks is as follows: Madikeri: Sheller-3, Huller-3, Sheller-cum-Huller-6, Total-12; Somvarpet: Sheller-6, Huller-15, Sheller-cum-Huller-4, Total-25, Virajpet: Sheller-7, Huller-24, Sheller-cum-Huller-3, Total-34.

These mills were mainly in Gonikoppal, Ponnampet, Virajpet, Madikeri, Ammathi and Katoor. In 1964, the total capital investment of all these mills was about Rs.20 lakhs. This included the land, machinery, oil, electric power generators, steam engine driven-electric generators required for the mills. While the number of employees in these mills was normally about 300-400, during harvest time it used to increase up to 600. The owners of these mills used to process in these mills their own paddy as well as the paddy belonging to others. During the said year 80,000 tons of paddy was milled, and about 40,000 tons of rice was produced. In some of the mills boiled rice used to be produced. There was much demand for boiled rice in Malabar area. The then Government of India had directed that much preference should be given to pounded rice. The Karve committee which was appointed in this connection had recommended to impose higher excise duty on mill-made rice in order to encourage small industries. Though the Government had accepted these recommendations, it is noteworthy that the rice mill industry expanded in the district.

Before the States Re-organisation, the then Kodagu Government in accordance with the policy of the then Government of India planned a programme for developing pounded rice industry. During the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan a sum of about Rs.25,000/- and about Rs.4.1 lakhs respectively was provided for the development of the Small scale industry viz. pounded rice industry. But at present the clear statistics are not available about the number of paddy processing units in the district.

There are no heavy industries in the district. There are only two medium scale industries:

1. Kushalnagar Works, (II) Kudige-Somvarpet taluk.
2. Kodagu Coffee Growers Co-operative Society, Hebbale, Somvarpet taluk.

A sum of Rs.1.3 lakhs has been advanced to one unit only as capital and long term loan. By 31.3.90, a capital of Rs.607 lakhs has been invested in 117 small scale industrial units by providing employment to 5,080 persons with production valued at 970 lakhs has been achieved.

Table No. 13. : Details of Small Industrial Units in Kodagu District in 1982-83 and of those further started annually upto 1989-90.

Year	Industrial Units	Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment
As on 1982-83	417	191.00	207
83-84	82	28.19	310
84-85	130	27.20	529
85-86	117	42.54	438
86-87	115	48.89	508

Year	Industrial Units	Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment
87-88	103	42.20	252
88-89	102	48.96	361
89-90	100	35.38	376
Total	1,166	464.32	4,981

Self-Employment Programme:

This scheme is a Central Government programme, and the State Government and District Industries Centre are the supervising representatives. A committee called Task Force Committee has been constituted to which the General Manager of District Industries Centre is the Chairman. Functional Manager of District Industries Centre, the Representative of Small Industry Service Institute, Bangalore, a Government of India organisation, Officer of Employment exchange, Manager Vijaya Bank, Manager Canara Bank, Madikeri are some of the members. The following facts are considered in the selection of beneficiaries: Age should be between 18 and 35 years, must have passed tenth standard, the family income should be less than Rs.10,000 per annum. There are guidelines that 30% of the beneficiaries should belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In this programme there are 3 types of benefits. 1. For Industries, 2. For Services, 3. For trading. A sum of Rs.35,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively will be advanced.

Table No. 14 : Details of Progress in the Self - Employment Programme in Kodagu District from 1983-84 upto 1989-90.

Year	Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes	Women	Others	Total	Land Distri- buted (in lakhs)
1983-84	-	32	146	178	53.84
84-85	-	44	203	247	53.49
85-86	2	47	199	248	35.12
86-87	2	42	148	192	23.97
87-88	3	18	99	120	25.67
88-89	1	15	130	146	30.05
89-90	1	12	81	94	16.01
Total	9	210	1,006	1,225	238.15

Kudige dairy the first milk processing unit in the State was started in 1956 for the purpose of providing opportunity for the farmers to get auxiliary income and to provide milk supply to Madikeri, Virajpet, Somvarpet, Shanivarasanthe, Kodlipet, Ponnampet, Gonikoppal, Kushalnagar and so on. In 1975, this unit was brought under the control of Dairy Development Corporation. Later in 1984, it was merged with the Karnataka Milk Producers Federation and it was handed over to Hassan Milk Producers Co-operative Societies Federation. In 1975-76, the annual collection of milk was 6.08 lakh litres and in 1989-90 it increased to 32.06 lakh litres. Thus in 15 years, it has increased by 527%. In 1989-90, the total turnover was as follows: Average per month Rs. 5.68

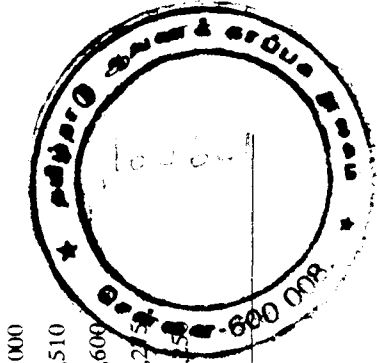


Table No. 15
Details of Financial Assistance given by Khadi Village Industries Commission to Societies
Institutions and Individual Professionals in Kodagu District upto 31.3.1990

No.	Industries	Year of Sanction	Units		Amount		
			Co-operative Societies	Institutions	Individual	Loan	Financial Assistance (in Rs.)
1.	Apiculture	1961-1990	2	-	361	32,11,200	13,36,375
2.	Village Industries Stores	1987-1989	2	-	-	50,000	5,000
3.	Carpentry and smithy	1982-1990	1	-	-	50,000	5,000
4.	Soap	1959-1966	2	3	20	7,63,650	74,460
5.	Leather works	1980-1982	2	-	-	1,60,250	9,150
6.	Village Pottery	1972-1990	4	-	31	1,96,445	77,245
7.	P.C.P.E.	1960-1990	3	-	29	1,85,000	10,360
8.	Lime Production	1987-1988	-	-	1	46,000	1,000
9.	Incense sticks	1988-1989	-	-	1	7,640	360
10.	Cane and Bamboo works	1989-1990	1	-	6	39,375	6,135
11.	Tailoring	1988-1990	-	-	4	35,600	-
12.	Service Units	1988-1990	-	-	11	91,275	-
		Total	17	3	464	48,36,435	15,25,085

Source : District Industrial Centre, Madikeri

crores. This dairy produces milk, ghee, *pedha*, milk powder with fat content, milk powder without fat content, flavoured milk, curds, chocolate milk, condensed milk etc. (More details are given in chapter 4).

HONEY PRODUCTION

Honey being a good and nutritious food item, its collection is in vogue in this district from times immemorial. Systematic apiculture is found in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir and West Bengal. The abundant gift of nature has made apiculture (industry) an important cottage industry. Many farmers follow this as a hereditary occupation like the dairy occupation. Varieties of flowers and vegetation required for apiculture is available in this district (see separate list). There are all varieties of bees here and bees of the type *Apis Indica* are capable of getting accustomed to domestically rearing environment. In the olden days earthen pots and crevices and hollows in the trees used to be the locations for making bee hives, but there are many difficulties in this system. Eg., when honey is extracted from the hive, the Queen Bee and a large number of other bees were dying. With the modern method neither the bees nor the hive suffer any damage and the honey collected will be pure. In 1990-91, there has been 3.62 lakh kg of honey production in the district.

The reason for increased development of apiculture in the district is that the rich forest vegetation is available all round the year. In 1962, the Government set a systematic programme for identifying the vegetation which yield more honey. The Botany Department of the Government College, in collaboration with the Agriculture Department had participated actively in this programme. The Co-operative sector is also engaged in this area. The aid given by Khadi Gramodyog Commission to this industry is given in a separate table. (Table 15).

Table No. 15A Details of Apiculture between 1980-81 and 1990-91.

Year	Bee Families (No.)	Beehive distribution (No.)	Villages under jurisdiction	Honey production in k.g.	No. of Apiculturists
1980-81	40,224	1,085	220	1,96,042	10,055
1981-82	42,236	990	226	2,11,180	10,620
1982-83	44,506	835	231	2,20,530	10,940
1983-84	49,104	2,405	238	2,47,020	11,660
1984-85	51,009	1,592	247	2,55,045	11,920
1985-86	53,202	1,858	259	2,66,010	12,320
1986-87	55,108	1,088	265	2,75,540	12,864
1987-88	57,202	225	272	3,06,010	13,020
1988-89	58,304	220	277	3,01,520	13,206
1989-90	59,202	400	281	3,55,212	13,478
1990-91	60,432	750	285	3,62,592	13,702

Source: Apiculture Development Officer, Kodagu

The details of Honey-yielding bees are as follows:

1. *Apis Indica*: Bees which can be cultured in ordinarily available tins or pots. 2. *Apis Dorsata* and 3. *Apis Floria*: which are available in bushes. This type of apiculture is a full time occupation in America, Russia, Australia and Europe. This is becoming a prominent occupation during the recent years in Malnad and Kodagu districts of our state. Apiculture being a cottage industry could be practiced by anyone. This is an industry which does not require much labour, and space, but requires small capital and can be had by the grants from the Government. The infrastructure required for this industry are one honey extracting device, and a few other devices. Honey extracting unit can be owned together by 8 or 10 persons or can be owned through co-operative societies. Much effort is not required to learn this industry. The bees store the honey for winter. In winter, many trees and plants do not flower. The bees go on collecting honey from October to June. If honey is emptied from the hive, they collect honey again. Though the investment is very little in this culture the profit is high. In favourable conditions about 40-45 kg of honey can be collected from one hive annually (presently the price of honey is Rs. 30 or 40 per kg). In 1930, a new type of apiculture was brought into practice in the district. The Kodagu Government started evincing interest in apiculture since 1935. In 1936, an organisation called the Coorg Honey and Wax Producers Co-operative Society Ltd. was established in Virajpet for developing this industry. In 1948, after the Second World War under the re-habilitation programme, Central Apiculture Programme was instituted in Bhagamandala. But, all these programmes were inactive till 1952. The new Government which came into existence in 1952 set a programme to develop this central Apiculture Programme. One lakh of rupees was earmarked for this purpose during the First Five Year Plan. According to this scheme, supplying the beehives to the Apiculturists and to start honey centres in other places in the district was conducted by the Central Apiculture Programme. An expenditure of Rs. 98,900 was incurred till February 1956.

During the Second Five Year Plan, about 50% of the Rs.18.95 lakhs, the amount provided for Rural and Small Scale Industries, i.e., Rs.9.11 lakhs was ear-marked only for Apiculture. The old type of earthen pot beehives were substituted by the box type beehives at the rate of 5,000 nos. per annum. The honey storing and the Library on Apiculture were developed at the Central Government Honey Centre at Bhagamandala. During the Third Five Year Plan, Rs.10 lakhs was the outlay for expanding the Apiculture in the district. Grants to the Apiculture co-operative societies and training to the employees was given. All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission also extended aid to Apiculture.

The two giant honey co-operative societies of the district viz. Coorg Progressive Bee Keepers Co-operative Society, Bhagamandala and the Coorg Honey and Wax Producers Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Virajpet with the help of Khadi and Village Industries Commission lend assistance to Honey development programmes (details given in chapter 8). Honey production in the district from 1960 to 1990 was as follows: 1960- 1.00, 1970-1.50, 1980-2.00, in 1986-87 -2.75, 1987-88-3.00, 1988-89:3.50 and in 1989-90 it was 3.60 (lakh kgs). Apart from this, there is honey production in the private sector also. It was estimated that around 1960 this had exceeded 1 lakh kg.

Honey is a special chemical compound. During the time when the nectar is abundantly available one family having 2 or 3 bee hives can collect 4-5 kg of honey in 8-10 days. It is learnt from research that honey generally consists of the following materials: water-17%, dextrose sugar-40-50%, levulose sugar 34%, sucrose sugar-1%, ash content-3.1%, sticky compounds-0.15%, acid-0.08% and nitrogenous materials-0.04%. Bee wax is used to manufacture artificial comb foundation in apiculture. It is also used in the manufacturing of candles, leather and wood works, polishing cement floors, manufacturing some cosmetics, manufacturing boot polish and gramophone records, dentistry, electric and glass industries and also in printing.

It is learnt that honey has the property to cure the following diseases: diabetes, blood pressure, pneumonia, cold and cough, typhoid, tuberculosis, throat troubles, chicken pox, kidney diseases, constipation, burns and bruises.

There are Apiculture Development Officers in Madikeri who supervise the Apiculture activities. This is a Branch Office of the Industries and Commerce Department.

Apiculture Diseases: Till recent years there was no instance of any disease contracting the bee families in Karnataka State. But in 1992, it has been observed that in the border villages of Kodagu and South Kanara districts the larvae of the Indian Hive bee (*tuduve*) family contracting a disease, called Thaisac Brood. According to the opinion of the honey producers this disease is suspected to have commenced during October-November 1991. The larvae of the Indian Hive Bees families reared in boxes in North India are contracting diseases called European Foul Brood and Thaisac Brood since a few years. It is recognised that the European Foul Brood disease is caused by disease producing bacteria and the Thaisac Brood disease is caused by disease producing virus. The disease observed now in Karnataka is also learnt to be Thaisac Brood. In order to prevent further spread of the disease the following precautionary measures have been proposed by the Apiculture Development Department:

a) The combs of the diseased bee families and the bees are to be destroyed by burning. While extracting wax the combs are to be immersed in boiling water before collecting wax. All parts of the infected box have to be dipped in boiling water for 10-15 minutes then dried and then the new family is to be located.

b) All the devices used for investigating the diseased box are to be dipped in boiling water before using again. The honey from the diseased combs should not be extracted through the extractor. The cloth should be dipped in boiling water.

c) The honey producers should disinfect themselves by washing after examining the diseased families.

Some of the apiculture centres ran under the auspices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are: Napoklu, Nelaje, Parane, Badagarakeri, Bittangala, Gonikoppal, Nemmale, Kadanga, Hysodalur, Badagomkeri, Peruru, Aji, Pollikote, Nariyandada, Ammathi, Kibbettu, Bettadakoppa, Bacchalli, Nanjarayapatna, Hebbatageri, Bettageri, Biligiri, Beguru, Kutti, Madapura Hatti, Kandacheri, Suntikoppa, Gejjanakodu, Garawale, Bettagiri, Moornadu and Bhagamandala. Apart from these there are Government centres in Nagarahole, Begur, Srimangala, Titimathi, Ponnampet, Birunani, B.Shettigeri, Pollibetta, Virajpet, Kakkabe, Bhagamandala,

Madikeri, Galibeedu, Chettalli, Madapura, Somvarpet, Shanivarasanthe, Shanthalli, Jakkanalli and Kudige. In some of the schools and colleges there are apiculture clubs: there are commercial apiculture centres and apiculture centres in coffee and cardamom plantations.

During 1963-64, the private honey producers were around 16,000 and they were adopting the old methods, presently in 1991, though the number of honey producers is not very much higher (it is around 20,000) they are producing more honey by adopting new methods. In 1963, the Regional Apiculture Research and Training Centre was set up in Madikeri under the stewardship of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. About 60% of the honey production in the country is produced in Karnataka. Kodagu is producing about 66% of the production in Karnataka. Therefore this Research Centre has made big strides in Apiculture Research and in studies of the bees. In this direction an Apiculture Development Officer is posted in Madikeri under the Commerce and Industries Department of the Karnataka Government.

The following are the details of the very important vegetation which provide the flowers and pollen to the bees in Kodagu district:

Flowering Calendar of the Bee Flora of Kodagu

January: 1) *Nimbe gida* (*Citrus medica*, Linn., var *acida*.), 2) *Noga mara* (*Cedrela toona*, Roxb.), 3) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng), 4) *Mavina mara* (*Mangifera indica*, Linn.), 5) *Ambate mara* (*Spondias mangifera*, Willd), 6) *Buruga mara* (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*, D.C.), 7) *Kadu tumbe gida* (*Leucas helianthemifolia*, Desf), 8) *Muni mullu* (*Mimosa pudica*, Linn.) and 9) *Nekki* (*Vitex negundo*, Linn.)

February: 1) *Noga mara* (*Cedrela toona*, Roxb.), 2) *Nerale mara* (*Eugenia jambolana*, Lam.), 3) *Tengina mara* (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), 4) *Sige* (*Acacia concina*, D.C.), 5) *Kadu geru* (*Semecarpus anacardium*, Linn.), 6) *Ambate mara* (*Spondias mangifera*, Willd), 7) *Geru mara* (*Anacardium occidentale*, Linn.), 8) *Bage mara* (*Albizia lebeck*, Benth), 9) *Parivala* (*Erythrina indica*, Linn.), 10) *Kadu parivala* (*Erythrina lithosperma*, Miq.), 11) *Adike hoo* (*Areca catechu*, Linn.), 12) *Coffee plant* (*Coffea arabica*, Linn.) 13) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng.) and 14) *Sanna anugalu* (*Schefflera venulosa*, Harms.)

March: 1) *Nandi mara* (*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Wall.), 2) *Bagemara* (*Albizia lebeck*, Benth) 3) *Nayi tulasi* (*Stachytarpheta indica*, Wahl.) 4) *Sanna anugalu* (*Schefflera venulosa*, Harms) 5) *Kadu coffee* (*Casaria rubescence*, Dalz), 6) *Karekayimara* (*Randia dumentorum*, Lam.), 7) *Kithale gida* (*Citrus Aurantium*, Linn.), 8) *Sige* (*Acacia concinna*, D.C.) 9) *Bale mara* (*Diospyros ebenum*, Koenig), 10) *Nelli* (*Emblia officinalis*, Gaertn.), 11) *Nerale mara* (*Eugenia jambolana*, Lam.) 12) *Bili dhooa* (*Vateria indica*, Linn.) 13) *Bite mara* (*Dalbergia latifolia*, Roxb) and 14) *Honge mara* (*Pongamia glabra*, Vent.)

April: 1) *Dodda anugalu* (*Schefflera wallichiana*, Harms), 2) *Kurambelu* (*Fluggea leucopyrus*, Willd.), 3) *Ponjinoga* (*Heynea trijuga*, Roxb), 4) *Karmanji* (*Carissa inermis*, Wahl.), 5) *Nayi tulasi* (*Stachytarpheta indica*, Wahl.) 6) *Bennekarthi* (*Mussenda frondosa*, Linn.), 7) *Nandi mara* (*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Wall), 8) *Southe balli* (*Cucumis sativus*, Linn.) 9) *Sasive gida* (*Brassica juncea*, H.F. & T.), 10) *Bage mara* (*Albizia lebeck*), 11) *Kadu mallige* (*Jasminum*

regidum, Zenker), 12) *Nerale* (*Eugenia jambolana*, Lam.), 13) *Bilwarada mara* (*Albizzia odoratissima*, Benth.) and 14) *Biliummatti* (*Brunfelsia*)

May: 1) *Nandi mara* (*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, Wall), 2) *Dodda anugalu* (*Schefflera Wallichiana*, Harms), 3) *Sanna anugalu* (*Schefflera Venulosa*, Harms), 4) *Biliummatti*-*Brunfelsia*, 5) *Tadasalumara* (*Grewia umbellifera*, Bedd.) 6) *Udutale* (*Memecylon sisparens*, Gamb.) 7) *Bennekarthi* (*Mussaenda frondosa*, Linn.), 8) *Renjada mara* (*Mimosops elengi*, Linn.), 9) *Hunise* (*Tamarindus indica*, Linn.), 10) *Adike* (*Areca catechu*, Linn.), 11) *Kithale* (*Citrus aurantium*, Linn.), 12) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng), 13) *Dodda Bandanike* (*Loranthus longiflorus*, Desf.), 14) *Jambu nerale* (*Eugenia jambos*, Linn.), 15) *Sampige mara* (*Michelia champaka*, Linn.), 16) *Honnemara* (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*, Roxb.), 17) *Gandhada mara* (*Santalum album*, Linn.), 18) *Dalimbe* (*Punica granatum*, Linn.) and 19) *Kadu tumbe* (*Leucas helianthemifolia*, Desf.)

June: 1) *Dodda anugalu* (*Schefflera wallichiana*, Harms.), 2) *Sanna anugalu* (*Schefflera venulosa*, Harms), 3) *Mara Anugalu* (*Schefflera racemosa*, Harms.), 4) *Kurambelu* (*Fluggea leucopyrus*, Willd), 5) *Butale* (*Grewia oppositifolia*, Roxb.) and 6) *Tegada Mara* (*Tectona grandis*, Linn.)

July: 1) *Mooda mara* (*Ochna squamosa*, Linn.), 2) *Chepemara* (*Psidium Guyava*, Linn), 3) *Kempu dasavala* (*Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*, Linn.), 4) *Nayi tulasi* (*Stachytarpheta indica*, Wahl.), 5) *Muni Mullu* (*Mimosa pudica*, Linn), 6) *Kadu Kumbala Balli-Vitis* spp.) 7) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng.), 8) *Bili Ummatti* - *Brunfelsia*. 9) *Gini grass*- (*Panicum jamentorum*, Pers.) and 10) *Chinnada Kaddi* (*Solidago canadensis*)

August: 1) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng), 2) *Bili Ummatti*-*Brunfelsia*, 3) *Kempu dasavala* (*Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*, Linn.), 4) *Sevantiige gida* (*Chrysanthemum indicum*, Linn.) 5) *Rakta honne mara* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb.), 6) *Chinnada Kaddi* (*Solidago canadensis*) and 7) *Kadu Kumbala Balli* - *Vitis* spp.

September: 1) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng), 2) *Bili tumbe* (*Leucas lanata*, Benth.), 3) *Kempu dasavala* (*Hibiscus Rosa sinensis*, Linn.), 4) *Bili dasavala* (*Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* Linn, var *alba*, Plenus). 5) *Chepe mara* (*Psidium Guyava*, Linn.) 6) *Rakta honne Mara* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb), 7) *Sige* (*Acacia concinna*, D.C.), 8) *Kadu Kumbala Balli-vitis* spp.) and 9) *Udutale*- (*Memecylon sisparens*, Gamb)

October: 1) *Sige* (*Acacia concinna*, D.C.), 2) *Baine mara*-(*Caryota urens*, Linn.)

November: 1) *Jambu nerale* (*Eugenia jambos*, Linn), 2) *Nelli* (*Emblia officinalis*, Gaertn.), 3) *Nekki* (*Vitex negundo*, Linn.), 4) *Chinnada Kaddi* (*Solidago canadensis*), 5) *Nayi tulasi* (*Stachytarpheta indica*, Wahl.), 6) *Tumbe gida* (*Leucas aspera*, Spreng), 7) *Biliummatti* (*Brunfelsia*) 8) *Suryakanthi* (*Helianthus annus*, Linn), 9) *Rakta honne mara* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxb.) and 10) *Suragimara* (*Ochrocarpus longifolius*, Benth, & Hook)

December: 1) *Bili tumbe* (*leucas lanata*, Benth), 2) *Suragi mara*-*Ochrocarpus longifolius*, Benth & Hook. 3) *Mavina mara*-(*Mangifera indica*, Linn.), 4) *Avare gida* (*Dolichos lablab*, Linn.), 5) *Noga mara* (*Cedrela Tonna*, Roxb.), 6) *Bili matti* (*Terminalia arjuna*, Bedd.) and 7) *Kadu badami* (*Terminalia catappa*, Linn.)

Facilities required for the Improvement of Apiculture

The methods of apiculture in our State are different when compared to the apiculture in Western countries. In those countries it is done with most modern methods. In order to achieve progress the attitude of apiculturists is an important factor. In this district the apiculturists have advanced bee families in the bee hives. But in Western countries care is taken to see that there is a youthful Queen Bee of a good breed in their bee families. They select the best bee family from among the families they are rearing and they rear queen bees from this family and then the queen bees of other families are replaced by the queen bees which are specially reared. Such exchanges of queen bees are made once in a year or two. They buy a queen bee at a cost of about Rs. 30-50. In Western countries apiculture is cultivated as a large scale industry. The large scale apiculturists rear 5,000-10,000 bee families in their land holding. Medium scale apiculturists rear 1,000-5,000 bee families. The small scale apiculturists rear 100-1,000 bee families. About 20 kg of honey can be obtained from one bee hive. This is about 3 times the quantity that we get in our country. In the private sector apiculture has not attracted people in large numbers because it is not highly profitable. This industry can develop through co-operative societies.

Silk Industry

The silk industry was introduced in this district recently, that is at the end of the First Five Year Plan. Since the farmers in some parts of Somvarpet taluk did not have much irrigation facilities and they had to depend on ragi and crops of pulses, and also they did not raise commercial crops like tobacco and cotton, it was proposed to introduce sericulture as home industry. In a survey conducted in 1942, it has been recommended to start sericulture in this district. In 1955, mulberry was grown on an experimental basis in an area of 5 acres (2 hectares). Since encouraging results were obtained from this, larger areas were selected for sericulture in Kushalnagar Hobli. During the Second Five Year Plan the Kudige farm was further expanded and the farmers were given training in mulberry crops and rearing of silkworms. Under this scheme a Composite Sericulture Centre was established in Kudige and the mulberry growers were given financial aids and loans from the Government. About Rs. 2.3 lakhs were spent under this scheme for sericulture. In 1960-61, loans were advanced to 80 farmers at the rate of Rs. 100 per hectare for 6 hectares. Encouraged by this 4,330 kg cocoons and 10.89 lakhs seeds of foreign breed were produced in 1961-62. It was estimated that the monthly income of each family increased by Rs. 300 as a result. It is to be mentioned here that one K.T. Acchaiah of Kodagu origin who was a senior level Sericulture Officer in the erstwhile Madras Province. He gave much encouragement to Sericulture in the South and developed Sericulture in Kollegal and other areas.

In 1980-81, mulberry was grown in 73 hectares and 9 metric tonnes of cocoons and also 0.5 tonnes of silk was produced. These figures for the years 1983-84 were 77.1 and 0.1, and for 1985-86 were 77.14 and 1, and later in 1988-89 the extent of mulberry cultivation was 303 hectares and 838 persons were sericulturists. In 1989-90, 1400 farmers had undertaken sericulture in an area of about 485 hectares and 80 tonnes of cocoons were produced. It is estimated that a net income of Rs. 70,000 could be earned per hectare by sericulture of Bivoltine Breed. The soil of this district being a mixture of black and red soils and the environment is very conducive for the

production of bivoltine silk. In 1989-90, 5,242 tonnes of cross-breed and also 49,503 tonnes of bivoltine cocoons had been produced.

For the expansion of sericulture some of the programmes taken up in 1988-89 and 89-90 are as follows:

1) **Subidiary programme for Scheduled Tribes** : This programme has been started in 2 colonies of Somvarpet with a provision of Rs.3 lakhs.

a) In Seegehosur Scheduled Tribe Collective Mulberry Colony 8: beneficiaries of Scheduled Tribes are engaged in mulberry cultivation in 4 hectares.

b) Under 'Yelakkanur Honnali Scheduled Tribe Collective Mulberry Cultivation Programme' assistance has been given to 8 Scheduled Tribe persons to extend mulberry cultivation in 16 hectare area. In Sulugodu Scheduled Tribes colony of Virajpet taluk sericulture has been expanded in 2.4 hectares of land and 16 beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been given manure and silk worm rearing devices free of cost. In 1987-88, a development centre was sanctioned for the Scheduled Tribes and has a strength of one sericulture extension officer, one supervisor, and also one demonstrator.

2) Under the Special Component programme 17 beneficiaries have received incentives for cultivating mulberry, devices for rearing silk worms and aid for constructing the building for locating silk worms at a total cost of Rs. 23,600.

3) Under Forest Special Unit Programme Rs. 9,800 has been distributed to 14 beneficiaries.

4) Under Western Ghat Development Programme, free distribution of M-5 cuttings to small and very small farmers, subsidy to the extent of 25% to buy equipment for rearing silk worms, supply of devices to bivoltine silk producers, subsidy to Male Mahadeshwara Silk Demonstration Centre have received assistance of Rs. 1 lakh.

5) A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been spent in Madikeri and Virajpet taluk by establishing sericulture demonstration unit.

6) In the Kudige Government Sericulture centre 44 persons have been imparted training as to new sericulturists.

7) Under Package Programme Benefit Scheme 40 persons of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who have newly cultivated mulberry crops have been given financial assistance of Rs. 2,500 per head for acquiring the equipment for rearing silk worms.

An office of the Assistant Director of Sericulture is functioning in this district and the total expenditure of this office and its sub-ordinate offices during the year 1988-89 was Rs. 3.5 lakhs and in 1989-90 it was Rs. 6.33 lakhs.

As per the estimate of the plans of Sericulture Department for the period 1992-95 the expansion of the cocoons producing areas and mulberry growing in the district will be as follows. Increase in the area for mulberry cultivation in hectares: 1992-93 - Somvarpet taluk 1000,

Madikeri taluk 160, Virajpet taluk 160, Total 1,320; 1993-94- Somvarpet taluk 1,215, Madikeri taluk 240, Virajpet taluk 240, total 1,695; 1994-95-Somvarpet taluk 1,400, Madikeri taluk 320, Virajpet taluk 320, total 2,040. Cocoon production: 1992-93-Somvarpet taluk 150, Madikeri taluk 40, Virajpet taluk 40, total 230 tonnes, 1993-94. Somvarpet taluk 200, Madikeri taluk 60, Virajpet taluk 60, total 320. 1994-95-Somvarpet taluk 250, Madikeri taluk 80, Virajpet taluk 80, total 410 tonnes.

The following villages were identified for the fast development of sericulture during 1990-91 Madikeri taluk: Madre, Ka'akeri, Murnadu, Mutharumudi, Kiggalu, Bhagamandala and Hodduru, Virajpet taluk: Ammatti, Balele, Ponnampet and Siddapur; Somvarpet taluk: Kodlipet, Kodlur, Bedagutte Kajooru, Mulluru, Ankanahalli, Nandigunda, Gowdalli Ganagooru, Gonimarooru, Yalakanooru, Manajooru Shirangala, Thorenooru, Hebbale, Hulase, Kudige, Kudumangalore, Mullusoge, Aigooru, Nakooru, Kushalnagar, Andagove, Kiragandooru and Nidtha.

Though it is considered that the local forest area is very much suitable for the production of tussar silk there has been no special progress in this direction.

Industrial Potential

Keeping in view of the existing facilities and the requirements it could be stated that there is a favourable climate for establishing industries to produce some of the following products: 1) Hawaii Chappals, 2) P.V.C. pipes and chappals, 3) Plastic objects (injection moulded), 4) Electroplated objects, 5) Bakery items, 6) Paint and varnish, 7) Laundry soap and jelly, 8) Ball point pens and refills, 9) Tyre retreading, 10) Polythene bags, 11) Thermoplastic objects, 12) Spice powders, Sambar powder, Chutney powder, etc. 13) Washing soap and detergent, 14) White phenyle 15) Plastic buttons, 16) Moulded plastic vessels, 17) Candles, 18) Distemper, 19) H.D.P.E. bags, 20) Aluminium vessels, 21) Ferrous and non-ferrous articles, 22) Machine parts required for coffee plantations, 23) Watch repair 24) Umbrella making 25) Poultry cages, 26) Bottle caps, 27) Bio-gas plants, 28) Lime production, 29) Screen printing, 30) Production of colours, 31) Thick paper from coffee shell, 32) Fuel from Agricultural waste. 33) Oil from spices, 34) Jackfruit pappad, 35) Alcoholic beverages containing honey, 36) Fruit processing and production of fruit juices, 37) Antuvala shampoo, 38) soapnut soap, 39) Gooseberry pickles and jams 40) Cane furniture, 41) Door panels, 42) Bricks and tiles, 43) Pottery products, 44) Wooden toys 45) Instant coffee etc.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMERCE

In the economy of a region, though agriculture and industries are the main sources of production, the other infra-structure facilities like capital, provision of finance, banking and co-operative institutions designed to extend credit and to provide other facilities serve as vital factors. Distribution of finished goods or the marketing arrangements, through which the goods are taken to the consumers are equally important. The various facets of the above aspects have been dealt with in this chapter.

BANKING AND FINANCE

While well-organised banking and institutional finance would help develop the economy of a particular region, as a complementary to it, trade, commerce and marketing activities would also develop and influence the economic, social and cultural life of the region. It can be seen in Kodagu also as found in other parts of the State, that the banking system has been equipped with new dimensions as a result of changing economic, social, political activities. In the recent decades, it is responding well with the changing needs.

Before the advent of the modern banking which has its roots in the early part of the twentieth century, as is elsewhere, here too the private money lenders, merchants, the affluent, the landlords, the officials and the members of the royal family were engaged in money lending in their own way.

The *Rajendra Name* written in 1807 remarks that "If the illegal practices like cheating, deceit, litigation, slander etc. are involved in money lending business, the King will not show any mercy

on those" (p.234). This reference records the existence of the practice of money lending and also the regulatory policy followed by the Rajas towards unscrupulous money-lenders.

The Banking Enquiry Committee(1931) and the Coorg Economic Committee Reports (1935) are silent about the existence of money lending practices in the region. The District Economic Committee Report records: "A comparison between Coorg and other parts of the country, shows that the professional money-lenders are very few here. Instances of making fortune out of their profession by means of exploitation of the poor and the weak are rare and it was as exception to the established practices generally adopted by the money-lenders. Besides, the interest charged by the money lenders or the rich people of Kodagu is very moderate. Some private money lenders hailing from Mysore territory were found engaged in money lending in North Coorg" (The Coorg Economic Committee Report 1935).

It was noticed that while the Vyshyas were generally controlling money-lending business in North Coorg, the Jains, Marwarees and the Moplas hailing from other states were engaged in money lending in South Coorg. Trust and honesty were given prominence in money lending transactions. While bigger loans were usually secured by mortgages of immovable properties, jewels, silver, etc., the small hand loans were given on mutual trust and confidence. The loans up to Rs. 50 were granted only on promissory notes. During the time of economic crisis, the well-to-do Kodavas were lending paddy to the poor. It is said that the Kodavas, without adopting money lending as profession, were lending in their close family circles. Though money lending was mostly in cash, on certain occasions, grains (paddy) were also lent. The loans taken by way of grains (paddy) from the rich growers were to be returned with interest in the form of grains during the harvest.

According to the report, (1899-1908), the Moplas of Kerala were the prominent among the small money-lenders of Coorg, they were charging interest at 250 per cent. The Moplas, on lending rupees four in cash in July-August used to recover their loan in next February in the form of paddy equal to three *butties*. Each *butti* was costing Rs.3.00 at the prevailing price then.

During pre-independence days, when the activities of institutional finance and modern banking were not widely spread, as also there was no control of the Government over the rates of interest charged by the private money lenders, there was no uniformity in the interest rates on loans which varied from place to place.

Economic Survey

The Economic Survey reports of the place would help us to trace out broadly the socio-economic conditions and standard of life of the people of the region. In the last century many economic survey reports were brought out on the district. "According to 1865-1878 report, the credit was good, and money easily procured and indebtedness was practically unknown. Infact, this period may be considered as one of the great prosperity."

Indebtedness (1899-1908)

Generally the people of Kodagu were indebted " says Haller's Report. The main reasons for this was a failure in coffee crops combined with improvidence and extravagance. The cost of living of the Kodavas was considerably higher than that of the non-Kodavas which was evident since jewels and ornaments worn during marriages and other occasions are generally borrowed and most of their valuables including medals presented commemorating the suppression of the rising in 1837 had gone to the hands of the money lenders. This indicates the intensity and seriousness of indebtedness of that period. It is recorded further that the Kodavas were borrowing either in cash or in kind at a higher rate of interest in August and September by offering the ensuing crop as security. With a view to mitigate the economic hardship by providing employment in the military a company known as 'The Coorg Regiment' was formed in 1902 in the Indian Army. But there was no good response for this, says the report.

The legislations pertaining to the economic improvement of the farmers, which were in force in Mysore State then, were made applicable to Kodagu, when the entire administration of Kodagu was transferred to the Company's rule in 1834. The prominent among the economic improvement laws were the Takavi Loan Act 1876, Land Development Loan Act 1883 and the Agricultural Loans Act 1887. The Agriculture Department was set up in Kodagu around 1907. The records show that since the inception upto 1904, the Government had granted Rs. 49,000 as agricultural loans and Rs. 40,000 as land improvement loans in the district.

Economic Committee Report 1935

A survey conducted in the district during 1934-1935 on the life in rural area, provides details on rural life, rural indebtedness and the remedial measures to ameliorate indebtedness. The main purpose in setting up this committee was to find out the estimated rural indebtedness in the area of agriculture, to explore various measures to free the peasants from the burden of indebtedness and to suggest ways and means to improve their economic conditions.

The economic committee which had conducted sample survey in 1935 had estimated the total rural indebtedness of the district at Rs.75 lakhs. This estimation was based on the *per capita* loan. The above estimation included sums due to Government and to co-operative societies as well as to private creditors. The survey was conducted in 13 villages comprising of 9,300 population (The total population of the district then was 1,63,000). The same Committee made yet another calculation based on the cultivated area in Kodagu (excluding coffee estates), and the estimated debt was of Rs.75 lakhs including the loan amount of Rs.8,12,781 supplied by the co-operative institutions. As per another method employed by the committee, according to the 1931 census, the male agricultural population of the district was 44,000; of them 11,000 persons had borrowed a total loan of Rs.17 lakhs; on the basis of this average method, the total debt worked out was Rs.68 lakhs. If the due amount of previous loan of Rs.4 lakhs was added to this, the total debt of the district would be Rs.72 lakhs.

The committee based on these estimates generally felt that the total indebtedness of the district was between Rs.70 and Rs.80 lakhs. Five years before the release of the report of the Coorg Economic Committee i.e., in 1930, the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Coorg Sub-Committee,

estimated the total debt of the district as between Rs.25 and 30 lakhs. The estimation was considered as unreasonable. Their estimates were based on figures of sample survey collected from 14 villages by the sub-committee. This figure was not acceptable to the then District Magistrate who was of the opinion that the estimates were not based on facts and were too meagre. In the above estimation, the loans taken through the Government and the Co-operative Societies together amounted to about Rs. 11 lakhs. He estimated that the total rural debt stood at about Rs. 40 lakhs. According to the Coorg Economic Committee Report (1935), the rate of interest charged on Government loans was five percent, while it was 25 percent in the case of private loans and even higher where transactions in kind were involved. The Economic Committee suggested several measures in order to extend material relief to the farmers like providing credit through co-operatives on easy terms, establishing Land Development Banks for long-term loans and creating Debt Reconciliation Boards etc., and these measures were introduced. It is learnt that the Debt Reconciliation Boards were functioning in the district upto 1935. The world depression was acutely felt in Coorg also during the 1930s. In next decades, the co-operative movement expanded its activities and many other programmes aiming at improvement in the economy of the cultivators were undertaken.

All economic surveys have their own limitations because of the tendency of not disclosing the realities like indebtedness by men and specially in the case of loans etc. At times they may exaggerate small issues and their statements may not be precise. Even then, such reports and surveys broadly indicate the trends prevailing which would help the scholars in their studies.

Recent Surveys

As part of 1961 census operations, two villages in Kodagu were selected for detailed survey of socio-economic aspects. The survey comprises the various aspects of rural indebtedness of different economic groups of rural households. The study covered the following two villages: 1. Thannimani (Madikeri Taluk), and 2. Hebbale (Somvarpet Taluk). The selection of these two villages, in general represents the district's geographical, socio-economic, agricultural, and other features. The nature of rural indebtedness as revealed by 1961 report in brief are as under.

The population of Thannimani, under Bhagamandala panchayat, was 669. Of the total 112 households of that village 69 (62%) were in debts. The majority of the households belonged to Gowda caste (90 households) and among the rest were the Adiyas (9), Kudiyas (4), Marathas (4), Bants (2), Brahmins (2) and the Billavas (1). The total amount borrowed by debtors' families was a sum of Rs.60,482, which works out to Rs.878 per family and on an average Rs.90 per head. The another important point noted in the survey report was that none of the families having the lowest monthly income (Rs.25 or less) was in debts. Not that they were not needy, but they had no security to offer; such type of people used to raise the hand-loans and paid back in the form of labour and they never considered these transactions as loan.

The statistics contained in the survey report show that the families with higher income groups were able to borrow more according to their needs. (On the security of their immovable assets) from financial and other institutions. The sources of these loans included Takavi loans, loans from co-operative societies, and loans from private persons. The interest charged on the cooperative

loans was 8 1/2 percent, while 25 percent was charged by the Grain banks. Generally, 12 1/2 percent or even more was charged by the private money lenders.

Regarding the utilisation of the loan, 34% were spent for agricultural development, 32% for house building, and repair, 12% for domestic needs, 12% for repayment of old debts, 4% for celebration of festivals, 4% for other purposes. It was evident from the above data that the lion's share in the loan amount was spent for other purposes than for those for which it was intended to.

Hebbale is a big village having 436 households belonging to 22 different castes and the population of which was 2,229. This border village is economically forward and is very much linked to Mysore district in respect of culture and communication. The majority of the people were caste Hindus and Dalits. Agriculture was the main occupation. Of the 436 households in the village, 174 households (40%) were in debt amounting to Rs.1,12,325 and of this 52% was borrowed mostly by the families in the higher income group, while the total loans obtained by the lower income group, accounted to five percent only. It was revealed in the report that the families of higher income group who could afford to offer security were alone able to procure more loans. The sources of loans included the Government institutions, Co-operative societies, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Commercial banks. The point to be noted here is that the major portion of the loans raised was from 'friends and relatives'. The private money lenders who were required to register had given major portion of the loans. Of the total loan amount, 22 percent was spent on marriages etc., 11 percent for household expenses, 18 percent for house construction 9 percent for repayment of old debts, while one percent for education and litigation, and 15 percent for purchase of land and 8 per cent for purchase of bullocks. Out of the total loans obtained, 8 percent was spent on trade, commerce and land improvement.

Though, the above economic survey report based on these two villages by and large represent the whole district is three decades old. But, it serves us an index throwing some light on some of the fundamental socio-economic problems of the rural areas.

In the recent decades (1970-90), commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operative societies have extended their activities through the network of their branches in the district. Under the priority sector advances, these institutions extend credit facilities for the cultivation of commercial and plantation crops, village and cottage industries (bee keeping, sericulture, handi-crafts, dairy, poultry etc). Priority would also be given in lending to the weaker sections of the society. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, it is compelled to extend institutional credit to the weaker sections, through the Zilla Parishads.

Regulation for money-lending

With a view to controlling the activities of money lenders and the pawn brokers who were carrying on money lending and pawn broker business for many years without being controlled by any regulatory measures were exploiting the illiterate weak debtors. In order to protect them, many legislative measures were adopted by the Government before and after the Independence. The main purpose of enacting the legislations was to protect the borrowers and to keep interest rates under check. Before the enforcement of the common laws of money lending made applicable to

the whole state between 1961-1966, the laws in this regard prevalent to former Mysore State were also made applicable to Kodagu.

In 1915-16, the rates of interest on various types of loans were as follows: 9 percent on mortgages, 10 percent on loans against the surety of a person and 12 percent on hand loans payable within a month. The Mysore Money Lending Act, 1939, was very important. Accordingly it was obligatory to the creditors that proper accounts were to be maintained, receipts for having received the money must be issued and also the balance of loans should be mentioned on the receipts etc. The rate of interest chargeable was simple 9% on loans against the security; and a 12 percent simple interest was to be charged on loans without security. Harassment of any nature to the borrowers by the money lenders was made a cognizable offence under the Act.

After 1956

After the Reorganisation of the State, more comprehensive and unified Acts, viz., the Karnataka Money Lending Act, 1961 and the Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act 1961 as applicable to the state including Kodagu were brought into effect in 1962 and 1966 respectively. Many amendments, comprehensive in character containing several stringent regulatory and punitive measures so as to curb many unscrupulous practices of money lenders were incorporated to the above two Acts recently. Under the Act, the present rate of interest on secured loans is 18 percent, while on unsecured it is 21 percent. The Deputy Registrars of Societies at the district level and the Assistant Registrars of Co-op. Societies at the sub-divisional level are empowered to administer the Act. These authorities are also empowered to execute the Chit Fund Act 1982 and Chit Fund (Karnataka) Regulations 1983. It is very common that unregistered private money lenders, big land holders, the rich persons and merchants are lending money secretly within a limited manner apart from the registered money lenders. The rate of interest charged by these persons varies from 2 to 5% per month. The mutual confidence and the trust are the basis for these transactions. Merchants also carry various types of Chit Funds or Kuri in their circles. According to the report of the Deputy Registrar of Corporative Societies of the district, there were 23 registered money lenders and three registered pawn brokers in the district, in 1982 and the loans advanced by them amounted to Rs.21.15 lakhs and Rs.25,000 respectively. By 1986, the number of pawn brokers doubled to 6 and the number of money lenders was reduced to 22. The transactions in that year increased to Rs.49.14 lakhs in money lending and Rs.42,000 in pawn brokerage. After three years, i.e. 1989, the number of money lenders increased to 34 while the number of pawn brokers remained at 6. The total amount of loans advanced by the money lenders and pawn brokers stood at Rs.56.88 lakhs and Rs.1.58 lakhs respectively as per the report. The money lenders are mainly concentrated in urban areas and trade centres and a majority of them came from outside the State. According to the recent report there were 23 registered money lenders and the loan advanced by them amounted to Rs. 17.28 lakhs at the end of 1991, and the number of pawn brokers was 19 and the loan advanced by them amounted to Rs. 20.42 lakhs.

Finance Corporations

In an unorganised money market, in addition to money lenders and pawn brokers, a good number of non-banking institutions like Nidhis, Chit Funds (finance corporations) etc., are found

lending money in urban areas and in trade centres through their branches for trade, commerce, industries, purchase of vehicles etc., by way of hypothecation loans. These institutions on many occasions run parallel banking. These institutions mobilise deposits from the middle class people by offering attractive terms, higher rate of interest and cash prizes etc. Though, these finance corporations promote the savings habits, on many occasions some of these institutions are found cheating the public by their unrestricted business activities resulting in their liquidation. These institutions are registered under 'Indian Partnership Act 1932' or 'The Companies Act 1956' and the District Authorities of the Department of Co-operation are empowered to exercise control over them under the Karnataka Money Lending Act 1961. Between 1982 and 1991, eight registered finance corporations were functioning in the district, and of them some were from outside the district while others were from the district. While four corporations were functioning in Kushalnagar and two at Madikeri, of the remaining two were at Somvarpet, the number of such corporations increased to 13 by the end of 1991 and according to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies their deposits accretion amounted to Rs.1.5 Lakh, Rs.2.17 Lakhs and Rs.4.17 lakhs in the years 1982, 1986 and 1989 respectively. In 1991, 13 Corporations together had accumulated deposits amounting Rs.21.28 lakhs, and their advances were of Rs.57.93 lakhs.

Bank's assistance to the Weaker Sections

The public sector Banks, non-nationalised Banks and the Regional Rural Banks have been providing loans at a cheaper rate of interest, under 'Differential Rates of Interest' (DIR) loans scheme adopted by them since 1973. The main purpose of this scheme is to provide financial base for those who are economically backward, SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers having either one acre of wet land or 2.5 acres of dry lands, rural artisans and the bonded labourers. The annual income of the family to avail such concessional loans has to be Rs. 2,000 in rural area and Rs. 3,000 in urban area in the beginning; this limit was gradually increased to Rs. 6,400 in urban and semi-urban areas and Rs. 7,200 in metropolitan area. The interest charged for this loan is 4 percent and the balance of interest is borne by the State Government. According to the Lead Bank report, banks in the district together had lent a sum of Rs.284.32 lakhs in 1987, Rs.226.13 lakhs in 1988 and Rs.208.96 lakhs in 1989 and the total number of beneficiaries were 14,877, 13,781 and 12,447 in the respective years. The percentage of DIR loans accounted to 3.79, 2.92 and 2.45 respectively in the total lending of banks for the above years. (The total lendings under this scheme shall not be less than one per cent of the total advances of the banks).

Slavery and Bonded Labour

There are reports, revealing the existence of the system of agrestic slavery in the district since a long time as is the case with other districts. The geographical conditions, mode of agriculture, operations, economic conditions, social background etc., were conducive for growth of agrestic slavery in the district. Though the British Government had abolished the system of slavery (*Jammadalu*) which was prevalent here from ancient times and continued during the rule of the Rajas, by enacting the Abolition of Slavery Act 1843 applicable to the entire country (British territories), the system was still being practised in Kodagu. Besides, the Breach of Contract Act, 1860 also helped furtherance of the system. Though slavery could not be continued by legal means

after 1843 the system continued in the form of bonded labourers or in other forms. Poverty was the main reason for continuance of the system.

Records indicate that during the reign of Chikkavira Rajendra (1820-30), there were 6,089 slaves under his control known as *Jammadalu*, of which 1,750 were working in the palace lands, plantations and in the king's service etc., and the rest of them were allotted by the Government to the owners of *Jamma* lands (For particulars on *Jammadalu* see chapter II). Among the *Jammadalu*, there were two kinds: one is known as '*Bhumi* (land) *Jammadalu*' (attached to land) and another '*Okkalu Jammadalu*' (attached to the owner of the land). *Bhumi Jammadalu* could be sold together with sale of the land to which he was attached. '*Vokkalu Jammadalu*' was attached to work in all lands of the master and he could sell them to others. Usually, the Rajas, in recognition of the services rendered by the officials, made them land grant either as *Umbli* or *Jamma* and at the time of transfer of *Jamma* lands the Rajas used to present their own *Jammadalu* belonging to the 'untouchable' or tribal castes for assisting in cultivation. The *Jammadalu* used to be there on the Raja's *Panya* or palace lands also. Though the masters could have sold these slaves "such sales were rare in Kodagu" says D.N.Krishnaiah. The *Jammadalus* belonged to 12 castes like Kembatti Holeya, Marangi Holeya, Betta Kuruba, Jenu Kuruba, Yerava etc., As found in the old records, the annual wages paid to the Kembatti Holeya and his wife were Rs.12, whereas it was Rs. 10 to Jenu Kurubas and Betta Kurubas.

When the Britishers wanted to grant freedom to the *Jammadalu* in 1836, this was vehemently opposed by the *Diwan*, officers and landlords (owner of *Jamma* lands). Even after the Company's Government brought the Abolition of Slavery Act 1843 into force, the *Jammadalu* were not in a position to get themselves freed. However, the restrictive conditions imposed on *Jammadalu* were removed after two generations. The strong opposition by the landowners and the circumstances prevailing then in Kodagu were responsible for the continuance of the system. But in course of time, when the coffee plantations grew in number, the *Jamma* Labourers gradually joined service under the European planters who were paying higher wages. This also resulted in original *Jamma* land owners treating their *Jammadalus* better so that they might not desert the farm, but continue to serve the original master. They secured more wages and some sort of freedom. Hundreds of labourers who were getting advance either from the planters or from the contractors who were supplying labourers, were committing themselves to the new type of bonded labour system. Some opine that this system still prevails in Kodagu. Despite the ending of bonded labour system, many old *Jamma* labourers are continuing to work under their old hereditary masters. Now they are coolies, who are paid according to the Act regulating their wages.

Abolition of Bonded Labour Act

The Central Government enacted 'The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976' for the whole country by releasing the bonded labourers. Accordingly, the bonded labourers, who were in debts were deemed to have been discharged of their debts together with interest thereon. Under the rehabilitation schemes of the released bonded labourers, the Central as well as the State Governments have formulated many financial assistance schemes. The nationalised banks are extending financial assistance for income generating, self-employment schemes covering supply of milch animals, sheep, poultry, pigs, purchase of bullock carts, and starting of handicrafts etc.

Under the rehabilitation scheme of bonded labourers from 1979-80, the Central Government shares 50 per cent expenditure incurred by the State Governments. The identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour are being done by Mandal Panchayat under Zilla Parishad. Majority of the bonded labourers in the district are local SC/ST community members and labourers from Kerala and Tamilnadu. Practicing of bonded labour system, advancing money to the labourers for this purpose and encouraging this evil practice are considered as cognizable offences punishable under the Act. For such offence, fine upto Rs. 2,000 and imprisonment upto 3 years shall be imposed. According to the Deputy Commissioner's report, except Somvarpet Taluk, in no other taluks of the district the Bonded Labour System was being practiced. Till 1990, in Somvarpet Taluk 56 labourers were identified and were rehabilitated. Of them, 38 were SCs and 18 STs.

Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976

With a view to providing relief to the marginal land holders, landless farm workers and other economically weaker sections, the State Government has brought the Karnataka Debt Relief Act into force in 1976. The persons, who are eligible for relief under this Act, should have annual income not exceeding Rs. 4,800 (from 15th November 1979). Initially, the income ceiling was fixed at Rs.2,400. Under this Act, the creditors were deprived of their debt amount and interest and the immoveable and moveable properties pledged as security were returned to the debtors. The decrees obtained by the creditors from the court were declared as annulled. However, the relief under this Act is not made applicable to the loans secured from the Central and State Governments, Co-operatives and Companies etc. Under Rule 5 of the Act, the creditor who fails to return the property pledged, is liable for fine ranging from Rs.1,000 to 5,000 and imprisonment of three months to one year.

The total number of applications seeking relief, in the district, under Debt Relief Act, as at the end of 1990, was 691 of which 430 were from Somvarpet and the rest (261) from Virajpet. It is reported that no such requests were received from Madikeri taluk. The amount involved in the applications seeking relief was Rs.5.51 lakhs, of which the lion's share was from Somvarpet taluk (4.63 lakhs); the remaining Rs 88,200 was from Virajpet Taluk; the number of applications disposed off involving Rs.1.24 lakhs, was 571 (all applications from Virajpet were disposed off). The Deputy Commissioner's report says that the number of SC/ST and other backward class beneficiaries from these two taluks were 18 each.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The integrated history of banking in Kodagu district can be traced with the history of commercial banking, from 1934. There is an opinion that a branch of Imperial Bank of India was in existence in Kodagu prior to this. Before this, agriculture credit was provided by the present Coorg District Central Co-operative Bank which was having jurisdiction over the entire Coorg State from its inception in 1922. There were agricultural and non- agricultural credit co-operative institutions (Rural Banks) extending credit to their own members since 1919. The Land Development Banks for providing long term agriculture development loans were established between 1957-62. Due to these reasons, it appears that there was no scope for the existence of an independent commercial bank in Kodagu district.

Keeping in view of the growing credit demands from the principal growers of coffee, cardamom, pepper and orange etc., the banking companies from the neighbouring Dakshina Kannada district and also from neighbouring Kerala and Tamilnadu states opened their branches in the chief commercial places of the district. Gradually, this had resulted in spreading of banking to the whole district. Before 1934, the distant commercial banks from Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Cannanore were meeting the credit needs of the big growers, merchants, and industrialists of the district. When the commercial banks started functioning from within the district in 1930-40, it was the period of world economic depression. In this period, the commercial banks came to the rescue of big growers by extending long term loans. Thereafter, the District Central Co-operative Bank launched the scheme of extending the long term loans.

The present Corporation Bank (Udupi: 1906) opened the first branch at Madikeri, the district headquarter, in 1934 which marked the beginning of commercial banking activities in the district. The same bank opened its second branch in the district next year (1935) at Virajpet. After 11 years, in 1946, Vijaya Bank (Mangalore: 1931) opened its first branch in the district at Madikeri. There were only three commercial Bank branches in the district before Independence. After Independence, the Commercial banking activities were spread to important centres of the district: Somvarpet (1951), Ponnampet (1950), Kushalnagar (1960), Suntikoppa (1958) and Gonikoppal (1959). In the first three places of the above five, the Corporation Bank opened its branches. At Suntikoppa, the Karnataka Bank Ltd., and at Gonikoppal the Vijaya Bank opened their branches. In the meanwhile, the State Bank of India (Public Sector Bank) gave a new turn to the commercial banking activities by opening its two branches, one at Madikeri (1955) and another at Virajpet (1956) and this gave a good boost to the Commercial banking activities in addition to rural development, small scale industries, agriculture marketing activities, etc. The Imperial Bank of India branch opened at Madikeri in February, 1955, was converted as a branch of the State Bank of India in July 1955.

When Kodagu became a part of Karnataka in 1956, another prominent bank of the country, the Canara Bank (Mangalore:1906) entered the arena by opening a number of branches beginning with 1957.

Within a period of about two-and-a-half decade (between 1934 and 1960) seven centres in the district possessed the banking facilities. The total number of branches was 11, of which four were at Madikeri and two at Virajpet and the rest were in other places.

Five years earlier to the nationalisation of banking, in 1964, it was found that adequate banking facilities were available in the district. There were 11 commercial bank branches in the district in 1964 and each branch on an average covered population of 32,000 persons. In India, then the average population served by a branch office was 75,000.

Before nationalisation, in a period of five years, between 1966 and 1970, the total deposits mobilised and the credit deployed by the commercial banks in the district were as follows, the amounts being in crores: 1966-4.19(1.04), 1967-5.03(1.51), 1968-5.53 (1.89), 1969-6.13(2.54), 1970-6.37(2.66). The figures shown in the brackets indicate the amount of credit deployed. The number of branches in the district in 1970 was 33, of which 7 were in the district headquarter town

Madikeri, 3 each in taluk headquarters of Somvarpet and Virajpet, 2 in Ponnampet and the rest (18) in other parts of the district.

It may be observed that there was a conspicuous increase in the number of branches in the district after the nationalisation of banks and also a proportionate increase in deposits as well as disbursement of credit. The deployment of credit exceeded the deposits. Owing to the progressive policy adopted by the commercial banks in recent years in their operations, now the banks consider the purpose for which credit is being used as most important than the credit-worthiness of persons. This has caused socio-economic transformation in the rural areas and the banks are considered as ray of hope to the weaker sections.

The table given below indicates the progress of banking in the district between 1970 and 80 (Amount in crores)

	1971	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1982
No. of branches	42	51	57	63	67	71	71
Deposits	8	11	15	27	38	43	50
Advances	4	6	8	13	23	31	34

The banking institutions from the State as well as outside the State have expanded banking services by opening new branches and also by expanding business in the existing branches in the district, to meet the growing demand for banking services corresponding to the economic development of the district, in the post-nationalisation period. In the recent years, the new branches opened in the district are Karnataka based Vysya Bank Ltd. (1976) and the public sector State Bank of Mysore. The banks originating from outside the State are Indian Bank, Union Bank of India, Central Bank of India, South Indian Bank Ltd., Indian Overseas Bank (1967) and the State Bank of Travancore.

The Corporation Bank had made a new stride in 1984 in the rural banking services of the district by sponsoring Chikkamagalur- Kodagu Rural Bank. Such Banks are expected to contribute to the rural development. The total number of banking companies including the Regional Rural Bank functioning in the district is 15, of which 8 are Karnataka-based banks and the rest, 7 from outside the State.

The total number of branches in the district has considerably increased between 1983-85 and as many as 19 new commercial bank branches and 18 Regional Rural Bank's branches between 1984-85 were opened, thus taking the total number of bank branches including Regional Rural Banks to 99. Similarly, total deposits which were Rs.61.11 crores in 1984 went up to Rs.71.08 crores at the end of 1985. But no new branches were opened during three years beginning with 1988.

By the end of 1990, the total number of bank branches in the district was 108, of which 87 (80%) were in rural area and the remaining 21 were in semi-urban area (According to the norms fixed by the Reserve Bank of India, centres where the population is 10,000 and less are known as

rural branches and where the population is between 10,000 and 1 lakh are known as semi-urban branches). As is prevailing elsewhere, here also there is a geographical imbalance in the spread of bank branches, due to number of reasons. Taluk-wise dispersal of branches is as follows:- Madikeri (37), Virajpet (39) and Somvarpet (32). The population served per branch office in the district was 6,500 in 1981 and in 1991 it was 4500. As a comparison between Kodagu and the Malnad and hilly districts, of the state and also other districts of the State, the banking services were adequate for meeting the requirements.

The Total number of personnel functioning in the commercial banks in the district is 1,147 (Including R.R.Bs.) of which 293 are officers.

Statistics on Commercial Banks in Kodagu during recent years.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)				
	At the end of the year				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number of branches	108	108	108	108	108
Deposits	9,894.79	11,422.53	12,768.34	13,476.00	14,776.24
Advances	7,334.18	9,551.82	10,306.77	11,391.16	11,497.67
Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	78.16	83.62	80.72	84.53	77.81
Priority Sector advances	5,685.85	6,527.60	7,591.42	8,114.80	8,008.16
% Advances under priority advances	73.52	68.34	73.65	71.24	69.65
DIR Lendings	248.32	226.13	208.96	153.36	151.00
Integrated Rural Development (IRDP) Lending	195.83	292.03	374.99	373.24	454.78

(Source: Lead Bank Report)

Lead Bank Scheme

According to the Reserve Bank of India report, the main purpose the Lead Bank scheme implemented by the end 1969 is to coordinate the banking services with area approach (treating the district as one unit). The lead bank scheme envisages economic development of the area by increasing the resources, implementation of the approved schemes, especially schemes giving stress on lending to the priority sector and the weaker sections. The credit plans are prepared in consultation with various district development departments, through the joint efforts of the commercial and co-operative bank and the Government financial institutions etc., under the over-all co-ordination of the Lead Bank. The Lead Bank scheme has helped to reduce the imbalance and inefficiency of the banking services. To make the development schemes more meaningful, efforts are made to allocate branch-wise lending schemes, and the action plans with a view to achieving the integrated economic development of a village in the district.

By May 1984, the Corporation Bank took over the Lead Bank position from the Canara Bank which was functioning as Lead Bank earlier to this.

To-day in 1991, the total number of bank branches in the district is 108. (exclusive of co-operative banks but inclusive of RRBs). The number of habited villages are 288 which are distributed among 15 banks for implementing credit schemes. Of the 288 villages, major portion of villages (66) have gone to Canara Bank, 55 to the Lead Bank, 53 to Regional Rural Bank (Chikkamagalur - Kodagu RRB), and the share of Vijaya Bank is 46. The number of bank branches functioning in the district is said to be more when compared to the area of the district and on an average each bank branch covers less than three villages.

According to the 1986 annual action plan of the Lead Bank, the total lending in the district exceeded the target allotted to them. The total annual credit disbursement accounted to Rs. 2,218 lakhs, (total accounts 29,658; achievement 125%) as against the target of Rs. 1,767 lakhs (total accounts 16,659). Of the total lendings, 2/3 was for the agriculture sector and the State Bank of Travancore (Achievement 357% of the total target) surpassed all other banks in lending, followed by the State Bank of Mysore (234%), says the report.

According to the action plan of 1987, the total lending, during the year in the district was Rs.2,869 lakhs which was 135% of the plan target fixed (Rs.2,120 lakhs). This year more loans were given to self-employed and the professionals, and of them the number of women was more.

According to the 1988 Action Plan, the total amount of loans disbursed was Rs. 29.45 crores (total accounts 37,820) as against the target of Rs. 26.05 crores (accounts 31,270). In this annual plan the amount earmarked for agriculture lending was Rs. 17.57 crores but the loan disbursed amounted to Rs. 21.52 crores (122%), the total lending for small scale industries was less than targeted i.e., the loan disbursed was Rs.85.12 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 118 lakhs (72.14%). For other sectors, the target fixed was Rs. 730 lakhs but the loan disbursed was only Rs. 708 lakhs (94%).

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

As in 1986, the total number of families below the poverty line in the district was estimated at 41,799 according to the IRDP prepared by the Zilla Parishad. The talukwise distribution was :- Virajpet 17,303; Somvarpet 15,382; and Madikeri 9,114. The financial assistance given by banks under IRDP during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) covered 10,407 families. The talukwise distribution was: Madikeri 2,461, Somvarpet 4,144 and Virajpet 3,802. The total amount lent by banks during 1986-87 under IRDP was Rs. 37.94 lakhs, the subsidy amount was Rs. 18.97 lakhs. These amounts in the next year (1987-88) were Rs.105.50 lakhs and Rs. 52.75 lakhs respectively. In 1988-89, the loan advanced amounted to Rs. 92.26 lakhs, and the subsidy was Rs. 46.13 lakhs. This means that the Bank had generally advanced twice the amount of subsidy.

Regional Rural Bank (R.R.B.)

It is the Corporation Bank, being the lead bank for the district, which sponsored the new breed of the banks called the Regional Rural Bank constituted under the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976.

The share capital of the bank has been contributed by the Central Government, the sponsoring bank and the State Government. The bank having its headquarters at Chikmagalur has the jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Kodagu districts. It was established in April, 1984.

Among other things, the main objectives of the RRB include, *inter alia* extending credit facilities to the farmers, especially, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans and the weaker sections identified under Twenty Point Programme, at cheaper rate of interest. They also provide the complementary banking service in the rural areas together with co-operative and commercial banks, etc., since these banks are paying interest on deposits little higher than the commercial banks, they are able to inculcate the habit of thrift in rural area.

The first branch of RRB was opened at Guddehosur Village in Somvarpet taluk, on 26th September 1984. Thereafter, nine branches were opened in different places of the district at the end of the same year. Next year in 1985, eight more new branches were opened. By the end of 1991, of the total 44 branches of R.R.B. 18 were working in Kodagu district; 8 in Madikeri Taluk, 6 in Virajpet Taluk and the remaining four in Somvarpet Taluk. The number of villages coming under the purview of the Regional Rural Bank branches in the district, is 53. The bank has been progressing for the past six years. Among the Bank's deposit schemes 'Kshemanidhi' scheme is very popular.

During 1984-85 the deposits and lendings were Rs. 53.25 lakhs and Rs. 71.20 lakhs respectively. Next year the deposits and lendings went up to Rs. 84.60 lakhs and Rs. 110.51 lakhs respectively. In 1987-88 and 1988-89, the deposits went upto Rs. 133.48 lakhs and Rs. 196.79 lakhs respectively and similarly the loans and advances also increased to Rs. 155.08 lakhs and Rs. 119.13 lakhs.

By the end of 1989-90, the deposits and advances registered at Rs. 222.93 lakhs and Rs. 239.85 lakhs respectively. The recovery of loans which was 68% in 1987 and 69% in 1988 came down to 53% and 38% in the years 1989 and 1990 respectively (Recovery was low due to the declaration of waiver of farmers' loans by the Government). By the end of 1990, the credit extended by the bank to plantation (coffee, cardamoms, coconut etc.) amounted to Rs. 21.95 lakhs, Rs. 1.25 lakhs under the differential rate of interest scheme, Rs. 17.73 lakhs to the SC/ST sections (the total beneficiaries being 857.) Attention has been paid to make advances to the priority sector, and anti-poverty schemes viz., Twenty Point Programme, Antyodaya, 100 Well Scheme, IRDP, etc. The Bank is charging interest between 10 and 16 percent on different types of loans.

The Bank had incurred a loss of Rs. 24.05 lakhs at the end of March 1990 as against Rs. 15.97 lakhs in the previous year. The annual report says that the loss was due the increased insurance premia paid on the weaker sections advances and the expenditure incurred on non-performing assets.

Loan Melas

The Loan Melas were arranged with a view to taking banking to the masses, which was confined to a class of people some decades earlier. Loan Melas were held at different places in the district during 1986 and 1987, and the loans were disbursed on a large scale. "The total amount

disbursed was Rs.224.73 lakhs to 7,947 beneficiaries in 8 loan melas organised by Vijaya Bank in different places of the district" says the report. The loan recovery was 33%. Similarly, the State Bank of Travancore disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 25,000 to 10 persons in 1986 and The Vysya Bank Rs. 44,500 to 14 persons in 1987. It is reported that the recovery percentage of the Vysya Bank was 57.

Lending under Twenty Point Programme

The public sector banks financially assist many schemes coming under the purview of Twenty Point Economic Programme. The main purpose of this scheme is to lead an attack on rural poverty, put irrigation water to better use and support ideas like bigger harvests, health for all, justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, equality for women, improvement of slums etc. As per the information available the details of loan disbursed by the different banks in the district by the end of 1989 was as follows (amount in lakhs of Rs): Canara Bank 437.00, Vijaya Bank 267.33, Karnataka Bank Ltd 145.54, Vysya Bank Ltd 3.12. The next year, (1990), the Regional Rural Banks lent Rs. 615.01 lakhs and the Overseas Bank Rs. 73.10 lakhs.

Asha Kiran ('Ray of Hope')

The 'Asha Kiran' is a social-security oriented welfare measure extending a scheme for group personal accident insurance for labourers of unorganised sector. It was launched in 1982 by Karnataka Government and it is first of its kind in the whole country. The scheme covers the poor agricultural labourers and other labourers of unorganised sector and it provides social security and group personal accident insurance. There is a provision in the scheme to give relief depending on the type of accidents and persons between 18 and 60 years having annual income not exceeding Rs. 7,200 are eligible to relief. The persons who have received the compensation from other sources are not eligible for relief under Asha Kiran.

The categories of unorganised workers covered are agricultural labourers, fisherman, beedi workers, toddy tappers, washermen, cobblers, carpenters, village blacksmiths, gold smiths, drivers of vehicles drawn by animals, cycle rikshaw pullers, barbers, tailors, hawkers, hand-cart pullers, meat sellers, construction labourers, tile makers, handloom weavers, tribal workers, basket weavers, stone cutters, hut builders, well diggers etc.

The accidents covered under the scheme for relief are rail or road, those caused by electrocution, snake bite, drowning in water, fire, fall from tree, attack by wild animals, thunder etc. But this relief is not available for those who meet accidents by intoxication, drug addiction, natural deaths, deaths caused by the sickness, suicide, and death arising from breach of any law with criminal intent etc. The relief available under the scheme will be Rs. 2,500 for loss of one limb, Rs. 4,000 in case of loss of two limbs, and Rs. 5,000 in case of death to the claimant of the deceased.

Ever since the Asha Kiran programme came into force in Kodagu (1982), 43 persons got the relief of Rs. 1.67 lakhs from the Government upto the end of 1989; Madikeri Taluk - 6 persons,

amount Rs. 20,000; Somvarpet 31 persons and Rs. 1.19 lakhs and Virajpet 6 persons and Rs. 28,000. The total amount of relief extended in the district in 1989 amounted to Rs. 83,000.

A similar Personal Accident Insurance Social Security (PAISSS) launched by the Central Government in 1985 and was brought into force in Kodagu district from 1988. Here the claimant would get a relief of Rs. 3,000 in case of a death of the bread earner of the poor family by an accident under this scheme. Since Asha Kiran of the State Government is similar to that of the Central Government Scheme, the relief of Rs. 5,000 payable by the State Government includes Rs. 3,000 payable by the Central Government.

Beedi Workers Group Insurance

The Central Government has introduced the group insurance scheme since April 1992 covering the Beedi workers, who are between 18 and 60 years. The insurance premia of the persons covered under this scheme are payable by the Labour Welfare Department and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. If a person who is insured dies of natural death his claimant gets Rs. 3,000 and if the death is by accident the claimant will get Rs.6,000.

Insurance for Huts

The Government of Karnataka has introduced Hut Insurance Scheme from the 1st May, 1988 in order to extend material relief to the rural families in case of their huts being destroyed by fire, and caused loss of property. The landless labourers and the artisans whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,800 are eligible for relief. The insurance company under this scheme pays the compensation of Rs.1,000 for huts and Rs. 500 for other things. The district has so far no occasion to claim relief under this scheme.

National Savings Organisation.

After Independence, with a view to inculcating savings habits in the general public and institutions, the Central and the State Governments have launched a number of schemes. To implement this scheme, the Central Government established National Savings Organisation (NSO) in 1948. Thereafter, NSO opened District and Divisional Offices. To popularise the Small Saving schemes, the State Government started State lottery and other prize schemes. The State Government has opened the Office of the Assistant Director Small Savings in 1984 at the district headquarter. This has jurisdiction all over the district. There are 213 post offices in the district with the facilities for opening Savings Bank accounts. The amount mopped up under Indira Vikas Patra Scheme from its inception (19.11.86) till 90-91 was Rs. 4.25 crores and under National Savings Scheme - 87, the amount collected from the beginning (1987) to 31.3.1991 was Rs. 1.23 crores.

The district has been experiencing its own difficulties to achieve its targets of small savings, the main hurdle being inadequacy of transport and communications. Apart from this, the experts say that generally the estate, the plantation owners and workers have not developed a sense of savings habit and no special drives were conducted to promote small savings. This district was selected as model district by the National Savings Organisation in 1961-62 for promoting the sense

of saving in the minds of the general public. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 13.70 lakhs was collected upto February 1962. The progress achieved in the district in promoting small savings in the district during 89-90 and 90-91 has been shown in Table No. 2

INSURANCE

Karnataka Government Insurance Department

The State Insurance Department (K.G.I.D.) founded a century ago in 1891 by the then Government of Mysore, is functioning till today and is engaged in insurance business in life exclusively to the State Government servants and in Motor Vehicles owned by the State Government and its servants and the State Undertakings. The administration of the KGID was decentralised in 1976 as a result of which, the District Insurance office was opened in Madikeri in 1979 for promoting insurance business and extending quick and better services, to the policy holders. Prior to this, since 1976, the business of the district was being handled by the Mysore Divisional Office. The total number of policies in force in the district was 14,531 covering 7,245 government employees by the end of 1990. The total annual premium income in the district was Rs. 49.95 lakhs in 1987-88, Rs.67.15 lakhs in 88-89 and Rs. 70.59 lakhs in 89-90, and out of 109 government vehicles 83 were covered by insurance. The District Insurance Officer is authorised to transact upto Rs. 40,000 (Issuance of Insurance Policies, sanction of claims etc.). The Insurance Department is managing the Family Welfare Scheme of the employees of municipalities, local bodies, aided educational institutions etc. since 1977.

Postal Insurance Scheme.

Besides the LIC and the KGID, the Postal Department has been managing 'Postal Life Insurance' business from 1883. Initially, it was confined only to Post and Telegraph employees but now it is extended to the employees of States and Central Government, and Public Undertakings etc. The district figures of this insurance are not available.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

The Life Insurance and General Insurance business was encouraged by many private companies (Mysore, Mangalore, Bangalore, Madras based companies) prior to the formation of Life Insurance Corporation of India in September 1956. These Companies had opened their offices in the important centres of the district. In those days people were not as much insurance conscious as they are now. The district was placed under the control of LIC Mysore Division with a branch at Madikeri opened in 1962. When gradually Insurance business was increasing two separate branch offices were opened in 1986 one for Somvarpet Taluk and the other for Virajpet Taluk.

The total number of policies in force during 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90 were 41,228, 41,461 and 44,965 respectively, and the annual premium income in the respective years amounted to Rs. 283.12 lakhs, Rs. 383.74 lakhs and Rs. 457.27 lakhs. The number of Insurance agents which was 357 in 1987-88, went up to 398 in the next year and further to 499 in the third year. By 1990

Table No.2
Achievement in the field of small savings in Kodagu during 1989-90 and 1990-91

Sl.No.	Amounts in lakhs of rupees					
	1989-90			1990-91		
	No. of new Accounts opened	Gross Collection	Net collection	No. of new Accounts opened	Gross Collection	Net collection
1. Post Office savings Bank Accounts (P.O. SB)	1373	333.18	(-) 316.31	1,199	121.45	(-) 229.91
2. Post Office Term Deposits (T.D)	573	16.20	(-) 70.65	491	27.31	(-) 20.50
3. Post office Recurring Deposits (R.D)	215	113.61	14.13	8,316	135.60	17.66
4. Post Office Cumulative Term Deposits (C.T.D)	-	3.82	(-) 3.33	-	2.47	(-) 8.21
5. National Savings Certificates II	-	-	(-) 4.85	-	-	-
6. National Savings Certificate VI	-	9.91	(-) 45.00	-	-	-
7. National Savings Certificate VII	-	-	(-) 16.30	-	-	-
8. National Savings Certificate VIII	-	126.51	126.51	-	157.59	157.59
9. Public Provident Fund (P.P.F)	29	44.35	44.34	5	42.41	42.41
10. Indira Vikas Patra	-	95.39	95.39	-	118.71	118.78
11. National Savings Scheme 87	394	45.01	45.00	225	56.13	56.02
12. Monthly Income scheme (MIS)	55	16.10	16.10	71	16.10	13.85
13. Kishan Vikas patra (K.V.P.)	-	27.92	27.92	-	55.38	55.38
14. Old discharged certificates	-	-	(-) 8.07	-	-	87.82

March, the total number of policies talukwise in the district and the annual premium were as follows: Madikeri 24,738 Insurance policies (Income Rs. 181.32 lakhs); Somvarpet 19,773 (Rs.88.19 lakhs) and Virajpet 13,908 (Rs. 187.76 lakhs). The branchwise number of agents and Development Officers is as follows: Madikeri 182(7), Somvarpet 148(7) and Virajpet 169 (8); the figures shown in the brackets indicate the number of DOs. The Group Insurance Scheme was introduced in the district in 1989-90 and the total number of persons covered under 11 different schemes is 260.

Coinage and currency

It may be observed from the history that there will be a conspicuous variations in size, design, finish, the content used, etc., in numismatics of a region with rise and fall of the dynasties. The coins found in Kodagu district are very ancient and dated back to the Gangas of Talakadu (from 4th to 10th century). During the rule of the Gangas five different coins in gold and copper with royal emblem 'elephant' were minted. Dr.M.H.Krishna is of the view that the gold coins of the Gangas may be *varaha*. The subsequent coins issued by the Hoysalas were in gold and called *gadyana* weighing 62 grains. During the Vijayanagar rule (1336-1565) coins in gold and copper of different denominations were in circulation. The *varaha* or *gadyana* (52 grains, also called *pagoda* or *honnu*), *pratapa* (*kati* or half *gadyana*), *pana* (1/10 *gadyana*), *haga*, *tara*, *jital* and *kasu* etc., were also in circulation. There is no record to show that the Rajas of Kodagu who ruled for nearly 200 years had established a mint and issued the coins of their own in their small principality. The coins which were in circulation in the adjoining Mysore state, West Coast, Malabar, etc were in circulation here. These foreign coins were exchanged here with local coins at the prevailing rates of exchange by the traders and this practice was prevalent more or less in Kodagu till it was brought under the British rule in 1834.

Even after the introduction of company coins the local coins were exchanged accordingly: one *hana* was equal to Company's six *annas* and four pies (approximately 38 paise), 10 *hana* equalled to one *varaha*, one *varaha* was equal to company's four rupees.

The Mysore rulers in their long regality generally continued Vijayanagar coins but introduced certain changes. Among the Mysore kings, Kanthirava Narasaraj Wodeyar I (1638-1658) founded the first mint and brought many improvement in coinage and currency system. During his time, two kinds of coins known as '*Kanthirayi hana*' and '*Kanthirayi pagoda*' (*Varaha*) were brought into circulation. *Kanthirayi hana* was one tenth part of the *pagoda*. These coins were widely in circulation in Kodagu also. The *pagoda* weighed 52 grains as that of Vijayanagar. The Mysore kings had brought many copper coins in circulation and these were used as token coins. The *Ikkeri Varahas* issued by Sadashiva Nayaka, king of adjoining Keladi, were also in circulation here. Haider, during his reign, brought gold and copper coins on similar lines as that of Keladi Kings. Tipu, during his rule (1782-1799) had issued coins in 16 denominations in the media of gold, silver and copper.

Government accounts were kept in *Kanthirayi pagodas* and *sultanee* or *bahaduri pagodas* brought out by Haider till 1854. In the next year, 1855, company coins 'Company rupee' was introduced and the government dues and tributes were kept in company's rupee account. When the

Indian Coinage Act 1870 was extended to Mysore State, the British Indian coins were introduced in Kodagu also. In 1879, Madras Government currency notes were introduced in Kodagu. The British Indian coins were in silver, copper and nickel, *kasu*, (*pie*), *murukasu* (three pies; one fourth of an *anna*), and *ardhane* (half *anna*) were in copper where as one *anna*, two *annas*, (*chavali*), four *annas* (*pavali*), were in nickel. The silver coins which in circulation were two *annas* (*adeli* or *chavali*), *pavali* (four *annas*), *ardharupayi* (half rupee) and rupee. When paper currency notes were issued in 1862, they were put in to circulation here also, rupee comprised of 16 *annas* and one *anna* comprised of twelve *pies*. After Independence new emblem of the Government of India was printed on all coins and currencies in place of king George VI. In 1957, the decimal coinage system was introduced.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

During the past nine decades, Co-operative sector has been developed as a part and parcel of our economy. Co-operation has crept in all the sectors and there is no activity whether it is social or economic, which does not come under its purview. The All India Cooperative Act of 1904 was or economic, which does not come under its purview. The All India Cooperative Act of 1904 was extended to all the states of Indian union, and it was extended to Kodagu State also in 1905 which made the beginning of co-operative movement. As found else where, here also the primary agricultural credit societies were started on priority basis. According to the available sources, the primary agricultural credit co-operative society started on May 22, 1905 at T.Settalli in Somvarpet Taluk was first of its kind in the district. Similar credit co-operative societies were started more in Madikeri and Virajpet taluks during 1919. For example Balamuri, Benguru, Aravathoklu, Bettageri, Napoklu and Kirundadu in Madikeri Taluk and Kunda, Mathuru, Nalluru, Besaguru, Beguru and Kothuru in Virajpet taluk. As per reports available, only six societies were established in 1905-06 in the district, their number rose to 11 next year and to 12 in 1907-08. During the year (1907-08) the membership of these societies reached 1081 and the share capital rose to Rs. 13,206 and the deposits amounted to Rs. 4,140. The Government had also extended an aid of Rs. 4,834 to these societies. During 1908-09 the number of societies rose to 15 and the membership to 1,210 while the share capital totalled Rs. 32,131.

The primary credit co-operative societies met the credit needs of the farmers to a certain extent and had rescued them from the exploitation of the money lenders. As else where, Kodagu district was also predominantly the land of small farmers. During 1919-20 there were 109 co-operative societies in the district of which 103 were agriculture credit co-operative societies and the remaining 6 were non-agricultural societies. Membership of these societies was 5,181 and the share capital was amounted to Rs.78,000. Out of every 1,000 people 25 enrolled as members of the primary co-operative societies then.

Together with the growth of primary agriculture credit co-operative societies in the district, the Grain Banks also had come up on large numbers on the co-operative basis during 1918-20. These banks collect the share capital in kind and issue grain on credit to its members. Even today, with their number of 128 out of the total 463 Co-operative Societies, the Grain Banks dominate the scene. And it should be noted here that the Kodagu district excels itself in the organisation of more number of grain banks in the State. The organisation and functions of these banks have symbolised the real co-operative tradition imbibed in rural life. These grain banks rescued their members from

the exploitation of the Zamindars by lending paddy on credit to their members. The Zamindars were charging the exorbitant rate of interest which ranged from 250 to 300 percent in kind.

Within the span of two decades, the co-operative movement in this tiny district took effective strides and its was evident from the following instances. When Rao Bahadur M.Muthanna put up a proposal to sponsor a State Bank for Coorg in 1918 in order to achieve the over-all development of the State and placed it before the British Commissioner for approval, the Commissioner turned down the proposal saying that the bank may endanger the co-operative movement which had made satisfactory progress.

At the same time, many employees and other co-operative credit societies were set up in urban and semi-urban areas of the district with a main objective of providing credit facilities to non-agricultural activities in a big way. Among them, the Coorg Government Employees Society and the Mercara Town Cooperative Society started in 1919 (at present under liquidation) were prominent. But, Kodagu Police Officers Society, Madikeri (1922), is still functioning. By this time, Rural banks were started at Kushalnagar (1921), Virajpet (1922), Shanivarsanthe (1926) and Ponnampet (1928). These Banks, earlier working as Primary Credit Co-operative Societies, were extending credit facilities to agriculturists. Subsequently, they were converted into banks after improving their financial position and started lending short and medium term loans and inculcated the habit of savings among rural people. Now, as many as 13 co-operative Rural Banks are working in the district. In course of time, the Scheduled Caste and other minority people, ex-servicemen and others formed their own credit co-operative societies. The first among these are the Harijan Co-operative Society, Govina Koppalu (1936), South Coorg Muslim Co-operative Bank, Virajpet (1932), Havyaka Brahmins Co-operative Society, Virajpet (1939), Bilagunda Harijan Co-operative Society, Ammathi (1940), Nehru Harijan Welfare Co-operative Society, Ponnampet (1951) and the Ex-service-men's Co-operative Society, Virajpet (1951). But, except the Muslim Co-operative Bank, all others are not working or at the verge of liquidation.

In the mean while, the Coorg Central Bank (present District Co-operative Central Bank) started in 1922 paved the way for well organised, more viable, broad-based co-operative movement in the district.

The task of identifying the regional requirements and fulfilling them through co-operative societies was put into practice in the district since long back. An officer Gustav Haller, has tried to introduce live stock insurance co-operative societies as long back as in 1915 in Kodagu (which is not so popular even today). L.T.Harris, Commissioner of Coorg has enacted a law in 1906 to eradicate the weed 'lantana' which was wide spread. During 1932-49, efforts were made to eradicate lantana, and also malaria in Kodagu through co-operative efforts and the societies were organised for the purpose. The expansion of co-operative movement, made the Government to feel the need for an institution for proper guidance, regulation and propagation of co-operative ethics and organisation of new co-operative societies. Supervising unions were set up at the Nadu levels. These Unions were manned by an honorary supervisor and an official on deputation from the District Central Bank. Unions were entrusted with the work of guiding people to organise new co-operative societies and to inspect and audit the existing ones. They were participating in the General Body meetings of these societies. The Central Co-operative Bank was providing credit

facilities to co-operative societies, only on the recommendations of the unions. Among these unions Ponnampet union, Srimangala (1923), Sri Mangala Union, Hudikeri (1923) (both in Virajpet Taluk) were prominent. During 1924, the new unions were started at Karugunda, Parane, Napoklu and Bhagamandala in Madikeri Taluk.

During 1920-30 there came into being agricultural produce marketing co-operative societies in the district with an intention of providing better marketing facilities, the supply of agricultural implements, crop pledge loans, fertilizers, arms, etc to farmers. Normally these societies have jurisdiction over a taluk, in the state, whereas in Kodagu these are restricted to a 'Nadu' for more intensive work. Most of these societies are paddy marketing societies. APMCS of Kadiyatnadu (Parane of Madikeri Taluk) started in 1924 was the first of its kind in the district (It is on the verge of liquidation). Later, such societies were started at Ponnampet (1930), Virajpet (1931), Ammathi (1935), Shanivarsanthe (1936), Kushalnagar and Somvarpet (1943).

During 1936, Kodagu Legislature had enacted the Coorg Co-operative Societies Act II-1936. This Act was the first of its kind enacted by the Kodagu Legislature. Till then, all the societies were registered under 1905 Act. In order to help the Marketing of special garden crops like coffee, cardamom, orange, pepper and betelnut by providing the facilities like credit linked marketing, the supply of agricultural implements etc. The Kodagu Cardamom marketing Co-operative Society Madikeri (1939), the Coorg Honey and Wax Producers' Co-operative Marketing Society, Virajpet (1939), Kaveri Cardamom Co-operative Society, Bhagamandala (1939), Orange Growers Co-operative Marketing Society, Gonikoppal (1942), Fruit and Vegetable Processing Society, Kushalnagar (1953), Jaihind Areca Marketing Society, Peraje (1954), the Kodagu Coffee Growers Society, Madikeri (1956), Progressive Bee Keepers Society, Bhagamandala (1959) etc were also started. The above societies with a jurisdiction over the district were able to meet the requirements of the growers to large extent.

In the mean time, in 1941, the Coorg State Co-operative Marketing Federation was started with a district jurisdiction at Virajpet to coordinate the working of about 15 paddy marketing societies working in different parts of the district, and it paved the way for the smooth movement of paddy (export) to other districts of the State. This Marketing Federation which is also working as an agent of the State Government for the supply of controlled commodities, chemicals and fertilizers, iron, cement etc. and arranges for the supply of the said commodities through out the district.

Not only the General Consumer Co-operative Societies, but also the students consumer co-operative societies were established as early as 1930-31 in the district. Among the consumer co-operative societies, one established at Napoklu in Madikeri taluk in 1930 was first of its kind in the district. Likewise among the students consumer co-operative societies the one established at the Central High School Madikeri in 1930, is first of its kind in the district. Almost all the big educational institutions in the district have their own students consumer co-operative societies. A decade between 1940-50 has witnessed the establishment of women's co-operative societies, which made them to take active part in the constructive work through co-operatives. Kodagu Sahakari Mahila Samaj at Virajpet (1941) was the first of its kind. Similar societies were

established at Madikeri, Napoklu and Somvarpet during 1944. During 1954, two Women's Co-operative Societies were established at Kodlipet and Kushalnagar.

P. Chengappa the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Kodagu was responsible for the phenomenal growth of the movement in 1940s in the district. Later, in the post-independence period also, the movement was developed as a popular movement with new dimensions. The following table depicts the growth of the co-operative movement between 1949-1955 in the district.

(Rupees in lakhs)							
Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Share Capital	Deposits	Reserve and other funds	Net Profit	Permanent assets -(Building machine etc.)
1949	355	46,298	9.43	22.77	10.78	0.86	3.34
1952	390	56,101	12.67	27.18	14.15	1.33	4.33
1953	396	58,537	13.56	28.62	16.22	1.35	4.34
1954	402	62,687	14.84	33.19	17.56	1.73	4.53
1955	415	66,537	18.47	38.03	20.40	2.08	6.01

Coorg Co-operative Act 1936, was suitably amended in 1941 and the same was in vogue till the enactment of the integrated Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act passed in 1959. Other co-operative organisations like Milk Producers Co-operative Societies, House Building, Weavers Society, Farming Co-operative Societies, Artisan Co-operative Societies, Lift Irrigation Societies, Land Development Bank, District Central Co-operative Wholesale Marketing Societies etc. were established during 1960-80s. As and when the number of societies increased, the Government share capital and other subsidies were also increased. The necessary changes were made to revitalise the administration. Prior to the integration of Kodagu in the new State of Mysore, in 1953, there was only one Deputy Registrar, 13 Co-operative Inspectors, 15 Supervisors working in the Co-operative Department.

When compared to the neighbouring regions or States, even in 1950-51 itself Kodagu has made a remarkable progress in the field of co-operation. There were 42 and 57 co-operative societies functioning for every one lakh people in Madras and Mysore States, respectively. Whereas Kodagu had as many as 178 co-operatives. More than that, 241 people for every one thousand population had been enrolled as members of co-operative societies (25 percent of the total population), whereas this ratio was 59(6 per cent) and 54(5 per cent) in Madras and Mysore States respectively. But, the average loan amount availed by each member in Kodagu was Rs. 49, whereas this was Rs. 64 and Rs. 37 in Madras and Mysore respectively. During 1951-52 the co-operative societies, in the district together had issued the loan to the tune of Rs. 37 lakhs, and the working capital amounted to Rs., 62 lakhs and the Administrative report of the year disclosed that the annual turnover of the co-operative institutions in the district was about Rs. 1.5 crores. In order to strengthen the co-operative activities further in Kodagu, the Government had constituted a Co-operative Enquiry Committee in September 1952 under the Chairmanship of M.G.Mekhri, the Retired Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. And the recommendations of the Commission were also implemented subsequently which reoriented the co-operative movement in

the district. As in 1952, among the total number of 390 co-operative societies in the district, 195 were of 'A' grade and 132 were of 'B' grade. About 234 societies had their own buildings.

Co-operative Administration

The department of co-operation, in the erstwhile Kodagu State (present district), prior to the Reorganisation, was working under the supervision of an exclusive Registrar. The State was divided into North and South circles and each circle was headed by the Circle Inspector. There were also two lady organisers in order to organise women's cooperative societies in the State. The State was divided into 14 circles and each circle was headed by an Inspector.

In view of the growing number of co-operative societies' membership, share capital of the Government, subsidies, etc., and to avert the increasing misappropriation the office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was opened at Madikeri in 1971 in order to streamline the administration. Prior to this, in 1956, an office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was opened.

Progress after 1950

The period between 1951-56, may be reckoned as an important phase in the history of co-operative movement in the District. The popular Government, constituted during the period strived their best to make the co-operative movement as a popular movement, in the real sense of the term, took positive steps in this direction. The recommendations of the Mekhri Committee were implemented scrupulously in order to make co-operative movement more meaningful. Among the other financial development programmes started in 1951, co-operation was given top priority. Accordingly, agricultural credit as well as non-agricultural credit, and non-credit co-operative societies were revitalised with the help of the Government. As a result, co-operative movement, in the coming decades, was able to spread over to the new areas, while gaining not only quantitative but qualitative growth. First five year plan period had given birth to 44 new co-operative societies. With additional membership strength of 14,136. During Second Five Year Plan more attention was paid to the reorganisation of the weaker societies and Banks on priority basis. During this period 29 new societies were organised with a membership of 6,722, two Land Development Banks and 20 co-operative godowns were also set up during the period. By the end of the Plan, cent percent villages and 87 percent of Agricultural families were brought under the co-operative movement in the district. During the Third Five Year Plan 98 percent of rural people were brought under the purview of the co-operative credit. Co-op. marketing and processing activities were included under the expansion of programme of the movement.

By the end of June 1973, there were 489 co-operative societies with a membership of 1.46 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 220 lakhs. These societies were able to mop up the deposits to the tune of Rs. 242 Lakhs and had advanced Rs. 695 lakhs. Their total purchases and sales were of Rs. 197 lakhs and Rs. 198 lakhs respectively. By the end of June 1976 number of these societies rose to 514 with a membership of 1.78 lakhs and a share capital of Rs. 355 lakhs including Rs. 177 lakhs of the Government shares. These societies were able to mop up the deposits of Rs. 728 lakhs and had advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 1,581 lakhs. Their total purchases were of Rs. 501 lakhs

and sales effected were Rs. 476 lakhs during the above period. Among these societies, 252 had earned the profit of Rs. 42 lakhs, while 187 societies together had incurred the loss of Rs. 105 lakhs.

There were 18 different types of co-operative societies working in Kodagu district during 1990. Total number of societies registered was 463 and the total number of members was 2.34 lakhs. Taluk- wise figures were: Madikeri (179), Virajpet (161) and Somvarpet (123). Among the total number of societies 59 were under liquidation and their assets and liabilities were Rs. 70.27 lakhs and Rs. 106.93 lakhs respectively. Among the defunct societies 28 were in Madikeri taluk, 22 in Somvarpet taluk and 9 in Virajpet taluk. Among the 42,864 agricultural families in the district, every family was the member of one or the other primary agricultural credit society. About 50 per cent of the total population of the district have been enrolled as members of the co-operative societies. Out of 463 societies 47 were reported as defunct for various reasons.

Co-operative credit

The lion's share in financing the agricultural credit is contributed by the co-operatives in the district. They were able to disburse short and medium term loans together to the tune of Rs. 178.10 lakhs, Rs. 173.20 lakhs and Rs. 373.5 lakhs and long term loans of Rs. 120.90 lakhs, Rs. 81.80 lakhs and Rs. 99.80 lakhs respectively during 1969, 1971 and 1974. During 1988-89, these societies were able to disburse the short, medium and long term loans, to the tune of Rs. 1020.21 lakhs(950.00), Rs.7.32(25.00) and Rs.62.08(95.00) respectively. Whereas during 1989-90 the corresponding figures increased to Rs. 1,027.52 (1,100), Rs.32.67 (5.00) and 40.26 (75.00) respectively. (The figures in brackets show the target for the year). During the period if the recovery of short and medium term loans was 80 percent, the long term loan recovery was only at 47 percent. Next year, there was a steep decrease in the recovery of the short, medium and long term loans and they were at 43, 16 and 4 percent respectively.

With the subscription for the share capital of Rs. 136.50 lakhs, by the Government the total share capital of the co-operatives in the district was Rs. 822.87 lakhs during 1989-90. Under the Plan during 1988-89, both the Centre and the State Governments have allocated Rs. 26.72 lakhs under different plan schemes (which includes the Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan, Zilla Parishad Plan and National Cooperative Development Corporation and other Central Sponsored Programmes). But, according to the administrative report the achievement was only Rs. 5.44 lakhs. During 1989-90 Rs.18.15 lakhs were allocated and the achievement was Rs. 3.74 lakhs as reported.

Recently State Government has taken a policy decision to waive off the overdue interest on the term loans borrowed by the ryots from cooperative societies. Accordingly, during the period from 1982-83 to 1987-88 the total number of members who availed this benefit was 62,528 and the amount of interest concession was to the tune of Rs. 322.63 lakhs.

There were 114 misappropriation cases reported during 1989-90 in different cooperative societies of the district involving Rs. 28.96 lakhs. Out of this 28 cases were tried by the civil suits and Rs.3.07 lakhs was recovered. The law has taken its own course pertaining to the remaining cases according to the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative societies in the district.

One could find, that there are two special features of the co-operative movement in the district of which the organisation of Grain Banks is one and the other one being the constitution of Death Relief fund extended by the co-operatives to their members. More or less this is like the benefit of life insurance. Under the scheme, the members in the specific age group are to subscribe the specific share amount to the society. After the death of the subscriber, the death relief fund will be paid to the nominee. In case of Grain Banks, the subscribers' nominee will get paddy in lieu of money.

Co-operatives and Membership

In recent years, the steep rise in the number of societies and their membership can be found and its details are as follows: the strength of the members is given in the bracket in lakhs.

1977-78 number of societies 386 (1.71); 1979-80-374 (1.85); 1981-82-382 (2.05); 1983-84-384 (2.17); 1985-86-387 (2.29); 1987-88-391 (2.30); 1988-89-403 (2.34); 1989-90-463 (2.33) and 1990-91-416 (2.31).

As on 1989, the following were the important indices of the co-operative movement in the district. Average number of members of a co-operative society is 579; average deposit of the society is Rs. 6.11 lakhs., average deposit of each member Rs. 1,055, average loans and advances of each society Rs. 8.77 lakhs, average loans and advances to each member Rs. 1,521, and the average working capital of each society Rs. 16.72 lakhs.

The following table (no.4) shows the progress of the co-operative movement of the district, in recent decades.

Table No. 4 : Progress of Co-operative movement in recent years

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)			
		1979-80	1984-85	1988-89	1990-91
1.	Total number Societies	374	385	404	416
2.	Number of Members	1,85,193	2,23,638	2,33,986	2,31,599
3.	Total Share Capital	477.97	720.25	822.87	631.69
4.	Govt. Share Capital	83.01	141.11	136.50	146.56
5.	Reserves and other Funds	323.75	412.45	509.67	631.66
6.	Deposits	842.24	1,482.45	2,469.41	1,150.59
7.	Loan advance (due to the co-operatives)	1,163.25	3,021.65	3,968.24	1,178.05
8.	Working Capital	2,551.49	4,639.94	6,755.88	5,461.49
9.	Loan given in respective years	1,254.92	2,515.41	3,543.80	1,829.95
10.	Loans recovered	1,071.01	2,689.79	3,310.06	995.57
11.	Borrowings	1,116.90	2,024.79	2,748.67	2,999.19

	1979-80	1984-85	1988-89	1990-91
12. Loans over-due	407.10	917.11	776.13	281.24
13. No. Societies under Profit	197	210	229	235
14. Total Profits	31.76	56.69	72.61	30.79
15. No. Societies under loss	97	90	108	72
16. Total loss	22.64	15.33	61.10	158.97
17. Total Purchases	936.49	1,020.20	1,489.42	1,273.28
18. Total sales	1,105.59	1,365.84	2,397.13	922.72

In the following pages, among the various types of co-operative societies in the district, some of the important categories of societies have been selected and their progress, present position and their achievements are elucidated.

Kodagu District Co-operative Central Bank

Kodagu District Co-operative Central Bank (Madikeri) which was registered on 28th June 1921, started functioning from February 1922, actually started as an Apex body of the co-operatives in the district and changed its name more often. The name of the Bank originally was 'Central Bank' which was changed to 'Provincial Co-operative Bank' in 1946 and again changed to 'Coorg State Co-operative Bank' in 1956. A band of enthusiastic official and non-official co-operators, like Kodandera Kuttaiah, Puliyaanda Thimmaiah, Kupanda Belliappa, Udiyanda Machaiah and others were the promoters. In the first year of its working (1922), the bank had secured a membership of 64 with a share capital of Rs. 4,400. The Bank has grown up from strength to strength and had a membership of 1,075 in 1957. Out of this, total membership, 659 were individuals and 416 were societies, out of the total share capital Rs. 7.36 lakhs, Government had contributed Rs. 3 lakhs. According to the records available, the Bank had issued loans and advances to societies amounting to Rs. 34.27 lakhs during the year (1957) and had earned a net profit of Rs. 83,000. But, by the end of the co-operative year 1963, there was a decrease in the membership to 1,008 and the share capital increased to Rs. 18.46 lakhs. Of this, the share held by the Government was Rs. 6.00 lakhs, while the share capital held by the member societies amounted to Rs. 11.65 lakhs, the balance amount of Rs. 81,000 was held by 603 individual members. The bank was able to mobilise institutional deposits of Rs. 18.16 lakhs and Rs. 10.60 lakhs from individuals. During 1963, the bank had deployed loans and advances amounting to Rs. 97.32 lakhs, and its working capital was Rs. 138.70 lakhs.

During 1929-30, due to the world economic depression, the peasantry in Kodagu also were affected by the falling trends in prices for agricultural commodities and fall in demand in the market. In this critical situation the bank came to the help of the members. The bank set up its own Debt Reconciliation Board. During the period between 1934-45 the bank paid Rs. 1.19 lakhs to private money lenders on behalf of the debtor members and recovered the same from the members in instalments spread over a period of 5 to 10 years with simple interest. The bank also had formulated another scheme in 1951 to advance long term loans (25 years) to take up new coffee plantations. To execute this scheme, the then Government of Kodagu has advanced Rs. 12 lakhs to

the bank. Today, the bank has 11 branches throughout the district to cater to the needs of its member institutions. Its first branch was started in Virajpet in 1963, and the second at Kutta in 1965. During the period from 1951 to 1956, the bank progressed much by availing the special financial help of the Government and also due to unexpected rise in the deposits which enabled it to enhance its advances to its members and in raising of loans from the apex financial institutions.

During 1983, the membership of the bank was 311 (only institutions) and its share capital and deposits were Rs. 108.63 lakhs and Rs. 637.32 lakhs respectively. During the year the bank has advanced to the tune of Rs. 1,290.78 lakhs and earned the net profit of Rs. 3.31 lakhs. Today the bank, through its member institutions, has a scheme to extend the credit facilities to multifarious activities like crop loans to paddy, ragi, coffee, cardamom, orange, coconut etc., short-term loan for marketing of produce, medium and long-term loans for development of agriculture, lending against gold and jewels etc. The bank had a membership of (excluding the Government) 319, 299 and 299 during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 and its share capital was Rs. 140.65, Rs. 149.22 and Rs. 159.64 lakhs respectively. This includes the share capital of the Government of Rs. 11 lakhs. And during the above period, the mobilisation of deposits were accounted to Rs. 1,142.37 lakhs, Rs. 1,409.22 lakhs and Rs. 1,191.65 lakhs respectively and the amount of loans raised from the Apex Bank and the Government were Rs. 539.91 lakhs Rs. 623.44 lakhs and Rs. 934.74 lakhs during the above period. The Bank advances for different activities amounted to Rs. 1,824.36 lakhs by the end of March 1989-90, Rs. 31,154.48 lakhs during 1988-89 and Rs. 23,776.60 lakhs during 1987-88. During the above years, recovery percentage of loans varied between 71 to 81. The Bank has earned the net profit of Rs. 5.26 lakhs during 1987-88 and Rs. 4.06 lakhs during 1988-89.

The Central Bank has celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1972. The present administrative building of the Bank was built in 1950 and the Guest House adjacent to the main building was extended in 1963. The total assets of the Bank as in 1983 were to the tune of Rs. 23 lakhs including buildings and sites. The bank has 151 employee. Its progress during recent years is shown in Table No.5.

Primary Agri. Credit Cooperative Societies

The primary agricultural co-operative societies play an important role at the grass-root level as basic institutions being considered as life blood of the co-operative movement. Through these primaries the crop loans, term loans, agricultural implements, chemical, fertilizers and provisions etc. are channelised.

During 1951, there were 190 P.A.C.S in the district with a total membership of 21,597 which rose to 210 with a total membership of 25,627 in 1956. These societies had provided short-term loan of Rs. 7 lakhs in 1951, which rose to Rs. 12 lakhs during 1956. For the first time, granting of the crop loan was introduced in the District in 1954. But during the year 1974-75, the number of these societies was reduced to 174 with their total membership to 56,000, and only 18,000 members of the total members (32 percent) had availed the loans facility. On an average the share capital of each society and the members were Rs. 54,351 and Rs. 169 respectively in 1974-75. During this year each society had advanced on an average (short and middle-term) loan of Rs. 1.90 lakhs and each member had availed loan of Rs. 1,841 on an average.

Table No. 5
The progress made by the D.C.C. Bank for some years in recent decades

Co-operative Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits mobilised	Loans from Apex Bank & Govt.	Working Capital	Disbursement of loans during the year	(Amount in lakhs)	
							Loans outstanding at the end of the year	Net profit during the year
1979-80	308	79.75	495.18	100.00	78.28	801.62	511.54	1.50
1982-83	312	108.63	637.32	346.31	1,149.87	1,290.78	921.99	3.31
1985-86	316	130.61	916.32	394.38	1,604.74	1,409.83	1,112.00	5.05
1988-89	300	149.22	1,409.22	623.44	2,493.81	1,806.83	1,314.26	4.07
1989-90	300	159.64	1,191.65	934.74	2,580.26	1,737.90	1,623.25	N.A.
1990-91	299	169.12	1,426.39	781.87	2,634.74	1,787.35	1,619.26	5.30

During 1976, the State Government had taken up a programme to strengthen the weaker societies by amalgamation and reorganisation so as to make them to economically viable units. Consequently, the number of these societies was reduced considerably.

During 1977-78, there were 74 societies working in the district with a total membership of 65,636. This number was reduced to 72 in 1981-82 with 77,000 members and their share capital (with Government share Rs.14.07 lakhs) was amounted to Rs.196.93 lakhs. These societies had borrowed loan to the tune of Rs. 671.30 lakhs and had advanced loan of Rs.806.13 lakhs, while the loan recovered amounted to Rs.813.52 lakhs. They were also able to sell the consumer goods and fertilizers amounting to Rs.114.80 lakhs and Rs.242.83 lakhs respectively. Among these societies, 49 together had earned a profit of Rs. 41.38 lakhs while 22 societies together had a loss of Rs.4.34 lakhs. During 81-82 these co-operatives were able to mobilise deposits totalling Rs.268.5 lakhs.

During 1987-88, 73 societies had a total membership of 91,733 while in 1989 June, the number of societies rose to 74 and their membership to 92,538 with a share capital Rs.362.79 lakhs which included Rs.64.11 lakhs as Government participation. During this period, these societies were able to collect the deposits to the tune of Rs.746.17 lakhs, while they had borrowed loans amounting Rs.91.73 lakhs, and Rs.1,219.19 lakhs from the Government, Central and other financial institutions respectively. These societies had advanced loans to the tune of Rs.1,457.39 lakhs during the above period.

There were 74 P.A.C.Ss. working all over the district during 1991 and their talukwise distribution was as follows: Virajpet 29, Somvarpet 23, and Madikeri 22. Among the 74 societies 54 were agriculture service cooperatives, 9 service co-operatives, 6 agricultural banks, three large-sized societies (LAMPS) and one each farmers' service society and coffee growers' society (Madikeri).

Large-sized multipurpose societies (LAMPS) were organised one in each taluk and they are located at Guddehosur (Somvarpet taluk, 1979), Bhagamandals (Madikeri Taluk, 1982), and Titimathi (Virajpet taluk, 1976). These societies were organised at the instance of the Central Government under the schemes of welfare of SC/ST communities aiming at the amelioration of the difficulties of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As in June 1989, these LAMPS had the membership of 8,151 with a share capital of Rs.6.62 lakhs in which governments contribution was Rs.5.18 lakhs. These societies had borrowed Rs.14.64 lakhs from government and had advanced loan of Rs.21,000 to their members.

Farmers Service Co-operative Society (FSS), Parane (1972; Madikeri tq) is the one and the only multi-purpose society in the district. During 1989, the society had 1,293 members with a share capital of Rs.5.37 lakhs with a government contribution of Rs.1.61 lakhs. Its borrowal from the Central Finance Institutions amounted to Rs.25.59 lakhs. The Society had advanced loan to its members to the tune of Rs.13.45 lakhs.

Among the six Agricultural Banks, three were located at Gowdalli (1956), Kushalnagar (1921) and Shanivarasanthe (1926), all in Somvarpet tq and Balele (1957) and Gonikoppal (1958) in Virajpet tq and one at Hakathur (1973) in Madikeri tq. The area of operation of these banks is less than a taluk. They were first started as primary credit societies and later developed into

Agricultural Banks and are working as town co-operative banks (without R.B.I. control). There were ten such banks in 1951 in the district with a total share capital of Rs.1.68 lakhs and had collected the deposits amounting to Rs.7.16 lakhs. Their number increased to 14 during 1955-56 and were able to collect the share capital of Rs.2.9 lakhs and deposits of Rs.12 lakhs.

V.S.S., Somvarpet

Vyavasaya Seva Sahakara Sangha (Agricultural Service Co-operative Society), Somvarpet registered in 1919, started its activities as a non-agricultural credit society. Later in 1943, it was renamed as Somvarpet Town Co-operative Society. It was re-registered in 1949 as a 'Cooperative Bank' and finally, when primary co-operative societies were re-organised in 1976-77, it was reconstituted as A.S.C.S. extending its jurisdiction over nine villages around Somvarpet. This society had a membership of 100 persons in 1944 with a share capital of Rs.6,073 and had collected the deposits amounting to Rs.3,193 and had advanced loans amounting to Rs.17,890 during the year 1944. When the society was converted into a Rural Bank in 1949, it had 251 members and a share capital of Rs.16,439 and had collected Rs.24,675 as deposits. During 1974, the membership increased to 1,392 and the share capital to Rs.6.89 lakhs while deposits went upto Rs.14.78 lakhs. During the year, the bank had outstanding dues of Rs.34.76 lakhs from its members and had earned Rs.1.05 lakhs as net profit. The bank introduced sale of fertilizers in 1957 and crop loan scheme in 1961. By the end of March 1991, membership of the society stood at 2,327 with a share capital of Rs.14.75 lakhs which included the Government share of Rs.62,500.

The society also functions as an Urban Bank in a limited way and also provides crop loans along with the agricultural in-puts like fertilizers, pesticides etc. to the farmers. During 1991-92, the society had extended crop loan to the tune of Rs.49.60 lakhs and fertilizer loan amounting Rs.5.28 lakhs. This society was able to collect Rs.60.83 lakhs, Rs.56.17 lakhs and Rs.60.98 lakhs respectively as deposits during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, and had advanced loans totalling Rs.72.56 lakhs, Rs.26.03 lakhs and Rs.72.62 lakhs during the above respective years. The loans advanced during 1990-91 included the crop loan of Rs.48.46 lakhs, gold loan of Rs.13.22 lakhs and Rs.4.63 lakhs for fertilisers. The society had overdues amounting to Rs.38.23 lakhs from its members during 1990-91, and Rs.46.65 lakhs in 1989-90 and Rs.70.28 lakhs in 1988-89. The society's purchases and sales (fertilizers and pesticides) to its members, during 1988-89 were worth of Rs.27.29 lakhs and Rs.27.27 lakhs respectively. The transactions for the next year accounted to Rs.20.37 lakhs and Rs.16.84 lakhs respectively. During 1990-91, the society was able to purchase goods worth Rs.46.40 lakhs and sell goods worth Rs.42.98 lakhs. During the period between 1986-91, the society had also acted as an agent for the Coffee Processing and Export Company, Koppa. The society has assets like office building, godown, retail outlet building, a guest house etc. worth Rs.14.97 lakhs (March 1991). The society celebrated its golden jubilee (1975) and has earned a net profit of Rs.2.02 lakhs, Rs.1.07 lakhs and Rs.2.42 lakhs respectively during the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91. It has a staff of 24 and Rs.5.20 lakhs were the establishment expenses during 1990-91.

Co-operative Grain Banks

Among the food crops of Kodagu, paddy is very important. During the pre-harvest months i.e. June to September usually small farmers, agricultural labourers and others used to borrow paddy on loan and used to repay the same after the harvest with the interest in the form of paddy only. For one *butty* of paddy borrowed, the loanee had to return two-and-half to three *butty* of paddy that was the customary rate in vogue from long. The rate of interest on such dealings worked out to 250 to 300 per cent and it made the borrower to groan with unbearable burden of debt. In order to overcome this situation, the Grain Banks (*davasa bhandara*) were organised in the co-operative sector long back throughout the district on a large scale. The first Grain Bank of the district was established at Bhagamandala in 1918 in Madikeri tq. In 1920, another bank was started at Napoklu of Madikeri tq in the same year. Four more Grain Banks were started at Devangeri, Maldare, Bittangala and Palangala in Virajpet tq. During 1925, another bank was started at Sirangala and in 1928, two more banks, one at Madapura and another at Santhe Shanthalli were started in Somvarpet tq. The above mentioned banks are the oldest of the kind in the district. Among the co-operative societies of the district, the Grain Banks are the largest in number (128) and more than half of them (74) are located in Madikeri tq and the remaining 38 were working in Virajpet tq while another 16 in Somvarpet tq. Five out of the total number of societies were reported as defunct and another three were under liquidation.

In the *modus operandi* and book keeping of the bank, generally paddy is taken as unit of account in grain banks. Share capital, interest on loan, dividend, death relief and other funds, profit and loss, assets and liabilities etc. are reckoned in terms of paddy only and money transaction is limited. Each share consists of one *butty* of paddy (80 seers of local measure). Usually these banks advance loans in the form of paddy to the members during the period between June to September. The rate of interest being one-fourth of a *butty*, that means, if one had borrowed a *butty* of paddy, he has to repay 1 1/4 *butty*. Usually, this paddy collected in the form of interest would not be paid to the members as dividend every year, but this pooled dividend will be paid as death relief fund to be disbursed as death relief in the event of death of a member.

During 1949-50, there were 84 grain banks working in the district with a total membership of 7,967, and 24,396 *butty* of paddy collected, which in terms of money amounted to Rs.2.20 lakhs at the rate of Rs.9 per *butty*. In 1955-56, there were 104 grain banks working all over the district and they had advanced loans amounting to 33,065 *butties* of paddy (Rs.3.97 lakh in terms of cash). These banks had a strength of 10,973 members.

During 1977-78, there were 120 grain banks with a membership of 19,145, which rose to 124 in 1983-84 with 21,148 members. Later, in 1987-88, there were 22,860 members in a total of 125 grain banks. Generally, each and every agricultural family in the district had sought the membership of a bank. By the end of the co-operative year 1989, there were 128 grain banks with a membership of 23,014 and a share capital of Rs.120.59 lakhs in terms of money, whereas the reserve funds amounted to Rs.63.72 lakhs and deposits of Rs.3.74 lakhs. The financial assistance extended to these banks by the government was Rs.3.57 lakhs. These banks had advanced the loan of paddy worth Rs.19.42 lakhs. Among these co-operatives, 86 together could make a profit of

Rs.4.12 lakhs, whereas 34 had incurred a loss of Rs.66,000. The total purchases and sales effected by these banks were worth Rs.25.19 lakhs and Rs.26.86 lakhs respectively.

Grain Bank, Napoklu

The Grain Bank at Napoklu (1920) is one with a good working record in the district. The jurisdiction of the bank is restricted in Napoklu village itself and paddy grower with land ownership can become member. Most of the members of the bank are small farmers. During 1991, the bank had a strength of 611 members and share capital of 528 quintals of paddy. At present, each share of the society is equal to one quintal of paddy and no member is allowed to have more than one share.

The Bank had advanced loan amounting 381 quintals of paddy to its members during 1990-91. Each member is entitled for a loan of 7 quintals of paddy, provided another male member stands surety for him. While repaying the loan one has to pay 20% (about 20 seers) more paddy as interest for each quintal borrowed. As in March 1991, the Bank could recover only 340 quintals of paddy against 895 quintals advanced as loans. The assets of the bank (building) were worth 490 quintals of paddy while the other assets were valued at 79 quintals. The bank had earned the net profit of 137 quintals and 128 quintals during 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. But it was only 31 quintals in 1990-91. During the year (1990-91), the bank had overdues to the extent of 60% of loans advanced. The bank has formulated a separate scheme for death relief fund. Every member has to pay a prescribed amount (29 kg at present) of paddy, at the time of admission as a member which is compulsory. In the event of death of a member, the bank will pay four quintals of paddy as death relief to the legal heirs. The bank collects paddy during the period from June to November every year and the same would be advanced to members as loan. After harvest, from January to April, the loans are recovered. After December 15, every year the surplus paddy after lending will be sold at the prevailing market rates. Other transactions of the bank are to be done in cash also. Accounts will be maintained in terms of grains as well as in terms of monetary unit as per the prevailing rate of paddy.

The bank has got the capacity to store 300 quintals of paddy in wooden bins. When necessary, the recovery of loans is done in terms of cash in lieu of paddy (Rs.300 per quintal at present). The bank has ear-marked certain portion of its profits for the educational facilities to the children of its members and it is maintaining funds like Common Benefit Fund and Rural Development Fund to help the society at large. During 1988-89, the amount equal to 6 quintals of paddy was utilised for the educational benefit of the children of 80 members. The bank has its own building (1954). Being adjudged as a best grain bank in the district during 1984-85, the bank was awarded a prize of the Central Co-operative Bank.

Balance Sheet of the bank for 1989-90 in terms of paddy was as follows:

Receipts	Quintals	Expenditure	Quintals
Share Capital of Members	9.88	Share Capital repaid	3.00
Repayment of loans	249.39	Sale of paddy (Repayment of loans in cash)	49.09
Death relief fund receipts	4.36	Loans of paddy to members	179.25
Court fee from the members	0.96	Death relief fund of the members	37.50
Deposits	0.52	Difference in the weights of dry and wet paddy	7.00
Admission fees	1.26	Education fund	16.00
Interest received	110.34	Closing balance	188.94
Opening balance	104.07		
	480.78		480.78

Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

These co-operative institutions initially called as Land Mortgage Banks are founded one each at the three taluks of the district. Later they were redesignated as Land Development Banks, and again in 1985, re-named as Agricultural and Rural Development Banks. They are functioning as the branches of the Apex body the Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, Bangalore. The first Land Development Bank was started at Madikeri in 1957, later in Virajpet during 1960 and third one at Somvarpet in 1962.

A district branch of the Apex body was started at Madikeri in 1969 in order to take up the supervision, co-ordination, scrutiny and disposal of loan applications of the primary banks. These banks are advancing medium and long term developmental loans on easy terms and conditions to farmers against their land mortgaged and have enabled them to take up intensive cultivation by means of mechanisation and scientific cultivation. This has helped to grow more. The banks are also providing loans for special schemes like small irrigation works, horticulture, installation of irrigation pumpsets, construction of farm houses, dairy development, sericulture etc. These banks also finance for implementation of Central and State sponsored schemes like Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Bio-gas installation, Hundred Wells Programme etc. These banks had provided a loan of Rs.0.51 lakhs to seven beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities during 1989-90.

As per the Interest Subsidy Scheme of the State Government, these banks had provided the interest subsidy of Rs.6.65 lakhs to 1,945 beneficiaries in 1988-89. During 1987-88 also, an amount of Rs.33.65 lakhs was provided as interest subsidy to 3,445 beneficiaries.

During 1980-81, these banks had 13,488 members with a share capital of Rs.20.21 lakhs; its membership increased to 29,549 with a share capital of Rs.48.52 lakhs during 1989-90. The advances made by these banks in their respective jurisdictions to various developmental programme in 1989-90 were as follows: Madikeri Rs.16.95 lakhs, Somvarpet Rs.15.67 lakhs and Virajpet Rs.26.85 lakhs. During 1987-88 the Madikeri branch advanced loans to the tune of Rs.17.68 lakhs while the branches at Somvarpet and Virajpet had advanced Rs.23.88 lakhs and Rs.24.91 lakhs. The major portion of the loan was advanced to coffee growers. The recovery of loans during 1989-90 was 11% in Somvarpet branch and 26% in Madikeri and Virajpet branches. The details of financial position, membership, loan advances of the A.R.D.B. was as follows:

Name of the Bank		(Amount in lakhs)					
		Details					
		No. of Members	Share Capital	Loans advanced	Deposits	Loans taken	Profit(+) Loss (-)
1980-81	Madikeri	5,290	5.23	58.81	0.33	45.30	+0.26
	Somvarpet	5,630	9.39	116.73	0.51	110.38	-0.65
	Virajpet	2,568	6.09	82.82	0.32	78.74	+0.94
1985-86	Madikeri	3,052	12.29	157.38	0.76	156.54	-1.81
	Somvarpet	6,611	19.56	243.56	0.97	243.88	-5.66
	Virajpet	2,547	13.45	200.50	0.68	186.81	-0.65
1989-90	Madikeri	7,676	12.13	176.18	0.99	180.00	-7.14
	Somvarpet	9,385	21.69	254.47	1.32	262.90	+15.17
	Virajpet	3,488	14.70	206.96	1.37	204.85	+0.42

The Kodagu Coffee Growers Co-operative Society

Majority of the coffee growers in Kodagu (about 23,000) are small growers, that is those owning plantations of less than 25 acres. Of the total coffee plantation area (about 1.35 lakh acres) about 75 per cent belongs to small growers. According to a report, number of registered coffee gardens in the district was 53,189 during 1991. The society aims at catering to the needs of small growers such as crop loans, term loans, marketing facilities, providing fertilizers and other inputs, coffee curing etc. The society was registered on 2nd January, 1956 with a district jurisdiction in order to fulfill the above objectives in the co-operative sector. In the beginning (1955-56) it had 143 members and a share capital of Rs.4,768. In 1961-62, the membership rose to 2,544 with a share capital of Rs.3.56 lakhs.

The Society, on the directions of the NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) and KDCC Bank provides crop loans, short, mid-term and long-term loans upto Rs.one lakh. In addition to these term loans, the bank is also providing financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, fencing material, etc. The Coffee Board is also providing interest free finance from its Pool Funds, to the Society to enable it to procure coffee from growers. This Society functions as an 'A' Grade official agent of the Coffee Board. The membership of the Society is categorised into A,B and C representing general members, State

Government, and nominal members respectively. There were 8,677 members at the end of March 1992 in the Society of which 8,602 were of the 'A' category, one belonging to the 'B' category and 74 were of the 'C' category. The share capital of the society was Rs.122.41 lakhs, which includes the subscription of Rs.77.79 lakhs by members and the rest Rs.44.62 lakhs by the Government.

During 1982-83, the government had extended financial assistance of Rs.139.30 lakhs to the Society of which Rs. 78.42 lakhs was a loan for the establishment of the coffee curing unit at Hebbale and Rs.42.48 lakhs was the share capital. The Society has two coffee curing works one each at Hebbale and Hunsur with a capacity of 10,000 MTs. each. The Hunsur unit was purchased for a consideration of Rs.13.5 lakhs in 1966 and the Hebbale unit was established with the help of the State Government and the N.C.D.C. in 1987. The total expenditure incurred on these units uptill now (1990-91) was Rs.190 lakhs. The Society through its 39 centres spread over the district is collecting raw coffee and undertakes curing.

By the end of March 1991, total assets and liabilities of the society amounted to Rs.7.82 crores and Rs.8.54 crores respectively. There were totally 1,258 workers, and of them 1,037 were on permanent basis. During 1992-93, the administration of the Society is being managed by the Board of Directors comprising of 24 members including six members who were representing the State Government and one from the financing institution. The Society which was earning profit since 30 years of its existence, started incurring loss since 1986-87 continuously and the cumulative loss was Rs.121.92 lakhs by the end of March 1991. The reasons for the loss being the deficit caused by the changes in the remuneration paid to the coffee collecting agents, non-utilisation of full capacity of the Hebbale Coffee Curing Unit, depreciation in the value of the buildings and plants and interest on loans to be paid etc, as reported. (See table at Page 346)

Farming Co-operative Societies

Most of the co-operative societies under this category in the district, are either defunct or at the verge of closure. These were started with the objectives like consolidation of small and fragmented land and its cultivation by adopting modern methods of cultivation by pooling the labour and finance so as to get better reward for their labour. There are two types of farming societies: Joint farming and collective farming. At present, there are four joint farming and seven collective farming societies in the district on record, but most of them are defunct or at the verge of liquidation. Joint farming societies were started at Dundalli (1952), Kirubailu (1955), and Niluvagilu (1957) of Somvarpet taluk and the fourth one was started at Tithimathi (1973) in Virajpet taluk, aimed at helping the Scheduled Caste and Tribes, but it is defunct now. The collective farming co-operative societies were started at Ayyanageri, Cherangala, Maragodu, Kirangala, Tannimani, Tavor and Sannapulikote during 1956-57 (all in Madikeri tq). But, all of them are at the verge of closure.

First farming co-operative society in the district was started on an experimental basis at Dundalli in 1952 in order to rehabilitate 23 indebted and landless agricultural labourers. Government had granted 16 acres of land on lease to the society and provided the necessary funds to take the cardamom cultivation. After four years of sincere work, the experiment was proved fruitful and in 1956 the District Central Co-operative Bank had advanced a loan of Rs.9,500 to the

Statement of Progress of the Coffee Growers Co-operative Society in recent years

Year	No. Members	Share Capital	Deposits Mobilised	Loans and advances	Loans re-covered(%age)	Coffee Collections (MTs)	(Amount in lakhs)	
							Payment made on Coffee	Profit (+) Loss (-)
1964-65	3,007	5.35	3.51	25.70	86	2,856	61.48	+ 1.30
1974-75	4,322	29.56	8.88	87.80	82	7,013	301.45	+ 4.88
1984-85	7,615	110.86	42.24	154.67	87	15,708	1,904.49	+ 6.71
1988-89	8,394	120.83	56.40	267.30	92	15,653	2,793.35	- 42.34
1989-90	8,593	122.47	60.82	228.58	58	7,713	1,515.11	- 25.93
1990-91	8,600	123.92	59.40	294.31	71	11,408	2,133.81	- 49.61
1991-92	8,602	122.41	60.80	273.33	70	NA	NA	NA

society, and the members were made free from their debts. This successful experiment made people in other areas to come forward to organise collective farming co-operative societies. During 1981-82, there were 11 farming societies in the district with a membership of 275 and their share capital was to the tune of Rs.4,000 and they had borrowed the loans of Rs.33,000. The working capital of these societies was Rs.68,000. But, in 1988-89, most of these societies were defunct and their membership came down to 29 with a share capital of Rs.1,000 only. In spite of it, they had a working capital of Rs.6,000 including all other reserve funds amounting to Rs.5,000.

Irrigation Co-operatives.

In a situation when it is not possible and economical to small and marginal farmers to have their own irrigation facilities, these co-operatives are found much useful to have the benefits of common community irrigation facilities at low cost. At present, there are six irrigation co-operatives working in the district and of them four are meant for lift irrigation and the remaining two for general irrigation (open wells). General irrigation societies were registered as 'Better Farming Societies' in the district. As mentioned in the administration report of 1955-56, the then Government of Kodagu had granted equipments like oil engine and a pumpset worth Rs.80,000 free of cost to these societies, enabling them to irrigate about 50 acres of land. Of the six irrigation co-operatives of the district, only one i.e., T.Shettigeri SC/ST Irrigation Society (Virajpet taluk) is found working, and of the remaining five, three are under liquidation and two are defunct. Among the irrigation co-operatives of the district, the one started at Balyamandur of Virajpet taluk in 1958 is the oldest one (now under liquidation).

Industrial Co-operatives

During 1950-60 efforts were made in the District to start many village and cottage industries under the co-operative fold. The wide range of industries coming under the co-operative sector can be broadly categorised into weavers, non-weavers and general industrial co-operatives (others). Among other things the main objectives of these co-operatives are to provide financial assistance, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished products of these industries. They can also undertake imparting of artisan training and providing necessary infrastructure for industrial growth and promotion of agro-based rural and cottage industries.

At present, the district has three cotton weavers societies and of them Coorg Weavers Co-operative Society, Madikeri (1951) is the earliest one. Thereafter in 1954, two more similar Co-operatives were opened at Shanivarsanthe and Sirangala. At present all the three are under liquidation. In order to facilitate the promotion of more and more industries in the Co-operative fold, Coorg State Industrial Co-operative Society came into being at Virajpet in 1954 (Now defunct). After the establishment of Coorg House Building Co-operative Society at Madikeri in 1954, the construction activities in the district were stimulated on a large scale and in order to facilitate the construction activities an effort was made to start Coorg Brick Makers Co-operative Society at Madikeri in 1955 (now under liquidation).

In course of time, many more industrial Co-operative societies came into being. Potters Industrial Co-operative Society at Hoddur (1959), Bamboo Workers Society at Guddehosur

(1960), SC/ST Mat Weavers Society at Shanivarsanthe (1961), Bethur SC/ST Handicraft Society Napokalu (1963), Viswakarma Workers Society at Hebbale (1965) etc., were the prominent. But many of these did not survive for long.

During 1963-64, there were 22 industrial units working in the district in the Co-operative fold and their talukwise distribution was: seven each in Madikeri and Virajpet Taluks and eight units in Somvarpet taluk. These industrial units comprised of Khadi and Village Industries, pottery, bee-keeping, weaving, fruit processing, mat weaving, bamboo based industries, tanning etc. At present, the industrial Co-operatives which are still surviving and doing good work include the units like honey units at Virajpet and Bhgamandala, and tailoring Co-operatives like Shantiniketana Dress Manufacturers Society, Madikeri (1980) and Santha Namdeva Society at Kodlipet (1981). At present (1990) there are 14 non-weavers Co-operative societies in the district comprising of 8 other industrial co-operatives and 6 handicraft societies. Their distribution was Somvarpet taluk seven, Madikeri four, and Virajpet three. Two among the handicraft societies and one in other Co-operatives are in the stage of liquidation, as reported.

During 1988-89, there were 21 units including those engaged in handicrafts, and of them, five were under liquidation. These 21 units had a membership of 4,755 and share capital of Rs.2.27 lakhs which included Government contribution of Rs.54,000. These societies had deposits amounting to Rs.5.06 lakhs. They had borrowed Rs.22,000 from government and Rs.14.54 lakhs from the D.C.C.Bank and Rs.32.17 lakhs from other institutions. Their total borrowings amounted to Rs.46.93 lakhs. They had advanced loans to the tune of only Rs.21,000 but they had overdues of Rs.50,000. During the period, these societies were able to purchase and sell goods worth Rs.33.42 lakhs and Rs.52.66 lakhs respectively as reported.

Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank

The Coorg District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Madikeri was started in 1966 with a jurisdiction over the whole district to render financial help to small scale and village industries and the artisans. Later, in 1972, it merged as a branch of Karnataka State Industrial Co-operative Bank, Bangalore, which was re-organised as Urban Co-operative Bank at the state level, owned by the State. Now, the bank through its branches in the district grants loans and advances to all the industries which are registered on priority basis. At the end of the co-operative year 1986, the membership of the bank in the district was 666 and their share capital and deposits were Rs.1.38 lakhs and Rs.10.05 lakhs respectively. The membership increased to 670 with a share capital and deposits of Rs.1.43 lakhs and Rs.14.16 lakhs respectively by end of June, 1988.

By the end of June, 1990, the membership of the bank was 671 with a share capital of Rs.1.49 lakhs. Its deposits and advances were to the tune of Rs.21.09 lakhs and Rs.36.51 lakhs respectively (advances included Rs.4.93 lakhs of development loan). As per the refinancing scheme of the R.B.I., the bank had advanced loan of Rs.8.78 lakhs in 1989-90, Rs.15.83 lakhs in 88-89 and Rs.15.68 lakhs in 87-88. From its own funds the bank advanced Rs.22.80 lakhs (89-90), Rs.17.23 lakhs (88-89) and Rs.9.82 lakhs (87-88) as loans.

Coorg Honey and Wax Producers' Co-operative Society

Bee keeping is being practised in the district since long as a subsidiary occupation to agriculture. With an objective to develop it on scientific lines and to provide better marketing facilities and remunerative prices to the honey producers, the Kodagu Honey and Wax Producers Co-operative Society was started at Virajpet in 1936. This society was started at the initiative and guidance of Sri Shambhavananda Swamiji of the Ramakrishnashrama of Ponnampet. He is regarded as a pioneer of modern bee-keeping in Kodagu. Since 1952, efforts are being made to develop bee-keeping as a supplement to agriculture. The jurisdiction of the society is confined to the areas spread over the south of the river Cauvery (the whole taluk of Virajpet and parts of Madikeri taluk). Procuring of honey and wax from its members, processing, grading, marketing of honey, advancing loans to its members, providing bee-keeping boxes and other implements required for the venture and supply of wax sheets at concessional rates are some of the important functional activities of the society. In addition to the above, the society arranges 10-day training programmes to the bee-keepers from the rural areas to make them more optimistic and to develop interest so that they could earn more in this subsidiary venture. There are about 4,500 people engaged in bee-keeping within the area of operation of the society. The membership is of four categories: 'A' Co-operative societies, 'B' bee-keepers, 'C' traders and 'D' the State Government. The society also acts as an agent of the State Government and the Khadi Board for providing loans and subsidy and also the recovery of the loans. The Khadi and Village Industries Board since 1960, has been providing loans and subsidy for the development of bee-keeping through the Society.

The Society is collecting honey through its collection centres opened at five places in rural parts. It had a bee-keeping nursery 'Madhuvana' at Korangal. The Society was started in 1936 with only 53 members and share amount of Rs.314 and now it has grown by leaps and bounds. In 1964, the membership of the Society rose to 724 and share amount to Rs.15,067. In the same year, the society was able to sell honey worth Rs.49,831 and wax worth Rs.3,351 and the total turnover exceeded Rs.7 lakhs. In 1963, the Society could make a profit of Rs.16,859.

The State Government has contributed Rs.15,000 as share capital (1982) to the Society. The Department of Industry and Commerce of the State Government had also advanced a loan of Rs.1.20 lakhs and subsidy of Rs.96,000 (1983-84) to the unit manufacturing bee-keeping boxes. The society also had spent Rs.1.5 lakhs on this unit. During 1979-80, the society purchased honey worth Rs.4.43 lakhs and sold honey and wax worth Rs.5.03 lakhs. The figures for 1984-85 were goods worth Rs.7.63 lakhs (purchase) and sales to Rs.12.19 lakhs (sales). The corresponding figures stood at Rs.19.26 lakhs and Rs.25.90 lakhs respectively during 1988-89.

The Coorg Honey (Agmark) sold by the Society is famous throughout country and there is a lot of demand in the important cities of the country like Bangalore, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Allahabad, Ahmedabad and Delhi. Many a times, the Society could not cope up with the demand. The Society has participated in many fairs and exhibitions held throughout the country and was awarded gold medals and prizes. As back as 1941, the society could appoint a marketing manager at Bombay and arranged for the propaganda for Kodagu honey. The State Government had also given financial help for this venture. The State Government also had appointed an instructor for bee-keeping during the period between 1937-1950 so as to establish this industry firmly in

The Progress Report of the Honey and Wax Producers Society for some recent years

Year	No of Members	Share Capital	No. of bee hives distributed	Honey Production (Kg)	Honey Collected (Kg)	Honey sold (Rs.)	Subsidy (a)	Khadi Board Loan (b)	Net profit
Kodagu District									
1978-79	914	29.80	577	50,000	27,000	693.02	9.20	--	54.60
1980-81	880	33.96	194	50,000	25,000	653.44	--	--	37.46
1982-83	1,064	53.10	152	60,000	30,000	1,064.17	23.20	32.50	61.36
1984-85	1,114	59.19	700	50,000	35,000	1,211.07	30.67	96.15	56.93
1986-87	1,211	64.77	856	30,000	15,000	1,710.24	204.50	774.50	60.66
1987-88	1,152	68.63	278	80,000	58,000	554.75	53.20	82.20	23.06
1988-89	927	71.39	832	80,000	60,000	1,971.43	59.70	58.70	126.93
1989-90	973	73.20	585	60,000	30,000	1,546.60	28.20	175.70	120.58
1990-91	1,097	75.53	440	1,00,000	65,000	1,768.90	9.80	200.75	179.00

Kodagu. The society has also opened village industries show rooms at Virajpet (1984) and Gonikoppal (1988) for the sales of the products of village industries. The assets and liabilities of the Society as at the end of March 1990 were Rs.9.27 lakhs and Rs.7.21 lakhs respectively. The society has got a well equipped godown and a laboratory and the work of sealing, labelling and packing etc are mechanised. As long as in 1938 the Society has purchased the present office building at a cost of Rs.4,000 with the financial help of the government and extended it according to its needs. The society has also celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1986; its staff strength is 25. (See table at page 350)

Coorg Progressive Bee-Keepers Co-operative Society

This Society was registered in 1954 with the objective of procurement of honey from members and its marketing and to provide all infra-structural facilities for the promotion of bee-keeping in addition to providing financial assistance to the members. the Society has its headquarters at Bhagamandala in Madikeri taluk with a jurisdiction spread over to North Kodagu (Madikeri and Somvarpet taluks).

During 1989-90, the society was working with 1,057 members and most of them (905) belonged to ST and SC communities and its share capital amounted to Rs.79,750 comprising of Rs.56,900 contributed by the members and Rs.2,820 contributed by the co-operative institutions and the remaining amount of Rs.20,000 was contributed by the government. During 1989-90, the Society had purchased 19,698 kg of honey (valued at Rs.5.19 lakhs) and sold 46,416 kg honey (valued at Rs.23.88 lakhs). At the same time, 516 kg of wax was purchased and 756 kg of wax sold. The Society has 12 honey collection centres and many marketing centres including Bangalore (1984). As at the end of March 1990, the Society was due to pay Rs.9.96 lakhs to District Central Co-operative Bank and Rs.11.11 lakhs were borrowed for the development of bee-keeping from Khadi Board; another Rs.76,722 has been drawn from the Khadi Board as subsidy and subscription. The society had invested Rs.2.02 lakhs in various institutions and Rs.3.87 lakhs was held as deposits in other institutions. Head office building of the Society was constructed at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs during 1961 and the members of the staff working in the Society numbered 17.

Performance report of the Progressive Bee-Keeper's Society for some decades

Year	Number of members	Share Capital	Honey collection (in kgs)	Honey sold (in Rs.)	Net Profit
1963-64	1,142	12.73	1,100	189.72	9.95
1973-74	963	10.97	1,200	480.56	50.86
1984-85	1,776	61.54	60,000	1,778.19	170.89
1986-87	1,834	70.29	44,415	4,965.56	52.97
1987-88	927	73.58	73,244	1,837.55	101.91
1988-89	1,026	78.75	73,243	2,518.65	165.82
1989-90	1,057	79.75	46,334	2,919.75	149.18

Co-operative Marketing Societies

Among other things, the main objectives of the co-operative marketing societies are to provide remunerative and competitive prices for agricultural products without any interference of the middle men and linking of credit with marketing. These societies are also providing to its members the agricultural implements, inputs like chemicals and fertilizers and also distribute controlled and essential commodities at fair prices. Co-operative marketing was introduced in Kodagu as early as 1924. Kadiyatnad Co-operative Marketing Society in Madikeri taluk started in 1924 was the first of its kind in the State (now it is at the verge of closure). The second of this kind was started in 1931 at Virajpet and the third one at Shanivarsanthé in 1936. In the beginning, these societies were intended to provide better marketing for the paddy grown in the district by their members.

In addition to the general marketing co-operative societies, there are special purpose marketing societies for dealing with the plantation crops like the Coorg Cardamom Marketing Co-operative Society, Madikeri (1935), Cauveri Cardamom Marketing Co-operative Society, Bhagamandala (1939 under liquidation), Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Gonikoppal (1942), Fruit and Vegetables Processing Co-operative Society, Kushalnagar (1953), Jaihind Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society, Peraje, Madikeri tq (1954) (under liquidation), District Horticultural Producers Marketing Co-operative Society, Madikeri (1967) and Coorg District Fish Vendors Co-operative Society, Madikeri (1978; defunct). To co-ordinate all the activities of the primary co-operative marketing societies and to act as an apex body of co-operative marketing in the district and further to act as an agent of the government, the Kodagu District Co-operative Marketing Federation was started at Virajpet in 1942. At present, there are 24 co-operative marketing societies in the district comprising of 16 general co-operative marketing societies and seven special marketing societies and one marketing federation. Out of the 24 societies, one is defunct and seven are under liquidation.

Earlier, general societies were mostly paddy marketing societies with a limited area of operation, unlike in other districts where the whole taluk is the area of operation. There were 15 marketing societies working in district in 1949-50 with a membership of 3,711. Marketing federation was collecting the surplus paddy from other societies and used to sell it to Mysore and Kerala. As recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee Report of 1954, development of co-operative marketing was given special importance in the co-operative sector in the Plan period. Accordingly, the infra-structures like ware-housing, good roads, linking of credit with marketing, processing of agricultural produces, cold storage etc. were provided. In addition to that, government has taken steps to step up the share capital, subsidies and other facilities to the special marketing societies in the district. During 1955-56 the number of these societies was 17 and these societies had sold 8,000 tons of paddy. The government had also advanced Rs.4.24 lakhs of medium and long term loans to the marketing societies to enable them to have their own ware-houses during the said period. During 1977-78, these 17 societies together had 8,298 members and share capital of Rs.31.14 lakhs (including the government contribution of Rs.24.17 lakhs) and their purchase and sale were of Rs.167 lakhs and Rs.174 lakhs respectively. By 1981-82, the number of these societies was decreased to 13 but their membership rose to 9,392 and share capital to Rs.39.18 lakhs (including the government contribution of Rs.30.90 lakhs). During the above period, these societies had advanced loan of Rs.9.68 lakhs to their members and had an

overdue of Rs.7.53 lakhs. They had purchased goods valued at Rs.101.32 lakhs, and had effected the sales worth Rs.394.74 lakhs. Among these societies, if some of them together had earned a profit of Rs.7.40 lakhs while others had incurred a loss of Rs.1.20 lakhs during the period.

During the period ending June 1989, there were 17 general marketing co-operative societies comprising a total membership of 11,751 and the share capital of Rs.54.95 lakhs, including the government share of Rs.43.12 lakhs. They had mobilised deposits amounting to Rs.60.16 lakhs. These societies had reserve fund of Rs.62.22 lakhs and a loan of Rs.63.17 lakhs which included the contribution from the government Rs.12.30 lakhs, Central financing agency Rs.48.95 lakhs and from other sources Rs.1.92 lakhs. If their total lending for the year 1988-89 were Rs.7.76 lakhs, they had a overdue of loans of Rs.4.80 lakhs. Out of 17 societies, 12 were able to earn a profit of Rs.4.73 lakhs, while only one society had incurred a loss of Rs.1.04 lakhs. These societies could effect purchases and sales to the tune of Rs.525.22 lakhs and Rs.1,378.60 lakhs respectively during the period.

The activities of the prominent special marketing societies are illustrated in the following pages

Kodagu District Co-operative Marketing Federation

This marketing federation started functioning from 6th April 1943, having the entire district of Kodagu as its area of operation. The main objects of this institution in the beginning were 1) to promote marketing by co-ordinating the activities of the primary societies and to provide funds necessary for business, ii) to arrange for the sale of agricultural produce, especially paddy to the best advantage of its members and to export the surplus paddy to Mysore and Kerala, iii) to acquire and maintain godowns and ware-houses and sales depots, iv) to undertake processing activities of paddy and other agricultural products etc. At present, the federation is engaged in the supply of controlled and non-controlled essential goods, and acts as an agent of the government for procurement and distribution of chemicals and fertilizers.

The federation is also supplying food grains and other day-to-day necessities and other controlled commodities like iron and steel, cement, sugar, etc. to the public at fair prices. The federation is the official agent of the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Bangalore, in Kodagu district. Earlier, the government had entrusted the procurement of levy paddy in the district to the federation. The federation is also entrusted with the sale of guns and cartridges to farmers. The membership of the federation comprises of four categories: Primary Marketing Societies (A), Primary Co-operative Societies (B), individual members and others dealing with the Society (C and D).

During 1958-59, the federation had 205 members with a share capital of Rs.43,005. The total purchases and sales made by the society were accounted to Rs.14.08 lakhs and Rs.13 lakhs respectively. The Federation was able to earn a net profit of Rs.15,946. During 1962-63, the membership of the Federation decreased to 201 and the share capital to Rs.32,955, while purchase and sales of goods accounted to Rs.5.88 lakhs and Rs.7.28 lakhs respectively. The net profit for the year was Rs.20,100.

During 1984-85, the total membership including the government was 2,190 and of them, 2,103 were individual members and 86 co-operative societies. The paid-up share capital was Rs.5.20 lakhs which included the government contribution of Rs.2.25 lakhs. In the year 1989-90, the total members of the Federation numbered 3,493 and their distribution was as follows: Individual members (3,396), Co-operative societies (96) and government (1). Of the total share capital of Rs.6.59 lakhs, the government's contribution was Rs.2.5 lakhs, individuals held shares worth of Rs.3.84 lakhs and the institutional share was Rs.49,700. During 1985-86, the federation had borrowed a loan of Rs.72,000 and subsidy of Rs.48,000 from government. The branches of the federation were opened at Gonikoppal (1971), Somvarpet (1974), Siddapura (1986) and Srimangala (1988).

In 1990-91, the Federation had a total membership of 3,548 and the share capital of Rs.6.64 lakhs including the government share of Rs.2.25 lakhs. During the period, the Federation had the working capital of Rs.35.34 lakhs. The Federation and its branches together had made the total purchases and sales worth Rs.266.51 lakhs and Rs.308.70 lakhs respectively during the above period and had borrowed a loan of Rs.18.50 lakhs from the D.C.C. Bank. As at the end of March 1991, the federation had the assets and the liabilities amounting to Rs.29.64 lakhs and Rs.11.62 lakhs respectively. The federation has also established a rice mill of its own. The administrative building of the federation was constructed during 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs.4.89 lakhs. During 1992, there were 43 persons working in the federation. Due to various reasons, the federation has incurred the accumulated loss of Rs.10.14 lakhs including the loss in 1990-91 as reported.

Kodagu Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society

Among the spices of Kodagu, cardamom and pepper are important ones. In order to provide proper market, financial help and other facilities to the growers of cardamom and pepper, the Kodagu Cardamom Marketing Co-operative Society was started in 1939, with a jurisdiction over the whole district. The activities of the society include providing crop loan to cardamom growers and also warehousing, processing and grading facilities. It also intends to provide the growers agricultural implements, fertilizers, controlled commodities and guns, etc. This co-operative also undertakes sales and purchases and export of cardamom. The society also undertakes the function of linking of credit with marketing. During the cardamom season, the society will arrange for the auction sale of cardamom once in a week regularly. The traders from Sakleshpur, Mangalore and Tamilnad would take part in the auction sales. Normally, within 15-20 days, after the auction, the growers will be paid for their produce. The society will charge 1.5 per cent as service charges on the total sales value of the produce. The society will advance the growers 60 per cent of the total value of the produce. The members of 'B' category (traders and commission agents of cardamom) are allowed to take part in the auction.

During 1951-52, the society had 417 members and the share capital amounted to Rs.9,010 and had advanced crop loans to the tune of Rs.2.17 lakhs and had conducted the sale of cardamom to the tune of 22,708 kg (worth of Rs.4.10 lakhs) and had earned a net profit of Rs.1,614. In the year 1961-62, the membership of the society rose to 2,227, the share capital to Rs.2.10 lakhs and the

loans advanced to Rs.10.06 lakhs. The cardamom sales could reach as much as 2.42 lakhs kg (valued at Rs.30.69 lakhs) and earned the net profit of Rs.13,683.

By the end of March 1990, the membership of the society was 4,518 and the share capital Rs.8.21 lakhs comprising the government share of Rs.4.29 lakhs, the Spices Board share of Rs.15,000 and the share capital of the 'A' category members totalling Rs.3.39 lakhs. During 1989-90, the Society had conducted the sales of fertilizers, pesticides and iron implements worth Rs.10.97 lakhs, Rs.4.38 lakhs and Rs.28.15 lakhs respectively, while the sales conducted in respect of foodgrains, tiles and guns valued at Rs.18.71 lakhs, Rs.0.72 lakhs and Rs.1.28 lakhs respectively during the same period.

Since the Spices Board has opened its auction centre at Madikeri in 1985, and the Board arranges for the payment on the next day of auction to the growers, the in-take of cardamom to the society for sale has come down year after year. The society was also facing competition from the local traders. In 1986-87, the society could get only 20,000 kg of cardamom for sale and in next year it was further reduced to 7,500 kg only. In 1989-90, the arrival was only 3,956 kg. But, there was a little improvement during 1988-89 with supply reaching 12,398 kg for sale. Of late, the society is engaged more in the sales of other items instead of the traditional item, cardamom.

Since 1982-83, the society is incurring loss continuously. The reasons being the continuous decline in cardamom prices, overdue of crop loans and other old loans from the members, commission agents and others. According to the annual report of the society for the year 1988-89, the overdues from the members amounted to Rs.6.25 lakhs and from the traders Rs.10.23 lakhs. Consequently, the society has incurred the cumulative total loss of Rs.22.17 lakhs during the period.

The government so far has advanced loans amounting to Rs.1.92 lakhs and Rs.1.73 lakhs in the form of share capital for the construction of a godown of 500 mts. capacity. The government also advanced another sum of Rs.2 lakhs in order to augment the share capital of the society in 1990. The Society opened its branch at Somvarpet in 1975 and this branch's turn-over was 40 per cent of that of the head office. The number of the members of the staff of the society has declined to 18 at present. The Board of Directors of the society consists of 20 and of them, 17 were elected. The remaining three are the representatives of the State Government, Central Spices Board and the financial institution.

The table showing the general progress of Cardamom Marketing Co-operative Society

Year	Share capital	Sale of Cardamom (in kg.)	Sales value	Sales value of fertilizers other items	Loan on pledge produce	Profit (+) Loss (-)	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
							Price of cardamom per kg	
							Max (Rs.)	Min (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1978-79	6.52	1,02,193	142.43	56.82	50.07	+2.48	120	162
1982-83	6.30	1,27,844	226.03	33.07	102.76	+0.39	120	300
1984-85	6.34	39,258	67.10	68.58	44.20	-4.30	70	210
1987-88	6.44	22,492	22.90	64.30	3.92	-2.95	80	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1988-89	6.47	7,615	9.07	44.22	5.60	-0.85	25 155
1989-90	8.21	8,279	3.28	64.32	2.99	-1.57	100 325
1990-91	10.21	80	0.20	59.45	2.40	-10.15	150 350

Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society

According to old sources, there used to be a crop yield of about 2,500-lorry loads of orange during good season in Kodagu. As it was suggested by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Kodagu Orange Growers Co-operative Society was started in 1942 at Gonikoppal, in order to emancipate the growers from the exploitation of private commission agents, and to provide them a good marketing facility, working capital and other requisites etc., under the co-operative sector. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had provided the society the services of a Orange Marketing Organiser for a period of 8 years from 1942 in order to facilitate the marketing of orange. At the beginning (1942-43) the society was functioning with 167 members and a share capital of Rs.2,471 and was able to sell 32 lorry loads of oranges and had earned the net profit of Rs.1,704. This membership rose to 395 and the share capital to Rs.7,260 by 1948-49 and the Society was able to sell 375 lorry loads of oranges and had earned the net profit of Rs.15,313. Further in 1951, the transaction of the Society rose to Rs.1.90 lakhs and in 1956 it was Rs.6.50 lakhs. During 1963-64, the strength of membership of the society increased to 740 while its share capital rose to Rs. 1.00 lakh. About 80 percent of the total production of oranges in the district was handled by the society and 80 percent of the growers in the district were enrolled as its members.

The State Government, impressed by the service rendered by the society leased 1,000 acres of reserve forest land of the Mavakal reserve forest near Tithimathi for 30 years in 1967 in order to take up the orange cultivation and crop research. But, the Society has made use of only 57 acres so far (due to varied reasons). The State Government has also invested Rs.15.6 lakhs as a share capital in the society.

The society had started its own fruit processing unit at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs in 1966. The unit equipped with modern imported machinery worked very well for several years and in 1983 it stopped working for want of working capital and other reasons. When it was working, the unit employed about 100 persons and had a capacity to produce eight tons of processed fruits daily.

The Society, till 1975 was able to provide financial help, farm equipment, transport vehicle etc., to its members; for transportation, the society owned three vehicles in 1962. The society together with oranges also took up marketing of mango, grape, guava, apple, custard apple etc., in respective seasons and then its annual turn-over was about Rs.25 lakhs. The society is charging five percent service charges on the sales value.

The Society had opened its sales depots at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry as early as in 1949-50. But, at present, the Bangalore branch is the only branch surviving. In order to get good rates to the growers, the society had adopted 'agmark gradation' in 1949-50. During 1955-56, the then State Government in order to encourage the society invested Rs.25,000 as share

capital. Later, the Government had advanced Rs.1.50 lakhs for the development of orange cultivation through the society. During 1961-62 Government enhanced its share capital to Rs.75,000 and during that year the society could arrange for the sale of 200-lorry loads of oranges and earned Rs.36,000 as commission.

In 1978, the Government took over the administration of the society by superseding the elected Board and later in 1983 the Government appointed an Administrator. In 1986, the liquidator was appointed to wind-up the Society. Liquidation proceedings were stayed by the court at the initiative of the employees and some members. At present (1992), the Government has taken steps to rehabilitate the society and a special committee has been set up. The Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad is the Special Officer of the committee. It is estimated that the revival scheme of the society requires about Rs.110 lakhs which would be mobilised by additional share capital from members (Rs. 20 lakhs) and financial help by the State to the extent of Rs.20 lakhs and the Zilla Parishad Rs.10 lakhs and help from the National Co-operative Development Corporation of Rs.60 lakhs. The Bangalore sales depot of the society is working well and its annual turn-over is between Rs.30 to 40 lakhs and the Society is getting about Rs.2 lakhs as a commission on sales annually. There are 12 people working in the society at present.

Milk Co-operative Societies

The main objectives of the milk co-operative societies is to provide the necessary infrastructure for the development of dairy in rural areas, procurement of milk and its marketing, animal husbandry, supply of cattle feed, financial help for purchase of milch animals, providing cold storage and other facilities for the benefit of its members.

Among the co-operative societies in the district, milk societies occupy the third place from their number and distribution being the 3rd largest group. (The first being grain banks, followed by the P.A.C.S.)

These societies were extensively organised throughout the district during the decade between 1970-80. According to the sources available, Milk Producers Co-operative Society established at Galibeedu (Kalkeri) was the first of its kind in the district (now under liquidation). Later in 1978, similar societies were established at Ankanhalli, Bessur, Gonimarur, Hebbale, Jagganahalli, Madalapura and Shirangala in Somvarpet taluk. In Virajpet taluk in 1981, the first Milk Society was started at Tithimathi.

As in 1990, there were 59 milk producers co-operative societies in the district and of them 33 were in Somvarpet Taluk, and 24 in Virajpet taluk and only two were in Madikeri taluk. (The Societies of Madikeri taluk are under liquidation). Of the 59 milk societies in the district, five were reported as under liquidation and three are defunct.

Besides the milk producers co-operative societies, there were three, one in each taluk, poultry co-operative societies in the district, and all the three are reported as under liquidation. Of these poultry societies, the society at Ponnampet was the oldest one (1959) and in 1965 a similar society was started at Somvarpet and then in 1968 at Madikeri.

During 1981-82, there were 15 milk producers societies with 1,207 members and a share capital of Rs.17,000 and the working capital of Rs.38,000. These societies were able to purchase and sell goods worth of Rs.5.38 lakhs and Rs.6.40 lakhs respectively and were also able to earn a net profit of Rs.31,000. Whereas in 1988-89 the number increased to 59 with a membership strength of 5,671 and a share capital of Rs.90,000 and the working capital of Rs.2.09 lakhs. During the above period, these co-operatives were able to purchase and sell goods worth of Rs.31.20 lakhs and Rs.38.98 lakhs respectively. Out of these, 24 societies together were able to earn a profit of Rs.1.07 lakhs and 25 societies had incurred a loss of Rs.33,000.

All the three poultry societies which were at the verge of closure in 1988-89 had the membership of 338 individuals and the share capital of Rs.6,000 and the working capital of Rs.55,000. These societies had borrowed a loan of Rs.44,000 from the Government.

Consumers Co-operatives

The Consumers Co-operative societies aim at distribution of controlled and non-controlled and other essential commodities at reasonable prices to their members, and also help to a certain extent arrest the rising prices and to avoid middle-men. The special feature of the consumer societies of this district, is that besides the employees of the organised sectors and urban communities as elsewhere, most of the educational institutions in the district have organised their own students consumers co-operative societies. At present there are 50 registered consumers co-operative societies in the district and of them 26 are students consumers societies, 23 general societies and a Central wholesale Co-operative Store at the district level. Among the Primary Consumers Societies if eight are under liquidation, only two students societies are under liquidation.

Among the general consumer co-operative societies, the Coorg Teachers Stores, Virajpet (1920) being the oldest of its kind is still working. In respect of students consumers co-operatives of the district, Central High School Society at Madikeri (1931) is the oldest of its kind and is still working. The talukwise distribution of the consumer societies is as follows: Madikeri 19, Virajpet 19 and Somvarpet 12. The distribution of Students' societies is as follows: Madikeri 11, Virajpet 9 and Somvarpet 6. In 1979-80, including 24 Students Consumers Co-operative Societies, there were 40 consumers' societies in the district with total membership of 43,555. These societies had the share capital amounting to Rs.3.39 lakhs including the Government share of Rs.1.17 lakh. They had a working capital of Rs.11.69 lakhs and they could purchase and conduct sale of goods worth of Rs.52.67 lakhs and Rs.93.71 lakhs respectively. Some of the societies had earned a total profit of Rs.53,000 while the remaining societies incurred a loss of Rs.10.3 lakhs during the year.

During 1988-89, these 23 general consumers co-operative societies were having 7,297 members and their share capital was Rs.4.66 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rs.2.67 lakhs. These societies had borrowed totally Rs.5.45 lakhs which included the Government contribution of Rs.1.56 lakhs, Central financial agency Rs.1.81 lakhs and Rs.2.08 lakhs from other sources. These societies had the working capital of Rs.21.06 lakhs, their purchase and sales were valued at Rs.122.30 lakhs and Rs.118.79 lakhs respectively. In the above year 11 societies had earned a profit of Rs.1.84 lakhs while two societies together had incurred a loss of Rs.36,000. The Students' societies numbering 26 had the membership of 37,252 and their share capital, including

Government contribution of Rs.39,000 was Rs.2.27 lakhs. These societies had borrowed a loan of Rs.33,000 from the Government and the D.C.C. Bank. Their working capital was to the tune of Rs.4.20 lakhs. During 1988-89, Students Societies could purchase and conduct sales worth of Rs.3.20 lakhs and Rs.2.84 lakhs, respectively. Among the Students Societies, 12 societies had earned a profit of Rs.26,000 while six societies had incurred a loss of Rs.3,000.

District Central Co-operative Whole-sale Stores

It was in consonance with the Government of India's policy to strengthen the consumers cooperative movement, the Kodagu District Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores, with a jurisdiction over the entire district, was started at Madikeri in 1966. The primary consumers cooperative societies are being the members of this Central stores are expected to make all their purchases through this apex body at the district level. In the interest of the consumers at large the store has opened its own retail outlets called Janatha Bazaar providing all the consumer goods at fair prices. At present, the wholesale store is having six retail units and four of them are located at Madikeri, and the remaining two are located at Kushalnagar and Chattalli.

In 1978-79, the District Co-operative Wholesale Stores had 572 members comprising of the individuals and co-operative societies. The share capital was of Rs.5 lakhs including the Government share of Rs.3.83 lakhs. The stores had borrowed Rs.5.83 lakhs from all the sources. The working capital was Rs.11.72 lakhs and its total purchases and sales of goods were of Rs.33.25 lakhs and Rs.39.57 lakhs respectively and it had incurred a loss of Rs.2,000. But in 1981-82 its membership strength increased to 1,246 and the share capital to Rs.6.40 lakhs including the Government share of Rs.5.08 lakhs. During 1981-82 the total purchases and sales effected were worth Rs.49.31 lakhs and Rs.49 lakhs respectively.

At the end of June 1989, its membership increased to 1,558 which included 87 co-operative societies, and the share capital to Rs.5.15 lakhs including the Government share of Rs.3.58 lakhs and it had mobilised deposits, reserves and other funds amounting to Rs.2.16 lakhs and Rs.1.73 lakhs respectively. Its total borrowings from the Government and other agencies were of Rs.5.16 lakhs. The working capital was Rs.15.20 lakhs. During the year 1988-89, the wholesale store has purchased and sold goods worth Rs.79.74 lakhs and Rs.80.45 lakhs respectively and had earned a profit of Rs.5,000.

By the end of June 1991, the membership was 1,306 with a share capital of Rs.4.95 lakhs including the State's share. The total purchases and sales effected by the store during the year accounted to Rs.70.71 lakhs and Rs.78.18 lakhs respectively and they had earned the net profit of Rs.79,400 as reported. The staff strength of the store was 27 in 1992.

House Building Co-operatives

These co-operatives were promoted with the chief objectives of facilitating specially the urban middle class and other weaker sections to enable them to have their own house or house sites and to provide long term financial assistance for construction, expansion and repair of houses. House building activities in the Co-op. sector were first started in Kodagu in 1954 by promoting the

Kodagu District House Construction Co-operative Society at Madikeri. In order to have these benefits being extended to the members of the SC/ST Communities, their house building co-operatives were also promoted i.e., Mahatma Gandhi SC/ST House Building Co-op. Society, Kushalnagar (1962) and Madikeri SC/ST H.B.C.S. (1963). In order to avail the benefits of co-operative housing societies in the rural areas, one more society was started at Kerganahalli (Kodlipet) which did some good service in the beginning. At present, in the district, only one society i.e., Kodagu District House Construction Co-operative Society, Madikeri is working and of the remaining four societies, three are defunct, and one is under liquidation. During 1988-89, all the four inactive House Building Co-operative Societies, together had a membership of 551 with a share capital of Rs.6,000.

The Kodagu District House Construction Co-operative Society

When Kodagu was the 'C' State, a co-operative conference was held to discuss the various aspects of the co-operatives. Accordingly, the present Kodagu State House Construction Co-operative Society was registered and started working in 1954 with a jurisdiction over the entire State (district). The Society had an objective to encourage the house building activities in Kodagu as an apex body.

Presently the society advances long-term loans to its members to construct houses, and mid-term loans for repairs and extension work. The society also has taken up the task of the formation of lay-outs and construction of group houses with the financial help from the Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation, Bangalore, and further allots them to its member on lease-cum- sale basis or rent-or-loan basis, etc. The society has also a scheme to provide building materials for the construction of house to its members. It also provides the services like preparation of plans, estimates and technical assistance to its members.

At the beginning there were 153 members with a share capital of Rs.1,530. The then Government of Kodagu encouraged the society by providing free land for the house sites and financial assistance of Rs.2 lakhs to stimulate house building activities in the district. Hence it was possible for the society to build 45 houses with different designs at Madikeri. In 1968-69 the membership of the society rose to 1,989 with a share capital of Rs.81,420. During the period, the Society had advanced loans to the tune of Rs.11 lakhs and earned a profit of Rs.14,271. During 1977-78 the membership of the society came down to 1,233, while the share capital rose to Rs.2.48 lakhs. The society had borrowed Rs.22.86 lakhs and it had an over-due of Rs.20.38 lakhs from its members. The loss incurred was Rs.38,000 during the period.

During 1988-89, the membership of the Society was 1,779 and the share capital was Rs.7.23 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rs.8,000. The Society had borrowed Rs.57.99 lakhs from different sources and had advanced loan of Rs.1.60 lakhs to its members. But, the society was due to get Rs.53.30 lakhs from its members and inspite of it, the society could record a profit of Rs. 1 lakh.

During the period ending March 1991, the society had a membership of 1,048 individuals and the share capital of Rs.8.14 lakhs (which includes the Government share of Rs.8,000). In 1990-91, the society had advanced direct loan of Rs.10.94 lakhs for the construction of 26 houses. From the

beginning till 1991, the Society has advanced loans directly for the construction of 110 houses and has also arranged to get a loan for 900 members of the society by the State Co-op. Housing Federation, Bangalore.

At present, the Society grants long-term loan upto Rs.1 lakh for a period of 15 years for house building in urban areas and Rs.50,000 for 10 years in rural areas. For the repair and extension work, in urban areas long-term loan is limited to Rs.50,000 and in rural areas, it is limited to Rs.30,000 for 5 years. The Society is charging interest at Rs.14.2 to 14.6 percent on different types of loans. The society has also a separate scheme of death relief. During the period ending March 1991, the society had incurred a total loss of Rs.3.58 lakhs. The society was awarded a shield and merit certificate for its best work in 1956 (All-India Co-operative Conference) and in 1977 (State House Building Co-operative Societies Conference).

Non-Agricultural Cooperative Societies

As in 1990, there were 24 non-agricultural credit co-operative societies registered in the district, and they are categorised as Urban Co-operative Banks (3), Employees Credit Societies (13) and other Credit Societies(8). Among the Employees' Credit Societies 3 are under liquidation and two are defunct. Among the other credit societies, three are defunct and one is under liquidation. The Urban Co-operative Banks are working under the control of the Reserve Bank since 1966, whereas, there is no control of Reserve Bank of India on non-agricultural credit co-operative societies. They are controlled by the Co-operative Department. Many of these credit societies have taken to non-banking activities in order to increase their earnings and to help their members. Three urban co-operative banks of the district are working at Virajpet (1937), Ponnampet (1945) and Mahadevpet (Madikeri, 1955). Earlier to their reconstitution as banks, they were working as Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. Among the Employees' Credit Societies, Kodagu Government Employees Co-operative Society (1919) and among the other credit co-operative societies, Madikeri Town Co-operative Society (1919) were first of their kind in the district (both went under liquidation). Most of the employees credit societies are located at Madikeri (6) and one each at Virajpet and Somvarpet. During the last decade, the non-agricultural credit societies have increased their activities by improving their financial position and expansion of membership.

The membership of three Urban Banks totalled 4,405 in 1988-89 and increased to 4,774 in 1990-91. At the same time, the accretion of deposits increased from Rs.189.77 lakhs to Rs.224.24 lakhs respectively. These banks had advanced loans to the tune of Rs.41.83 lakhs during 1979-80 which increased to Rs.134.32 lakhs (88-89) and in 1988-89 if two banks had earned a total profit of Rs.1.64 lakhs, one had incurred a loss of Rs.37,000.

During 1979-80, there were 11 Employees Credit Co-operative Societies in the district with a membership of 4,017 and the share capital of Rs. 15.13 lakhs. During the next decade (1988- 89), though the membership decreased to 3,829, the share capital increased to Rs.27.90 lakhs (including Government contribution of Rs.25,000). The deposits mobilised by these was Rs.8.87 lakhs in 1979-80 and it had increased to Rs.22.50 lakhs during 1988-89. Their advances Rs.19.51 lakhs in

1979-80 had increased to Rs.39.12 lakhs in 1988-89. Out of 11 societies of this kind, 8 had earned a total profit of Rs.11,000 one had incurred a loss of Rs.1,000.

During 1979-80, though there were 9 other credit co-operative societies in the district, the number was reduced to 8 in 1988-89. Among the other credit societies, the North Kodagu Muslim Credit Co-operative Society (1935) Madikeri, the Lawyers' Co-operative Credit Society (1986) Madikeri, South Coorg Muslim Co-operative Credit Bank (1932), Virajpet are working. Among this kind of credit societies, four are reserved for the SC/ST communities and of them three are working in Virajpet taluk and one in Som arpet taluk. Out of the four SC/ST Societies two are under liquidation and another two are defunct.

During 1979-80, these other credit societies had a total membership of 2,356 and a share capital of Rs.4.33 lakhs and were able to collect deposits amounting Rs.4.42 lakhs, whereas in 1988-89, these Societies had a membership of 3,007 and share capital of Rs.4.99 lakhs (which included the Government share of Rs.46,000) and they had mobilised deposits amounting Rs.9.66 lakhs. During 1988-89, these societies had advanced a loan of Rs.8.89 lakhs and in 1979-80 this was Rs.8.66 lakhs. The total purchases and sales of goods by these societies were of Rs.4.50 lakhs and Rs.3.78 lakhs respectively during 1979-80, and it was Rs.7.10 lakhs and Rs.7.01 lakhs respectively in 1988-89, and only 3 societies had earned a profit of Rs.1.91 lakhs during the period (1988-89).

Town Co-operative Bank, Virajpet

This was registered in 1922 as a Primary Co-operative Credit Society, and later in 1937, after the improvement in its financial position it became the Virajpet Town Co-operative Bank. In the beginning, the bank was providing the financial assistance to the Co-operative Societies working in the vicinity of the town. The present area of operation of the Bank is restricted to Virajpet Town only. This bank is working under the regulation of the Reserve Bank of India and provides all banking facilities to its customers, as any other commercial bank. The bank which was about to be closed in 1957 due to financial crisis was once again strengthened by its members and at the same time the Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. two lakhs. To-day the bank is in a sound position to advance loans on an average Rs.43 lakhs annually and also mobilises the proportionate deposits.

The table given below indicates the progress made by the Virajpet Town Co-operative Bank for some years from 1960-1991.

(Amount in lakhs)					
Year	No. of members	Share capital	Working capital	Deposits	Net profit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960-61	710	0.81	4.78	--	00.13
1969-70	1,540	1.15	5.75	--	00.02
1979-80	1,511	2.11	14.35	8.01	00.71
1984-85	1,796	3.66	26.88	17.87	00.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
1988-89	1,838	5.01	47.32	34.42	00.84
1989-90	1,566	5.59	50.82	36.13	1.39
1990-91	1,661	6.33	60.74	43.74	1.70
1991-92	1,754	6.92	66.22	48.22	1.34

Non-Agricultural and Non-credit Co-operatives

Among the non-agriculture and non-credit societies 'Better Living Cooperatives', which were started by the Mahila Samajas and some of the community groups for the socio-economic betterment are prominent. They include the Health Service Co-operative Society (1982), Kudige (under liquidation), Boy's Rising Star Thrift Co-op. Society (1940), Shanivarasanth (liquidated), Murnad Cooperative Sports Society (1951), the Napoklu Cooperative Employees Thrift Society (1943-defunct), the Horur Better Living Co-op. Society (1954- liquidated), the Balavalikara BLCS, Betoli (1942), the Cheppudira Family BLCS, Gonikoppalu (1946, defunct), the Havyaka Brahmins BLCS, Virajpet (1939, defunct), the Srimangala Workers Cooperative Society, Hudikeri (1945, liquidated) etc.

Among the Women's Co-operatives, the Kodagu Co-operative Mahila Samaj started in 1941 at Virajpet is the first of its kind in the district. To-day there are 18 such societies (six societies in each taluk) registered in the district and 15 of them are working and the remaining three (Gonikoppal, Hathur and Ponnampet) are liquidated. These Women's Societies have taken up the variety of activities whereas some of them have taken up cottage industries, fruit and vegetable processing, supply of consumer goods, grain banks etc. Some organisations have taken up the vocations like tailoring, embroidery, handicrafts, running of Balawadis etc., which are useful to women. As early as in 1949-50, Mahila Samajas of Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet were engaged in the activities like running Nursery schools, Hindi Prachara centres, Charakha Sanghas, conducting tailoring classes etc. The Madikeri Samaja was able to get Rs.5,000 grant from the Government for the construction of its buildings. In 1951, there were six Mahila Samajas throughout the district and during 1955-56, four more Samajas were added.

During 1979-80, there were 15 Mahila Samajas registered in the district and they were having the membership of 3,377 and a share capital of Rs.20,000 and the working capital Rs.2.77 lakhs. These societies had advanced a loan of Rs. 1.34 lakhs to its members and had recovered Rs.98,000. Some of these societies had earned a total profit of Rs.10,000 while others had incurred a loss of Rs.9,000. During the above period, these societies had purchased and sold goods valued at Rs.11,000 and Rs.13,000 respectively.

During 1988-89, the number of these societies rose to 18, and membership to 6,473 and their share capital rose to Rs.2.33 lakhs (50% of it - Rs.1.16 lakhs was contributed by the Government). These societies had the reserve and other funds amounting to Rs.4 lakhs and they had borrowed from the Government Rs.67,000. Their working capital was Rs.7 lakhs. Of the societies, 11 together had earned a profit of Rs.1.08 lakhs while six together had incurred a loss of Rs.18,000. During the period, the total purchases and sales effected by these were valued at Rs.1.80 lakhs and Rs.2.44 lakhs respectively. The following is the detailed account of the Mahila Samaj at Virajpet.

The Kodagu Mahila Samaj Co-operative Society

The Kodagu Mahila Samaj Co-op Society of Virajpet started in 1938 is the first of its kind in the district. This was organised in order to strengthen the role of women's organisation in the National movement. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, an active organiser of the then Indian Women's Conference and a local social worker of Kodagu Balyatanda Muddamma were the source of inspiration for this organisation. Later in 1941, this Samaj was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and its then jurisdiction was spread all over the district. The present jurisdiction has been limited to Virajpet town and its surrounding areas of 5 km radius. In appreciation of its good work, the then Government had granted one acre of land for the construction of building to house the Society and financial help for the construction of the building. The Society got constructed the building in 1943; later, in 1957-58, the society was able to extend the building, with the financial assistance of Rs.10,000 from Central Social Welfare Board, and Rs.5,000 from its members and the public contribution, and also was able to purchase equipments for its various activities. In the beginning, the Society was aiming at the amelioration of disabilities of women and children, and in fulfilling the objective, the society first started a Nursery School in 1944. Facilities for imparting training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting for the women members, were also provided. It also provided the reading room facility and the training in sports and games for women.

In 1942, the society started working with only 10 members and the share capital of Rs.10 only. But, in 1952, the Society gained a strength of 32 members and share capital of Rs.43. While in 1961, the strength of its members rose to 81 and the share capital to Rs.91. During the period between 1960-62, under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board, the Society conducted coaching classes for Seventh Standard Public Examination for the benefit of 25 destitutes, widows etc., from the down-trodden castes. For the purpose, the society had arranged free lodging and boarding to these 25 candidates for two years.

In 1962, the Society with the combined financial assistance of Rs.28,000 from the State Government and the Central Social Welfare Board, has started fruits and vegetables processing centre, for providing permanent job opportunities for women. Even to-day, the centre is running well. The Society is selling the finished products processed by it at fair prices and helps the members and the public in getting their fruits and vegetables processed by collecting service charges. The centre ventured to manufacture detergent powder and cleaning powders in 1984 and the products are well received by the public.

Together with the above regular activities, the Society is participating in the charities like sale of TB and Red Cross Seals and Flags, and collected National Defence Fund. At the starting of the Society in 1938, it had assets worth Rs.200, and they rose to Rs.79,000 during the Silver Jubilee Year 1969. The membership strength of the Society was 375 in 1990 and its share capital was Rs.19,025, which includes of Rs.15,000 contributed by the Government. The Society held Rs.20,618 under different welfare funds. The Society had earned a profit of Rs.12,094, Rs.19,993 and Rs.35,011 during 1988, 1989 and 1990 respectively. In 1990, the processing unit of the society had purchased goods worth of Rs. 57,772 and conducted sale of products worth of Rs.59,792. The quantum of fruits and vegetables processed by the unit during the last three years were: 1988 (8,500 kgs), 1989 (8,500 kgs) and 1990 (7,984 kgs). By the end of March 1991, the strength of the

members of the society rose to 379, with a share capital of Rs.23,114 which included the Government contribution of Rs.5,000. During the year (1990-91) the processing centre had purchased and sold processed fruits and vegetables worth of Rs.40,000 and Rs. one lakh respectively. To-day the Society has got assets yielding an annual rent of Rs.50,000. In 1990-91, the society earned a net profit of Rs.65,772, and it has employed 8 people.

Other Co-operative Societies

In addition to the above explained categories of co-operative societies, there are also some non-categorised co-operatives like

Transport Co-operative Society, Virajpet, started in 1951 which was run by the Ex-servicemen. At present, this society is under liquidation. In 1988-89, it had 779 members with a share capital of Rs.66,000 including the Government share of Rs.25,000. The Society owes Rs.8.34 lakhs to the D.C.C.Bank as dues and had incurred a loss of Rs.8.37 lakhs. There are two Forest Labour Co-operative Societies in the district. One is situated at Guddehosur (1967) and the other at Kutta (1960). Both the Societies were started for the development of the tribals of the area. One of them (Guddehosur) is under liquidation and the other one is defunct. In 88-89 these societies were having 446 members and the share capital amounted to Rs.6,000 including the Government contribution and their working capital was of Rs.8,000.

In 1984, the Rural Electricity Co-operative Society was registered at Somvarpet, with the taluk as the area of operation; it later became defunct. To encourage the sports activities in the rural areas, the Murnad Co-operative Club was started in 1951 and it is still working.

Co-operative Unions

In the development of co-operative movement, the co-operative unions play an important role. The Unions were started with a main objective of propagation of the co-operative principles and policies, providing proper guidance and training for the organisation of societies, supervision, co-ordination etc. In Kodagu these unions were very active since 1923. In the district, there is one District Union and 16 Primary Unions called as 'Nad Union' of the concerned area and they were managed by the 'supervisors' of the Central Co-operative Bank as Chief Executive Officers. On the basis of the recommendations of these Unions, the D.C.C.Bank used to grant financial assistant to the primary co-operatives. These primary unions were acting under the guidance of the district union. Among the primary unions, the Union of Ponnampet (1923) and Srimangala Nad Union (Hudikeri, 1923) in Virajpet tq were the earliest ones. In 1924, the primary unions were started at Bilagunda, Padinalkinadu, Tavunadu, Kadiyatndu, all in Madikeri taluk. Similar unions were first started at Shanivarasanthe and Kushalnager in Somvarpet taluk in 1926. The 16 unions of the district were distributed at the rate of 7 in Virajpet taluk, 6 in Madikeri taluk and 3 in Somvarpet taluk. By the end of June 1989, these 16 primary Unions had a strength of 346 members (co-op. institutions) and the district-level union had 280 members. Due to the change in the administrative structure of the Department of Co-operation and the changes in the *modus operandi* of the D.C.C.Banks in their lending, these primary unions have lost their importance. As a consequence,

the primary 'Nad Unions' were dissolved. Now, the District Union has emerged as the important apex body to monitor the co-operative movement.

The Co-operative Training Centre

The Reserve Bank of India had opened the Co-operative Training Institute in Madikeri in 1955 in order to impart training to the members, office bearers, and the staff of co-operative institutions so as to develop and strengthen the movement in the district. Later, the same institution became the training wing of the Karnataka State Co-operative Mahamandala (formerly Union), Bangalore, since 1965. This Training Institute is imparting six months' training leading to the Diploma in Co-operation to the junior staff of the Cooperative Department and the primary co-operative societies. The institute is also imparting special training in the various branches of co-operation like agricultural credit, consumers credit, co-op. marketing etc. The Institute is also providing short-term training to the members of the different types of co-operative societies. The centre is also guiding the co-operators in the matters like, registration of society, conducting of the general body meeting of the society, book-keeping and co-operative laws and rules etc. The Centre had trained 214 candidates in 1988, and 150 and 123 candidates during 1989 and 1990 respectively.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

For the development of trade and commerce of any area, an infrastructure like good transport and communication and marketing facilities with developed hinterlands are very essential. Taking into account the availability of the transport and communication facilities in the district at present and even earlier, it is considered as backward district in respect of trade and commerce. However, in historical times during the rule of the Ganga, Chalukyas and the Hoysalas, the towns like Mullur, Anjanagiri-Bettageri, Tatangi etc. were the prominent trade centres. An epigraphical evidence of 12th century reveals the existence of the 'nakhara' (trade guild) of Tatangi. In addition to this, Bemmatti, Bulanahalli, Malaganakeere etc., were the important trading towns where the trade guilds called 'halaru' were existing during the Vijayanagara period.

About 200 years ago and even earlier, during the time of the Rajas, Kodagu was inaccessible to any foreigners due to its natural obstacles which prevented the expansion of commerce. Added to this, the rulers of Kodagu had adopted a monopolising spirit in their trade policies. This prevented trading activities. In spite of this, the forest produces, paddy and other commodities were transported by means of bullocks to Tellicherry, Mangalore, Hassan and Mysore markets and Kodagu traders were getting their requirements from the above places by the same means of transport.

Robert Taylor, an officer of the East India Company, stationed at Tellicherry at the time of the beginning of the Third Mysore war, entered into a trade treaty with Doddaveera Rajendra and took advantage of the trade facilities. During 1796-92, the town Virajpet was built by Dodda Virarajendra and he helped the settlement of Vyshyas, Catholics, Moplas of Malabar and Muslims of Bengal and provided certain facilities for trade and business there. Hence, Virajpet was developed as an important business centre in South Kodagu. During the 17th Century, Madikeri the capital town was also developed as a business centre. During the time of the Rajas, trading in

forest products like sandal, cardamom, honey, wax, pepper and medicinal herbs etc. was the monopoly of the State and whoever possessed them had to sell them to the palace, and the palace used to pay for them fair prices, prevailing in the market.

Until the British annexed Kodagu in 1834, there was no good communication system in Kodagu. Later, there was a gradual improvement in communication which made Kodagu to have commercial connections with neighbouring States. In 1817, Lieutenant Connor described the course of trade of Kodagu thus: "Broken up hills, covered with woods, having but indifferent roads and no large towns, Coorg holds out but few temptations to an extensive intercourse with its neighbours. The superior advantages it enjoys for the production of rice renders it however in some measure the granary of the countries in its vicinity". Lewis Rice who compiled the *Coorg Gazetteer* in 1878 has endorsed the accounts of Connor in all respect except the roads in Kodagu.

As it is referred in the chapter on history, till 1850, there were no roads fit for wheeled carriages. All the towns and villages in Kodagu were connected by the footpaths passing through the valleys and hills covered with forests, accessible only by means of oxen, elephants and palanquins. But, the British laid out and improved the roads and other communication system in Kodagu and enabled it to have more trade links with its neighbouring states. Coffee cultivation started after 1854, extended the trade links of Kodagu with foreign countries also. There was a road connection to Kerala through the Heggala pass in Virajpet taluk. When the Sampaje road was completed, it enabled North Kodagu to export coffee to England through Mangalore while the produces of South Kodagu were exported to Persia and other Gulf countries through Tellicherry in Kerala. Kodagu exported coffee of the value of Rs.8.97 lakhs and Rs.40.22 lakhs in 1867 and 1875 respectively, as reported.

Cardamom another important commercial crop of Kodagu next only to coffee, also contributed much for the development of trade. In the erstwhile State of Kodagu, Cardamom was the monopoly of the State, the growers were compelled to sell away their produce to Government at the prescribed rate (Rs.12 to 20 per mond). Otherwise, they were penalised heavily. Richter revealed that "At the time of cardamom harvest, Mopla traders will set out for the Western districts with a good stock of bright handkerchiefs and other articles attractive to the Kodagu women and maidens and many a good bargain is made with the products of Manchester or Birmingham for spicy cardamoms." Earlier to 1800 paddy was growing in abundance. Exports of those days included primarily paddy, timber and cardamom. During the period between 1874-76, a report reveals that the Kodagu was exporting rice of the value of about Rs.3 lakhs. During the period of the Rajas, octroi and other taxes were levied on the goods going from and coming to the State. In 1834, Colonel Fraser abolished some of the taxes and enabled Kodagu to have more trade with neighbouring States. During the first phase of the British rule (1834-1861) the traders, artisans were to pay tax according to their caste profession which varies from 3 annas and 2 1/2 pies (20 paise) to 3 rupees and 10 annas 10 pies (67 paise) per house. After 1868, the tax was collected in the form of money. But, prior to this it was in the form of paddy.

During the British period, the Navayats and the Muslims from Uttara Kannada district, Moplas of Kerala and the Labbes of Tamilnadu came and settled in Kodagu for the business. The Administrative Report of Coorg for the year 1868-69, reports about the trade and commerce as

follows: During the year, between December and March there used to be brisk trade in coffee and rice. During the year 1867-68 and 1868-69 about 24,838 and 34,641 cart loads respectively passed down the Ghats from Kodagu. Most of the carts used to pass through Periambadi Ghat road instead of the Sampaje Ghat Road which was more easier for journey. It shows that Kodagu had more contacts with Malabar through Siddapur-Virajpet -Periambadi. Coffee, cardamom, paddy, sandalwood and teak wood were the most important items of export in those days. In 1867-68, coffee (3,100 tons) valued at about Rs.18.60 lakhs, and cardamom of the value of Rs.1.68 lakhs were exported. Usually, paddy from all the taluks of South Kodagu was exported to Malabar.

Administrative Report for the year 1868-69 reveals that the important goods which were imported to Kodagu were as follows: European liquors of all kinds, iron ware, arms and ammunition, piece goods, sugar, kerosene, ragi and gingelly oil (these were imported from Mysore). All varieties of cloths were imported from Madras. Salt, coconut and coconut oil were imported from Dakshina Kannada.

First ever census report of Coorg of 1871 reports that, of the total land revenue of the province, 46.6 percent was derived from coffee and cardamom lands. Lt.Connor's observations about the obstacles to trade in those days are of interest. "A large portion of the population is averse to trade, fixed to the spot they cultivate, they know but little of its activity or inter- course, and feel neither its interests nor necessities. The few wants arising from the social connections which such a state of society renders indispensable, are easily supplied; satisfied with the produce of their soil, which gives them no variety of superfluities to dispose of, they do not possess the means to procure, nor have they the taste how to enjoy the foreign commodities. The monopolising spirit of the chief adds to those natural obstacles which oppose an extended commerce, the few more precious articles of merchandize being entirely engrossed by him."

The old-time trade routes of Kodagu were Hunsur-Madikeri road, Madikeri to Mangalore through the Sampaje Ghat and the Anechaur to Cannanore road leading to Tellicherry in Kerala through Periambadi Ghat. But, later there was an improvement. During British rule specially during the rule of Sir Mark Cubbon, there was much improvement in the means of transport and communication.

Towards the close of the last century, the only exports from Kodagu were limited quantity of orange, cardamom, timber and paddy through Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry on the West Coast. North and East Kodagu had trade connections with Mysore. Madikeri, the capital of Kodagu had trade links with Mangalore in the West and Mysore and Bangalore in the east. Because of heavy rains, the trade with Mangalore was restricted till the beginning of June, starting with winter.

Development of Trade.

After the annexation of Kodagu in 1834 by the British, due to their liberal trade policy, and free market economy, imports and exports increased. The goods exported and imported to Kodagu through the West Coast, especially Malabar were exempted from the export and import duty. Preparation of liquors and other intoxicants without the licence of the Government was banned.

The piece goods manufactured in Kodagu, came under the orbit of taxation and each piece was stamped by the Government functionaries. A fee of one *duddu* (four pies) was levied as tax. Professional tax was also imposed on merchants based on the volume of turn-over. A reputed trading family (*Najakula*) was levied eight *Bahadurhanas* whereas middle class (*Arakula*) and low class (*Kalakula*) traders were to pay 5-11/16 and 2-13/16 *Bahadurhanas* respectively. The British Government had issued orders to its revenue officers in August 1834 for imposing above taxes on traders. These orders encouraged, both directly and indirectly, the development of trade and commerce in Kodagu.

In 1864, the tax earlier levied on goods exchanged with the neighbouring districts of British India and Mysore State were abolished. In the place of it, the octroi tax was levied in 1879- 80, which became a source of regular income to the municipalities which encouraged local business activities. This free trade policy encouraged Kodagu to have more trade and commerce with other areas.

During the later decades the laying of railway line from Bangalore to Madras (1864), Bangalore to Mysore (1882) and Bangalore *via* Harihar to Bombay (1889) and the Madras-Malabar line touching Mangalore (1907) encouraged Kodagu to extend its trade links with far off places. The State capital Madikeri had an access to the new railway links at Mysore (120 km), Cannanore (104 km), Tellicherry (96 km) and Mangalore (129 km) which helped internal trade. The improved transport facilities and trade contacts, raising trend in the use of money etc, made it possible to attract money lenders and pawn brokers from distant places to come and settle in the developing towns of Kodagu. Many commercial enterprises and joint stock companies of other States began to open their branches in Kodagu. Some new companies especially European-owned coffee estates, were registered locally. To mention some of the recent Tea and Coffee Companies, an English owned Company Glen Larn Estate (1915), Coorg Tea Company (1943), Consolidated Coffee Estate, Kushalnagar (1948) are very important ones. As revealed by a report, some of the trading companies were engaged in the marketing of agricultural produces in Kodagu much earlier. They were: Mercantile Mission Branch, H.Mann and Company (Madikeri), M/S.Brown and Company, M/S.Meeradeen and Company, M/S.Ibrahim Saheb and Company (Virajpet), The Madikeri Trading Company which later called as McDowell and Company (Madikeri). Later, the Kodagu Trading Corporation and the Kodagu Emporium were started in Madikeri (I.M.Muthanna: *Tiny Model State of South India*). In about, 1866, there were two European recreation clubs, located in Madikeri and Pollibetta, according to one report. These clubs used to supply not only liquors but also cosmetics to their members.

During the decades after 1854, since the Europeans had taken up coffee cultivation extensively, treating it as an industry, many European-owned joint stock companies were promoted in Kodagu.

The Planters Association started in about 1863 at Madikeri stressed the need for extensive postal service in Kodagu and suggested to the Government to promote a Company called 'Tanga Dak' (transport of post by horse carriage) in Kodagu. The United Planters Association, Nilgiri, had pressed the Government in 1909, to levy of coffee cess on the export of coffee in order to take up

propaganda for the extensive use of coffee consumption within and outside the country. But, it materialised only in 1935, after the Indian Coffee Cess Committee was constituted.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India (1904) gives the following accounts of trade and commerce in Kodagu. There were no manufacturing industries in the larger sense of the term in Kodagu. But, there was a large distillery working in Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) which suffered a loss in production due to the fall in prices of coffee that year. It seems, there were industries manufacturing local tiles and pottery during period between 1882 and 1899 at Madikeri.

One Mann and Company had started manufacturing local tiles in 1881, but it was closed as it was not economically viable. About in 1904, Madikeri and Virajpet were the important trading centres of Kodagu. In those days, Somvarpet and Kodlipet were also considered as commercial places of some importance. The large scale weekly markets were held at Gonikoppal, Ammathi and Siddapura of South Kodagu and Suntikoppa and Shanivarasanthe of North Kodagu. Shandies in small scale were also held at Kushalnagar, Ponnampet, Napoklu, Bhagamandala and Murnad. The *Hukumnama* (1811) of Lingarajendra describes Virajpet and Somvarpet as important commercial centres and all the centres of other Nadu as of lesser importance commercially.

Imports and Exports

The imports and exports of any area, will go on changing from time to time mainly because of changing demands of the people, availability of local produce, marketing facilities, industrialisation, rise in population, urbanisation and so many other factors.

From the beginning Kodagu is famous for paddy and it is growing in abundance throughout Kodagu. The surplus paddy is exported to Kerala, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts. As Dr. Buchanan in 1801 reports that about 5 to 6 thousand bullock loads of rice from Kodagu was going out through the Customs House of Piriapatna. In exchange, millets, cloth, ghee, edible oils, jaggery, garlic, betel leaves, iron and steel, blankets (*kambli*s) and tamarind were imported from the other side. Lieutenant Connore in 1817 reports that paddy being the important crop of Kodagu it exported about 50,000 bullock loads of paddy every year, and in exchange money and salt were earned. During the war between English and Tipu Sultan, Doddaveera Rajendra supplied 40,000 *butties* (one *butty* means 80 seers) of paddy for soldiers of Bombay who passed through Kodagu.

Coffee is an important plantation crop of Kodagu next to paddy. The plantation crops have played a very important role in the last about 125 years in bringing out socio-economic changes in the district. An estimate reveals that in a good harvest Kodagu produces about 70,000 tonnes of coffee. The table below in Page No 371 shows the imports and exports of some of the important items for some years between 1873-1908 with value.

Administrative Report of 1920 presents a detailed account of the imports and exports of the State. But, the figures are mostly compiled from the information supplied by the toll gates' authorities. The report mentions the towns and cities which had trade contacts with Kodagu. The important goods exported from the District in 1920-21, and their value (in the brackets) and the place of export are detailed below: Coffee: Mangalore, Tellicherry, Madras (295 tons; Rs.18.89 lakhs); Drugs: Mangalore, Bangalore (Rs.6,200); Fruits: Mangalore, Tellicherry, Mysore

Imports

(Value in Rs.)								
Year	Live Stock	Food Items	Liquors	Edible Oils	Salt	Sugar and Sacharine products	Tobacco	Total
1873	1,34,890	1,64,802	76,360	1,20,100	76,475	37,435	41,440	6,51,504
1883	83,213	2,40,221	1,01,500	71,949	1,47,061	57,785	26,726	7,28,455
1893	1,17,126	2,76,440	88,400	1,08,824	2,50,170	94,052	25,000	9,60,012
1903	1,15,000	3,59,000	40,200	1,86,600	1,46,000	1,27,200	23,320	9,97,920
1908	1,59,000	3,51,100	44,400	2,75,000	1,47,6000	1,52,800	37,400	11,63,300

Exports

Year	Coffee	Food grains & Pulses	Cardamom	Fruits	Hides & Horns	Total
1873	45,60,500	97,710	48,000	7,750	--	47,13,960
1883	27,88,716	88,649	1,59,114	17,708	7,559	30,61,746
1893	45,29,840	72,400	47,500	11,160	26,600	46,87,500
1903	20,98,440	2,14,000	48,800	10,300	23,400	23,94,940
1908	23,02,200	2,76,000	27,240	16,280	27,100	26,48,820

(Rs.5,100); Food grains and pulses: Tellicherry and other places in Malabar (Rs.10,000); Hides and horns: Mysore and Tellicherry (Rs.2.10 lakhs); Cardamom and spices: Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore (Rs.12,630); Minor forest produces: Mysore (Rs.5,960); Wood: Mysore, Mangalore, Malabar and Madras (Rs.1.32 lakhs); Sandalwood: Mangalore, Tellicherry, Madras (250 tons; Rs.2.60 lakhs); Total value of the exports in the year: Rs.25.31 lakhs.

The district had imported 33 different items of commodities during 1920-21. Important goods imported and their value and the places of import are given below: Agricultural implements: Mangalore, Tellicherry, Madras (Rs.10,100); Livestock: Mysore (Rs.10,200); Fashionable garments (for men and women): Madras, Bombay (Rs.5,900); Arms and ammunitions: Madras, Bombay (Rs. 1,000); Building materials and engineering goods : Mysore, Madras, Mangalore, Tellicherry (Rs.7,200); Manufactured piece goods: Madras, Bombay, Madurai, Salem, Mysore (Rs.17,800); Medicinal items: Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Mangalore (Rs.7,200); Fruits and vegetables: Mysore, Bangalore, Tellicherry (Rs.19,200); Glass and Glassware: Madras, Bombay (Rs.7,200); Grains: Mysore, Bangalore (Rs.19,000); Hardwares and Cuttlery: Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras (Rs.6,400); Tanned leather: Madras, Mangalore, Mysore, Tellicherry (Rs.11,000); Liquors: Madras, Mangalore (Rs.30,000); Edible and other oils: Madras, Mysore, Mangalore, Tellicherry (Rs.2.18 lakhs); Metals: Madras, Mysore, Mangalore Tellicherry (Rs.9,200); Salt: Mangalore, Tellicherry (Rs.1.08 lakhs); Spices: Mysore, Mangalore, Tellicherry (Rs.27,500); Tobacco: Madras, Mysore, Mangalore, Tellicherry (Rs.18,500); Umbrellas: Madras,

Bombay (Rs.9,900); Wool and woolen clothes: Madras, Bombay, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Mysore (Rs.19,300). Total value of the imports in the year amounted to Rs.9.60 lakhs.

Marketing of Coffee

At the beginning, the marketing of coffee was not regulated. Since the formation of the Coffee Board, the marketing of coffee both domestic and foreign is controlled and regulated by the Board. During the decades of 1874-1883, Coffee industry in the State of Kodagu was much prosperous. In the year 1874-75 the coffee valued at Rs.27.10 lakhs (4,234 tons) was exported to foreign countries. During the First World War (1914-18), and at the beginning of the Second World War (1939), the European market for coffee collapsed and the demand for Indian Coffee came down and consequently there was a steep decrease in prices. The demand in the local market also came down. Hence, there was a economical recession in the coffee industry. For the revival of the industry the Government of India passed Coffee Marketing Extension Act in order to bring stability to the prices of coffee and to have control over the domestic and overseas market. Accordingly Indian Coffee Marketing Extension Board (1940) was constituted. Later, the same Board was reconstituted as the Indian Coffee Board. The Head Office of the Board is located at Bangalore. The raw coffee produces in Kodagu is sent to either Chikmagalur or Mangalore for curing/processing.

Cardamom

Cardamom is next to coffee, among the cash crops of the Kodagu. The Moplas of Kerala were engaged in the trade of cardamom and they were getting good profit while exchanging cardamom to pieces of chintz of Manchester or Birmingham, says, an old report. There was no stability in the yield of the crop or the prices. Like any other crops, its growers have also experienced many ups and downs. The economic depression of 1930 and the period of the Second World War made the growers of cardamom to feel the pinch of it. After 1939, efforts were made to market cardamom in the co-operative sector by linking credit with marketing. Unlike coffee, the marketing of cardamom is not fully regulated by the Government. A part of the total produce is marketed by the co-operative societies and the major portion is marketed by the private merchants. It was the long felt urge of growers that a Cardamom Board should be constituted like the Coffee Board or the Tea Board. The Spices Board was constituted and cardamom was brought under its purview. Thus the marketing of cardamom has been brought under certain regulations and efforts are being made to provide fair prices to the growers.

A branch of the Board is located at Virajpet. Cardamom of the district is exported to overseas countries through the western ports. Many merchants were purchasing cardamom in auction sale and transport it outside the district. Much of the cardamom from the district is sent to Bombay, Kerala and Tamilnadu. It is estimated that about 3,000 metric tons of cardamom is produced in Kodagu.

Pepper

Pepper occupies the next place to cardamom, among the spices. Pepper produced in Kodagu is exported to overseas countries through the West Coast, in addition to the inland consumption in Kerala and South Kanara. It is estimated that about 10,000 monds (1 mond - 28 pounds) of pepper is grown in Kodagu.

Orange

Among the plantation crops of Kodagu, orange also occupies a very important place. A report reveals that about 2,000 lorry-loads of oranges was grown in Kodagu in a good harvest and most of the growers lease them to local agents; hence the rate of orange varies from season to season. The season for orange is from middle of December to April. The Kodagu oranges are mostly exported to Calicut and Tellicherry in Kerala and a part of it comes to Mysore and Bangalore.

Other exports of the Kodagu include, timber, honey and rubber.

Rubber

Rubber produced in Kodagu is exported to Kochi and Kottayam and part of it goes to the Bombay market. The rubber units of the district are only producing raw rubber but not rubber products.

Government of India has started a pottery centre at Madikebeedu near Madikeri. The centre produces flower pots, water pots, tiles and bricks which are exported to other parts of the country. Similarly, the brass and copper utensils are produced at Madikeri, Somvarpet, Gonikoppal, Ponnampet and Kushalnagar and are exported to the other parts of the country. The agriculture implements and cart wheels produced at Kudige are also exported to other parts of the State.

Till the beginning of the 19th Century, Madikeri was not known for any trading activity. But, now it has turned as an important trade centre in the district. Madikeri is getting its supplies of iron and steel from Bangalore, fish from Mangalore and Kerala, rice from Mysore and Shimoga, tiles from Mangalore, provisions and vegetables from Mysore and Hassan, fruits from Bangalore and Mysore, and medicines from Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan. Local exports include timber, coffee, cardamom, rubber, cashew, honey and forest products. It is observed that local business in provisions and whole-sale business are mostly controlled by the Muslims while the Kodavas control cloth, provisions and liquor business.

Among other things the important consumer goods that are being imported into Kodagu are edible oils, spices, cloth, salt and dried fish, jaggery, sugar and coconut etc. The Kodavas prefer jaggery for sugar. The inland trade of the district is mostly carried on through the regular weekly shandies.

Lt.Connor describes the inland trade and commerce of the district in 1817 as follows: "Usually, the people bring the produce of their farms and woods - rice, butter, ghee, honey, grain,

poultry, fruits and vegetables of all kinds and a variety of condiments much used in their diet; and receive in exchange money which is again exchanged for steel, iron and the various implements required in husbandry, coarse cotton cloth, gunnies, *kamblies* (blanket) and dry grains which are mostly imported from the Old Mysore area. The poorer inhabitants generally sell one commodity to buy another". The remarks made by Lt. Connor on commerce hold good to some extent even to-day except that there is an increased demand from outside for products like coffee, cardamom and oranges of Kodagu. The teak and rosewood of Kodagu is being exported to Italy and the European Countries. The following table indicates three most important exports and imports and commodities manufactured at some important trade centres of the district as in 1981.

Towns	Commodities manufactured	Imports	Exports
Madikeri	Sawn timber, gobar gas plant and steel items	Building materials, vegetables, fruits groceries.	Coffee and cardamom
Virajpet	Sawn timber.	Cloth, edible oils and vegetables.	Coffee, paddy and oranges.
Somvarpet	---	Cloth, building materials and vegetables	Coffee, cardamom and pepper
Gonikoppal	Canned fruit and bottled fruit juice	Edible oils, coconut and pulses	Coffee, rice and pepper
Towns	Commodities manufactured	Imports	Exports
Kodlipet	Agricultural implements	Cloth, jaggery and coconut	Coffee, cardamom and pepper.
Kudmangalore	---	Groceries, building materials and edible oils	Tabacco, paddy and ragi
Kushalnagar	Bottled fruit juice and sawn timber	Jaggery, pulses and condiments	Canned fruit, bottled fruit juice, tobacco and ragi.
Ponnampet	Bamboo baskets.	Cloth, hardware and pulses.	Coffee, paddy and oranges.
Shanivarasanthé	Lime, wooden packing cases.	Sugar, wheat and coconut	Coffee, paddy and cardamom.
Suntikoppa	---	Petrol, diesel, coconut and sugar.	Coffee, oranges and cardamom

Trade Centres

There are many small and medium commercial centres spread over the district. Some of the important trade centres of the Raja's time have gradually lost their importance, while some new

places have emerged as important centres. For example, Kodagu Srirangapattana, once a capital of the Chandalvas (1245) was a famous trade centre. Similarly, Nanjarayapattana when it was a taluk headquarters was a busy trade centre. Kushalnagar was a chief cardamom trading centre between Kodagu and Sakleshpura. Shanivarasanthé (earlier known as Hemmige) and Sirangala were noted trade centres for handloom cloth. Kodlipet was a chief trade centre in the 17th century during the reign of Chikkaveerappa, the ruler of Kodagu. The present Suntikoppa earlier known as Ulugali Santhe-Mala was a famous shandy (weekly market) during the time of Tipu. In 1834, when Colonel Fraser changed the taluk headquarters from Nanjarayapattana to Kushalnagar, the latter became a very important trading centre. When Somvarpet became the taluk headquarters again in 1895, it was developed as an important trading centre.

Gonikoppal of South Kodagu having direct contacts with the coastal towns of Kerala has become an important business centre for coffee, orange and paddy. Ponnampet is a famous trading centre of paddy. Pollibetta is known for its wholesale trade in oranges and two-thirds of the total production of oranges of the district is marketed from here. Of late, Kodlipet and Shanivarasanthé have grown as important export markets for green chillies and vegetables during the summer. The present important trade centres of the district are Virajpet, Madikeri, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Kodlipet, Gonikoppal, Shanivarasanthé, Suntikoppa and Ponnampet. In every village, petty traders are engaged in the supply of groceries and other necessities. Almost all the villages are having retail traders as per the requirement of the place. Most of the retail traders are from Kerala, who settled down in Kodagu. In the absence of large-scale important trade centres in the district, generally, the trading activities of the district are confined to goods of day-to-day consumption and other essential goods. Of late, Madikeri and Virajpet emerged as very important trading centres having close contact with Kerala, and have become the centres for dealing with smuggled foreign goods, cashew, teak, ivory etc. increasing demand for such goods in Kodagu.

REGULATED MARKETS

For the development of agriculture, among other things, proper marketing facilities for agricultural produce, better transportation and communication system are much needed. As in any other district, in Kodagu also the agricultural produces are mostly sold in local markets directly or through commission agents. During the decades of the pre-independence period, in the absence of adequate institutional finance for agriculture on easy terms and conditions, the absence of regulated markets, the standard weights and measures, absence of facilities like warehousing, standardisation and grading etc., posed serious impediments to producers in getting fair prices for their labour. In order to help the agriculturists to overcome these difficulties, the Government of India appointed the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928 to go into the problems of agriculturists. The Commission stressed the need for establishment of regulated markets throughout the country. In Kodagu, the agriculture department was set up in 1907.

Coffee is a major commercial crop in the district and its trade is regulated by the Coffee Marketing Extension Act of 1942 and the Coffee Act of 1942 of the Government of India. Other

major crops like paddy, cardamom, pepper, orange, etc. have been provided the facility of regulated marketing in the co-operative sector.

The Act of 1966

Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966 is a socio-economic regulation with the twin objectives of eliminating exploitation and fraud at the stage where primary producer converts his crops into cash and also provides facilities like transportation for the market users. All the marketing functions of the primary and wholesale markets are brought under the purview of the Act. After the formulation of the Rules and the Regulations to the Act, it was brought in force in May 1968. In 1982, Office of the Assistant Director, Agricultural Marketing was opened to supervise the work of regulated markets in the district. This department is entrusted with the authority to enforce the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966, and Karnataka Ware-houses Act 1962 and Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937 (Central Act).

The Act stipulates for constituting a 'market committee' for each market area, represented by producers, traders, commission agents, co-operative societies and the government to supervise the activities of the regulated market. All the market functionaries like traders, commission agents, importers, exporters, ware-house keepers, goods transporters, weighers, hamals etc. should get a licence from the Market Committee. The main sources of income of the market committee are the market fees and the licence fees. The maximum market fees to be paid by the buyer is one per cent of the total value of the produce (since 1978). The Act has made a provision for creating a Market Fund. All the expenses of the committee are to be met out of this fund. The fund should be used for the purposes mentioned in the Act.

Commodities Regulated

Agricultural produces as defined now are more broader and include live-stock, poultry, all produces whether processed or not of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, pisciculture, forest produces and any other produce declared by the government from time to time as agricultural produces come under the purview of the Act. Generally, a survey is conducted in the jurisdiction of the market area, agricultural produces grown in the area or assembled in the market, whether grown or not are regulated. The regulation of livestock market is of recent origin.

The functioning of the regulated markets in this district started after 1969. The first regulated market committee to be constituted was at Virajpet in 1969 covering a taluk area. Its head office is located at Gonikoppal. After ten years (1979), Somvarpet and Madikeri taluks got the benefits of regulated markets. The head office of the Somvarpet Market Committee is located at Kushalnagar. Other than the above three main markets, there are two sub-markets at Somvarpet and Makutta.

Including the live-stock as many as 11 items are notified commodities of Gonikoppal market area, whereas for Kushalnagar market except live-stock, 25 are the notified commodities. Madikeri market area has 12 notified commodities.

The main commodities exported from Gonikoppal market are paddy, livestock, cashew, pepper, orange, timber and banana and the imports include mainly rice, sheep and goats. The Kushalnagar market exports mainly green chillies, maize, orange, and timber while Madikeri market imports rice and cashew, but exports pepper, cashew, orange and timber. During 1989-90, there were 206 market functionaries attached to Gonikoppal Market. The corresponding figures for Madikeri and Kushalnagar were 264 and 177 respectively. Madikeri agriculture produce Market Committee has acquired about four acres of land for the market yard and with the financial assistance of the Central Government, has taken up the construction works like administrative office, ware-house, auction platform, shops and godowns for merchants etc. During the period between 1986-87 to 1990-91 the market committee of Madikeri has spent Rs.10.85 lakhs for the various developmental activities. Likewise, Gonikoppal committee has spent Rs.42.66 lakhs for development works such as purchase of land, building of the administrative office, guest house, roads, godowns, shops etc., Kushalnagar Market Committee has spent Rs.16.81 lakhs for the various developmental activities during the period between 1985-86 and May 1990.

The income and the expenditure of the market committees of the district for the last few years is as follows:

Name of the Market	(Amount in lakhs)							
	1985-86		1987-88		1988-89		1990-91	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Gonikoppal	8.68	3.10	24.92	8.99	27.40	10.56	41.87	21.32
Kushalnagar	3.93	2.76	3.31	2.74	2.45	2.45	4.58	4.55
Madikeri	7.42	4.08	3.21	2.44	3.65	2.95	9.63	4.95

The following table shows the arrivals of notified commodities and their sales value in each regulated market during 1985-86 and 1990-91.

Regulated Market, Gonikoppal

Agricultural produces	(Amount in lakhs)			
	1985-86		1990-91	
	Arrivals (in quintals)	Sales value	Arrivals (in quintals)	Sales value
Paddy	41,963	59.96	1,16,171	234.77
Rice	14,313	54.20	17,098	65.08
Pepper	1,855	76.99	5,566	179.69
Oranges(number)	20,74,700	16.67	29,33,000	8.30
Cashew	--	--	99,741	1,826.98
Timber (cum)	45,476	205.18	3,083	32.75
Cattles(no)	46,353	198.99	49,234	227.46
Sheep (no)	7,845	18.53	3,013	9.05
Goats (no)	3,524	9.53	4,027	12.24

Regulated Market, Somvarpet

Agricultural produces	(Amount in lakhs)			
	1985-86		1990-91	
	Arrivals (in quintals)	Sales value	Arrivals (in quintals)	Sales value
Paddy	3,310	6.28	3,140	6.93
Rice	22,598	62.88	12,434	51.23
Pepper	10	0.54	-	-
Ragi	3,288	5.31	810	1.62
Maize	2,429	3.89	15,294	30.20
Jaggery	7,222	1.67	2,940	11.55
Green Chillies	20	0.42	8,198	8.13
Orange (no)	42,14,200	7.71	8,530	0.17
Coconut (no)	8,68,867	15.46	2,58,025	8.04
Timber	-	1.72	-	20.25

Regulated Market, Madikeri

Agricultural produces	(Amount in lakhs)			
	1985-86		1990-91	
	Arrivals (in quintals)	Sales value	Arrivals (in quintals)	Sales value
Paddy	5,869	8.97	15,673	31.92
Rice	4,663	14.69	2,842	12.16
Pepper	30,131	15.25	685	23.44
Timber(cu.m)	3,484	40.98	3,556	33.81
Coconut (No.)	1,96,211	4.34	2,07,925	4.82
Cashew	49,002	618.20	20,673	417.16
Orange(no)	20,000	0.02	21,500	00.07
Areca	-	-	18.55	00.45
Soapnut	-	-	1,637	8.17
Antavala	-	-	917	4.18

Employment in Trade and Commerce

Since the definition of the terms trade and commerce and their concept and sphere have been changed from time to time, and one can take many supplementary occupations, it would be very difficult to enumerate the number of persons that are actually engaged in trade and commerce in

the district. The first census in Kodagu was undertaken in 1871. Then the population of the State was 1,68,312. According to the then definition the traders were divided into two categories: 1) Conveyers of persons and goods, 2) Money lenders and the fixed shop keepers. According to 1871 Census, there were 656 people in the first category and among them 56 people were engaged in operating ferries and transporting people and goods by crafts and country boats from one bank of the river to another and other 600 people were porters engaged in transporting coffee produce to the ports on the West Coast in carts and pack animals. The second category included all sorts of dealers in piecegoods, traders in coffee and other goods and money lenders. These traders were divided according to their professions like Mandidars, Ezardars, Shroffs, agents of coffee planters, hawkers and stamp vendors etc. The group also included 98 weavers.

According to the Census of 1951, there were 7,944 people engaged in trade and commerce for their livelihood. Among them, 4,884 were men and 3,060 women. In the total population engaged in trade and commerce 5,191 (which included 1,927 women) were in rural area, while 2,753 (which included 1,133 women) were in urban area.

At Madikeri and Virajpet, the important trade centres of the district, there were 1,303 and 1,450 people respectively engaged in trade. There were 574 women engaged in trade at Madikeri while it was 559 in Virajpet. There were more men engaged in trade in Virajpet than in Madikeri. But, according to 1961 census there were 5,088 people engaged in trade and commerce in the district as per the changed concept of the definition of trade and commerce. Among them 4,917 were men and 171 women. But, it was interesting to note that the ratio between people engaged in trade and commerce in urban and rural area was equal: It was 2,517 and 2,571, respectively.

Census for 1971 reveals that people engaged in trade and commerce were 8,689. Among them, 8,366 were men and 323 women. The urban and rural distribution was 4,574 and 4,115 respectively. Among the taluks, there were 3,564 people engaged in trade and commerce in Virajpet and 2,635 in Madikeri taluk and 2,490 people in Somvarpet Taluk. But, the number of women engaged in trade was 129 in Somvarpet tq. and 99 in Madikeri tq. and 95 in Virajpet Tq. (This information is not available in 1981 Census).

Registered Traders

A comprehensive and unified Karnataka Sales Tax Act was brought in force in 1957, by the Government of Karnataka. Earlier to this, in 1956 the Central Sales Tax Act was brought into force. Every traders, whose total annual turnover exceed Rs.2.5 lakhs has to be registered under the above Acts. During 1960-61 there were 851 traders in the district registered under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act and their total turn-over amounted to Rs.110.24 lakhs. The number of petty traders who were not covered by the Sales Tax Act, was estimated to be about 650 in the district in 1960-61. Among the registered traders numbering 851, there were 480 units engaged in the trade of food grains, 240 units in cloth and other consumer goods, and the remaining 127 were dealing with other goods. Among the taluks, Virajpet had the highest number of traders numbering 362 followed by Madikeri and Somvarpet with 269 and 220 respectively. An estimate reveals that there were 2,574 retail traders in 1971 in the district which was 1.4 per cent of the total units (1.80 lakhs)

of the State. In 1989-90, there were 2,061 and 641 traders registered under K.S.T. and C.S.T. in the district and the tax collected was Rs.124.26 lakhs and Rs.80.37 lakhs respectively as reported by the department.

Trade Associations

Different types of traders, planters, producers of various types of goods and people who are engaged in the activities of the marketing have formed their own voluntary associations to safeguard their own collective interests and promotion of business. Some of these are registered bodies, while others are not. These Traders' Associations are active in creating public opinion regarding the sales tax, octroi and other taxes, Rules and Regulations, uses and abuses etc., and impress upon the Government about their problems. They mediate on disputes among members. They also compile numerical data and related commercial information pertaining to the trade for the benefit of its members. The following are the registered trade associations in the district: Kodagu Timber Merchants Association, Virajpet (1959), Virajpet Taluk Food Grain Merchants Association, Gonikoppal (1977), Sri Rama Engineering Industries Association, Somvarpet (1977), Kodagu District Lorry Owners Association, Madikeri (1979), Blue Bird Industries Association, Virajpet (1981), Ranganathaswamy Rural Industries Association, Madikeri (1983), All Karnataka Bee Keepers Association (1984), Kodagu Electrical Contractors Association, Gonikoppal (1985), Somvarpet Taluk Fire Wood Small Traders Association, Somvarpet (1989) and Kodagu Jilla Timber Merchants Association, Madikeri (1989). In addition to the above said Associations, the following merchants' associations are also working at Madikeri:

The Kodagu District Chamber of Commerce, Kodagu Planters Association, Cardamom Merchants Association, Jewellers Association, Hotel Owners' Association, Pharmacists' Association, Bus Owners Association, Liquor Merchants Association, P.W.D. Contractors Employees Association, etc.

Kodagu Planter's Association

The Kodagu Planter's Association, Madikeri, is being considered an oldest planter's association of the State, founded in 1879, sponsored then by the European Planters. It is not a registered organisation under any Statute. Of its several objectives the chief is to promote the planter member's socio-economic interest and thereby promoting the plantation industry in the district by extending suitable technical know-how and other assistance to the growers, etc. In order to fulfil its objectives, the association undertakes several functional activities like providing legal assistance to its planter members in settling labour disputes, organising workshops and seminars of experts in the field so as to enrich the knowledge of the planter members. The association has its own publication '*Quarterly Newsletter*'. The Association also takes care for the maintenance of harmony between the plantation workers and the planters and also takes several welfare measures for labourers. Under the 'Workers Education Programme' of the Central Government, several labour-welfare oriented activities are also being undertaken by the association. In addition to observing 'May Day' (1st May) every year, the association also organises labour rally, sports meet, cultural activities etc. The association is affiliated to the State-level Apex Planters Association i.e.

Karnataka Planters Association, Chikmagalur (1958) and the South Indian Planters Association i.e., United Planters Association, Coonur, Nilgiris. The membership of the organisation comprises of five categories like companies, large growers, small growers etc. The activities of the association are confined to Kodagu district only. During 1990-91, the membership of the association was 573 comprising of 317 small growers (holders of ten hectares and less), 214 large growers (holders of more than 10 hectares), and 37 companies. In 1981-82 and 1987-88, the membership held by the association was 487 and 548 respectively as per the report. In 1990-91, the income and expenditure were Rs.1.58 lakhs and Rs.1.46 lakhs respectively, in 1987-88, the corresponding figures were Rs.1.33 lakhs and Rs. 1.08 lakhs respectively; whereas in 1981-82, the income and expenditure were accounted to Rs.86,000 and Rs.76,000 respectively. The administration of the association is run by the executive committee comprising of 13 members elected by the members representing the categories like the Company Members and the grower members. The Association's Centenary was celebrated in 1979.

Coorg District Chamber of Commerce, Madikeri

The trader's association of the district, known as the Coorg District Chamber of Commerce, registered in 1964 has 1,100 members in the district (1991). Among other things, the Chamber aims at solving the problems of different kinds of traders and merchants of the association in addition to counselling its members on various taxation laws. The association has formed several local committees in the towns of district. The Chamber is actively striving to focus the attention of the Government in order to streamline the economic developmental activities in the district in the areas of commerce, industry and tourism etc. The activities of the Chamber have been expanded since 1989 when it was reorganised. It is affiliated to the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industries Federation, Bangalore. The Chamber had its Silver Jubilee celebration in 1992.

Food and Civil Supplies

Several regulatory measures have been introduced by the Government from time to time in respect of distribution of essential and other commodities depending upon their demand and supply position. Specially, the rationing system in respect of food grains was generally introduced after the Second World War. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies at the district level administers as many as 28 control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1965, both by the Central and State Governments. In the recent past, the sphere of operations of the Department have increased enormously due to implementation of various control measures to stabilise prices and to ensure more equitable distribution of essential commodities besides the introduction of informal rationing.

Procurement Levy

Procurement of food grains like paddy, and jowar is undertaken under the Karnataka Procurement of Levy Order 1966. Till 1973, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies was

procuring food grains under the levy orders through the Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.). From 1973 to 1984-85, the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bangalore, as a main agent and Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies as sub-agents were engaged in the procurement of levy of food grains all over the state. Since 1981-82, levy paddy is collected at 50 percent at mill point and traders. Rice is also procured as levy since 1985-86.

During 1989-90 season, the target of procurement of levy paddy fixed for the district was 700 MTs., while the achievement was 684 MTs. (97%). In the previous year (1988-89), the corresponding figures of target and achievement were 1000 MTs. and 688 MTs. (68%) respectively. During 1989-90, the revised procurement price fixed for rice by the Government per quintal were as follows: Superfine (Rs.319.35), fine (Rs.304.35), common (Rs.289.40). The corresponding prices for the previous year (88-89) were Rs.280.80, Rs.265.85 and Rs.250.80 respectively.

Public Distribution

The public distribution system in the State dates back to 1944 when statutory rationing, was introduced in certain selected towns in respect of essential food grains and other commodities. In 1978, informal rationing system was extended to all the cities and towns with population of 40,000 and above in the State. None of the towns in the district come under the purview of informal rationing system. By the end of March 1990, the total number of fair price shops in the district was 238; their talukwise distribution was: Madikeri 63, Virajpet 85 and Somvarpet 90. The number of fair price shops in Madikeri town was 10. Most of the fair price shops in the district are managed by the Co-operatives (168). The shops managed by the women were 10.

Green Ration Card Scheme

The Green Ration Card Scheme is made applicable only to those places in urban areas where the population does not exceed 20,000 and all rural areas. The income of the beneficiary family under the Scheme should not exceed Rs.3,500 P.A. The eligible families are entitled for the supply of rice, ragi or wheat at concessional rate upto certain limits. By the end of March 1990, the number of families possessing green ration cards in the district was 55,484. The talukwise distribution was: Virajpet 25,162, Somvarpet 21,818 and Madikeri 8,504 as per the report.

Shandies

The Shandies (weekly markets) which facilitated exchange of goods or commodities in the olden days are still being held in many places of the district. There are examples revealing that in the olden days these shandies were organised or held in accordance with the orders of the rulers of the place or the local self- government institutions of the area. Many place names and the towns in the district are associated with the day on which the local shandy is held (example: Somvarpet, Shanivarasanthe). The weekly market of Madikeri town is held on Friday. Hence it is said that Madikeri was also called as 'Shukravar Santhe' some years ago. In certain places, the shandy takes

place on the auspicious day of the local deity. Nowadays, shandies are being organised by the local government institutions and the shandys fetch good revenue to them.

By providing the facilities of primary markets to the local producers or manufactured goods, shandies are found of much utility even during the present days. In these shandies, the large number of local growers, manufacturers and retail traders display their commodities for sale and these shandies serve as ready markets specially to the small growers, craftsmen, local and small manufacturers, and are found much useful specially for agricultural labourers, tribal population, plantation workers and other weaker sections of the society. This weekly market held on Sunday at Suntikoppa attracts large number of plantation workers. It is commonly found that these weekly markets comprising of petty itinerant traders, hawkers, peddlers, pavement shop keepers, second-hand goods dealer etc., dealing in cheap articles, attract large number of consumers from the lower income group. The *Hukumname* (1811) of Lingarajendra II reveals that Somvarpet and Virajpet were the important trade centres. In 1817, the shandies were being held in the district in the following important places: Kodlipet (Sunday), Shanivarasanthe (Saturday), Ramaswamy Kanive (Wednesday), Somvarpet (Monday), Madikeri and Virajpet (Friday). As per the information, by 1880, shandies were started in the following places of the district: Gonikoppal (Sunday), Ponnampet (Monday), Siddapur (Sunday), Ammathi (Tuesday), Suntikoppa (Sunday), Murnadu (Thursday), Kushalnagar (Tuesday) and Jamburu (Thursday). It seems that the shandy first started at Napoklu in 1885 was closed by about 1892. The chief commodities traded in those days in the above shandy markets were - ragi, gram, salt, fish, vegetables, fruits, curry stuffs, glass bangles, cloths etc., but none of these above markets were found much useful for selling the surplus produces of the agriculturist as reported. However, they were useful for the plantation coolies to get their weekly provisions. The only shandies found useful to the agriculturist were the ploughing cattle markets held at Gonikoppal and Siddapur as per the old report.

In addition to the shandies, considerable amount of brisk trading also takes place in certain special goods during the time of the important *jatras* of the district. During the time of famous Cauvery *jatra* held at the time of Tula Sankramana at Talakaveri for about 3 to 4 days, varieties of shops dealing in goods of utility and luxury are set-up. On this occasion, mobile vendors from Mysore, Mangalore and Malabar transact business in cutlery, ready-made garments, handloom fabrics, vessels of aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, steel, fishing nets, ropes and other coir materials. Like Cauvery festival, Padi Iguthappa *jatra* takes place in March (Please see Chapter III for details on the jatras.)

The table given below indicates the details about the important shandies of the district.

The place of Shandy	The day on which shandy is held	Approximate No. of people attending and chief commodities traded.
<i>Madikeri Taluk</i>		
Madikeri	Friday	(5,000-6,000) Rice, coconut.
Murnadu	Thursday	(1,500-2,000) Vegetables
Napoklu	Monday	Vegetables

The place of Shandy	The day on which shandy is held	Approximate No. of people attending and chief commodities traded.
<i>Virajpet Taluk</i>		
Virajpet	Wednesday	(3,000-4,000) Provisions, vegetables, coconut during the rainy season
Siddapur	Sunday	(1,000) Provisions
Gonikoppal	Sunday	(2,000-3,000) Vegetables, provisions etc.
Kutta	Tuesday	(3,000) Vegetables, provisions, cloth, mutton fish etc.,
Pollibetta	Sunday	.
Balele	Monday	(500-800) Vegetables, provisions, cloth
Shrimangala	Monday	(500) Provision, vegetables, cloth, mutton, fish
The place of Shandy	The day on which shandy is held	Approximate No. of people attending and chief commodities traded.
Hudikeri	Monday	(300) Provisions, vegetables, cloth.
<i>Somvarpet Taluk</i>		
Somvarpet	Monday	(15,000) Vegetables, rice, ragi, provisions, coconut oil, jaggery and cloth
Shanivarasanthé	Saturday	(14,000) "
Kushalnagar	Tuesday	(15,000) "
Suntikoppa	Sunday	(15,000) "
Kodlipet	Sunday	(10,000) "
Madapur	Saturday	(8,000) "
Chettalli	Saturday	(5,000) "

Cattle Markets

Like marketing of agricultural commodities being regulated, the marketing of livestock is also being regulated under the supervision of the Regulated Market Committees. Accordingly, live-stock, sheep and goats are being regulated and large number of them are sold by open agreement instead of auction, or tender system of sale. In order to prevent the sale of stolen animals, registration of animals is in practice.

In addition to regular cattle markets being held on the Shandy day or on some other day, large scale cattle markets are organised on the special occasions like local *jatra* or festival, and cattle

exhibitions, etc. For example: In Kushalnagar, on the Ganapathi *jatra*, being held for 10 days in October every year a cattle *jatra* assembles with about 3,000 cattle.

The Gudugalale Jayadeva Jatra held at Shanivarasanthé during December for one week is said to be the biggest cattle fair in the district when about 8,000 cattles gather. During the time of the Nandishvara Jatra held at Kodlipet in January for 3-4 days, a cattle fair takes place and about 3,000 cattles are brought to market. Similarly, during the Someshvara Jatra of Somvarpet held for about 10 days during 2nd Week of March, about 3,000 cattle are brought. At Shanthalli of Somvarpet taluk a special festival called *Yemme Suggi* (Buffalo harvest) is organised once in 12 years by the farmers. From among the major weekly cattle markets of the district, Gonikoppal market held on every Sunday attracts about 7,000 cattles as per 1961 report.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Based on the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1956 (the Metric system), the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act was brought into effect in 1958 in the State including Kodagu district. Before this, even a smaller area like Kodagu State had great variations and differences in weights and measures in different parts like South Coorg, North Coorg, the areas above the Ghats and below, the areas closer to Mysore and Malabar etc. However, in the areas called 'Yelusavira seeme' (present Somvarpet taluk), the variations in weights and measures were not much. During the time of the Rajas of Kodagu, efforts were made to bring uniformity in weights and measures. During the time of the Rajas and British, in Kodagu proper *hane* and *butty* were the universal grain measures and in them all accounts regarding weighing were kept; the *seer* was divided into several parts; its basis was a bulk of grain, equivalent to the weight of eighty rupees. The table of grain measure in Kodagu proper was as follows:- 1 *maana* = 1/2 pukka seer, 2 *maana* = 1 seer, 4 *maana* = 2 seer, 1 *hane* = 20 *maana* = 10 seers = 5 *hanes* = 1 small *pan*; 40 *maana* = 20 seers = 10 *hanes* = large *pan*; 160 *maana* = 80 seers = 40 *hanes* = 4 large *pans* or one *butty*.

The commodities like jaggery etc were sold in a seer weight which was equal to the weight of Rs.27 1/2 (tola). One *mana* (maund) was equal to 40 *seers* and 20 *manas* (maund) equalled to one *khandi*. The above weighing *seer* was Circar (Govt) one, there was however another, less than it, also in use.

In the areas below the *ghats* *seer* was only Rs.24 weight (tolas) and pepper was sold by this scale. In other parts of Kodagu the *seer* was of 26 rupees in weight and the *dhada* which was equal to 10 *seers* was in use. In the areas below the *ghats* were equally various; the most common were 42 *seers* = 1 *mooda* (*mudi*), 42 *moodas* = one *korji*. The measures in *Yelusavirseeme* were as follows: 2 *seers* = 1 *hane*, 3 *hanes* = one *kolaga*, 20 *kolagas* = one *khandi*.

According to the 'Report of the Weights and Measures Committee 1913-14 (Simla, 1914) all over the Kodagu generally all commodities were weighed in terms of *mana* (maund) which equalled to 40 *seers* and the *seer* was equal to 27 1/2 tolas and the *maund* was equal to 27 1/2 pounds (lb). One pound (*rattal*) being taken as equivalent to 40 rupees. But in usage *maund* was of

28 lbs. i.e. 1088 8/9 tolas. In retail trade in metals such as gold, silver, copper, brass etc., one *seer* was equal to 24 *tolas* and in the sale of mutton it was 84 tolas. A new weight of 1 1/4 *maunds* regarded as equal to 50 *seers* was adopted in connection with coffee in order to agree with the weight of Malabar district.

The jewellers were using the following table throughout the province: 6 grains = 1 *fanam*(hana), 9 *fanams* = 1 *varaha*, 3 1/3 *verahas* = 1 tola, 50 *varaha* = 1 *seer*. The goldsmiths in Virajpet used the following table:- 4 *gunjis* = 1 *hana*, 9 *hanas* = 1 *varaha* 3 1/3 *varahas* = 1 tola.

Measure of length

The English measures appear to be used in respect of road length, cloth etc. according to Measure of Length Act 1889, in Kodagu for measuring cloth, distance etc. The foot was called *adi*, the yard *gaja*, the half yard *mola* and two yards one *maru* was in vogue in local terms.

But in the olden days, the distances between two places were computed by the difficulties the roads presented, and the time required to traverse it, more than its actual length; they were also calculated by sounds thus " as far as a man can shout (*Koogu*) "or" a horn (*kombu*) can be heard" which form the reverberation of the wood and hills was a long distance and the natives had very peculiar manner of calling or shouting. The *coss* in the more level country was estimated at three miles but in the hilly parts, a little more than two.

Before the introduction of metric system, a distance of mile was equal to 8 furlongs, and a furlong was equal to 220 yards (*gaj*) and one acre was equal to 4,840 square *gajs*. Three miles were equal to one *haradari*, 4 *haradaris* equalled one *gavuda*. A *kolu* (rod) of 28 inches was used for measuring timber while dealing with the Malayalis.

Measures of area

According to the Settlement Report, of 1910, during the time of the Rajas if yard (*gaj*) was equal to 28 inches during the time of Doddaveera Rajendra, it was 24 inches in the time of Linga Rajendra II. During the period of Linga Rajendra II (1811-1820), measuring rod called '*lingaraj kolu*. (16 feet length) was used for land measure and land revenue used to be fixed on the basis of the quality of the soil. An area of 16 feet square was called *sale kolu* measure which was approximately about 1/170 of an acre. This was known as Linga Raja's *sisthu*. Later, during the time of British rule, an area of a place was measured in terms of acres and cents, an acre was equal to 100 cents.

During the period of the Rajas and even earlier the land measure of a cultivable areas in Kodagu proper were expressed in terms of *butty* which was understood as that space of land with a sowing capacities 80 *seers* of paddy (one *butty*) was called one *butty* land, and was 100 *butties* of land was regarded as equivalent to three acres. The valley lands used for the cultivation of paddy were known as '*kova*' and they were measured in terms of *Warga* (*Warga* used to be plot of about

1 1/2 acre), whereas in *Yelusavir Seeme* (Somvarpet) the land measure was in terms of *Chundikara* and in other lower places *mudi* was the land measure.

Measuring instruments

As reported in the *Rajendraname* (1807) one *butty* was equal to 60 *seers*, and one *seer* was equal to two *rattals*. According to another source (1835), the standard wholesale measure by which paddy was sold in Kodagu was '*butty*' which contained 80 *seers*, each *seer* containing 42 *tolas* of rice or 80 *tolas* paddy, one *butty* weighed 80 X 42 = 3360 tolas of rice. According to 1913- 1914 report, the table of measures of dry food grains was as follows: 16 *chataku* - 1 *seer*, 2 *seers* = 1 *hane*, 80 *seers* - one *butty*, 100 *seers* - one *palla*, 120 or 160 *seers* - one *khanduga*. The report mentions about two definitions of the *seers* - one that it holds 80 *tolas* of second sort of rice heaped and the other that it contained 80 *tolas* of nine different kinds of grains (*navadhanya*) mixed together in equal proportion. But, it is reported that both these definitions were misleading and that on experiment the *seer* was found to hold 83 1/2 *tolas* of second sort rice. In measuring paddy and Cherry coffee a Malabar measure called *pare* of 8 to 12 *seers* was used, but in Kodagu *pare* was equal to 10 *seers*, one *butty* was equal to 8 *pare* and a cart load was equivalent to 15 *butties*. In regard to measuring of liquids like oils, ghee, toddy, honey, milk etc., the same *seer* measure that was used as a measure of capacity for grains i.e., the *seer* which normally held 80 tolas of second sort of rice when heaped. Arrack was sold by English measure and kerosene oil by gallon and bottle. Sawn timber, logs etc. were measured in terms of cubic foot. In order to avoid these confusions caused by variations, in 1931, an Act was passed by the Kodagu Legislative Council to regulate the use of weights and measures of capacity. Under the said Act, the customary weights and measures of capacity were defined and prescribed but at the same time the use of any other weights and measures of capacity were not prohibited. They continued for some time. Provision was also made to insist that, the description of the weight or measure of capacity should be clearly stamped on all the weights and measures of capacity in use in Kodagu. The Act of 1931 was however not made applicable to measures of length or area or weights customarily used by jewellers and workers in precious metals. The Act of 1931 was passed on the recommendation by the Coorg Sub-Committee of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee to the effect that if regular trade and marketing were to be carried out in a systematic manner, the use of standard weights and measures was very essential. Later in 1939, the Central Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act of 1939 (Central Act) which came into force from 1942.

Introduction of Metric System

Based on the standards of Weights and Measures Act 1956 (Central Act), The Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act was brought into effect in this district in October, 1959, and the Rules thereunder in 1962. The main functional activities of the Department of Weights and Measures include the undertaking of various enforcement measures for the effective implementation of the Act and Rules and Regulations pertaining to weights and measures. It envisages the periodic verifications and stamping of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments used in trade annually. The Department is also enforcing the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977, whereby it is made

obligatory on the part of manufacturers and packers to have mandatory markings such as name of manufacturer, packers, date of manufacturing, packing, the net contents and net price etc. The office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened in the district in 1962 to look after the administration. Since 1989-90, the Department has been renamed as the Department of Legal Metrology- cum-Consumer Protection. As reported by the Assistant Controller of the Department of Legal Metrology-cum-Consumer Protection, 5,454 traders, 10 industrial establishments, 52 petrol pumps, and 16 Government institutions were under the purview of the Department during the year 1989-90 for annual verification. The number of weighing and measuring instruments verified and stamped were as follows: Weights 31,483, weighing instruments 7,503 and measuring instruments 11,978. The service fees collected by the Department for 1987-88, 88-89 and 89- 90 was Rs.2.18 Lakhs, Rs.2.34 lakhs and Rs.2.08 lakhs. (The reason for the decrease in the collection of service charges for 1989-90 were due to the transfer of Sullya taluk, earlier attached to Kodagu, to Puttur office). The number of cases detected for contravening the provisions of Weights and Measures Act for 1987- 88, 88-89 and 89-90 were as follows: 1987-88 - No. of cases 254, fine collected Rs.16,230; 1988-89-No. of cases 187, fine collected Rs.14,850; and 1989-90 - No. of cases 300, fine collected Rs. 26,620. The above particulars in respect of the violation of the provisions of Packaged Commodities Rules 1977 were as given below: 1987-88 - No.of cases 53, fine collected Rs.6,590; 1988-89 - No.of cases 117, fine collected Rs.18,350; and 1989-90 - No.of cases 75, fine collected Rs.8,075.

Consumer Forum

Now-a-days, the grievances of consumers at different levels and walks of life are increasing. In order to redress the various types of grievances or complaints of consumers by awarding compensation for such loss or damages suffered by the consumer or customer, the district level redressal forums have been set up under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act 1986. In the beginning, they were constituted at the Divisional Level (1990).

A separate forum for Kodagu district was started functioning from Jan.1992. The number of cases registered from the district since 1990 to 1992 May were 100 (including 52 cases transferred from Mysore forum) and number of cases settled were 40 till the end of May 1992 as reported.

Ware-Housing

To suit the prevailing local conditions and climate, different methods of conserving food grains and other commodities have been adopted, specially by the agriculturist and merchants from the olden days. In ancient times, temples used to have common ware-houses for storage of food grains in villages when the land revenue and other cesses were collected in kind. The concept of public ware-housing is a recent development which ensures scientific storage of food grains and other commodities. Since 1928 beginning with the recommendations of the Royal Commission till the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee Report of 1954, several agencies had stressed the need for the scientific storage of agricultural producers and the utilisation of Ware-house Receipts as negotiable credit instruments. Public ware-houses were set up only in 1962 both by the Central

and State Governments under the provisions of Ware-housing Corporation Act 1962. The Ware-house receipts can serve as instruments of credit to the growers and traders to avail credit facilities from banks which enables them to wait for better bargaining in the market. At present, about 200 notified commodities are accommodated in the State ware-houses. The Chief among them being food grains, pulses, cotton, jute, oil seeds, edible oils, fertilizers and agricultural implements etc. There is a provision that the members of Rural Co-operative Societies who have availed crop loans from the Primary Credit Societies, and the commercial banks, can keep their produces in the rural godowns and can avail advances on that basis to discharge the crop loans borrowed. The State Ware-housing Corporation has a hired godown at Kushalnagar with a storage capacity of 2,085 metric tonnes as in 1991-92.

Co-op. Godowns

In addition to Central and State Ware-housing Corporations, storage facility is also being extended by various marketing and service co-operatives to their members. National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) and Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation render financial assistance in the form of loan for the construction of godowns by the co-operative societies.

By the end of March 1990, the total number of godowns sanctioned in the district was 176 and of them the work of construction of 160 godowns was completed with a total storage capacity of 32,000 metric tonnes. The total amount expended for the construction of rural godowns in the district since inception to March 1990 was Rs.69.69 lakhs comprising Rs.49,78 lakhs loan and balance of Rs.19.91 lakhs on subsidy as reported.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Very little information is available about the transport and communication system of the former Kodagu State. There were no roads in Kodagu which is enveloped by dense forests and mountainous terrain. There were not even cart roads. It was possible only to move by foot or on horse back. Bullocks were the only means of transport of goods in the State. Heggala valley pass was one of the foot-paths connecting the region with Kerala. Its name is derived from the Heggala village which is to the south of Virajpet. Tipu Sultan is said to have passed through this valley to wage war against the kings of Kochi and Tiruvananthapuram. The British army moved from Tellicherry towards Mysore, through the Heggala Ghat. For this reason, this road was repaired by Virarajendra.

During the time of the Rajas no attention was paid to the road construction, for fear of outside invasion. There were also footpaths from Sampaje to Mangalore and Subramanya (crossing the Pushpagiri). Pedestrian tracks also existed from Kushalnagar after crossing the Cauvery river to Periyapatna. From Siddapur to Piriapatna, Tithimathi to Hunsur, Kodlipet to Sakleshpur and also to Arkalgud in the east, similar foot-paths existed. The Cauvery and the Hemavathi in the north and the Lakshmanathirtha rivers were major hurdles in the rainy season for traffic. During the regime of the Rajas, some of the foot-paths linking other states were closed at many places. Several moats called *kadangas* were in existence and the entrances or *bakkabagilus* to cross moats were always under the vigilance of guards. Bullock carts did not exist as there were no roads in the State. Wealthy people were travelling in palanquins and on horse-backs. The British took up the laying of roads after their occupation of Kodagu. One army battalion of the Sappers and Miners

was posted in Kodagu in 1834. Public works were executed through them. Construction of roads in the mountainous terrain, valleys and forests of Kodagu was not an easy job.

The first road was constructed from Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) to Madikeri. The Sappers and Miners for the first time, constructed this road of 32 kilometre in length and it was opened for traffic in 1835. After Fraserpet, the Cauvery river was the main hurdle of communication. This road was constructed under the leadership of Captain Underwood who was assisted by Lieutenants Rundal, Doria and East. Captain W.G. Onslow who was the Superintendent of Kodagu, laid the foundation stone for the Cauvery bridge at Kushalnagar in 1846. The bridge was opened for traffic on 12.5.1848. The length of the bridge was 315 feet. Stones of the old Kushalnagar fort were used for its construction.

The Mangalore road, which runs through the Sampaje Ghat from Madikeri was started in 1837. It was also known as the East Ghat. While constructing this road amidst dense forests and hilly areas, a young Engineer East braved heavy odds. He planned and executed this work and later succumbed to the jungle fever at the same place. This road was built to facilitate the transportation of bullock carts. Cost incurred on cutting and transporting of stones, tress etc. was Rs.3,500 per mile, excluding the construction cost of the bridge. Salary of the Sappers and Miners and expenditure on instruments was also not included in this. To reimburse the cost of the road, salt tax was enhanced in the coastal areas. The newly constructed road opened the door for wide market and gave greater fillip to the agriculture in Kodagu. Importance of this route increased with the growth of vast coffee plantations on the either side of the road. The total fall in the first 15 miles of this road was 2,900 feet. It was connecting Mangalore through Sampaje, Sullia and Panemangalore.

Another important road of the olden times, was the one which runs from Cannanore to Madikeri through the Periyambadi Ghat and it was exclusively built for the army. Its construction was over in 1849. Later, the Periyambadi road was linked to Virajpet and Madikeri by constructing a new road. In the year 1868, this road was extended upto Kodlipet. This northern road provided communication to Sakleshpur. This old road was built during the year 1870. It was having a width of 18 feet, and bridges were constructed across small streams. Though there were no bridges across the Choranahole and the Hattihole, it was possible to cross the streams in the dry season. But during the rainy season, the road was not fit for cart traffic.

Another road, passing from Virajpet to Mysore was fit for cart riding. With a view to provide direct communication and to avoid traffic in the steep Ghat roads in the Madikeri area, Lt. Clark and Gramatzki, constructed a road between Piriapatna and Siddapur, and connected it to the Sampaje Ghat road. Since 1834, the Sappers and Miners were stationed in the Kodagu Province and all necessary public works were undertaken through them. After the Sappers and Miners were called back, an European overseer took over the supervision of roads and other works. Since then upto 1862, the Government had not opened any department to deal with public works.

Around 1870, highways were constructed from south to north and also east to west in Kodagu and all the roads lead to Madikeri. The total length of roads in 1865 was 95 miles and it was increased to 150 miles at the end of 1878. Later in between 1878 to 1898, the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery near Siddapur created the 54 mile-long road which was a major

achievement. Some expert engineers were invited from the Central Government to take up some major works. At the end of 1908, as much as 288 mile-long roads and 125 big and small bridges had been created in Kodagu. Some roads were metalled. The length of the roads built by the Britishers at the end of 1904 was 215 miles. Out of this, 147 mile length of roads were metalled. During the same time, there were 130 mile-long Local Fund roads and they were not metalled. There were 205 mile-long metalled roads in Kodagu, before the First World War. Its length increased to 253 miles around 1927. With the concerted efforts of the State and District Boards, road communication was provided to several villages around 1935. During the same year, there were 253 miles- long metalled roads, 132 miles of gravel roads and 73 miles of Local Fund roads. Asphaltting of roads began as back as in the year 1929. Laying of tar surface to some parts of the roads between Madikeri and Fraserpet, Madikeri and Siddapur and Madikeri and Mangalore was undertaken in the year 1929. Before Unification (1956), there were ten main roads connecting Kodagu with other parts. They are as follows:

1) Madikeri to Mangalore *via* Sampaje, 2) Madikeri to Kerala *via* Mukutta, 3) Madikeri to Kerala *via* Kutta, 4) Madikeri to Hunsur *via* Kushalnagar, 5) Madikeri to Hunsur *via* Gaddige, 6) Madikeri to Hunsur *via* Anechaukur, 7) Madikeri to Konanur *via* Sirangala, 8) Madikeri to Arkalgud *via* Shanivarasanthe, 9) Madikeri to Sakleshpur *via* Shanivarasanthe and 10) Madikeri to Hassan *via* Kodlipet. The main roads, starting from Madikeri were black topped.

The Public Works Department of the Kodagu State was merged with the Public Works Department of the Central Government on 7.7.1947. The same position continued till the Unification (1956). During the year 1949-50, there were 324 miles and 4 1/2 furlongs of State roads, and out of that, 301 miles and 3 furlongs of roads were metalled. Among the 61 miles of District Fund roads, 31 miles and 4 furlongs of roads were metalled. Till 1951-52, there was one Public Works Department Division, which was consisting of three sub-divisions in the Kodagu State. During the year 1955-56, the number of sub-divisions increased to four. The Kodagu division was also maintaining 170 buildings, 56 bridges and 392 miles of roads during the same time. There was a total length of 591 miles of roads under the control of Public Works Department on 31.3.1963. Local Bodies (Taluk Development Boards) were also maintaining about 120 miles of roads. There were 112 miles of forest roads and their maintenance was the responsibility of the Forest Department.

Detailed list of old roads constructed during the period of Britishers in Kodagu

Name of the road	Year of completion	Length	
		Miles	Furlongs
1	2	3	4
Madikeri-Fraserpet	1837	20	2
Madikeri-Sampaje Ghat	1837	18	0
Madikeri-Periyambadi	1849	23	4
Periyambadi Ghat	1849	12	4 1/2
Periyambadi Ghat - Anechaukur	1849	21	3
Madikeri-Kodlipet	1868	43	0

1	2	3	4
Virajpet-Piriyapatna	1872	21	3 1/2
Ammathi-Titimathi	1878	12	4
Kaggodlu-Katageri	1880	1	7
Madikeri-Siddapur	1884	18	0
Wynad	1909	23	6
Total		216	2

Local Fund Roads

Madikeri-Bhagamandala	1868	20	6
Madikeri-Nalkunad	1870	14	0
Same road continued	1898	10	0
Murnad to Napoklu	1871	6	1/2
Shanivarasanthe-Sirangala	1875	12	0
Arkalgud-Sakleshpur	1876	7	4
Fraserpet-Siddapur	1877	11	4
Virajpet-Bittangala	1881	3	0
Ammathi-Murnad	1885	10	0
Fraserpet-Sirangala	1886	11	0
Virajpet-Nalkunad	1900	11	6 1/2
Kushalnagar-Somvarpet	1902	16	0
Pollibetta-Gonikoppal	1906	4	3/4
Virajpet-Vontiangadi	1907	6	0
Shanivarasanthe-Bisle Ghat	1907	3	3
Jamburu-Suntikoppa	1908	6	1
Suntikoppa-Siddapur	1908	8	7 3/4

Roads maintained by Local Fund

Jamburu-Surlabbi	1906	10	4
Somvarpet-Jakkanalli	1906	9	6

Source: Gustav Haller's Settlement Report, p.13

Classification of Roads

Several measures were taken to inter-connect various parts of the district after Independence. With the extension of the road network in the Five Year Plans, improvements were made in the surface structure and the standard of the roads. No National Highway runs through this district. Around the year 1956, there were 132 km long State Highways in the district. The length of these roads went upto 166 km in 1980 and 310.4 km in 1990. The length of the major district roads

which were connecting various parts of the district, was 399 km in 1956. In the later years, with further expansion of road network, the length of the roads were rose to 621 km in 1986. The 12-km Ammathi-Hosur Gonikoppal Road, which was included in the other district roads, was upgraded after 1986. The total length of the major district roads in the district, as on 31.3.1990 was 655 km. In 1987-88, the roads other than State Highways and major district roads, were handed over to Kodagu Zilla Parishad. The State Highways which pass through this district are as follows:- 1) State Highway No.88: Mysore-Hunsur-Piriyapatna-Kushalnagar-Suntikoppa-Madikeri- Sullya and Puttur, 2)S.H. No.88A: Hunsur-Virajpet, 3) S.H. No. 88B: Madikeri-Makutta (Border area-Cannanore of Kerala State via Siddapur-Virajpet), 4) S.H. No.48: Sakaleshpur-Somvarpet-Madikeri-Virajpet, and 5) Halebidu-Hassan-Arakalgud-Piriyapatna.

The major roads of the district at present are as follows:- 1) Madikeri-Bhagamandala, 2) Suntikoppa-Siddapur, 3) Kushalnagar- Siddapur, 4) Bettageri-Nalkunad, 5) Ammathi-Murnad, 6) Kaggodu- Katageri, 7) Jamburu-Suntikoppa, 8) Somvarpet-Konanur, 9) Hebbale-Banavar, 10) Kushalnagar-Srimangala, 11) Shanivarasanthé- Banavar, 12) Siddapur-Pollibetta, 13) Ammathi-Titimathi, 14) Kutta-Nagarahole, 15) Murnad-Napoklu, 16) Chinnangolli-Balele, 17) Virajpet-Nalkunad, 18) Virajpet-Vontiyangadi, 19) Siddapur- Mysore, 20) Somvarpet-Shantalli-Kundalli, 21) Bhagamandala- Karike, 22) Kushalnagar-Somvarpet, 23) Hakathur-Abyathmangala, 24) Kadanga-Bellumadu-Napoklu, 25) Ponnampet-Kanur-Nittur, 26) Virajpet-Boikeri-Bhagavati Devasthan, 27) Napoklu-Bhagamandala, 28) Arkalgud-Kodlipet, 29) Periyambadi-Bittangala, 30) Shanivarasanthé-Chengadalli, 31) T.Shettigeri-Murnad, 32) Pollibetta-Gonikoppal, 33) Ponnampet-Hatur, 34) Bhagamandala- Talakaveri, 35) Kakkabbe-Nelji, 36) Kattalekadu-Maragodu- Kondanageri, 37) Madapur-Biligeri-Kiragandur-Takeri, 38) Hanagallu-Taltare-Shettailli-Takeri-Garvale, 39) Kumbur- Kiragandur-Takeri, 40) Pollibetta-Gattadalla, 41) Birunani- Parkatageri, 42) Chembebellur-Konanjageri, 43) T. Shettigeri-Biruga-Kurchi-Srimangala-Irpu temple road, 44) Channayyanakote- Channanagilu-Abburu, 45) Ammathi-Hosur-Gonikoppal, 46) Nagaruru- Kiragandur, 47) Madapur-Shantalli via Surlabbi, and 48) Kummahole-Hatur. (Source: Public Works Department).

For detailed table about talukwise and surface-wise State Highways, Major District Roads, and Other Roads, see table Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Rural Roads

It is necessary to construct roads of good standard and upgrade the standard of existing roads, and expand the network for the over-all development of rural areas in the district. Large number of villagers are engaged in agriculture and related activities. The rural people depend on roads to sell their agricultural produce and to bring back necessary goods. Hence, there is urgent need to construct link roads to the nearest main road or market areas from the villages.

Table No.1

Statement showing the taluk and surface-wise length of State Highways,
Major district roads and other roads as on 31.3.1990 (in km.)

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	Classification of roads			Details of surface of the roads	
		State Highways	Major district roads	Total	Black topped	Waterbound macadam
1.	Madikeri	71.90	190.30	262.20	260.90	1.30
2.	Somvarpet	110.00	221.40	332.40	318.00	14.40
3.	Virajpet	127.50	243.00	370.80	346.10	20.60
	Total	309.40	655.00	965.40	925.00	36.35

Table No.2

Statement showing the taluk and surface-wise Zilla Parishad roads, Taluk Board and Forest Department roads as on 31.3.1990 (in km.)

Sl.	Name of the taluk	Classification of roads				Details of the road surface		
		Village roads	Black topped	Metalled roads	Total	Motorable	Non-motorable	Total
1.	Z.P. Madikeri	227	80	50	130	92	5	97
	Taluk Board	198	3	12	15	8	175	183
	Forest Dept.	32	-	-	-	8	24	32
	Total	457	83	62	145	108	204	312
2.	Z.P. Virajpet	300	157	105	262	38	-	38
	Taluk Board	107	-	40	40	-	67	67
	Forest Dept.	185	-	2	31	96	58	154
	Total	592	157	176	333	134	125	259
3.	Z.P. Somvarpet	294	115	105	220	69	5	74
	Taluk Board	317	4	13	17	149	151	300
	Forest Dept.	61	-	8	8	18	35	53
	Total	672	119	126	245	236	191	427

Z.P.=Zilla Parishad

Table No. 3

Statement Showing the classification of various roads that existed between 1956 and 1990 in the district (No National Highway in the district)

Year	State High-ways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	Taluk Board roads	Forest Dept. roads	Total
1956	132	399	100	-	97	184	912
1961	132	576	60	165	-	182	1,115
1966	132	604	60	251	220	191	1,458
1969	132	604	60	334	183	237	1,550
1975	132	604	60	471	660	222	2,149
1980	166	573	60	739	622	274	2,434
1985	166	621	12	987	622	278	2,686
1986	168	621	12*	987	622	278	2,688
1990	310	655	-	826**	622	278	2,691

* The 12 km long Ammathi-Hosur-Gonikoppal road was upgraded to Major district road on 1.3.1988.

** The village roads under the control of PWD were transferred to Zilla Parishads after their formation.

The length of roads which are under Zilla Parishads' control is 826 kms.

(Source : Kodagu Zilla Parishad and Public Works Department)

The Plan drafted for the development of roads by the Chief Engineer's conference held in 1958, was the yardstick for taking up of road schemes, during the span of 20 years between 1961 to 1981. According to this Plan, from a village in a developed and agriculturally advanced area, there must be a metalled road at least within the distance of six km or any other road within the distance of 2.5 km. Similarly, from a village in a semi-developed belt, the road must be at least at a distance of 12 km if metalled and five km distance if the road is non-metalled. Villages in the non-developed and uncultivated area must have road connection at least at a distance of 20 km if the road is metalled and at a distance of 8 km if the road is an ordinary one. Government has brought into force a special programme for the development of rural roads from 1959-60 itself. This programme included the construction of rural roads to those parts which were without communication and construction of cross drainages with crust to the streams which were more than 20 feet long and do not come under the control of PWD. During the construction of these roads, locally available gravel was used to cover the surface of the road.

The important Minimum Needs Programme launched during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1.4.1974) had the aim of constructing all-weather roads in the thickly populated areas where villages have more than 1,500 population, and thinly populated area villages having more than 1,000 population. A survey was conducted and Master Plan was prepared in 1978-79 for providing all-weather roads in the backward and hilly areas of the State.

Statement showing talukwise number of villages connected by various categories of roads as on 31.3.1978

Taluk	Villages having all weather roads	Villages having fair weather roads	Villages with kutchra and non-motorable roads	Villages without any kind of roads	Total
Madikeri	41	6	22	4	73
Somvarpet	27	18	53	-	98
Virajpet	48	15	56	1	120
Total	116	39	131	5	291

Statement showing the length of roads provided to villages under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1983-84 to 31.3.90

Year	Madikeri	Somvarpet	Virajpet	Total length of road (km)
1983-84	1	2	1	10.10
1984-85	-	2	-	4.00
1985-86	-	1	-	1.30
1986-87	1	-	-	5.00
31.3.90	1	-	1	12.50

The famous pilgrimage centre, Kukke Subrahmanya in Dakshina Kannada district is also a place of cattle shandy, but not connected with a nearest possible route from this district. Public opinion is in favour of improving the Galibidu to Subrahmanya cart road and make it viable for vehicular traffic. Likewise, the road which runs through Kumarahalli-Heggademane in Somvarpet taluk to Subrahmanya can also be improved and made motorable.

Statement showing the number of villages connected by all-weather roads, fair-weather roads and Kutchra roads as on 31.3.90

Taluk	Population (1981)	Number of villages having road communication				Total
		All weather	Fair weather	Kutchra roads	Villages without any communication	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madikeri	0-499	-	-	-	-	-
	500- 999	12	2	5	-	20
	1,000-1,499	19	4	1	-	24
	1,500 & above	21	2	-	-	23
Total		53	8	6	-	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Virajpet	0-499	3	-	-	-	3
	500-999	10	10	6	-	26
	1,000-1,499	9	7	8	-	24
	1,500 & above	15	11	16	-	42
	Total	37	28	30	-	95
Somvarpet	0-499	14	7	14	-	35
	500-999	31	2	8	-	41
	1,000-1,499	17	-	2	-	19
	1,500 & above	29	-	2	-	31
	Total	91	9	26	-	126
Total number of villages in the Dist.	0-499	17	7	14	-	38
	500-999	54	14	19	-	87
	1000-1,499	45	11	11	-	67
	1,500 & above	65	13	18	-	96
	Total	181	45	62	-	288

Traffic Census

The Public Works Department has been conducting Traffic Census and Survey of Vehicles, once in every five years since 1959. Apart from this, a sample survey is also being conducted every year in selected roads. The aim behind this survey and the census is to collect all information pertaining to roads. The average traffic volume per day (24 hours) between 1970-71 to 1987-88, on State Fund Roads of Kodagu District is as follows:

Year	Heavy vehicles	Light vehicles	Slow moving vehicles	Total
1970-71	63	137	22	222
1975-76	75	148	16	239
1981-82	62	168	9	239
1987-88	68	227	7	302

The volume of traffic under various categories of roads in the Kodagu district, during the years 1970-71, 1975-76, 1981-82 and 1987-88 is as follows:

Year	Average intensity of traffic at each count post per day during 24 hours (in metric tonnes)				
	State Highways	Major District roads	Other District roads	Village roads	All State Fund roads
1970-71	1,606	731	457	173	768
1975-76	1,629	972	719	446	938
1981-82	2,462	912	918	368	818
1987-88	2,749	990	-	404	945

The surveys have revealed that the intensity of traffic has increased by 15.5% from 1981-82 to 1987-88. During the same period, the volume of traffic has also gone up by 26.4%. Accordingly, there is a need to improve the quality of roads with durable surfaces.

BRIDGES

In earlier days, people in Kodagu were using boats to cross the river or to carry their belongings and goods. Britishers turned their attention towards construction of bridges also after they took over the administration of Kodagu State. There was a dire need to construct one bridge across the Cauvery river, on the road which runs from Mysore to Madikeri. A bridge, consisting of seven spans with a length of 315 feet was kept open for traffic on 12th May, 1948. This is the biggest bridge in the district. Later, the Government built some more bridges. The important bridges among them are: a bridge built across the Harangi river on Kushalnagar-Somvarpet road, the Cauvery bridge near Siddapur between Madikeri and Virajpet, the bridges across Hattihole and Madapur rivers in Somvarpet taluk, and the Payaswini river bridge on Madikeri-Mangalore road. Transport facilities have been provided to different places within and outside the district, by constructing several small and major bridges under the Five Year Plans.

List of major bridges having a linear waterway of more than 60 meters in Kodagu district.

Sl. No.	Name of the road where the bridge is built	Year of Construction	Cost of construction (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Across the Cauvery in Virajpet tq. on the Madikeri-Makutta Village	1885	-
2.	Across the Cauvery between Mysore & Bantwal (Hunsur-Piriyapatna-Kushalnagar-Suntikoppa-Madikeri-Sullya-Puttur), in Somvarpet Taluk	Before 1940	-
3.	On the Hattihole river on the Sakleshpur-Somvarpet-Madikeri-Virajpet road (Somvarpet taluk)	Before 1940	-
4.	Cauvery bridge on Madikeri-Virajpet road (Virajpet taluk)	1955	2.31
5.	The Madapur river bridge on the Madapur-Sakleshpur-Somvarpet-Madikeri-Virajpet road	Before 1940	-
6.	The Cauvery bridge near Kondanageri, on the Ammathi-Murnad road (Virajpet taluk)	1969	6.83
7.	The Harangi bridge on the Jamburu-Suntikoppa road (Somvarpet taluk)	1956	4.00
8.	Across the Harangi river on Kushalnagar-Somvarpet road (Somvarpet taluk)	Before 1940	-

Details of small and major bridges (State Fund roads) as on 31.3.1990 are given in Table 4 (Page 19).

Road accidents

Various kinds of vehicles are plying throughout the district on roads and accidents occur often. Such accidents may be due to the fault of the vehicle rider or mechanical defect of vehicle or even due to bad condition of the roads. The detailed figures showing the number of accidents, deaths and the reasons for the accidents since 1971-72 to 1981-82 are given in Table 5 (page 20).

Table No.4

Detailed Statement of small and big bridges (State Fund Roads) as in 31.3.1990
Bridges having a linear waterway of

Classification	Culverts	6 mtr.	12 mtrs.	18 mtrs.	24 mtrs.	30 mtrs.	Total*	No. of major bridges on State Highways	
								Above 60 mtrs.	Total**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
On village roads	841	34	10	8	6	-	58	2	901
On major roads	1,170	46	11	11	5	10	83	3	1,256
On State Highways	1,011	29	4	5	4	2	44	5	1,060
Total	3,022	109	25	24	15	12	185	10	3,217

* Excluding culverts

** Total including culverts, except culverts, the number of bridges having a length of more than 6 metres is 195 (Col.8 and 9).

Table No.5

Statement showing the number of accidents, deaths and reasons for the accidents since 1971-72 to 1981-82.

Year	No. of accidents	No. of deaths	Reasons for accidents		
			Fault of Public	Mechanical defect	Bad condition of road
1971-72	115	21	97	28	5
1972-73	105	16	80	46	7
1973-74	123	18	64	14	4
1974-75	121	23	79	31	3
1975-76	129	23	89	12	5
1976-77	177	29	135	12	10
1977-78	179	23	131	58	17
1978-79	282	49	264	53	-
1979-80	198	39	81	21	-
1980-81	195	22	195	35	-
1981-82	314	24	296	41	8

The number of persons killed in the accidents in the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 was 19, 34, and 33 respectively. In 1986 and 1987, the number of deaths was 34 and 39 respectively and during 1988 and 1989 it was 39 and 40 respectively. The reasons for the above accidents is not known during these years. (Source: Police and Public Works Departments).

Public Transport

The main roads in the past were the narrow paths used by the kings and those belonging to royal families. Such was the condition of ancient Kodagu. At Madikeri, a foot track to the right of the Raja's Seat, down the hill leading to Thalathmane was the only highway during the reign of the kings. Elephants, horses and palanquins were used for the journey. People used to carry their goods on the carts. The use of bullock carts was started at the end of the 19th Century. The carts, carrying goods to Dakshina Kannada district and Kerala were travelling through Kodagu.

Bicycle entered Kodagu in the year 1896. Use of Motor Car began in the year 1903. Regular bus service commenced in 1915. Around the year 1920, many of the Britishers and a few natives in Kodagu were owning motor cars. Some rich persons were using horse carriages for travel. In 1920, there were about six cars and eight buses in Kodagu, and in 1930, the number was 15 cars and 18 buses. This number went up to 70 cars and 26 buses in 1940.

Among the old transport buses, Paparam Bus Service was plying on the Bhagamandala-Madikeri-Mysore road, and the Bhagandeshwar Motor Service between Bhagamandala and Madikeri. The Igguttappa Motor Service was running between Napoklu, Kakkabbe and Madikeri. Besides these, the Adikaveri Bus Service, P.V.Motor Service, C.P.C. and Coorg Transport Company buses were also plying in the district. These vehicles were run by petrol. When petrol was scarce during the time of the II World War, there were charcoal driven gas engine motor vehicles.

The figures in the foregoing table shows the number of vehicles registered between 1953-63.

Sl. No.	Vehicles	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1962-63
1.	Motor cycles	20	29	37	137
2.	Private cars (inclusive of jeeps)	250	284	306	555
3.	Taxies	18	19	26	50
4.	Buses	83	92	108	76
5.	Lorries	355	332	354	205
6.	Tractors	40	51	54	80

It is evident, that there is a steep rise in the number of other types of vehicles, except buses and lorries between 1953-54 to 1962-63.

The movement of bullock carts began with the construction of good roads. Farmers made use of bullock carts to transport their agricultural produce. According to a survey conducted in 1956,

there were 1,006 country bullock carts (Madikeri taluk 52, Somvarpet taluk 759, Virajpet taluk 495). There were 98 and 873 bullock carts respectively, in the urban and rural areas of Kodagu in 1972. This number went down to 27 and 721 respectively in 1977. It is observed that no where in Kodagu, horse carriages are in use now.

Though there were ample number of modern motor vehicles, a full-time officer to exclusively enforce the Act VI of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 was not appointed. To enforce this Act, the then Chief Commissioner of that time constituted the Provincial Transport Authority. This Authority included 4 official members of the Government, two Town Municipal Presidents (Madikeri and Virajpet), and three non-Governmental members. Assistant Commissioner of Kodagu was the President of the Authority.

After Unification (1956), the Kodagu Regional Transport Office was started as found in other districts in the place of the previous Provincial Transport Authority. The Regional Transport Officer was exercising his powers delegated to him under Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939. The Deputy Commissioner of Kodagu was the President of the Regional Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Officer was the Secretary and he used to perform all the duties. The Regional Transport Authority at the district-level has been constituted as per the M.V. Act 1988 (Sec.68) in the State. The Regional Transport Authority acts as a quasi-judicial body, the Deputy Commissioner being its President and the Superintendent of Police of the District as its member. The Regional Transport Officer is the *Ex-officio* Secretary of this authority. He will issue permits to the vehicles, which ply between the districts and all over the State. The Transport Department is vested with the duties of implementing the State and Central rules and regulations, effectively. These rules are as follows: 1) The Motor Vehicles Act 1988 (59th Act of 1988 - Central Act), 2) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Act of 1957 (Vehicles Taxation Act), 3) The Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989, 4) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 and 5) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957.

The Regional Transport Officer of Kodagu District, comes under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Transport, Mysore Division. The R.T.Os. and the Assistant Regional Transport Officer are entrusted with the powers of issuing licences to the drivers and the conductors. Considering the qualification of the applicants, licences will be issued to those who get through in the test. As many as 1,127 drivers and 70 conductors' licences were issued in the district during 1989-90. As per a novel scheme, issuing of licences in small plastic cards to the drivers of two wheelers and cars is continued. Since 1.4.1989 to 31.3.1990, blue cards were issued to 97 two wheelers, 30 green cards to light vehicles and 88 red cards to motor cycles and light vehicles.

Now, the R.T.Os. have been given the power to issue licences to start drivers' training schools. A private driving school called National Motor Driving School has been started at Ammathi. In 1989-90, forty four candidates were trained in light motor vehicles driving, and have passed the Driving Examination. As on 31.3.1989, as many as 14,537 vehicles have been registered and were in use in the district. This figure rose to 15,964 at the end of 31.3.1990, an increase of 9.87 per cent over the previous year. The district has 1.2% of the total vehicles in the State.

The Regional Transport Officers and Assistant Regional Transport Officers will levy taxes on all the registered vehicles which are in use. From 1986-87 itself treasury facility has been extended in the Regional Transport Office and Sub-Regional transport Office to facilitate the owners of the vehicles to remit taxes. In 1989-90, a check-post has been established near Makutta on the Virajpet-Tellicherry road, with a view to stop tax revenue leakage and to implement Motor Vehicle Acts and Rules strictly. 'Lok Adalath' system has been introduced in the districts for the redressal of public grievances. The R.T.O. will spare 2-3 days for this work every month.

Details of the newly registered motor vehicles in 1989-90:

- 1) Transport vehicles: a) Medium/heavy lorries and trucks 60; b) L.G.Vs. and four wheelers 8.
- 2) Passenger Vehicles: a) Buses 3; b) Mini-buses and other passenger vehicles 4; c) Taxies 13; and d) Tri-Wheeler autorickshaws 26.
- 3) Non-transport vehicles: a) Mopeds 7; b) Scooters and motor cycles 515; c) cars 215; d) Jeeps 200; e) Tractors 84; f) Trailers 147; g) Others 83; Total 1,365.

The above figures show that the two wheelers - scooters and motor cycles - are more popular. There is also demand for cars and jeeps in the district.

**Statement showing the number of vehicles registered at the R.T.Os. Office
in Kodagu District at the end of 31.1.1991.**

Sl.No.	Type of Vehicle	Total vehicles registered
1.	Motor cycles:	
	a) 50 cc and below	295
	b) 51 cc to 300 cc	5,068
	c) 301 cc and more	658
2.	Motor cars	3,009
3.	Non-usable carriages	3
4.	Jeeps	2,093
5.	Autorickshaws	453
6.	Motor cabs	355
7.	Omni-buses	54
8.	Station wagons	13
9.	Stage carriers:	
	a) K.S.R.T.C. (not registered in Kodagu)	
	b) Private buses	112
10.	Goods carriers	701
11.	Tractors	1,016
12.	Trailers	1,968
13.	Dumpers	-
14.	Bulldozers	-
15.	Road rollers	-

Sl.No.	Type of Vehicle	Total vehicles registered
16.	Tipplers	4
17.	Rockers	-
18.	Fire fighter engines	2
19.	Power tillers	917
20.	Delivery vehicles	63
21.	Ambulance vehicles	5
22.	Tankers	17
23.	Others	-
Total		16,806

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

Private and State Road Transport Corporation buses have been operating in the district. The 32 km long road between Madikeri and Kushalnagar was nationalised on 1.7.1968. In this connection, a bus depot was also established at Madikeri, which comes under the jurisdiction of Mangalore Division of the KSRTC. As many as 75 buses of this depot have been plying on 58 routes. These buses are carrying 31,750 passengers every day. The profit earned during the financial year 1989-90 was at the rate of Rs.5.01 per km. On an average, every month 9,84,250 passengers were travelling by the KSRTC buses. Madikeri depot is operating buses on 58 routes, covering about 6,646 km which include routes outside the district also. Revenue by way of bus fares realised by the Depot amounted to Rs.3,86,35,000 during 1989-90. Buses are also plying on Inter-State routes like Madikeri-Ooti and Madikeri-Kasargod. Four bus stands belonging to this depot have been provided with basic facilities like drinking water, time table of buses, cafeteria, petty shops and cloak rooms for the passengers.

Proposal for Railway in Kodagu

The proposal for laying a railway line between Mysore and Tellicherry via Madikeri was mooted as early as in the year 1881- 82. A private company was also ready to build this rail line. The then Commissioner of Kodagu in his letter dated 17.3.1883 to the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Secretary, had proposed the construction of Mysore-Madikeri rail line. The route suggested from Mysore to Madikeri was Yedatore (present Krishnarajanagar) - Bettadapura-Fraserpet (Kushalnagar)-Virajpet-Madikeri or an alternative more direct route to pass through Hunsur, Sagarkatte, Gonikoppal and Virajpet. The proposal specially considered by the old Mysore State's Administration during triennial period from 1917-18 to 1919-20, was the laying of railway line from Mysore to Madikeri upto Tellicherry in Kerala. As a prelude to the construction of a rail line from Makutta in Kodagu to Tellicherry, a preliminary survey was also conducted. Due to so many reasons, this plan again did not materialise. Many decades ago, a tramway having 41.91 mile length was built between Hosapatna and Nagarahole to supply wood and other materials to the army, (via Dubare-Devamachi-Titimathi-Hebbalhole- Naganahalli). The cost of construction of the tramway line was about 11.98 lakhs. Another seven-mile long

tramway was passing between Makutta to Kakkepole which flows on the border of Kodagu in the midst of the Periyambad Ghat. These two tramway are not in use. Even after the attainment of Independence, several important leaders, associations and elected representatives of Kodagu have been pressing the Government for rail link. But nothing is done so far. If the envisaged railway plan between Mysore, Kodagu and Kerala is implemented, it would help the development of Kodagu. But there are people who oppose this plan, out of the fear that it would pave the way for immigration of people leading to social conflicts. Kodagu is the only district in Karnataka where there is no railway communication.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Before postal service came into being, the royal proclamations or the *nirupas* were made known to people, by the beating of drums in public places. The Kodava people had a traditional special feature of conveying news through signals. For example, birth of a male child is being conveyed by firing a shot in the air. If some one dies, they used to fire two shots. It is found that there was a local postal system prevalent in Kodagu, in the days of Kodagu rulers. Lingaraj Wodeyar II had received a complaint with regard to the delay in delivery of the Company Government's mail in the Kodagu territory. He directed the concerned local authorities, to deliver the Company Government's mail without delay and warned them repeatedly through the taluk officers.

The post office established in 1864 at Virajpet is the oldest in the district. Later, post office was established at Madikeri in 1870 and at Ammathi in 1871. Local postal *olekars* (runners) were appointed and the post was being delivered to all taluk headquarters through them.

The notable development in the postal communication was that in 1894, the foreign and outside post was directly transported from Mysore Railway station to Madikeri on horse carts. It is said that Yajaman Virasangappa of Mysore, a private party, who successfully handled the transport contract of mail, from Bangalore to Mysore, was also entrusted with the contract of transport of mail from Mysore to Madikeri. At a time, when the regular postal service between Madikeri and Virajpet prevailed, local postal system was also in existence. This postal service was mainly a communication link, between the district administration and the departmental heads, which was exempted from the postal charges. The local postal service was also allowed to carry letters pertaining to public and the parcels (*bhangu*) also. During 1869-70, the local postal service had delivered 1,60,999 letters. The number of letters delivered through two post offices of the "Queen's Post" (Madikeri and Virajpet), in the three routes of Madikeri-Mysore-Cannanore and Mangalore, was 1,47,309. There were five routes through which the prompt delivery of letters was done. They were Madikeri to Fraserpet (Kushalnagar - 32 km), Madikeri to Kiggattunad (56 km), Madikeri to Nalkunad (48 km), Madikeri to Kodipet (74 km), and Madikeri to Madhyanad (8 km). Other than these routes, postal services in some other places were not organised and at times the communication was severely disrupted.

In later years, the postal service was extended and many facilities similar to that of other districts was brought into force in the district also. In 1877 V.P.System was introduced. The system of charging 50 Paise (eight annas) as insurance fee, for 50 rupees was introduced in 1878. During

the same year, certificate of posting was also started. At that time, the charge for registration was two annas (12 paise). Post cards were released in 1879. Money order system came into being in 1880 and the Telegraphic Money Orders in 1884. The rate of M.O. commission then for Rs.25, was two annas. In 1882, Savings Bank was started. At this time, there were 16 post offices in Kodagu. The District Postal Department was working under the purview of the Post Master General, Madras. In 1896, the number of post offices in the district rose to 22.

In 1901, the District Postal Service was transferred to the newly formed District Boards. Again in 1906, this department was transferred to the Government. Around the year 1904-05, the number of post offices were increased to 27. During these days letters were sent upto 262 mile distance. During 1904-05, out of 4,20,000 letters delivered, 1,68,000 were post cards and 68,000 newspapers. The amount of Money Order transactions were to the tune of 3.50 lakhs. Out of Rs.56,000 deposited in the Savings Bank, Rs.55,000 were withdrawn in the year. There were seven Telegraph Offices and they were combined with the big post offices.

During 1953, eight combined post and telegraph offices were working in the district. After the formation of Karnataka Posts and Telegraphs Circle on 1.4.1960, the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Kodagu was transferred to the Karnataka Posts and Telegraphs Circle, from Madras Circle. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Mysore Division, stationed at Mysore, was looking after the work in Kodagu District. While setting up of new post offices and extending of postal facility was to be endorsed by the Post Master General. As on 31.3.1964, Kodagu district was having one Head Post Office, 21 Sub-Post Offices and 109 branch post offices. There was no independent office for telegraph service. As many as 13 combined post and telegraph offices were working in the district.

The list of post offices in Kodagu district, along with 29 Sub- Post offices and 186 Branch Post Offices (with Telephone Exchange marked as T.E., as on 1.4.1992, is as follows:

Ammathi T.E. 1) Bilgunda, 2) Hosur, 3) Kalathmad T.E., 4) Kannangala, 5) Karmadu, 6) Kawadi and 7) Vontiangadi.

Bhangamandala: 1) Chettimane T.E., 2) Karike T.E., 3) Kundacheri and 4) Sannapulicotu.

Balele: 1) Kottageri, 2) Nittur and 3) Devanur.

Bettageri: 1) Cherambane T.E.

Chettalli: 1) Central Horticultural Research Centre T.E., 2) Kodagadal and 3) Kudlur-Shettalli.

Cheyandane: 1) Arapattu, 2) Kadanga T.E., 3) Kakkabe T.E., 4) Karada, 5) Parane T.E. and 6) Yavakapadi.

Gonikoppal: 1) Aravathoklu T.E., 2) Devarapura, 3) Kaikeri, 4) Mayamudi T.E., 5) Ponnappasanthe and 6) Dhanagala.

Harangi Reservoir (Project): 1) Hudikeri T.E., 2) Badagara Keri, 3) Birunani T.E., 4) Harihara, 5) Hysodlur, 6) Parakatageri, 7) T.Shettigeri and 8) West-Nemmale.

Jodubetta-Ponnampet:

Kodlipet T.E. 1) Bessur and 2) Neergunda.

Kudige: 1) Hebbale T.E., 2) Kanive, 3) Kudumangaluru, 4) Modalapura, 5) Thorenur and 6) Sirangala.

Kushalnagar T.E.: 1) Basavanahalli, 2) Torenur, 3) Guddehosur, 4) Mullusoge, 5) Nanjarayapatna, 6) Rangasamudra and 7) Valeur T.E.

Kutta T.E.: 1) Manchalli and 2) Nagarahole.

Madapura T.E.: 1) Aigoor, 2) Biligeri T.E., 3) Garagandur, 4) Garvale T.E., 5) Jnanaganga, 6) Hattihole, 7) Kiragandur, 8) Kumbur, 9) Muvathoklu, 10) Sirangalli and 11) Suriabbi

Madikeri T.E.: 1) Aravathoklu, 2) Avandur, 3) Biligeri, 4) Boikeri T.E., 5) Heravanad, 6) Galibeedu, 7) Kaloor, 8) Kadanakolli, 9) Kaggodlu, 10) K.Nidugane, 11) Kottur, 12) Koynad T.E., 13) Made, 14) Madikeri College, 15) Makkandur T.E. and 16) Thalathmane.

Madikeri Fort: 1) Mahadevpel.

Murnad T.E.: 1) Balamuri, 2) Bethri, 3) Hakathur T.E., 4) Hoddur, 5) Konanjageri, 6) Maragod T.E. and 7) Sodlur-Kattemadu.

Napoklu T.E.: 1) Ballamavaty, 2) Hedavada, 3) Kolakeri, 4) Nelaji T.E., 5) Palur and 6) Emmemadu.

Pollibetta T.E.: 1) Attur, 2) Chennayyanakote T.E. and 3) Mekker- Hosakeri.

Ponnampet: 1) Ballyamandur, 2) Begur, 3) Bekkesodlur, 4) Chikkamandur, 5) Halligattu, 6) Kanur T.E., 7) Kothur, 8) Kotoor, 9) Kunda T.E., 10) Kiragur T.E., and 11) Nadikeri.

Shanivarasanthe T.E.: 1) Alur-Siddapura T.E., 2) Ankanahalli, 3) Bembalur, 4) Dundalli, 5) Echalabeedu, 6) Gopalapura, 7) Gowdalli T.E., 8) Handli, 9) Hosuru-Somvarpet, 10) Kalale, 11) Malambi, 12) Nandigunda and 13) Nidtha.

Siddapur T.E.: 1) Ahyatimangala, 2) Arekadu T.E., 3) Badaga- Banangala, 4) Engilagere, 5) Guhya, 6) Karadigodu, 7) Maldare T.E. and 8) Nellihudikeri.

Somvarpet T.E.: 1) Abburkatte, 2) Balagunda, 3) Belur-Somvarpet, 4) Bettadahalli, 5) Ganagur, 6) Gonimarur, 7) Hanagallu, 9) Kundalli, 10) Kumarahalli, 11) Kusubur, 12) Masagodu, 13) Shantalli T.E., 14) Thanniruhalla, 15) Thakeri and 16) Tholuru- Shettalli T.E.

Srimngala T.E.: 1) Badaga, 2) Kurchi and 3) Nalkeri T.E.

Suntikoppa T.E.: 1) Andagove, 2) Attur-Nallur, 3) Haradur, 4) Herur, 5) Horur, 6) Hosakote T.E., 7) Kallur, 8) Kanbyle, 9) K. Baichanahally, 10) Kedakal, 11) Kodagarahalli, 12) Mathikad, 13) Nakur-Sirangala and 14) Uluguli.

Titimathi T.E.: 1) Bhadrakola, 2) Marur and 3) Nokya.

Virajpet T.E.: 1) Arameri, 2) Arji, 3) Bitoli, 4) Bellumadu, 5) Bittangala, 6) Bettiatnad-Shettigeri T.E., 7) Chembebellur, 8) Chickapet, 9) Devanageri, 10) Hathur, 11) Heggala, 12) Aimangala, 13)

Kadanur, 14) Kakotuparambu T.E., 15) Kadanur-Boikeri, 16) Kannangala, 17) Kadamullur, 18) Kuttandi, 19) Makutta, 20) Mythadi and 21) Nalavathoklu.

Apart from these, 1) Byrambada, Virajpet tq, 2) Kajur, Somvarpet tq, 3) Konanakatte, 4) Madenad and 5) Peraje all Madikeri tq, are having Telephone Exchanges only.

TELECOMMUNICATION

The first Telecommunication facility was established between Mysore and Madikeri in 1952. It became a milestone in the history of communication media in the district. The usage of telephones began at Madikeri town on 22.1.1955. Later this facility was extended to Virajpet and Somvarpet on 15.3.1958 and 25.4.1960.

In 1955, there was only one Telephone Exchange in Kodagu. This number increased to two in 1958, and this number again rose to 3 in 1960. As on 31.3.1964, Telephone Exchanges were working at Madikeri, Somvarpet, Virajpet, Kushalnagar and Gonikoppal. The Manual Telephone Exchanges in Madikeri and Virajpet were having 79 and 33 lines respectively. The automatic telephone exchange at Somvarpet had 21 lines. A public telephone call office was established at Pollibetta for the use of Headquarters of the consolidated Coffee Estates Limited. In the later years, considerable progress was made in the field of telecommunication system. At present STD and ISTD facilities are provided to nine places in the district. The other telecommunication service provided to the subscribers is FAX facility. This has been established in the District Telecommunications office. The capacity of the Telex Exchange Centre in the district is 12 channels and total working connections are nine.

The total geographical area of Madikeri tq is 1,449 sq km Madikeri tq was having 151.48 telephones per 100 sq.km. The geographical area of Somvarpet and Virajpet was 999 and 1,646 sq km and the number of telephones per 100 sq km was 170.67 and 176.97 respectively. Virajpet tq is having more number of telephones. As per the 1991 census, this taluk is having 1,77,234 population (provisional figures) and there are 16.43 telephones per thousand population in Madikeri taluk (population 1,26,482) every thousand population is having 17.35 telephones. And, Somvarpet tq (population 1,81,513) is having 9.39 telephones per thousand population.

Talukwise figures of Telephones

Sl.No.	Taluk	31.3.1991	31.3.1992
1.	Madikeri	2,067	2,195
2.	Somvarpet	1,521	1,705
3.	Virajpet	2,746	2,913
	Total	6,334	6,813

The present Electro-mechanical Telephone Exchanges which are working in various parts of the district, will be replaced by Electronic Exchanges and more number of places will be provided with STD facility as per the plans envisaged by the Telecommunications Department in the district.

The number of Post Offices/Telephone Exchanges/Telephones and Telegraph Offices as on 1979-80, 84-85, 86-87 and 90-91

Taluk	Post Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Telephones in use	Telegraph Offices
1	2	3	4	5
1979-80:				
Madikeri	41	6	629	-
Somvarpet	75	11	623	-
Virajpet	78	13	923	-
Total	194	30	2,176	-
1984-85:				
Madikeri	43	12	1,157	31
Somvarpet	79	13	1,051	25
Virajpet	84	19	1,701	12
Total	206	44	3,909	68
1986-87:				
Madikeri	44	14	1,390	31
Somvarpet	79	16	1,410	25
Virajpet	84	26	2,123	12
Total	207	56	4,923	68
1990-91:				
Madikeri	47	21	2,067	NA
Somvarpet	82	18	1,521	NA
Virajpet	86	23	2,746	NA
Total	215	62	6,334	NA

The Kodagu division of postal department came into being at Madikeri on 28.5.1981, having jurisdiction of three revenue taluks of the district. There were 215 post offices in the district in 1990-91. Among them, there were 47 post offices in Madikeri taluk, 82 in Somvarpet taluk and 86 in Virajpet taluk. As per 1981 census, there was one post office each per 2,504 population (0.82 sq km) in Madikeri tq, 1,997 in Somvarpet (12.18 sq km) and 2,096 population (per 19.13 sq km) in Virajpet taluks. The total number of post boxes in the district was 496. Philatelic counter has been opened in Head Post Office at Madikeri. Pictorial cancellation, is provided at Madikeri Head Office and Nagarhole Post Offices. Presently, 70 post offices have already been provided with public telephone booth facility. It is proposed to extend public call facility to another six branch post offices in the district. It is also envisaged to open branch post offices at Taralu and Churikadu.

The 'Kodagu Philatelics' an amateur club was established at Madikeri in 1979. It is helping those, who are interested in collection of postal stamps. With the efforts of this organisation, a philatelic counter to sell stamps to the philatelists was opened. This club has arranged Stamps Exhibition in various places and in the district. It has also rendered guidance to some students and public in the collection of postal stamps.

Telegraphic Service

Madikeri was an important centre in the coastal Telegraph Division of Malabar in 1869-70. The telegraph line from Mysore district passed *via* Madikeri to Cannanore in Kerala. The telegraph branch line to Mangalore in the West Coast was ready in 1865. With this, the lines between Bangalore, Cannanore and Mangalore were connected at Madikeri. During the same period, the telegraphic facility was provided to Madikeri and it was connected to the telegraphic network of outside places. This helped the planters who were dealing with the foreign countries. During 1869-70, 1,595 messages were received and despatched, and the department earned a profit to the tune of Rs.1,798.50. Later, Kodagu Postal and Telegraphic service was included in the Karnataka Posts and Telegraph Service on 1.4.1960.

Radio and T.V.

Construction work of a building to establish a Radio transmission station at Madikeri is in progress. It was expected that the broadcasting centre would start working in 1991. Madikeri Radio station will benefit people in an area of about 100 km radius. Broadcasting of locally originated programmes for one or two hours everyday will be of special encouragement to the field of rich culture of Kodagu. This Radio station is based on the FM technology for clear listening and noise-free programmes. Low power T.V. transmission centre has already been established at Madikeri. Delhi and Bangalore programmes are being relayed by this centre from here and people residing within 25 km radius from Madikeri can watch the retelecast programmes.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

Tourists visit Kodagu district to see Talacauvery, Nagarhole wild sanctuary and evergreen forests. October to May, is the suitable season to visit this district. The roads in this district are good and the public and private service buses ply in all nooks and corners of the district. Lodging facility is available to the tourists and pilgrims in 1) Igguttappa Temple at Padi (Kakkabbe), 2) Bhagandeshwar Temple at Bhagamandala, 3) Talacuvery, where Cauvery river takes her origin, 4) Madikeri and 5) the Rameshwar Temple at Irupu. The Forest Department has built a rest house at Nagarhole wild life sanctuary for tourists. Food is provided here on advance notice.

In important places like Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet and some other places like Bhagamandala, Napoklu, Kushalnagar, Shanivarsanthe, Suntikoppa, Ponnampet and Srimangala are having PWD Inspection Bungalows and Guest Houses. There is also State Government's Sudarshan Guest House at Madikeri.

Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation has also built one Tourist House at Madikeri. It is located near the famous Raja seat. Forest Department is also having several guest houses for their employees in various places at 1) Titimathi (Titimathi Forest Range), 2) Balekoppa (Nagarahole Range), 3) Makutta (Makutta Range), 4) Mandroth (Mandroth Range), 5) Talacauvery (Bhagamandala Range), 6) Madikeri (Madikeri Range), 7) Dubare (Kushalnagar Range) and 8) Koinadu (Sampaje Range).

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The Economic Trends of an area depend upon its natural and financial resources, manpower, employment, standard of life, aptitude of people towards savings as well as extent of savings, besides other infrastructural facilities like banks, communication, transport, marketing, etc. Kodagu district being predominantly agriculture based, a large number of people stay in rural areas. The average annual rainfall in the district is 2,725 mm. The rivers and streams which flow rapidly here cause heavy erosion of land. About a third of this district is covered by forests full of valuable trees like teak, rosewood, *mathi*, sandalwood, bamboo and the like. The Forest Department of the State Government has invested funds under various schemes for the development of forests so as to maintain the district in evergreen condition. In the hill slopes of the district Commercial Crops like coffee, cardamom, tea, orange, pepper etc., and in the hinterland and plains paddy and pulses are grown. The Spices Board of India has undertaken distribution of seedlings, technical consultancy, financial aid, pesticides and irrigation implements for the development of crops like cardamom, black pepper etc. The Orange Development Board has been lending assistance for the growth and development of orange orchards, but in recent years this crop has been dwindling by diseases.

Though mineral resources and major industries are non-existent in Kodagu district, several medium and small scale industries are found to be satisfactorily thriving. Several products of small scale industries of this district are of long reknown. Knives with intricate carvings and clothes embroidered lace borders have been specially noted products of this district. While Shirangala located in the north-eastern part of the district was famous for clothes with embroidered lace borders, Shanivarsanthe was famous for Cotton Clothes, Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) was famous for

the distillery. However consequent upon the decline in the production of coffee the output from the distillery also has dwindled. The tiles and pots industry which began at Mercara in 1882, continued to function till 1898.

The Dairy Development project at Kudige, Kodagu Coffee curing works and Cauvery Coffee Curing Works in Kushalnagar are the medium industries in the district. By the end of March 1990 there were 1,171 registered Small Scale Industries in the district. Small industries like Pottery, Smithy, carpentry, leather, cane and bamboo oriented industries abound here. The small Industries Service Institute (S.I.S.I) has established two Industrial Estates for development of small industries. Among them one is at Madikeri with 18 sheds and the other is at Kushalnagar and has 8 sheds. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (K.I.A.D.B) has developed 250 acres as Industrial Area in Kudlur of Somvarpet Taluk, and has thus assisted development of Major and Medium Industries. However, this is yet to be fully utilised.

The soil and climate of Kodagu District is congenial for garden crops. The Horticultural Department has under various schemes produced seedlings of cardamom, blackpepper, coconut, plaintain (banana), orange, etc. and is distributing them to growers. This department has also laid emphasis for development of fruits and vegetables on priority basis. As a measure of conservation and improvisation of ecology this department has been maintaining parks by spending Rs. 5,000 per annum.

The State Government initiated Command Area Development Programme in the district in 1984-85 as a measure of prevention of deterioration of fertility in soils due to erosion and to prevent land from being left fallow and also to promote beneficial use of rain water. The Command Area Development Work has been taken up in 13,500 ha, in the Command Area under 'Kya the hole' in Somvarpet Taluk and the work is progressing. The Forest Department has completed afforestation in 160 ha and has dug trenches to prevent erosion in 200 ha. in this area. The Horticulture department has developed parks in 18 ha and Orchards in 54.40 ha, the Soil Conservation Department has formed contour bunds numbering 300 in this area.

Recently sericulture has been initiated in this district and between 1984-85 and 1989-90 more than Rs.15 lakhs have been disbursed to 1,048 beneficiaries. Silk Farm has also been developed in 25 acres at Kudige in Somvarpet Taluk. Apart from producing Bivoltine seed cocoons, this farm has also been producing and supplying Mulberry cuttings to needy agriculturists.

There were 1,798.32 km long 11 K.V. electricity grid for supplying electricity in the district along with 2716.20 km long L.T. Network by the end of 1990. By this time 426 villages (including hamlets) had been electrified. Under Bhagyajyothi Scheme 26,490 houses were covered. Of these, 6,764 houses were in Madikeri Taluk while 11,867 in Somvarpet Taluk and 7,859 in Virajpet Taluk. There were 8,037 all-electric houses, 6,984 commercial units, 2,554 electrical pumpsets, 1,576 electrically-operated industrial units, 136 electrically operated drinking water wells 4,260 street lights. These figures illustrate the extent of utilisation of electricity in the district. Still there was demand for additional power supply to an extent of 66.11 MW in the district which comprised of 9.17 MW for houses 24.15 MW for all-Electric Houses, 3.08 MW for commercial and business units, 18.59 MW for I.P sets, 1.42 MW for H.T.(High tension) purposes, 9.70 MW for other purposes. In 1990-91 power supply was extended to 24,988 houses, 8,678 all-electric homes 3,153

Bhagyajyothi, 7,298 Commercial area, 1,636 industrial area and 158 for others. During the same period there were 2,824 electrical pumpsets in the district, talukwise 447 in Madikeri taluk, 1,171 in Somvarpet taluk and 1,206 in Virajpet taluk.

By the end of 1988, NABARD had sanctioned loans for development of Coffee Plantations to an extent of Rs.159 lakhs on long-term basis, apart from disbursing Rs.100.82 lakhs to 323 members. In the same period 8,773 persons got old-age pension, 9,053 persons got widow pension, and 3,242 persons were drawing monthly pension for disabled. The State Government supplied 952 biogas plants on loan-cum-subsidy basis costing Rs.59,600 lakhs and 4,064 'ASTRA' ovens at a cost of Rs.16,640. (Latest figures are furnished in the tables).

In 1981, the district had achieved 50.15 percent literacy, this progressed to about 58 percent by 1991. Two decades ago this district was ahead of all other districts in the State in literacy. Adult education programme commenced in this district in 1980-81 and by 1987-88 had admitted 74,409 illiterates in the age group of 15 to 35. Of these 51,492 persons have become literates. Akshara Seva Programme is being implemented since 1986-87; under the Mass Creative Literacy Scheme, college students as well as self-assistance institutions have been actively involved for adult education programme.

Kodagu District Central Co-operative Bank has rendered its own contribution in the field of co-operation since six decades. Besides it has covered more than 60 percent of the district's financial needs by way of agricultural loans. There were 180 branches of Commercial Banks (inclusive of Rural Banks) in the district in 1991, and these have induced increased aptitude for saving in the people. As regards commerce the district has a vast marketing facility. Even before the present regulated markets came into existence many towns were noted for commerce. Somvarpet and Kodlipet were famous for marketing of certain products.

The district is devoid of railway, air and waterway transport facilities. Surveys have been conducted for introduction of railways. It is said that residents of Kodagu have protested against laying of railway. At present the district is solely dependent on surface transportation. The economic progress of the district is mainly dependent on forest, coffee, blackpepper, orange, cardamom and paddy. Despite income level of the residents of the district being fairly high, a major portion of the income is being spent on necessities like food, shelter, clothing etc. besides unproductive items like religious and social programmes, resulting in increased number of creditors.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

The Census Organisation has conducted Socio Economic surveys in Thannimani Village of Madikeri Taluk and Hebbale Village of Somvarpet Taluk in 1961 and has prepared Village Survey Monographs. The report highlights the social and economic changes which have occurred as a result of commencement of Block Development programmes during the Plan period (1952).

During the period of Survey(1962) there were 112 families in Thannimani with population of 669. Majority of the families were located in the vicinity of their own lands. Of the total families

90 belonged to Gowda (Gauda)) community. The cultivable lands of 610 acres of this village formed 12 percent of the total area of the village. Of the cultivated lands paddy was being grown in 315 acres. There were about 1,327 livestock and 200 beehives in the village. Grain Loan Co-operative Society and the formation of the Bhagamandala-Karika road have influenced the life in this village.

About 82 percent of Thannimani village population were agriculturists, and 12 percent were working as farm labourers. Land happened to be the major economic resource. Since 1982, 25 families have engaged themselves in rearing honey bees. Several families have started growing cardamom. The average income and expenditure (expenditure figures in brackets) are noted below:

In families cultivating own lands Rs.1,511 (Rs.1,599); In tenants' families Rs.1,321(Rs.1,329); In farm labour families Rs.929 (Rs.928) and in other families it was Rs.480 (Rs.462). Agriculturists used to spend 65.95 percent of their total income on food, 5.11 on tobacco, 17.10 on clothes 0.71 on fuel and lighting, 3.54 on education and 7.59 percent on other items. The tenant families, farm labourers and other families used to spend respectively (in percent) 71.95, 74.52 and 73.63 on food 3.44, 7.6 and 4.73 on tobacco, 16.5, 11.95 and 12.27 on clothes and 0.18, 0.65 and 1.06 on fuel and lighting. While expenditure on education was nil in farm labour families, it was 0.89 percent in tenant families. The total loan of Rs.60,562 borrowed by 112 families of the village has been spread varyingly in different income groups. The distribution of loans were about 81 percent in the families with income of Rs.100 and above, 14.95 percent on loans in families with income level of Rs.76 to Rs.100, about 2.38 percent loan in families with income level of Rs.51 to Rs.75. and about 1.76 percent of loans were distributed among families with income level of Rs.26 to Rs.50. Of the total loans Rs.21,044 were utilised for purchase of agricultural implements, Rs.19,370 for house building and repairs, Rs.7,955 for house-hold expenses, Rs.7,500 for repayment of loans and Rs.3,925 towards marriage expenses. Of the total creditor families, 40 had borrowed for household expenses and 31 for purchasing agricultural implements.

In 1962 in Hebbale Village of Somvarpet Taluk there were 436 families with 2,229 persons. The village, spread over 540 acres, and had 1,107 acres of agricultural lands. Drinking water is being supplied through taps since 1956. During the survey period there were 15 tap connections. All residents are Hindus belonging to 22 castes. These castes could be broadly classified into three groups namely agriculturists, traditional artisans and labourers. Of the total 436 families 294 (67%) had their income from agriculture, 1,138 persons belonging to 185 families were living as agriculturists and 433 persons of 109 families were farm labourers. Of the 185 families who were predominantly dependent on agriculture, 115 depended on agriculture, 27 on agriculture- cum-farm labour and 24 business and other subsidiary occupation. Remaining 19 families had transportation, handicrafts, hotels and other professions as the source of their income. Of the 109 farm labourers 82 worked as farm labourers, 16 had agriculture as a subsidiary profession, 11 had handicrafts, business and other works as their occupation; 23 families were hereditarily traditional artisans, their professions were their sole means of livelihood.

According to 1951 and 1961 census, the population of this village was respectively 2,124 and 2,325. The decadal population growth was 9.4 percent. During this decade the population growth rate of the state and the district respectively were 40.1 and 21.4 percent. Out of 436 families of this

village 1,062 persons of 172 families were farmers tilling their own lands, 76 persons of 13 families were farmers tilling leased lands, 433 persons of 109 families were employed as farm labourers and 530 persons of 119 families were employed on other works. While the average annual income of owner-tiller families was Rs.1,343, the tenant-tillers annual income was (for adults) Rs.275.76; the average annual income of tenant families was Rs.896, while their *per capita* income was Rs.205.50; While the annual income of farm labourers families was Rs.508.00 their *per capita* income was Rs.164.94; While the annual income of the families of artisans (handicrafts) was Rs.810.00, their *per capita* income was Rs.188.81; while the annual income per family of other traders was Rs.847.00 their *per capita* income was Rs.248.39. The annual expenditure of owner-tiller family was Rs.97.76, of tenant-tiller family was Rs.74.32 and farm and other labourer families expenditure was Rs.41.50, artisans families' expenditure was Rs.67.83, and that of other families was on an average Rs.67.21. Of the 436 families, 174 families had borrowed Rs.1,12,325.00, 44 families out of 174 families had borrowed Rs.24,120 for marriages, 24 families had borrowed Rs.20,275 for building and repairing houses, 12 families borrowed Rs.16,380 for general purposes, 51 families borrowed Rs.12,125 for repayment of old loans, 16 families had borrowed Rs.9,835 for business purposes, 3 families had borrowed Rs.9,400 for procuring cattle, 34 families had borrowed Rs.9,035 for agriculture, 14 families had borrowed Rs.8,430 for purchasing pumpsets. One family borrowed Rs.925 for education, three families borrowed Rs.900 for litigation and two families borrowed Rs.900 for house-hold expenses. The sources of their loans were mainly relations, friends, long-term loans from co-operative societies, Land Development Bank, Thakavi (Government), Canara Bank, Life Insurance Corporation and Land owners. The total loan they borrowed and the extent they borrowed from Bank (within brackets) are furnished below respectively. Small farmers owning less than three acres Rs.19,045 (Rs.16,520); those owning 3 to 10 acres Rs.54,250 (Rs.46,880); and those owning more than 10 acres Rs.52,395 (Rs.41,350); and non-agriculturists Rs.7,950 (Rs.7,575).

URBANISATION

Kodagu District stands last in the state in respect of Urbanisation. As per 1981 census 15.52 percent of the population lived in Urban areas and 84.48 percent in Rural Areas. There were 10 towns in this period, and of these nine had Municipalities and one had Town Panchayat. In 1901 this District had only five towns their names and population (in brackets) were as follows: Kodlipet (889), Kushalnagar (1,600), Madikeri (6,732), Somvarpet (1,745) and Virajpet (4,283). Between 1911 and 1951 except for Madikeri and Virajpet, others remained unclassified. In 1961, eight towns became Urban. They are Gonikoppal (2,749), Hebbale (2,325), Kodlipet (1,667), Kushalnagar (2,902), Ponnampet (2,621), Shanivarasanthi (1,391), Somvarpet (5,137) and Suntikoppa (1,306). By 1971 there were eleven towns inclusive of Uluguli (4,232). As Uluguli remained unclassified in 1981 the number of towns came down to ten.

The Urban population of Kodagu District has been growing in all decades except during the two decades between 1901 and 1921. In 1901 the Urban population was 15,249. In the next two decades it decline while in remaining decades it is seen to have registered growth. The percentage of Urban population growth from 1911 to 1981 decade-wise is noted below. (figures in brackets represented percentages). It was in 1911-9,981 (-34.5), in 1921-8,841 (- 11.4), in 1931-9,827

(11.2), in 1941-11,218 (14.2), in 1951- 16,255(44.9), in 1961-42,689 (162.6), in 1971-58,699 (37.5), and in 1981-71,663 (22.1).

Table No.1

Table showing decade -wise population growth in the three Taluk headquarters from 1901 to 1991:

Decade	Madikeri		Virajpet		Somvarpet	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1901	6,732	-	4,283	-	1,745	-
1911	6,269	-6.88	3,712	-13.33	-	-
1921	5,675	-9.48	3,166	-14.71	-	-
1931	5,995	5.64	3,832	21.04	-	-
1941	7,112	18.63	4,106	7.15	-	-
1951	10,117	42.25	6,138	49.49	-	-
1961	14,453	42.86	8,138	32.58	5,137	*32.40
1971	19,357	33.93	9,782	20.20	6,281	22.27
1981	24,724	27.73	11,676	19.36	6,936	10.43
			(21,434)		(25,505)	
1991	28,729	16.19	13,136	12.50	7,092	2.25
			(24,010)	12.02	(25,168)	-1.32

* Average of 1901 to 1961. Figures in brackets denote total urban population.

The Urban population growth of other towns in Kodagu district except the Taluk headquarters for the period 1971 and 1981 respectively was as given below. Gonikoppal 0.29 and 95.54; Kodlipet 23.52 and 9.47; Kushalnagar 72.29 and 38.72; Ponnampet 24.57 and 33.75 Shanivarsanthe 44.00 and 34.35. These towns have been classified as Urban since 1961. From 1901 to 1971 Madikeri was classified as Group IV town. In 1981 it became a group III town. Virajpet was in group VI since 1901 and became group V in 1951 and elevated as group IV in 1981.

Table 2

The development shown by other towns of the district is given below.

Sl. No.	Names of other Towns in the district	Years				
		1901	1951	1961	1971	1981
1.	Goni Koppal	-	-	VI	VI	V
2.	Hebbale	VI	-	VI	VI	-
3.	Kodlipet	-	-	VI	VI	VI
4.	Kudumangaluru	-	-	-	-	VI
5.	Kushalnagar	VI	-	VI	V	V

Sl. No.	Names of other Towns in the district	Years				
		1901	1951	1961	1971	1981
6.	Ponnampet	-	-	VI	VI	VI
7.	Shanivarsanthe	-	-	VI	VI	VI
8.	Somvarpet	VI	-	V	V	V
9.	Suntikoppa	-	-	VI	VI	VI
10.	Uluguli	-	-	-	VI	-

Table No. 3

The number of towns with classified population groups as of 1981 in Kodagu district and their population is tabulated below.

Sl.No.	Population Group	Total No of Towns	Population		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Above 1,00,000	-	-	-	-
2.	50,000-99,999	-	-	-	-
3.	20,000-49,999	1	12,901	11,821	24,724
4.	10,000-19,999	1	6,217	5,459	11,676
5.	5,000-9,999	3	8,443	7,577	16,020
6.	below-5,000	5	36,006	32,414	68,420

Source: Census Hand book

Table No. 4

The Urban population details in 1981 and 1991 are tabulated below.

Sl.No.	Names of Towns	Population		Percentage difference
		1981	1991 (Tentative)	
1.	Madikeri	24,724	28,729	+ 16.19
2.	Somvarpet	6,936	7,092	+ 2.25
3.	Kodlipet	2,254	2,179	- 3.32
4.	Kudumangaluru	4,522	-	-
5.	Kushalnagar	6,936	9,461	+ 36.40
6.	Shanivarsanthe	2,691	3,596	+ 33.63
7.	Suntikoppa	2,166	2,848	+ 31.11
8.	Virajpet	11,676	13,136	+ 12.50
9.	Gonikoppal	5,391	5,911	+ 9.64
10.	Ponnampet	4,367	4,963	+ 13.64

Source : Socio-Economic Review of Kodagu District 1990-91.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Human Resources namely the population and the employed man- power in a district forms the foundation for the districts economic reconstruction. The population in Kodagu district in 1901 was 1,80,607. It was 1,74,976 (-3.12) in 1911, 1,63,838 (- 6.37) in 1921, 1,63,327 (-0.3) in 1931, and 1,68,726 (+3.31) in 1941. The figures in parenthesis show the change in population percentage. The reason for the low population of the district upto 1941 was mostly due to the fact that the estate workers had migrated from the neighbouring districts of Mysore, Hassan and from the neighbouring State of Kerala, and that they used to return to their native places at the closure of the work season in the estates; also, migration of numerous educated unemployed to other places in search of employment and the pestering malaria. Positive growth in the population of the district can be seen from 1941 onwards. It was 2,29,405 (+35.96) in 1951, 3,22,829 (+40.72) in 1961, 3,78,291 (+17.18) in 1971, and 4,61,888 (+28.93) in 1981. The population growth in the decade 1971-81 was 2.61 annually and at the end of the decade 113 persons were living for square kilometer. Out of total population 15.52 percent was in Urban areas and 84.48 percent in Rural areas. Thus this district had no Urban predominance.

In Kodagu district, 70.14 percent of the total population in 1901 were employed in different industries. Statistics of the employed personnel and the number of labourer (in parenthesis) is depicted here. Administration (685); Defence (Army) (09); national and international service (05); animal husbandry (504); agriculture (1,04,911); individual employments (household) and cleaning operations (3,040); production of food, beverages and nutritious materials (5,982); procuring fuel and fodder (139); building construction (513); manufacture of boats and vehicles (60); production of supplementary products (177); manufacture of clothes and dresses (799); metal and precious stones industry (1,079); manufacture of glass, clay and stone vessels (483); production of timber, cane and leaf etc (1,355); production of medicine, wax and colours etc (17); leather work (95); commerce (248); collection and transportation (1,698); arts and crafts (828); sports (100); earthwork and public works (2,972); uncertain and unimportant enterprises (46); and independent (own) enterprises (937). On perusal of the above differentia it becomes evident that a majority of workers engaged themselves in agriculture and a minority in Defence, National and International Services. In 1921, 8,475 per 10,000 persons engaged themselves in primary occupations like forest, agriculture, fishery, mining etc. The proportion in other occupations was: Industry (495); transport (166); commerce (409); public protection (30); public administration (71); enterprises, professional occupation and handicrafts (143) and other occupations (215).

The total population in 1921 was 1,63,838. Of these 83.19 percent engaged themselves in agriculture, 4.91 in industry, 5.75 in commerce, 1.43 in professional jobs, and 4.72 in other enterprises.

In 1951, for every 10,000 persons 1)3,380 indulged in own land cultivation, 2)1,006 as tenants in other's lands 3) 1,069 as farms labourers 4) 353 non-cultivating land owners 5) 2,374 in non agricultural production, 6) 346 in commerce, 7) 92 in transport and 8) 1,400 in other services.

The self-supported and labour-oriented workers who existed in 1951 compare with their counter-parts of 1931 as follows. Those provided in parenthesis depict 1931 figures 1) Own land tillers 17,054 (25,355) and 472 (30); 2) Those tilling others lands 6,187 (1,161) and 275 (76); 3) farm labourers 10,374 (17,771) and 1,017 (219); 4) Non-cultivated landlords 2,052 (2,357) and 145 (13); 5) Non-agricultural producers 27,818 (56,264) and 3,803 (378); 6) Commerce 2,693 (2,788) and 241 (38); 7) transport 875 (1,236) and 58(25); and other services 14,107 (17,641) and 4,615 (26,321). In 1931 and 1951 the number of workers inclusive of wage earners was respectively 1,11,673 and 91,786. It is evident that in 1951 large number of workers depended on non-agricultural enterprises. The break-up show that the workers were distributed in Coffee Estates (20,357), hotels and boarding houses (1,026), carpentry (1,100), road transport (865), household works (827), rubber plantations (674), State Government employees (563), other profession (lecturers, professors) (54), and others had spread in minor proportion in various other jobs. In 1951, 39.14 percent of the total population belonging to all age groups were workers, 54.22 percent being males and 20.96 percent females.

In Kodagu district the percentage of employed personnel in 1961, 1971 and 1981 was respectively 46.93, 40.40 and 45.18 and numbering respectively 1,51,506, 1,52,838 and 2,08,700. Part-time workers of 34,841 were excluded in the 1981 total population. Sex-wise proportion of workers compared to the total population was 57.19 males and 24.17 females in 1961; 55.34 males and 23.98 females in 1971; 58.86 males and 30.54 females in 1981. According to tentative figures of 1991 census the total employed persons were 2,27,068. Of them the number of persons employed in primary jobs were 2,17,708 and in general employment 9,360. Of the total employed personnel 1,98,834 were in rural areas and the remaining 28,234 were in urban areas. Of the total employees in primary jobs 1,89,742 persons were in rural areas and 27,996 were in urban areas. Of the general employees 9,092 were in rural areas and 268 were in urban areas.

The distribution pattern of the workers in urban and rural areas of the district was (percentage of total workers) respectively. 10.9 and 89.1 in 1961; 13.6 and 86.4 in 1971; and 12.32 and 87.68 in 1981. As per tentative figures of 1991 census (1981 statistics in parenthesis), percentage of tillers 20.07 (23.31), agricultural labourers 15.18 (25.82), manufacturers of home appliances 0.93 (0.99) and other labourers 63.82 (59.88). The distribution of non-workers in the urban and rural areas (as per relevant population in percent) were respectively 38.77 and 48.17 in 1961, 35.35 and 41.3 in 1971 and 35.87 and 46.89 in 1981.

In the decades following 1951 the increase in the workers population in the district was as below: In the decade 1951-61 it was 68.71; 1961-71 0.88; and 1971-81 36.55. The percentage of agriculturists and farm labourers decreased in the decade 1951-61 to an extent of 25.7 and 57.2 respectively. But in the decade 1971-81 the agriculturists increased by 35.1 percent while that of farmers increased by 9.9 percent. The table below shows the number of workers in different professions in the decades 1961 to 1981, the figures in brackets depict their percentage of total number of workers.

Table No. 5

Workers in Different professions 1971 to 1981

Professions	1961	1971	1981	Percentage Change 1961-1981
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculturists	48,433 (31.96)	35,996 (23.55)	48,643 (23.31)	0.43
Farm labourers	19,115 (12.62)	30,053 (19.66)	33,024 (15.82)	72.76
Mines, Animal husbandry, Forest, etc.	45,027 (29.72)	44,831 (29.33)	75,754 (36.30)	68.24
Production excluding cottage Industries	4,893 (3.23)	4,925 (3.22)	9,128 (4.37)	86.55
Cottage Industries	2,832 (1.87)	2,484 (1.63)	2,071 (0.99)	-26.87
Construction	4,076 (2.69)	4,963 (3.35)	5,214 (2.50)	27.92
Trade and Commerce	5,088 (3.36)	8,689 (5.69)	12,382 (5.93)	143.36
Transport, ware-house and communications	1,426 (0.94)	2,824 (1.85)	5,291 (2.54)	271.04
Other Services	20,616 (13.61)	18,073 (11.82)	17,193 (8.24)	-16.60
Total	1,51,526	1,52,838	2,08,700	

* Note: 20 percent sample survey based on of 1981

It has not been possible to furnish the data regarding the migrated workers who were in the district in 1981. The absence of these workers in their native places is the main reason for this. There were 1,99,505 migrated workers in the district in 1981. Of them 86,054 were native of the district by birth, 56,657 were from different districts of the State while 54,638 were from different states of the country and 2,156 were foreigners. In 1981 in respect of number of immigrant labourers Dakshina Kannada district stood first followed by Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore districts. The number of immigrant labourers in 1961 and 1971 were 99,814 and 91,250 respectively and formed 65.9 and 59.7 percent of total labourers. The number of immigrant workers in 1971 is hereby tabulated duly noting their number in 1961 in paranthesis.

Those who immigrated from within the district numbered 43,365 (33,846); from other districts of the state 21,265 (26,674); from other states of the country 26,345 (39,176) and from other countries 275 (118). It is observed that the number of women who migrated has substantially decreased from 1961 to 1971. It was 36,585 in 1961 and 28,361 in 1971. In the same period the number of migrated men workers is seen to vary marginally. The number of migrated men was

63,229 in 1961 and it dropped slightly to 62,885 in 1971. The table No. 6 below shows particulars of men and women labourers who migrated in and into Kodagu district from rural and urban areas.

Table No 6

Sl. No.	Immigration Particulars	1961		1971	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Those from different parts of the district	R 15,605	16,252	20,365	13,930
		U 1,335	654	6,925	1,895
2.	From different district in the State	R 14,109	8,601	8,735	4,080
		U 2,962	1,002	5,795	2,330
3.	From different States in the Country	R 24,537	8,929	11,740	3,730
		U 4,573	1,137	7,330	2,015
4.	From different countries	R 108	10	270	05
		U -	-	-	-

In addition to the above figures 1,725 men and 65 women in 1971 have not have been identified as to whether they are from Rural areas or Urban areas.

Of the immigrant workers in the district, the number of those from neighbouring States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are seen to be predominant. In 1961, 21,181 men and 5,062 women were from Kerala while 7,754 men and 4,939 women were from Tamilnadu. The corresponding figures for 1971 are 13,935 men and 3,010 women from Kerala and 5,825 men and 310 women from Tamilnadu. The immigrated labourers from other states, and from different part of the district itself have been engaged in mines stone quarries, animal husbandry, fishery, forest, horticulture etc. The number of workers engaged in livelihood occupation in 1961 and 1971 are respectively 38,166 and 33,440. This distribution was 18,492 and 9,886 in farming; 12,594 and 15,579 in farm labour; 6,203 and 5,995 in cottage industries and 15,581 and 12,890 in other serives (A detailed tabulation Table No.7 showing the trends of the immigrated workers is furnished below)

Table No.7

Table showing the trend of distribution of immigrated workers in each Taluk in accordance with the livelihood classification in the district in 1961, 1971 and 1981.

Sl. No.	Livelihood Occupation	Madikeri			Somvarpet			Virajpet		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1.	Agriculturists	14,966 (42.76)	10,219 (30.35)	13,741 (27.83)	15,257 (29.11)	12,552 (21.63)	16,396 (22.89)	18,210 (28.41)	13,225 (21.63)	18,506 (21.10)
2.	Farm labourers	3,244 (9.27)	5,218 (15.49)	6,754 (13.68)	4,806 (9.17)	7,566 (13.06)	7,162 (10.00)	11,065 (17.26)	17,269 (28.24)	19,108 (21.79)

Kodagu District

	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
3. Cottage Industries	754 (2.16)	815 (2.42)	618 (1.25)	1,063 (2.03)	792 (1.37)	697 (0.97)	1,015 (1.59)	877 (1.43)	756 (0.86)
4. Other Workers	16,033 (45.81)	17,423 (51.74)	28,260 (57.24)	31,288 (59.69)	37,106 (63.96)	47,367 (66.14)	33,805 (52.74)	29,776 (48.70)	49,335 (56.25)
Total Workers	34,997 (100.00)	33,675 (100.00)	49,373 (100.00)	52,414 (100.00)	58,016 (100.00)	71,622 (100.00)	64,095 (100.00)	61,147 (100.00)	87,705 (100.00)

Note: The above figures exclude part time workers numbering 4,897 in Madikeri Taluk, 2,827 in Somvarpet Taluk and 1,928 in Virajpet Taluk.

AGRICULTURE LAND AND CROPS

The geographical area of Kodagu district based on Village accounts in 1990-91 was 4,10,775 ha. and of these, forests occupied 1,34,597 ha. 31,010 ha. were fallow lands, 23,691 ha. were non-agricultural lands, 17,804 ha. grasslands, 38,878 ha orchards of different trees, 11,915 uncultivable lands and 5,691 ha. other waste land. In the same year 1,47,680 ha. was net sown area in which 3,038 ha was used for raising more than one crop and have the gross area was 1,50,727 ha..

Food crops were grown in 73,000 ha of the sown area and in 78,000 ha other crops were grown. The particulars of crops grown with their areas in the present year (1990-91) and preceding year is furnished herewith in hectares. Figures for 1989-90 are shown in brackets: Paddy 45,269 (45,565), ragi 1,393 (1,210), pulses 966 (697), sugar cane 22(8), chillies 375 (381), cardamum 13,463 (13,768), black pepper 1,297 (1,274), other spices 93 (92), arecanut 360 (856), fruits 5,574 (5,883), cashew 1,694 (1,694), vegetables 2,294 (2,335), oil seeds 93 (175), cotton 12 (12), coffee 74,272 (74,057), tea 470 (470), tobacco 194 (86), cocoa 55(50), mulberry 140 (137), rubber 1,935 (1,935) and fodder 30(30).

Of the high-yielding crops of the district in 1990-91, paddy was grown in 26,000 ha, maize in 1,200 ha, ragi in 11,000 ha and other crops in 1,200 ha. In 1988-89, paddy was cultivated in 5,942 ha in Madikeri taluk, 8,139 ha in Somvarpet taluk, and 9,996 ha in Virajpet taluk. Maize was cultivated in only two taluks, 1,060 ha in Somvarpet and 8 ha in Virajpet taluk. Areas congenial for cultivation of high-yielding variety of ragi and cotton were found only in Somvarpet taluk and accounted for 2,478 ha and 14 ha respectively. Paddy was grown in 43,135 ha ragi in 1,150 ha, maize in 922 ha, pulses in 342 ha, oilseeds in 113 ha and tobacco in 86 ha, while plantation crops like coffee cardamum, black pepper, orange, coconut and rubber were grown in 97,589 ha and 8,356 ha. If cultivable land remain uncultivated and land unfit for cultivation formed 20,388 hectare. Yield per hectare was seen as follows: paddy 2,300 Kg, ragi 1,200 Kg, maize 4,000 Kg, pulses 0,800 Kg oilseeds, groundnut 150 Kg, and tobacco 0.650 Kg. In the areas programme for high-yielding seeds, transplantation of seedling of appropriate age, application of fertilisers based on soil testing, application of weed killers and application of water in a satisfactory manner. It

would be profitable to grow paddy in the irrigated areas in khariff and groundnuts in rabi season, rain-fed Paddy and ragi in heavy rainfall areas, and pulses and mulberry in dry lands. Integrated Paddy Development Programme has been adopted in the district since last three years and higher yield in paddy crop has been observed as a result of supply of agricultural implements at subsidised rates and also technical know-how to the farmers.

The prominent agricultural products of the district are paddy, ragi, maize, pulses, oil seeds and tobacco. Paddy and pulses are cultivated in large scale in all the taluks, and high-yielding ragi in Madikeri taluk, oil seeds and tobacco in Somvarpet taluk account for large scale productions. The district is noted for production of fruit crops like orange, plantains (banana), mango, guava etc. The fruit-growing area and the quantity of fruit production in 1987-88 is hereby listed. The area of fruit production is given in hectares and the quantity of production is given in tonnes in brackets as follows: Banana 1974 (17,462), orange 19,110 (1,29,616), guava 296 (1,622) and others 673 (5,250).

LAND HOLDINGS

As per *The Report on the Findings of Agricultural Census 1980-81* there were 42,864 agricultural holders holding 1,73,982 hectares of land in the district. Out of the total holdings 1,64,095 hectares land was in the hands of 42,281 individual holders, 3,484 hectares was in the hands of 353 joint holders and 6,403 hectares was in the hands of 230 institutional holders. Out of the 42,864 total holders, 1,411 holders belonged to the Scheduled Castes holding 1,786 hectares of land, 313 holders belonged to the Scheduled Tribes holding 376 hectares of land, and 41,140 holders belonged to other castes, holding 1,71,820 hectares of land. As per the report in the Third Five-Year Plan of the district, the average holding of land in the district was 6.1 acres. It was 10 acres to 200 acres in Virajpet Taluk. But the fragmented land was also plenty in the taluk. Agricultural Census of 1985-86 revealed that there were 55,000 agricultural holders holding 1,80,000 hectares of land in the district. Out of the 55,000 holders, 2,000 holders belonged to the Scheduled Castes, 1,000 holders to the Scheduled Tribes and other holders numbered 52,000. Out of the total 1,80,000 hectares of land, 2,000 ha. (0.2%) belonged to Scheduled Castes, 1,000 ha to Scheduled Tribes and others held 1,77,000 ha.

The distribution of land holdings in the District during 1980-81 and 1985-86 respectively were as follows: (Land holdings are given 000 ha and percentage of changes are in brackets). Holdings of Scheduled Castes 1.27, and 0.82 (-35.4) and holdings of Scheduled Tribes 1.21 and 1.23 (+1.7) respectively. Category-wise land holders of the periods mentioned above respectively are given as follows: (Number of holders are given in brackets and percentage of changes are given after the brackets). Individual holders 42,000 (98.6) and 55,000 (99.1) 29.6. Total figures of joint holders and institutional holders are not available, but the percentage of them are given respectively for the period mentioned above. Joint holders (0.8) and (0.5) -23.5. Institutional holders (0.6) and (0.4) -5.2. In the same period the extent of holdings is furnished in 000 ha. The extent of percentage land holding have been noted in brackets followed by the percentage variation. The individual land holdings were 164 (94.3), 174 (96.5), 5.8. The joint land holdings were 4(2.0), 2(5.1), -42.3 and institutional land holdings were 6(3.7), 4(2.4) -32.9.

Table No. 8

Statement showing the area-wise and category-wise number and extent of operational holdings.

Size Class	Total holdings		Individual holdings		Joint holdings		Institutional holdings	
	Nos.	Area in Ha	Nos.	Area in Ha	Nos.	Area in Ha	Nos.	Area in Ha
Upto 0.49	5,298	1,438	5,182	1,403	78	26	38	9
0.50 - 0.99	6,090	4,577	6,001	4,510	60	44	29	23
1.00 - 1.99	9,630	13,791	9,540	13,659	56	82	34	50
2.00 - 2.99	5,864	4,284	5,813	14,161	35	83	16	40
3.00 - 3.99	3,806	13,138	3,756	12,965	31	107	19	66
4.00 - 4.49	2,935	13,001	2,907	12,877	10	45	18	79
5.00 - 7.99	3,794	23,119	3,760	22,916	20	124	14	79
7.50 - 9.99	1,979	17,110	1,956	16,914	13	111	10	85
10.00 - 19.99	2,578	35,030	2,544	34,542	23	331	11	157
20.00 - 29.99	531	12,645	576	12,286	7	162	8	197
30.00 - 39.99	137	4,668	131	4,472	4	134	2	62
40.00 - 49.99	59	2,597	57	2,503	1	45	1	49
50.00 - & above	163	18,584	118	10,887	15	2,190	30	5,507
Total	42,864	1,73,982	42,281	1,64,095	353	3,484	230	6,403

Source : Agricultural Census 1980-81.

Table No.9

The table below depicts the extent of land holdings in 1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81 and 1985-86.

Year	No. of land holders	Extent (area) of holdings	Percentage of land holders	Percentage of Extent	Variation of land holder percent	Variation of area percent
	No.	No.	No.	Ha		
1970-71	36,786	1,36,258	1.04	1.20	10.01	7.65
1975-76	40,467	1,46,683	1.06	1.29	16.52	27.67
1980-81	42,864	1,73,982	1.00	1.48	5.92	18.61
1985-86	55,000	1,80,000	1.1	1.5	29.00	3.4

Source: Agricultural Census 1980-81 & 1985-86.

PROMINENT COMMERCIAL CROPS

Orange has been reknown among the horticultural products in Kodagu district and accounted for 5,061 ha in 1989-90. It was 5,112 ha in 1988-89. The reduction due to the disease called "Bitter Catch" (*bevu hidiyuvudu*) which afflicted orange crops. The commercial crops of the district consists of cardamum, pepper, cashew, rubber, arecanut and coconut. The area under cardamum in 1990-91 was 13,468 (13,768) ha, pepper 1,297 (1,274) ha, Cashew 1,694 (1,694) ha, Rubber 1,935 (1,935) ha, Arecanut 360 (856) ha and Coconut 665 ha. The figures in brackets denote 1989-90 data.

Cardamum

In recent years cardamum is facing number of problems. Decline in rainfall is one reason while *katte* disease is another. The Cardamum growers have to also compete with the production from Gwatemala (Central America) in the world market. Consequently while some of the cardamum growers indulged in diversifications by resorting to growing other crops, many others have strived to produce cardamum itself to a greater extent by resorting to scientific methods, which incidentally has started a ray of hope among the growers. Though cardamum cannot compete in the international market its export is still surviving because of Saudi Arabia which has been traditionally importing it from India.

The Cardamum growing states in India are Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The production of Cardamum in 1980-81 was 3,100 tonnes in Kerala, 1,000 tonnes in Karnataka and 300 tonnes in Tamil Nadu.

Kodagu district accounted for 20 percent of total production of cardamum in the country. The price of cardamum was on an average Rs.18 per kg in 1960-61. In 1975-76 it was Rs.100 per kg and in 1978-79 it exceeded Rs.203 per kg. In 1985-86, the Government of India dissolved the Candamum Board and brought this crop under the perview of the Spices Board.

Coffee is the most impertant commercial crop of the district. It was being grown in 38,886 acres in 1943-44 and it increased to 40,938 by 1945-46. It was 86,775 acres in 1962-63. Cardamum registered its increase in average from 3,911 acres in 1945-46 to 14,419 acres in 1960-61. Tea, pepper, arecanut and cashew etc. are being grown in some places in the district, though not extensively to sufficient extent. Arecanut is seen in smaller extent in all parts of the district including the South Kanara district border. Orange is grown extensively in the district. Its area was 28,153 acres in 1962-63.

Coffee Plantations

Coffee which comes under plantation crop is a very important commercial crop of Kodagu district.

The list of 134 European Coffee Estates which extended prior to 1870 was furnished by *Richter*. Of these Glen Coorg with 3,012 acres and Coorg Coffee Company with 2,025 acres were major plantations. The oldest and largest coffee plantation in Coorg in 1870 was Karnataka Coffee Company Ltd., Its area was 3,000 acres. One Channabasappa was the first to start Indian Coffee Plantation near Somvarpet. His Coffee estates were at Bhoothnakadu, Kusbur and Suntikoppa. Subsequently these estates were further developed by Mrs. Sakamma who was owner of Sakamma Coffee Works Bangalore. The Mamphis Coffee Company is also one of the large coffee estates in Kodagu. The Palethodu, The Faith, Vivarakadu and the Hoovina Kadu Coffee estates have contributed for the increase of coffee trade in Kodagu. Large Coffee estates were started in Brahmagiri of South Kodagu. The Hope, Horur and the Jamboor estates were famous even in those days.

The incidence of a number of problems connected with the coffee industry resulted in uniting the coffee planters and their deciding to start The Consolidated Coffee Estates Ltd., which was established in 1943 in Pollibetta. This was a joint finance venture. This Company was not only running the Kushalnagar Coffee works and Hunsur Coffee Works but also functioning as a contact agency for coffee growing areas and coffee industry. This firm is not only acting as an agency for sale of fertilizers but also provided general requirements of coffee estates. The shareholders of this Company were the coffee planters of the Mysore State (now Karnataka) and Nallur, Jamboor and Margalli; and Kotebetta Coffee estates were directly managed by this Company.

The Coffee growing area is increasing in the district every year. In 1989-90 the area of coffee estates was 74,057 ha. It was 73,737 ha in 1988-89. Of which 15,760 ha were in Madikeri Taluk, 23,497 ha were in Somvarpet taluk and 34,800 ha were in Virajpet Taluk. The total area in 1990-91 was 74,272 ha.

Siddapura, Chetnalli, and Madapara areas in Kodagu district are famous for coffee plantations. The failure of blossom showers in any year affect the entire year's production of coffee. Even heavy rains on the very next day of blossom causes extensive damage to crops. Excessive or difficient rainfall causes variation in the yield of coffee crops. To overcome such contingencies those planters who have facilities and finance resort to sprinklers in the blossom season. The capital invested on this coffee industry by the planters are very heavy. Pesticides, fertilisers, copper sulphate which are essential inputs have become dearer and in last ten years they have become costlier 3 to 4 times. There has been substantial raise in labour wages. As the price paid by Coffee Board to the planters is not related to the cost of production there is discontentment in coffee planters as is evident from statements made by many of them. As a result of insufficient supply of copper sulphate and fertilizers many estates have lost their production capacity. In 1989 Kodagu was in Second Place in coffee growing areas in the state with 49,630 ha.

The British laid the foundation for consolidated administration in 1942 by bringing out legislation regulating marketing and distribution of coffee. Though it was meant to be a tentative measure many opine that this was continued mainly because of pressures from coffee planters. It is also possible that this was a result of finding that centralising the trading in coffee to be of advantageous compared to selling it through the intermediaries. The Central Government consolidated its hold on the Coffee Board after Independence in 1955 by bringing in some

legislative amendments. Now the Government of India secured full powers in appointment of not only the officials but also the members and the chairman of the Coffee Board. In the light of this centralisation of power many coffee planters have expressed that their confidence in the Coffee Board has declined. Serious allegation have been levelled against the Board by the Planters Association and many co-operative Institutions. As per the existing law, the entire production of coffee has to be deposited with the Coffee Board. One of the members of the Coffee Board itself has taken this law tantamount to breach of fundamental rights. Government itself appoints 33 members to the Board. Of these ten are stated to be representatives of Coffee planters. It is also alleged that these 10 members mostly comprise of proprietors or planters of coffee curing works. Several planters opine that this has resulted in obstruction to work on behalf planters. They have alleged that several decisions taken by the Coffee Board are against the interest of the planters, thus benefiting the owners of the Coffee Curing Work. A study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta has revealed that the Board lacks in efficiency since the Board has not invested any thing on its own in coffee industry. It concludes that since the Board is at liberty to release payment to the growers the delay in releasing payment to planters has resulted in many of them approaching Banks for loans at high rates of interest.

Suchethana Swarupa, Journalist is of the opinion that the inactivity on the part of the Board due to negligence of coffee growers and the planters. According to another opinion many of the planters are not feeling the pinch as they are not strictly abiding by the Minimum Wages Act, and hence they have not taken this problem seriously. Though the Coffee planters started their agitation in the decade 1980-90, it started in Kodagu district in late 1990. Only after an action committee of the coffee planters started. Coffee transportation was stalled for a fortnight in response to a call given by this committee in 1991. For certain ideological reasons a federation of growers was formulated against the planters' association. It is said that the inactivity of the federation was the sole reason for the formation of the action committee (for fighting). Their significant demand is that the cost of production should be decided in a scientific manner every year and the same should be paid to growers in one instalment. Certain modifications appear to have resulted as a result of the protests by this committee. It appears that Coffee Board also has revised its stand to certain extent and the state Government has also reduced the burden of tax to some extent. However it is felt that these measures do not constitute a permanent solution to the grievances of the coffee planters.

Table No. 10

The area of coffee plantations in Kodagu along with the corresponding area in the state and the country as in 1986-87.

Area	Area of Arabica Ha.	Area of Robusta Ha.	Total Area Ha.
India	1,23,315	1,18,886	2,42,201
Karnataka	79,899	46,464	1,26,363
Kodagu	25,643	34,432	60,075

Table No 11

The production of coffee from 1985-86 to 1989-90 in the district with the break-up of the two varieties are tabulated below:

Year	Production in Metric tonnes		
	Arabica	Robasta	Total
1985-86	22,180	17,320	39,410
1986-87	25,400	44,000	69,400
1987-88	14,350	20,650	35,000
1988-89	34,000	40,000	74,000
1989-90	20,000	28,500	48,500

Source: Coffee Board, Madikeri

The Coffee Board has been procuring coffee seeds from growers at a low rate and selling it to the consumers at a much higher rates. The district's coffee planters united to resist such acts as narrated above. Their important demands include that the Central Government should rationalise the purchase price, that the State Government should reduce the purchase price, that the State Government should reduce the purchase tax (this has been reduced from 13 percent to 7.8 percent in 1991). Another demand is that curing expenses of coffee should be procured in second stage instead of the first stage. This has been accepted by the Coffee Board. As per the revised rates fixed by the Central Government the rate of procurement has been increased in the current year (1992-93) by 11.93 percent for Arabica and 10.91 percent for Robasta since last year. The devaluation of the rupee possibly results in not only increased exports but also in obtaining increased rates.

Galibeedu Tea Project

Galibeedu is a small village located at a distance of five kilometers from Madikeri. In 1979, the Forest Department has planted on experimental measure tea plants in 35 acres on the barren mounds. The tea grew luxuriously as a result of the efforts in four years. However lack of curing arrangements have rendered the tea plants useless. The Karnataka Forest Development Corporation initiated a major plan for growing tea, as mentioned by E.V.Satyanarayana in "Tea Plantation in Galibeedu." after detailed inspection of the area in 1985. The Forest Department handed over 2,100 ha C & D grade lands in its possession to the Corporation. The Corporation decided to grow tea in 1,800 ha by investing Rs.21 crores. This plan is expected to get Rs.15,000 per hectare as aid from the Tea Board as well as Rs.8.55 crores from NABARD. NABARD has laid down a condition that in the first stage tea should be grown only in 800 ha and that the scheme should be completed in five years. The responsibility of tea leaves processing has to be also shouldered by the corporation. It is expected that this would cost Rs. 2 crores and the Tea Board would be bearing half of this expenditure. This scheme is known as "KANTEA" (Karnataka Tea). Since inception of this scheme tea has been grown in 60 ha at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. Development of labour colony, roads, tea nursery raising 20 lakh tea plants etc have all been developed. As NABARD had prescribed that tea should be grown in 800 ha., the State Government has ordered that the Forest

Development Corporation should formulate a Revised Plan in July 1989. As the revised plan expenditure exceeded the 1985 planed expenditure (Rs.961 lakhs) by Rs.644 Lakhs, it has drawn the criticism of the Public Undertakings Committee of Legislature, so that the Corporation has to obtain the necessary consent of the State Government.

The State Cabinet while approving this scheme has stipulated that this should be taken up as a joint venture with participation of private agencies as partners. As per the rules formulated by the Government, the share of the private institution has to be 49 percent and the remaining 51 percent shall be invested by the Corporation. It is stipulated that a majority of the Directors should be from the Corporation. It is also stipulated that the Chairman of this Joint Sector Venture should be the Managing Director of the Corporation. Rao Bahadoor Takoor Co (R.B.T) which has consented for the above rules has been selected by Central Government as they are considered as experts in this field. But in the face of opposition of the Tea Board on the decision on participation of this company a decision on collaboration is yet to be taken.

This project which is proposed to be taken up in the forest area, needs clearance from the Department of Environment and experts. The environmental enthusiasts of the district have expressed their opposition to this project. Many institutions and organisations have been pressing for dropping this project on the plea that this would provide opportunity to private enterprenuers to earn money at public cost. However this project would provide employment to local unemployed, the public in the district are prepared to welcome this project only if the Government itself handles it without private partners. One view holds that this project should be stalled in view of the fact that minimum of one labourer per acre is needed to maintain a tea estate and the several thousands of labourers and their families would invade on the forest wealth of the district to meet their daily needs of fuel and they are afraid that this would denude the forest wealth of the district. It is also feared that there would be increase in the migration of outsiders into the district.

In 1915 a British Company by name Glen Lorn had started tea industry in Kodagu. In 1943 The Coorg Tea Company came into being. As per a latest observation there are 1,870 ha private Tea Estates in Kodagu and Chickmagalur districts. In 1989-90 and 1990-91 there were 470 ha. of Tea estates in the district.

Orange Cultivation

Kodagu Orange is renowned since long. The main reason for this is the compatibility of the districts soils. Tithimathi, Balete, Kanoor Kutta, etc of South Kodagu have special soil varieties which nurture orange of special quality and there is great demand for the fruits of these areas. Orange can be grown in areas where annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 120 inches. As the average annual rainfall in Kodagu exceeds 2,300 mm both coffee and orange can be grown here in abundance. Like coffee orange also is an item which was brought to India from outside. It came from Indo-China according to some. In 1988-89 orange was cultivated in 5,113 ha in the district. While coffee, cardamum, and pepper have good marketing facilities and are procuring good rates they are progressing, orange which has been deprived of these facilities is declining. Orange has not been given concession in taxes as it is considering a plantation crop like coffee and cardamum. The disease which is pestering it in recent years is also responsible for decline in its development.

With the intention of providing suitable marketing facilities to orange a Britisher founded the Coorg Orange Growers Society in 1942 and obtained necessary permission from the Government to utilise hundreds of acres of forest lands in Tithimathi area for orange research. In 1962 this Co-operative Society imported machinery and equipments worth Rs. 80 lakhs from Europe and started fruit processing plants at Gonikoppal in South Kodagu and Kushalnagar in North Kodagu but they are remaining idle now. The inaction of the Orange Growers' Society has resulted in these units not functioning fully and a warehouse valued at Rs.1 1/2 crores at Bangalore became useless. The assurance of the Government that it would subscribe the shares being raised by the Society by an equal amount, has spurred the society into action and it intends to Rs.10 lakhs out of its share of Rs.25 lakhs for re-starting the Gonikoppal Unit of the fruit processing plant.

With an intention of rejuvenating orange again as a commercial crop of the district and to revive its lost glory the State Government founded the Plantation Crop Research Centre at Chettalli. This institution which was being run by the State Government is now in the hands of Central Government. Its employees are from other states. As such the orange growers feel that this institution has not been useful to them since it has not been conducting any research regarding orange.

Irrigation Facility

As a measure of providing increased irrigation in the district the Lakshmana Theertha dam and its canals were included in the Second Five Year Plan. In addition the Harangi Project was commenced in the Third Five Year Plan. In the days of the British Government, the state administration had proposals for utilising the waters of the Lakshmana Theertha for growing paddy. Though this was planned in 1893, due to lack of finance this project had not materialised. Its estimated cost of 1942 was revised in 1945. The project envisaged construction of dams on the Lakshmana Theertha and Rama Theertha and digging canals. It was planned to provide irrigation to about 3,167 acres during the Second and Third five year plans. Rs.8.51 lakhs were spent on this project in the Second Five Year Plan and Rs.11.74 Lakhs were provided in the Third Plan. As Kodagu district is full of hills and mounds well irrigation is not feasible here. The minor tanks in the district are like ponds and are unable to provide sufficient water for paddy cultivation. Still, as a result of irrigation facilities provided by State Government 9,500 acres were irrigated in the district in 1961-62. The total area irrigated under the Government and private canals, tanks, wells etc. was 15,000 acres. By about 1965 this increased to 21,000 acres as a result of improvisation of minor irrigation.

A review of the agricultural development programmes during the first two Five Year Plans in the district reveal increase in the area of food production as well as higher yields. These Plans resulted in increased production of food grains to an extent of 1,400 tons as about 12,000 acres of additional lands were brought into the fold of irrigation. In order to develop water logged lands many drainage and fertility conservation programmes have been adopted. In 1962-63 the area under paddy was 1,12,541 acres and had a capacity of production of 2,500 pounds per acre. Attempts were made for obtaining increased yields by adopting Japanese and Chinese model of irrigation. Improved methods of cultivations were incorporated. To implement immediate and long- term programmes they have adopted mainly irrigation, animal husbandry, use of superior

variety of seeds, rural financing, assessment of crops, utilisation of fertilisers, consolidation of holding, establishment of co-operative societies, improvement of cottage industries etc.

In 1988-89 there were 1,345 tanks in the district, of which 1,322 were irrigating less than 40 ha of lands, 23 tanks were irrigating more than 40 ha, each. Irrigation was supported by 123 wells, three canals totalling 60 km in length, two anicuts (Harangi and Chiklihole) in the district. The two anicuts are in Somvarpet taluk and each anicut has planned to provide water to 21 villages. They have already provided irrigation facilities to 21 and 8 villages respectively. The cost of construction of these two projects was estimated as Rs.12,200 lakhs and Rs. 1,200 lakhs respectively, and by 1988-89 Rs. 10,051 lakhs and Rs.534 lakhs were spent. By end of March 1989 the Harangi anicut was capable of irrigating 2001.96 ha while Chiklihole anicut could irrigate 436 ha. Harangi had provided irrigation to its planned area in full while Chiklihole provided irrigation facility to 431.22 ha.. In 1988-89 a net area of 4,096 ha. of lands in the district had been supplied with water. Of them 2,667 ha were being supplied through canals while 206 ha by tanks, 25 ha by wells and 1,198 ha. lands were being fed water by other sources. The total area of lands irrigated in the district was 5,728 ha. consisting of 4,611 ha., producing food crops, 519 ha. oil seeds and 598 ha other crops.

The number of land holders and the net areas which had irrigation facilities in 1985-86 is furnished in accordance with the different sizes of holding in the following table

Table No. 12

Size of holding	Full Irrigation (wet)		Semi Irrigation		Total Irrigation	
	Nos.	Area (ha.)	Nos.	Area (ha.)	Nos.	Area(ha.)
Less than 0.5	45	10	3	-	48	10
0.5 - 1.0	173	144	17	9	190	123
1.0 - 2.0	471	642	119	94	590	736
2.0 - 3.0	186	343	132	160	318	503
3.0 - 4.0	87	195	107	190	194	385
4.0 - 5.0	35	124	64	136	99	260
5.0 - 10.0	38	188	50	115	88	303
10.0 - 20.0	6	45	22	84	28	129
20.0 - 30.0	7	82	35	225	42	307
30.0 - 40.0	0	0	12	55	12	55
40.0 - 50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Above 50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1048	1743	561	1068	1609	2811

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

In 1990-91 a total of 5,885 ha lands were under irrigation, of these 4,230 ha (71.87 percent) were by canals 185 ha (3.14 percent) by tanks, 2.3 ha (0.40 percent) by wells, 12 ha (0.20 percent) by lift irrigation and 135 ha (24.39 percent) had irrigation facilities from other sources. Since the

irrigated area in 1989-90 was 5,636 ha, the increase in 1990-91 was 3.5 percent. Of the total irrigated area, paddy was grown in 3,683 ha, ragi in 154 ha, *alasan* in 906 ha and other crops in the remaining area.

Sericulture

The climate and soils of Kodagu district are best suited for silk production. The Sericulture Department has declared Kodagu as Bivoltine Seed production district as the production of Bivoltine seeds here is twice that of Kolar and Mysore district. As this district does not have a cocoon market the Bivoltine cocoons are being sold in Hassan cocoon processing centre. As there are plenty of trees in the district which are required for production of Tassar Silk and as the Western Ghats Development Programme, have extended into district, it is felt that it would be profitable to involve this district in the production of Tassar Silk.

The training center at the Silk Farm, Kudige in Somvarpet taluk, has necessary hostel facilities and training personnel and has been providing training to farmers. In accordance with the World Bank Project sanction has been accorded for establishing Technical Assistance Centres and Chawki rearing centres at the rate of one in each taluk of the district. Plans are afoot to establish a Silk Cocoon Marketing Centre either at Gonikopal of Virajpet taluk or Kushalnagar of Somvarpet taluk.

Mulberry was cultivated in 653 ha of land in 1990-91 in the district. Mulberry cultivation is concentrated in Somvarpet taluk as its climate is congenial for its growth. In recent years mulberry cultivation has spread into other taluks also. There are 5 Chawki rearing centres in the district and have produced 84 tons of silk cocoons in 1990-91.

Table No. 13

The data on sericulture existing in the district at the end of March 1991 is tabulated below:

Particulars	Somvarpet Taluk	Madikeri Taluk	Virajpet Taluk	Total Area
Area under Mulberry cultivation (Acr)	1,093.00	60.20	36.00	1,189.20
No. of villages engaged in Sericulture	200	30	15	245
No. of persons who are involved in Sericulture	1,332	40	36	1,408
No. of SC & ST engaged in Sericulture	50 (45)	1 (2)	Nil (22)	56 (69)
No. of layings	1,85,511	4,804	1,466	1,91,781
Production of cocoons (M.T.)	75.00	8.60	0.86	78.46

Source : Office of Asst. Director of Sericulture, Madikeri.

It has been planned to extend mulberry cultivation in the district to 1,700 acres in 1990-91, 2,400 acres in 1991-92, 3,300 acres in 1992-93 and 5,100 acres in 1994-95.

Apiculture

Under development programmes the State Government has provided facilities for bee-keeping by way of supply of beehives, financial assistance for other equipments and training facilities with stipend. A certificate training course has also been established for those who are interested to undertake bee-keeping in medium and large scale. There are two major bee-keeping co-operative societies functioning in the district.

They are: 1) The Coorg Progressive Bee-keepers Co-operative Society (Bhagamandala) which has extended its operations to the north of the Cauvery river in Madikeri and Somvarpet taluks, and (2) The Coorg Honey and Wax Producers Co-operative Society Ltd., (Virajpet), which has extended its operation in all the three taluks to the South of Cauvery River. The bee-keeping development programmes are aided by co-operative societies with the assistance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This assistance is extended by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. These co-operative Societies procure the honey from not only the bee keeper members but also others who are non-members. The societies purchased about 50 percent of honey from bee-keepers and remaining honey is sold to private entrepreneurs. The honey received by the Co-operative Societies is tested in the Agmark testing centre at Madikeri and filled into bottles which are 'Agmark' labelled and released to markets.

The main bi-product in the bee-keeping industry is the bee wax and its production amounts to about 2,000 kgs in the district. This bee wax is collected by the two Co-operative Societies and are used for preparing the beehive production sheets. As a result the bees consume less honey themselves thus making it possible to collect more honey. These artificial hives can also be used for 3-4 years. The bee-keepers can thus collect 25 to 30 percent more honey. The other bi-products of this industry are not being utilised as is done in Western countries for manufacture of royal jelly, pollen bee, venons etc. The bee-keepers are deprived from earning higher profit as the queen bees are not being produced in larger quantities and distributed to bee-keepers. Similarly, baby bee colonies are also not being produced in large numbers and distributed to bee-keepers. This also has contributed to the above cause. The production of bee wax due to modern methods of bee-keeping averages 3,000 kgs annually in addition to 10,000 kgs from rock bee colonies. But the Bee industry here is utilising only about 2,000 kg bee wax. The remaining wax purchased by private entrepreneurs is used in other industries.

The State Commerce and Industries Department has formulated several programmes for development of apiculture. The important ones are (i) State Level annual plan, (2) Western Ghats Development Plan, (3) Tribal plan, (4) Special Component plan, (5) Industrial Development plan and TRYSEM for self employment training for rural youth.

Table No. 14

The production values (in rupees) of the honey production in Kodagu district under various plans and schemes from 1980-81 to 1989-90 as noted below:

Year	Tribal Sub-Plan	Western Ghats Developmt. Prog.	State level annual plan	Special component plan	Rural artisan training prog.
1980-81	2,55,267	24,992	10,534	-	-
1981-82	2,36,887	23,080	12,265	-	-
1982-83	3,83,138	23,264	18,500	-	-
1983-84	4,09,177	41,616	1,39,083	2,60,969	-
1984-85	1,72,358	33,632	1,96,541	1,46,870	-
1985-86	2,48,654	66,202	2,48,697	1,04,162	36,022
1986-87	2,02,434	1,79,360	1,97,893	-	42,897
1987-88	96,635	99,986	2,85,885	-	48,200
1988-89	66,434	-	74,339	-	-
1989-90	36,634	-	1,22,350	7,500	-

Source: Office of Bee Development Officer, Karnataka, West Zone, Madikeri.

Table No. 15

Honey production in the district in the decades 1960-1980 and from 1986-87 to 1989-90 is tabulated below:

Year	Honey Production (In lakh kgs.)
1960	2.00
1960-70	2.50
1970-80	3.00
1986-87	3.20
1987-88	3.50
1988-89	4.20
1989-90	3.40

Source: Office of Bee Development Officer, Madikeri.

The bee keeping industry in Kodagu district ran profitably upto the early 1991 without any hindrance. But in latter part of 1991 and in early 1992 the bees in the district have been dying due to affliction of the contagious disease called "European Foul Brood", resulting in pushing the bee keepers in the maze of loans. If the government does not provide measures to eradicate the disease and also extend financial assistance to the bee- keepers, it is felt that Coorg honey may vanish from market.

FOREST WEALTH

The total geographical area of Kodagu district is 4,10,775 ha and forest has occupied 1,34,657 ha which is about 1/3 of the total area. The forests in the district are full of teak, rosewood, *honne*, sandal wood, cane etc. Which have been contributing substantial income to the State exchequer. The cane grown in the district had attracted foreigners. The description recorded by Captain Basilhall in 1813 when he saw the bamboo canes while on the way to Siddaput from Mysore is profound and captivating. The forests here are on the eastern and western sides of the ghats and are evergreen. The First Five Year Plan did not envisage any programme for development of forests. However this was accorded priority in the remaining five year plans and forests are being developed. The forest wealth here mainly consists of sandal wood, soapnut, tamarind, bee wax etc. In recent years the Zilla Parishad has implemented several schemes through the Forest Department. For improvement the forest wealth Rs. 4.37 lakhs have been spent under the World Bank aid in 1990- 91 for social forestry comprising tree gardens, seedlings, nurturing and growing of bamboo nurseries. Tree gardens have been developed in 66 ha and bamboo in 15 ha, besides Rs. 5.82 lakhs have been spent for nurturing of seedlings and 200 plots of bamboo seedling nurseries. Rs. 50,000 have been spent in School gardens, Rs. 4.80 lakhs have been procured from the National Waste Land Development Board for decentralised plant centres. Under the Special Component Plan Rs. 60,000 have been spent for nursing and growing Social secure woods in Madikeri and Virajpet Taluks. The work is under progress.

In 1990-91 the total forest area in the dist. was 1.35 lakhs ha, of these 47,514 ha were in Madikeri taluk, 20,849 ha in Somvarpet taluk and remaining 66,234 ha were in Virajpet taluk. During this year 38 Lakhs seedlings have been planted under various schemes. In the same year the earning from sandal wood totalled Rs. 269 lakhs, timber fetched Rs. 50 lakhs, bamboo Rs. 2.00 lakhs while other sources fetched Rs. 7.00 lakhs according to the reports of forest department. (See table No. 16 for details)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kodagu district is one of the industrially backward districts of the State. The reasons for its industrial backwardness are that this district is solely dependent on road transportation which is limited, and lack of enthusiasm in enterprise. By the end of March 1990 only two medium scale industries were handling coffee curing. The capital investment on them was Rs. 287.20 lakhs. They have provided employments to 425 workers, and produced goods worth Rs. 2.00 crores during 1989-90. At the same time there were 1,171 registered small scale industries working in the district. They provided employment to 5,078 workers and in 1989-90 had produced goods worth Rs. 970.26 lakhs. There were in all 1,092 cottage industries in the district. There is abundant scope for development of industries connected with fruit processing, bee keeping and forest wealth in the district. Besides production of goods based on demand, engineering, pottery, electric, and electronic items, ready made dresses, leather works etc. may thrive due to heavy demands. Industries like photo processing, cutting granite stones and polishing, manufacture of beaten rice, manufacture of matchboxes, production of plastic goods etc. have been helpful in development of industries in the district.

Table No. 16
Extent of Production from the Forests in the Districts and their values from 1984-85 to 1988-89 is tabulated below

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Years	Sandal Wood		Timber		Fuel		Coal		Bamboo		Value of Minor products of forest	
	Qty. in Tonnes	Value	Qty. in C.mt.	Value	Qty. in C.mt.	Value	Qty. in bags	Value	Qty. in No.	Value	Value	
1984-85	137	11.00	17,751	454.00	25,080	28.00	315	0.7	56,645	0.57	1.66	
1985-86	225	11.00	49,568	316.00	48,122	32.00	2,200	0.41	64,314	1.08	10.81	
1986-87	102	31.00	24,147	648.00	31,852	41.00	3,955	0.71	61,151	0.59	2.35	
1987-88	76	18.00	8,759	648.00	11,968	19.00	4,175	0.83	53,321	0.89	2.35	
1988-89	178	51.00	7,138	281.00	10,059	09.00	2,800	0.56	28,545	1.11	2.35	

Source : Office of the District Statistical Officer, Madikeri.

As per the report of the district's socio-economic survey of 1990-91 in the current year there were 30 factories in the district; of them eight factories concern engineering, and 22 others. They have provided employment for 1,814 workers. In the same year there were 1,323 registered small scale industrial units functioning in the district and they were providing employment for 5,468 workers.

Table No. 17

The details of registered small and tiny industries registered from 1983-84 upto 1989-90 in the district is furnished in the table below.

Year	No. of units	Capital Investment in Rs. lakhs	No. of employees
1983-84	82	22.57	289
1984-85	130	27.08	521
1985-86	117	44.63	235
1986-87	115	48.48	516
1987-88	103	42.23	252
1988-89	102	48.95	361
1989-90	110	35.61	375
Total	759	269.55	2,549

Source: District Industrial Centre, Madikeri.

Economic Physical Facilities

The development of economy of a district mainly depends on the agriculture and industrial development, forest wealth, man power besides other financial facilities like commerce, financial institutions, electricity, transport and communication facilities available in the district. Detailed account of many of these facilities are made available in several other chapters of this volume and as substantial information has been incorporated in this chapter only brief accounts of the remaining are furnished here.

On observing the details of business in the district, Madikeri, Virajpet, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Suntikoppa, Gonikoppal and Shanivarasanthe are prominent while places like Bhagamandala and Kudige are moderate. Large number of merchants have settled in towns. The import and export business of the district is mostly handled by merchants from Malabar, retail business is mostly carried out by merchants who are from outside while a small part of it belong to local merchants. As the district is devoid of railway transportation the entire trade depends on road transportation and is found to thrive in all the seasons except rainy season. Banana is extensively grown in the district and hence the towns adjacent to the banana gardens have become key business centres. Gonikoppal, Suntikoppa, Kushalnagar and Virajpet have gained importance in trade on this account. Recently Shanivarasanthe and Kodlipet have started selling green chillies in two to three days weekly bazaars which has attracted traders from other districts. The district has trade links mostly with Kerala, Dakshina Kannada and Mysore.

While discussing economic facilities it is observed that in earlier days lending business was cornered by private money lenders. Even now in the rural areas of the district this practice is in vogue. Modern banking dealings started in 1922 by establishment of the Coorg State Co-operative Bank. Since 1934 Commercial Banks have cropped up. The Co-operative movement started in Kodagu in 1905 itself. Registered Co-operative Societies, Land Development Bank and the like are now the centres in Rural areas extending loan facilities to rural public.

Table No 18
Talukwise banking facilities which were available in the district in 1989-90
is furnished in the table.

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Madikeri	Virajpet	Somvarpet	Total
1.	Branches of State Bank	4	2	3	9
2.	Nationalised Commercial Banks	20	31	21	72
3.	Regional Rural Banks (Gramena)	8	6	4	18
4.	Private sector	5	-	4	9
5.	Co-operative Banks				
a)	District Central Co-operative Bank	4	2	5	11
b)	Land Development Bank	2	1	1	4
c)	Town Co-operative Bank	3	2	1	6
	Total	46	44	39	129

Source: Lead Bank Report 1989-90.

Electricity

The development of Industries and other economic sectors mainly depend on supply of electricity. With the intention of taking up hydro-electric power generation, the Madras Electricity Board started investigation of Borapole Hydro Electric Project in 1945 and estimated that about 30,000 to 40,000 KW power could be generated here. In 1953, M.S.Thakar, M.Narasimhaiah and Prof. Govinda Rao counselled the Government of Coorg to make the best use of this project. The project was reinvestigated by Mr M.R.Krishnamurthy Rao of Mysore who also prepared detailed blue prints. The Government of Karnataka proposed to spend Rs. 20.00 lakhs on this project in the Third Five Year Plan. However due to inadequacy of funds and as priority was to be given to other hydro electric projects this project was temporarily stopped. Recently the project work has been stalled due to opposition by Kodagu public.

With the intention of harnessing power in air at Thalacauvery, Karnataka State Industrial Financing and Development Federation, with the co-operation of state institutions like the Karnataka Electricity Board, Karnataka State Finance Corporation and the Central Government assistance of Rs. 65 lakhs commenced in 1988 a scheme estimated at Rs. 1 crore. Windmills imported from Denmark have been erected at Thalacauvery. Though these wind mills have been established two years ago they have yet to generate electricity.

Of the total 3,280 km power transmission line in the district in 1989-90, there were 134 km long 33 K.V.A. line 1,798 km long 11 K.V.A. line and 2,716 km long 440 voltage line. Upto 1990-91 all the 289 villages and 150 hamlets had been electrified. At the same time there were 45,911 electrical connections in all and were being used for different purposes.

Transport and Communication

The district does not have either railway or air-link. There are no National Highway in this district either. The State Highway and district roads have provided communication links to all the taluks and towns. The main District Roads in the district are, Madikeri-Bhagamandala road, Madikeri-Virajpet road, Madikeri- Kodlipet road, Virajpet, Mysore road, and Gonikoppal-Mysore road. The total length of the roads in the district in 1990-91 was 2,782 km of these 806 km was in Madikeri taluk 978 km in Somvarpet taluk and 998 km in Virajpet taluk. The total number of vehicles belonging to various categories was 14,901. Of these Government vehicles numbered 196 and 14,705 were private vehicles.

The post offices, telegraph offices, telephone offices and telephone exchanges, all grouped together called communication facilities. In Kodagu district, there were 213 post offices, 68 telegraph offices, 5,436 telephone connections and 61 telephone exchanges in 1988-89. Of these 47 post offices, 31 telegraph offices, 18851 telephone connections and 21 telephone exchanges were located in Madikeri taluk. Somvarpet taluk had 81 post offices, 25 telegraph offices, 1,341 telephone connections and 17 telephone exchanges. Virajpet taluk had 85 post offices 12 telegraph offices, 2,244 telephone connections and 23 telephone exchanges. In 1989-90 and 1990-91 the district had respectively post offices 213 and 215; telegraph offices 73 and 85; telephone connections in use were 5,831 and 6,270.

There are sufficient number of educated and wealthy person in the district who are capable of procuring receiving facilities of Radio and Doordarshan, though the statistics on the use of these are not available in the absence of licensing facilities.

PRICES

More than a century ago the Kodagu farmers used to produce agricultural products in great quantities. But they were not getting proper returns for their produce. The main reasons for this were lack of transport and marketing facilities. In the past considerable quantities of paddy grown used to be thrown away as the farmers had no storage facilities nor could they meet the cost of

thrashing it as stated by an author from the district. In 1864 rice used to be sold at 10 to 22 seers per rupee, ragi at 20 to 35 seers, salt at 10 to 22 seers and wheat at 4 to 6 seers. In 1873 superior variety of rice was available at 10 seers per rupee, and ragi at 35.06 seers per rupee. In 1876 fine rice was sold at 8.31 seers per rupee and ragi at 16.42 seers per rupee. After a decade, in 1886 rice was sold at Madikeri at 13.4 seers per rupee whereas it was 17.8 seers per rupee in next year. The prices increased substantially in 1892. The price of rice was 9.8 seers per rupee in 1892 and in 1907 rice was available at an average of 10-12 seers per rupee. The price of ragi was 24.8 seers per rupee in 1896 and 17.12 seers per rupee in 1907. The prices of various foodgrains and commodities in the period from 1873 to 1876 is furnished in Table No. 19. and subsequent tables no 20,21,22 and 23.

The principal reason for variation in prices are increase in population, variation in paddy growing areas, and the variation of the price in the value precious metal, etc. In the pre-First World War (1914) period fine rice was being sold at 8 seers per rupee. It was 10-16 seers in 1864 per rupee and became 8 seers per rupee in 1914. A year before this world war, it could be seen that there were disadvantageous trends from the point of view of the consumer. They began to purchase more and more consumer goods even then. The type of inflation which is now seen originated in the decades after the First World War.

When Kodagu was being ruled by kings, paddy was being sold in excess of 50 seers per rupee. In the 70's of the last century the cost of one *butti* (80 seers) of paddy used to be Rs. 2 to 3. In 1958 it costs Rs. 16 and in 1959 it was more than Rs 14. Cost of coffee seeds varied from Rs 7 to 10 per *butti* (80 seers). In 1920 the prices of all varieties of sweets in the hotel of Kongappaiah was 12 pies, (present 6 paise), a meal cost 16 pies (present 10 paise). One pie of those days could purchase two pockets full of ground nuts, peas etc. In the recession period of 1930, cultivators could not get proper price even for their meagre production and many coffee estates were closed down. The following figures depicting the values of a cart load of paddy are taken from the book the *Coorg Memories* written by Sri I.M.Muthanna. One cart load of paddy costed in 1920 Rs. 28, in 1930 Rs 50, in 1940 Rs 180, in 1950 Rs 380 and in 1960 Rs 520. The cost of one maund of coffee was Rs 50 in 1920, Rs 80 in 1930, Rs 300 in 1940, Rs 500 in 1950, and Rs 850 in 1960.

The trend of lower prices during the period of financial stringency made way for inflation in prices since 1935 as a result of the changes in the governments policies. During the Second World war paper money circulation widened while there was no increase in production of commodities which resulted in spurt in demand and spiralling of prices. In 1940 rice was available at 4 seers per rupee and ragi for 6 seers per rupee. During the war prominence given to arms and ammunition required for the war was unsatisfactory. This resulted in the increase in hoarders and also black marketing and state distribution system for food articles. Agriculture production was neglected and consumer had to suffer. The Kodagu administration imposed controls on transactions of consumer goods operation and suppressed the irregularities like hoarding and transport of goods. When the essential commodities came under control, rationing system was introduced in the towns. The foodgrains which were transported into towns were regulated. But as paddy was being grown extensively in the district, its movement was not subjected to severe regulation. The rationed

articles were distributed without inconveniencing to any section. But even after the end of the War in 1945, the prices of essential commodities did not fall. The scrapping of rationing also failed to produce a down-ward trend in prices. Many known measures were implemented for checking inflation in addition to taking steps to minimise cash circulation among the general public. Banks were directed not to extend loans for farming, To help the poor selling of commodities was arranged through co-operative societies and fair price shops, with government subsidy. Arrangements were also made to protect the estate workers from the pressure of inflation. The estate owners also made arrangements for providing the essential commodities to their workers at fair price.

Table No. 19
The approximate prices of certain commodities from 1870 to 1952 is listed
in the table (in rupees and paise of today)

Commodities	1870	1890	1905	1920	1935	1945	1952
Paddy (cart load)	20.00	28.00	40.00	80.00	28.00	100.00	200.00
Cardamum (maund)	10.00	15.00	23.00	70.00	40.00	140.00	325.00
Coffee (khandi)	98.00	450.00	120.00	95.00	100.00	350.00	650.00
Jaggery (maund)	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.00
Salt (seer)	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.11
Potato (vise)	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.31	1.00	1.00
Onion (seer)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.38
Dhal (seer)	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.25	0.22	0.50	0.93
Butter (seer)	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.37	0.50	1.00	2.25
Coconut Oil (seer)	0.15	0.25	0.37	0.62	0.75	1.50	3.00
Muslin Cloth (yard)	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.50	0.56	0.93	1.42

Source: A Tiny Model State of South India.

Table No - 20

The Prevailing prices of various foods and

Name of Market	Rice (fine)				Rice (medium)			
	1873	1874	1875	1876	1873	1874	1875	1876
1. Madikeri	10	10.37	10.4	8.31	11.12	11.7	11.9	10.4
2. Virajpet	10	12	12	9	14	14	14	10.5
3. Fraserpet (Kushalnagar)	10	10	10	9	16	16.37	16	11.5
4. Somvarpet	-	-	-	-	18.06	20	19	15
5. Shanivarsanthe	-	-	-	-	20.12	22	20.6	14.1
6. Kodlipet	-	-	-	-	20	24	24	13.4
7. Ponnampet	-	-	-	-	14	15	26	14
8. Colpet (Ammathi)	12.06	12	12	10	14.05	13	13	11
9. Ramaswamy Kanive	-	-	-	-	16	18	16	11

Sources : Lewis Rice, Mysore and Coorg Gazetteer, compiled for Government of India, Vol. III, Coorg 1978, P.311.

(Table 20 Continued)

commodities in the district from 1873 to 1876

Ragi				Wheat			Barley			Horsegram		
1873	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876	1874	1875	1876
25.06	30.75	21.18	16.42	7.75	8.9	8.07	9.14	10.9	9.07	17.23	19.37	15.28
38	30	24	17.5	9	10	9	7	9	8	16	20.00	16.00
48	42.75	26.64	20.74	8	10	8	10	8	9.37	19.68	23.32	18.74
40	45	28	20	-	-	9	8	8	10	18	20.00	16.00
48.52	45	30	20.2	-	-	-	10	9.20	8.05	20	20.7	16.1
45.86	45	30	22.4	-	-	-	10	10.25	9.4	20	22.0	18.4
40	20	28	16	7	6	7.5	7.40	7	8	14	17	16
30.82	28	24	17	8	8	8	9	8	9	14	18	15
45	43	32	23	-	-	-	9	8	8.5	20	24	18

Table No. 21

The retail rates of commodities in Madikeri from 1911 to 1924 is tabulated below :

Year	(in seers per rupee)					
	Wheat	Barley	Common Rice	Ragi	Gram	Salt
1911	6.90	6.00	9.20	13.16	14.10	18.70
1912	6.00	6.00	8.80	15.11	14.20	17.00
1913	6.00	6.00	8.80	15.00	9.00	16.00
1914	6.00	6.00	8.80	15.00	12.00	16.00
1915	6.00	6.00	8.14	15.80	12.60	17.10
1916	6.10	5.13	8.40	17.60	14.60	17.40
1917	5.12	5.10	7.70	14.90	14.12	12.50
1918	4.10	4.00	6.80	13.00	8.70	9.40
1919	2.10	2.70	4.80	6.80	6.70	12.60
1920	2.50	2.00	5.90	8.40	5.80	13.12
1921	3.20	-	6.50	10.20	6.50	13.50
1922	3.20	-	5.13	7.15	6.13	11.80
1923	3.90	-	6.20	10.11	3.10	9.10
1924	3.12	-	6.00	8.80	7.50	10.60

Table No. 22

The average whole sale prices of certain selected food grains as existed in Kodagu district from 1957 to 1961 is noted in Table below:

Food Grains	(in rupees per maund)				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Rice	19.49	19.95	20.59	52.00	61.00
Wheat	20.10	19.84	20.96	55.00	56.00
Maize	14.30	12.04	14.12	42.00	38.00
Whole sale rate of rice per quintal					
	1987	1988	1989		
Medium rice	324.00	410.00	395.00		
Coarse rice	300.00	373.00	378.00		

Source: Office of District Statistical Officer, Madikeri

Table No. 23

Retail prices of certain commodities as existed in Kodagu District from 1982 to 1990 is tabulated here:

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	(in rupees per kg)								
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1.	Rice (Coarse)	2.57	2.60	2.75	2.72	3.01	3.27	3.28	4.24	4.36
2.	Rice (Medium)	2.78	2.90	2.95	2.72	3.26	3.45	4.11	4.47	5.50
3.	Tor dal	6.45	7.08	7.20	7.53	7.83	13.15	14.16	12.19	14.50
4.	Urddal	5.90	6.60	8.61	8.81	8.69	9.75	10.76	11.71	12.81
5.	Green gram	5.85	6.70	7.38	7.82	8.18	8.78	12.11	12.34	12.83
6.	Horse gram	5.55	5.76	7.10	7.48	8.00	8.31	9.50	11.92	-
7.	Potato	2.28	2.60	2.40	2.18	3.73	3.12	3.46	3.07	3.63
8.	Onions	1.54	1.66	1.60	1.70	2.20	4.10	3.35	3.15	3.18
9.	Ground nut Oil	14.77	15.30	17.75	16.30	18.16	27.50	25.50	24.02	32.67
10.	Castor Oil	12.00	12.00	16.10	16.05	16.28	17.45	19.33	22.48	-
11.	Dry Chillies	13.75	13.50	17.17	18.98	13.49	17.86	19.54	26.76	16.54
12.	Jaggery	2.15	3.05	5.45	3.65	3.69	4.25	4.11	4.75	7.54
13.	Coconut Oil	19.02	22.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	37.80	41.50	38.83	38.21
14.	Tamarind	7.90	6.75	10.20	13.25	8.48	9.25	9.08	8.05	-
15.	Coconut (each)	1.83	2.23	3.30	2.45	2.62	3.60	3.96	3.28	-
16.	Sugar	5.86	5.06	5.45	5.85	6.83	7.16	7.53	7.90	8.85
17.	Salt	0.40	0.45	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.78	0.79	-

Source : Office of the District Statistical Officer, Madikeri

It is observed that the wholesale prices of food articles have risen in 1990-91 compared to the previous year. Per quintal cost of fine rice was Rs. 470 to Rs. 650, Medium Rice Rs. 390 to Rs. 550 ordinary rice Rs. 375 to Rs. 450, boiled rice Rs. 390 to Rs. 520; and ragi cost from Rs. 270 to Rs. 320. The retail prices on an average for the year were as follows: per kg fine rice Rs. 5.58, medium rice Rs. 4.36, ordinary rice Rs. 4.10, boiled rice Rs. 4.41, ragi Rs. 3.0, wheat Rs. 5.12, maize Rs. 2.60, turdhal Rs. 14.80, urd dal (black gram) Rs. 12.50 sugar Rs. 8.53, jaggery Rs. 5.30, dry chillies Rs.15.83, potatoes Rs.3.00, onion Rs.3.20, groundnut oil Rs. 34.75 per litre, til oil Rs. 37.33, and coconut oil Rs. 38.75.

There were 250 fair price shops in all in the district in 1990-91, and of these 240 were in rural areas and 10 were in urban area. In Madikeri there were 5,548 ration card holders. In the district (excluding Madikeri) there were 1.03 lakh ration card holders in all. Of these 55,484 green card holders and 41,974 pink card holders. Cloth has been distributed to the green ration card holders in rural areas on discount in 1990-91.

Table No -24

The Regulated Market rates from 1980-81 to

Name of Commdity		80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84
Rice per	(mini)	250	230	260	260
Quintal	(max)	280	270	280	280
Coconut	(mini)	120	135	170	170
per 100	(max)	180	175	200	200
Cashew	(mini)	-	-	500	-
	(max)	-	-	600	-
Pepper	(mini)	13.50	-	9	18
per kg.	(max)	14.50	-	11	20
Cardamum	(mini)	75	92	-	-
per kg.	(max)	109	170	-	-
Orange	(Mini)	20	15	-	25
per 100	(max)	40	25	-	30
Bananas	(mini)	25	30	30	30
per 100	(max)	35	40	40	40
Paddy	(mini)	115	125	125	140
quintal	(max)	130	135	135	180
Soapnut	(mini)	-	60	60	-
per quintal	(max)	-	100	100	-
Arecanut	(mini)	-	80	80	300
per quintal	(max)	-	100	100	400
Antuvala	(mini)	-	-	-	-
per quintal	(max)	-	-	-	-

Source : Regulated Market Committee, Madikeri

24 (continued)

1989-90 is furnished in this table:

(in Rupees)

84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
300	280	265	250	480	320
340	300	350	325	520	500
250	200	175	250	280	250
300	250	290	400	340	350
-	1,550	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500
-	1,650	1,400	1,650	1,600	1,600
10	30	-	40	40	40
12	35	-	55	50	48
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
60	30	35	30	20	-
70	50	40	50	30	-
25	25	-	30	20	30
30	35	-	40	50	40
140	150	200	140	190	200
180	200	220	160	210	250
-	640	700	400	-	-
-	680	800	600	-	-
400	400	1,500	-	1,700	2,000
600	600	2,200	-	2,200	2,500
-	-	-	500	-	-
-	-	-	650	-	-

WAGES

At the commencement of the 19th Century the farm workers in Kodagu were mostly being carried out by Jammadalu slaves. Even observations of Lt. Connor (1817) support the view. Together with the Jammadalu or daily wage workers were also engaged when the quantity of work was more. Rich farmers used to entrust the maintenance of cattle to Jammadalus under their own supervision. On some occasions neither co-operation nor farmers' supervision was available to the workers. The labourers employed in Kodagu used to work on daily-wage basis right from 7.00 in the morning upto sunset for a small quantity of rice. If the labourer has been contracted for a year, he used to get country blanket one kambali two pieces of loin cloth, two towels, a short, *dhothi* and two *varaha*'s a year together with daily food etc. This daily wage was not attractive as most of the land owners used to own *jammadalus*. If the wages were to be paid only in cash it used to be six *varahas* (Rs. 18) or a little more than this. This was a very a small amount and two-thirds of this amount would be required for the labourer for his own maintenance.

Colonel Sankey has described the labour market related to public works in 1865 as follows: It would become hard to get labourers as soon as the monsoons started. The labourers from Mysore would not be available for farm works, the reason being that most of them would be employed in the coffee estates. The Coolies used to earn a little money by selling fire-wood in addition to their daily wage of four annas. Mapile Coolies used to earn Rs. 10 per month at the foot of the mountain. Tamilians who worked on Parimbadi-Anechakoor road used to earn wages in kind like salt and fish. He states as follows regarding their obtaining minimum wages: Male Coolies used to earn Rs. 6 per month in eastern and southern Kodagu. They used to get Rs. 7 per month in western and northern parts of Kodagu. The second class workers used to get Rs. 4.50 in eastern and northern Kodagu while they used to get Rs. 5.00 in the western and southern Kodagu. Women and children were earning Rs. 3.75 in eastern and northern Kodagu and Rs. 4.00 in Western and southern Kodagu. Constables used to get Rs. 15 per month in eastern and southern Kodagu. Rs. 18 in Western and southern Kodagu. There was public pressure for increasing all these wages. Unskilled workers used to get 4 annas (25 paise) to six annas (37 ps) per day, while skilled workers used to get from 12 annas (75 paise) to Re.1 per day. Hire charges for carts used to be from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00.

Workers from Mysore used to work in coffee estates in Kodagu after their harvest season and by the onset of monsoons used to return to their places and commence their agricultural operation.

Wages paid to the clerks were Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 p. m from 1868 to 1880. This was raised to Rs. 10 in 1890. Lower level teachers used to earn wages at Rs. 2 to 5 per month. Workers used to get their wages in the form of food grains. I.M.Muthanna states that the daily wages of men coolies ranged from 10 paise to 36 paise.

In 1843, the British Government abolished slavery. But these slaves (*jammadalus*) did not leave their masters all of a sudden. Land owners of Kodagu had the facility of utilising them extended for a further period. But many slaves left them, being attracted by the wages available in coffee estates. This resulted in their master's treating them better and even increasing their food quota. In 1878 the wages of men varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month, that of women and children varied from Rs. 3.75 to Rs.4. Daily wages of unskilled workers from four annas (25 paise) to six

annas (37 paise) and that of skilled worker from 12 annas (75 paise) to one rupee. Wages which were offered for daily work underwent a sea-change. As and when the coffee estates expanded in area workers were imported from Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Kerala.

The structure of wages in Kodagu underwent many changes. Earlier the farm labourers used to obtain their wages in the form of foodgrains. In course of time this was changed to cash. Wages increased during the First World War. However the financial stringency in 1929 resulted in decrease of wages. It increased again after 1930 based on production and economic considerations. In 1932-33 skilled workers used to earn Rs. 1.40 per day and the non-skilled workers 10 annas (62 paise) per day. In the 1940s the wages had an upward trend. In this period the daily wages of skilled workers was Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 and that of unskilled workers was Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.50.

The enactment of the social security acts after Independence resulted in increase in wages in coffee industry and in private institutions. The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 had promised provisions of good wages to workers. Though there was increase in the wages in several work areas due to increase in the cost of living workers had to strive to make both ends meet. In 1964 skilled workers used to get Rs. 5 per day and un-skilled workers used to get Rs. 2 per day. The wages in coffee estates varied from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50 per day.

Minimum Wages

Government of Karnataka has fixed minimum wages for workers in 36 industries consisting of shops and commercial establishments, residential hotels and eating house, engineering industry, tailoring industry, construction and repairs of roads and buildings, printing press, film industry, agarabathi industry, tobacco industry, public motor transport, hospitals and nursing homes, clubs, bakeries, confectionery, stone Quaring or stone crushing, plywood industry, carpentry and saw mills, coffee curing works, flour or dal mills, Oil mills, toddy tapping, tile industry, farm labour, cinchona, rubber, tea and coffee plantations, cardamum garden, sericulture, cashew industry, cotton ginning, pressing and manufacturing, tanning and leather industry, Khandasari sugar factories, textile industry, automobile engineering, manufacture of vehicles and repairing, foundry and local institutions.

Shops and Commercial establishments

The state Government has fixed minimum monthly wages with effect from 20th August 1987 to all workers employed in any work pertaining to shops and commercial establishments in the state. This is applied at rates fixed in the four zones of the state. The first is Urban zone having jurisdiction over corporations and municipalities, the second zone comprises of all district headquarters, K.G.F., Davanagere, Bhadravathi, Gadag and Hospet, the third zone consists of all taluk headquarters (excluding those included in the second zone), and the fourth zone includes all the areas which are not coming under first, second and third zones. Works have been classified into seven groups and the monthly minimum wages in each of the four different zones according to the different groups in each zone are as follows:

The first group consists of some categories of managers, pharmacists and chemists and their minimum monthly pay is fixed zone wise at Rs. 644.75, 614.75, 599.25 and 584.20. In the second group there are accountant, supervisor and stenographer they get Rs. 560.75, 542.25, 525.75 and 503.70. The third group consists of clerk, cashier, typist, salesman, sales girl, compounder, photographer, photo technician, watch mechanic, T.V.Mechanic, optical mechanic, skilled worker who assemble lifts, technician, carpenter, polishing worker for wooden articles, refractioner, hair dresser, air condition operator, workers who manufacture umbrella and suitcase, receptionist, etc and their minimum monthly pay is fixed at Rs. 492.45, 482.50, 469.70 and 458.25. In the fourth group there were bill collector, bill clerk, godown keeper, booking clerk, assistant photo technician, salesman, salesgirl, shop assistant, packer, etc and their minimum monthly pay is fixed at Rs. 465.45, 452.55, 444.70, and 435.25. The fifth group consists of attender, peon, watchman, messenger, weighman, bicycle assembler, store keeper, petrol bunk operator, painter, fruit juice maker, grinder of dough, and all these being general workers (excluding those in administration and clerical services). Their minimum monthly pay is fixed at Rs. 451.75, 435.25, 408.75 and 389.75. The sixth group consists of gunny bag stitcher, who gets Rs. 0.70 per bag and Rs. 0.80 per bag of cement and manure. The seventh group has drivers whose minimum monthly pay is fixed respectively at Rs. 505.25, 494.75, 464.75 and 437.75. Apart from the above there are attenders, cleaners (of vehicles) chief porter, and loaders whose monthly minimum pay is fixed at Rs. 429.75, 414.75, 398.75 and 378.75.

The rates stipulated under the rules of the Act are inclusive of the dearness allowances at 700 points on the average consumer price index at 100 in 1960. For every point exceeding 700 of the State average consumer price index, additional dearness allowance has to be paid as shown below. The calculation of subsistence allowance has to be made on the 1st April every year based on the price indices of previous twelve calendar months. Also the increase in the price index has to be calculated at the average of price indices for the whole year and variation quantum should be decided. The subsistence allowance has to be calculated at 2 paise per point for those getting daily wages of Rs. 10 per day or less and for those whose monthly pay is Rs. 300 or less; for those getting daily wages of Rs. 10 and above or Rs. 15 and below or monthly pay from Rs. 301 to Rs. 450 at 2.5 paise per point; and for those whose daily wage is more than Rs. 15 or monthly pay more than 450 at 3 paise per point.

While fixing the minimum wages category-wise the following rules have to be followed: (1) While fixing the minimum daily wages their wages for the entire month has to be divided by 26 and calculate their daily wage and it has to be paid for the four weekly holidays also; (2) When the nature of work is similar the wages for both men and women should be equal and paid as such; (3) Wherever the prevailing rates of wages are higher, the higher rates of wages shall continue to be paid; (4) Categories of employees not mentioned in the schedule shall be paid the same wages payable to the employees in employment of similar nature; (5) In case of piece-work, daily total earning of those workers for eight hours of work shall not be less than the daily rates of wages fixed for that category of employees. In computing the above rates a day's work is deemed to comprise of eight working hours. If the worker is employed for less than 8 hours, wages have to be calculated proportionately. (6) If they work on holidays or festival days they should be paid twice the normal wage they are eligible; (7) for over-time work also they should be paid twice the normal rate of wage; (8) for adolescent (between 15 to 18 years of age) the wages should be 80 percent of

that fixed for those doing similar jobs; (9) apprentices should be paid 75 percent of wages and for children (between 14 and 15 years of age), wages should be 60 percent of the wages of category of work.

Hotels

The State Government has fixed minimum daily wages with effect from 5th June 1984 for workers of restaurants and lodges. The wages fixed were applicable for all the three zones. The first zone comprises of areas coming under Corporation, the second zone consists of areas coming under Municipalities and the remaining areas are classified as the third zone. For any type of job of residential hotels and eating houses the basic monthly pay as applicable for the first second and the third zone respectively is furnished herewith: (1) Cooks and those who prepare sweets and refreshment items, Rs. 425, Rs. 400 and Rs. 380; (2) Supervisors and manager of kitchen Rs. 400, Rs. 380 and Rs. 370; (3) bar workers Rs. 380, Rs. 370 and Rs. 362; (4) assistant cooks (those who prepare *dosas*, *chapathies*, *idlies* etc) Rs. 370, Rs. 362, and Rs. 346; (5) room boys Rs. 370, Rs. 362 and Rs. 346; (6) those who prepare coffee, tea, and suppliers Rs. 346, Rs. 285, and Rs. 265; (7) those who cut meat and vegetables and those who prepares parcels Rs. 285, Rs. 265 and Rs. 247; (8) Water suppliers, gardeners, dobhi, etc, Rs. 285, Rs. 265 and Rs. 247; (9) Receptionists Rs. 425, Rs. 400 and Rs. 380; (10) telephone operators Rs. 425, Rs. 400 and Rs. 380; (11) Electricians Rs. 400, Rs. 380 and Rs. 370; (12) light operators Rs. 285, Rs. 265 and Rs. 247; (13) accountant Rs. 425, Rs. 400 and Rs. 380; (14) clerk, typist, cashier, store supervisor Rs. 370, Rs. 362 and Rs. 346; (15) Cleaner, watchman, sweeper assistant etc. Rs. 285, Rs. 265 and Rs. 247 and (16) peons and other unskilled workers Rs. 285, Rs. 265 and Rs. 247. In addition to the basic pay as listed above, the dearness allowances is also fixed with effect from 1.4.1985. This is fixed as applicable to other industries for points exceeding 470 (with bases at 100 in 1960).

Engineering Industry

The State Government has fixed the minimum wages for workers in engineering industry with effect from 18th Feb. 1987. According to their categories the minimum daily wage applicable to them in the first second and third zone is as follows: Highly skilled worker Rs. 30, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26; skilled worker Rs. 21, Rs. 18.60 and Rs. 16.50; semi-skilled worker Rs. 16.50, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.50; for unskilled worker Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.50. The minimum wages for workers of tailoring industry has come into effect from 12th Feb. 1986 and according to the category of job the daily minimum wages in the first, second and the third and fourth zones respectively are as follows: highly skilled workers Rs. 18, 17, 16 and 14.50; skilled workers Rs. 17, 16, 15.50 and 14; semi-skilled workers Rs. 15, 14.50, 14 & 12; unskilled Rs. 14, 12, 11 & 10.50; and office workers Rs. 14.50, 14, 12 and 11.

Roads and Buildings

The minimum daily wages for workers engaged in construction and repairs of buildings and roads according to the category of the jobs in the first, second and the third zones respectively are fixed as follows: Skilled workers Rs. 16, 15 and 14; semi-skilled workers Rs. 13, 12 and 11; unskilled heavy labourers Rs. 10.50, 9.75 and Rs. 7.75; unskilled light labourers Rs. 8.55, 7.80 and

7.80; bullock cart driver Rs. 17, 16 and 15; graduate worker Rs. 16, 16 and 16; single bullock cart driver Rs. 16, 15 and 14; literate cooly Rs. 12, 10 and 10; engineering diploma holders Rs. 18, 18 and 18; engineering graduate Rs. 25, 25 and 25; watchman Rs. 9, 8 and 8; Sweepers Rs. 9, 8 and 8; blower head labourer and blue printer Rs. 11, 10 and 9.50.

Printing press

The State Government has fixed the minimum wages applicable to workers of printing presses with effect from 25th May 1984. According to the category of the jobs the minimum wages for workers in the first, second and third zone respectively are as follows: skilled workers Rs. 16, 15 and 14.25 per day, and Rs. 416, 390 and 370.50 per month; semi skilled workers Rs. 14.50, 13.50 and 12 per day and Rs. 377, 351 and 312 per month; unskilled workers Rs. 11, 10.20 and 9.50 per day and Rs. 285, 265 and 247 per month; office workers (clerk typist) Rs. 360, 335 and 300 per month; cashier Rs. 420, 400 and 380 per month and store keeper Rs. 370, 346 and 335 per month.

Film Industry

The minimum wages for workers of film industry has been fixed by the State Government with effect from 24th May 1984. This industry is grouped under five zones, depending upon population and in each zone the category of work has been divided into (1) exhibition sector (2) production and distribution sector and (3) studio sector applicable to the state. The first zone comprises of cities and areas coming under Municipalities, the second zone comprises of the area having more than 1,20,000 population excluding those coming under the first zone, the third zone comprises of area with population between 40,000 and 1,20,000, the fourth zone comprises of areas with population between 15,000 and 40,000 and the fifth zone comprises of area having a population less than 15,000. The exhibition wing in the cinema industry has four categories of jobs in each zone. The first zone consists of assistant manager, supervisor, accountant, chief operator, etc. and their monthly minimum pay is fixed at Rs. 467.50. The second category consists of office assistant, clerk, typists and assistant supervisors and their minimum monthly pay is fixed at Rs. 407.40. The third category consists of sweepers, gardeners, cycle stand supervisors etc. and Rs. 381.85 has been fixed for them. In the other (second to fifth) zones also jobs have been classified into four categories as in the first zone. Rs. 440.45 has been fixed for the first category of the second zone per month, and Rs. 397.55 for the second category, Rs. 381.85 for the third category and Rs. 368.95 has been fixed for the fourth category of jobs. In the third zone Rs. 417.55 for the first category, Rs. 381.85 for the second category, Rs. 368.95 for the third category and Rs. 319.80 has been fixed for the fourth category. In the fourth zone Rs. 407.40 for the first category, Rs. 368.95 for the second category, Rs. 319.80 for the third category and Rs. 291.70 for the fourth category have been fixed. In the fifth zone Rs. 397.55 for the first category, Rs. 319.80 for the second category, Rs. 291.70 for the third category and Rs. 268.90 for the fourth category have been fixed.

Beedies, Tobacco

Monthly minimum pay has been fixed by the State Government with effect from 25th July 1986 for the workers in the tobacco industry inclusive of rolling beedies, Rs. 11.50 per thousand

beedies for beedy rollers, Rs. 25 per one lakh beedi wrappers, or Rs. 292.50 per month, Rs. 292.50 per month for tobacco mixers and distributors etc. in all the areas, Rs. 451.50 per month for drivers of trucks, vans and cars, Rs. 499.50 per month for first division clerks, Rs. 451.50 per month, for second division clerks, Rs. 12 per day for loaders and unloaders have been fixed. In the tobacco company Rs. 12 per day for tobacco workers, Rs. 1 for filling a sack with 50 kg or Rs. 292.50 per month, Rs. 451.50 per month for drivers of vehicles, Rs. 499.50 for first division clerks, Rs. 451.50 for second division clerks have been fixed. In the snuff industry there are five categories inclusive the filling 1 1/2 kg of snuff and their minimum daily wages are fixed ranging from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 0.65; Rs. 11.50 per day for workers in zarda industry and Rs. 292.50, Rs. 499.50, and 451.50 have been fixed respectively for the packers, drivers and first and second division clerks as minimum pay. Dearness allowance is payable at 2 paise per day for every 85 points keeping the base at 100 in 1960.

Transport

The minimum wage has been fixed by the state Government for the public transport industry with effect from 24th May 1984. For drivers and conductors Rs. 390 per month, for the cleaners Rs. 300 per month and Rs. 420 per month for vigilance inspectors and traffic supervisor has been fixed. In the category of office work Rs. 420 for accountants and cashiers, Rs. 390 for clerks, booking agents and assistant cashiers, Rs. 360 for time keepers have been fixed as monthly minimum wage. There are 24 categories of works in the workshops. Among them, Rs. 300 for cleaners, for various lubrication applicators, watchmen etc. Rs. 270 for peons, Rs. 375 for fitters and auto fitters, Rs. 330 for hammerman and assistant labourers, Rs. 420 for assistant mechanic, painter, electrician, battery man etc., and Rs. 430 per month for smiths, welders and 'A' grade workers have been fixed. Together with these wages dearness allowance has to be paid as applicable in accordance with the price index.

Hospitals and Nursing Homes

The government has fixed monthly minimum pay with effect from 26th October 1987 to workers, in hospitals and nursing homes. There are two zones in this sector and minimum pay has been fixed separately in each zone. The first zone comprises of cities and district headquarters. The second category includes all other areas. There are 10 groups of jobs comprising several categories of workers. minimum pay for each group applicable in the first and the second Zone respectively is listed below: In the first group there are three categories of jobs and Rs. 1,262 and Rs. 1,136 have been fixed for all of them; there are 9 categories of jobs in second group and Rs. 1,073 and Rs. 947 per month is fixed for all of them; there being 4 types of jobs in the third group Rs. 1,010 and Rs. 884 is fixed for all of them; there are 12 job categories in the fourth group and Rs. 884 and Rs. 758 is fixed for all of them; there are 4 types of jobs in the fifth group and Rs. 821 and Rs. 758 is fixed for all of them; there are 6 job categories in the sixth group and Rs. 758 and Rs. 695 is fixed for all of them; there are eight types of job in the seventh group and Rs. 695 and 663 per month is fixed for all of them; there are 12 job categories in the eighth group and Rs. 632 and Rs. 569 per month is fixed for all of them; there are six types of jobs in the ninth group and Rs. 569 and Rs. 537 per month is fixed for all of them; and there are eight types of jobs in the tenth group and Rs. 540 and

Rs. 500 has been fixed for all of them as minimum monthly pay. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowances for every additional point of the state average consumer price index when it exceeds 700 points.

The State Government has fixed the minimum monthly pay for the workers in clubs with effect from 26th Oct. 1987. The managers who are in the first category get Rs. 777 per month, Rs. 602 is fixed for six types of workers inclusive of assistant manager who are in the second category; Rs. 510 per month is fixed for the six types of workers which includes clerks and typists and Rs. 494 per month is fixed as minimum pay for the six types of workers including watchmen who are in the fourth category. In addition dearness allowance has to be paid for every 5 points of consumer price index exceeding 620 points

Bakeries and confectionaries

The minimum monthly-basis pay for the workers of bakeries has been fixed by the State Government with effect from 26th Oct. 1987. There are three zones pertaining to bakeries. The first zone comprises of areas coming under City Corporation, the second zone comprises of district headquarters and the third zone comprises of all other areas which do not come under the first and second zones. The monthly minimum basic pay fixed respectively for the first, second and third zones according to the categories of jobs is given below: Dough grinders Rs. 550, 500 and 450; assistants to dough maker and bakers Rs. 453, 428 and 403; helpers Rs. 363, 343 and 325; manager Rs. 600, 550 and 500; clerks Rs. 478, 428, and 403; and for watchmen, peons etc. Rs. 363, 343 and Rs. 325. In addition the dearness allowance has to be paid for every additional points of consumer price index when it exceeds 650 points.

For workers who produce sweets the State Government has fixed the minimum monthly pay with effect from 26th October 1987. There are three zones pertaining to this industry similar to those which apply to bakeries. The basic monthly minimum pay fixed respectively for the first, second and third zones according to categories of jobs are explained herein. Rs. 550, 500 and 450 for those who prepare sweets; Rs. 453, 428 and 403 for assistant confectioners; Rs. 600, 550 and 500 to managers; Rs. 478, 428 and 403 to clerks; Rs. 363, 343 and 325 for peons and watchmen. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowance in accordance with the rise in consumer price indices.

Stone Quarrying and crushing

The state Government has fixed minimum wages with effect from 24th May 1984 for the industry of quarrying stones and manufacture of metal and jelly. There are 10 categories of work in the industry. Minimum daily wage has been fixed for them ranging from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 15. Dearness allowance is to be paid in addition to the wage.

In quarry operation there are 12 group with 23 sub-categories. Minimum daily wage as well as monthly pay has been fixed for each of them. The daily wage ranges from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 14.25 and the monthly pay ranges from Rs. 247 to Rs. 370. They have to be supplemented with payment of dearness allowance.

Plywood and Carpentry

The Government has fixed minimum wages for the workers involved in the plywood industry with effect from 24th May 1984. Among the unskilled workers of this industry there are four categories of workers and minimum daily wage of Rs. 10.50 or a sum of Rs. 237 per month has been fixed for them. There are 17 categories of semi-skilled workers and Rs. 12.50 per day and Rs. 325 per month has been fixed for them. The skilled workers consist of three categories and Rs. 14.50 per day and Rs. 377 per month has been fixed for them. There are 9 categories of highly skilled workers and Rs. 15 per day and Rs. 390 per month has been fixed for them. Among the office personnel Rs. 15 per day or Rs. 390 per month for accountants; Rs. 12.50 per day or Rs. 325 per month for clerks and typists has been fixed. There are three other categories in the remaining group of workers whose wages has been fixed at Rs. 10.50 per day or Rs.273 per month. All of them have to be paid dearness allowance in addition to the above wages.

Minimum wages have been fixed with effect from 9th November 1984 for the workers of timber and saw mills. There are three zones applicable to this industry. The areas under cities and Corporation come under the first zone, areas coming under the Municipalities belong to the second zone and the areas which do not come under the first and second zones comprises the third zone. For carpentry, wages have been fixed zone-wise respectively for the learners and hard labour at Rs. 11, 10.20 and Rs. 9.50 per day or Rs. 286, 265.20 and 247 per month; for semi-skilled Rs. 12.90, 11.00 and 10.20 per day or Rs. 335, 285 and Rs. 265 per month; for skilled workers Rs. 14.50, 14 and 13.50 per day or Rs. 377, 364 and Rs. 351 per month has been fixed. For the highly skilled Rs. 15, 14.50 and 14 per day or Rs. 390, 377 and 364 per month has been fixed. For the clerks of the saw mills Rs. 12.90, 11 and 10.20 per day or Rs. 335, 285 and 265 per month has been fixed. For peons and porters Rs. 11, 10.20 and Rs. 9.50 per day or Rs. 285, 265 and 247 per month has been fixed. For the un-skilled workers of this industry Rs. 10.20 per day or Rs. 265 per month, for semi-skilled Rs. 11.00 per day or Rs. 285 per month, for skilled workers Rs. 14.50 per day or Rs. 377 per month, for clerk Rs. 12.90 per day or Rs.335 per month has been fixed. For watchmen Rs. 10.20 per day or Rs. 265 per month has been fixed. In addition all of them have to be paid dearness allowance based on the increase in the consumer price index.

Coffee Curing

The Minimum wages for the workers of Coffee Curing Works has been fixed with effect from 26th March 1986. The minimum wages fixed are as follows: For garblers per ticket or for work pertaining to 40 kgs Rs. 2.80, Rs. 10 per day; for yard workers Rs. 9.50 per day; for the garbling shed workers Rs. 12.05, for canteen supervisor Rs 11.50, for cook Rs. 11, for the assistant cook Rs. 9.50 has been fixed. The minimum monthly pay is fixed at 450 to the foreman of the machine room, Rs. 400 for the assistant foreman, Rs. 375 for the engine operator, Rs. 350 for the assistant engine operator, Rs. 375 for the fireman, Rs. 325 for fitter, and Rs. 299 for others has been fixed as minimum wages. Rs. 520 per month has been fixed for the yard superintendent, Rs. 312.50 for the maistry, and Rs. 312.50 for the carpenter and Rs. 312.50 for others has been fixed. Rs. 312.50 for the garbling maistry, Rs. 299 for the mukadam and moopathies has been fixed as the monthly minimum pay. Among the office establishment Rs. 450 for the cashier, stenographer, and Rs. 390

per month for the clerk and typist and equivalent category has been fixed as minimum pay. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowance based on the rise in the consumers price index.

Food Processing and Oil Mills

In the rice, flour and pulses mills, the workers have the benefit of minimum wages with effect from 26th May 1984. Among the workers the highly skilled workers get Rs. 16 per day, skilled workers Rs. 15 per day, semi-skilled worker Rs. 14 per day and unskilled workers (A Group) get Rs. 10.20, and unskilled workers (B Group) get Rs. 9.50 as minimum daily wages. Rs. 390 per month has been fixed for the office establishment like clerk and typist, and Rs. 350 per month is fixed for the lorry driver as minimum monthly pay. In addition all of them have to be paid dearness allowance based on the rise in the consumer price index.

Minimum wages have been fixed for the workers of oil mills with effect from 8th May 1978. The skilled worker of 'A' group gets Rs. 7.20, skilled worker of 'B' group gets Rs. 6.50, semi-skilled worker gets Rs. 5.75 per day and the unskilled worker gets Rs. 5 per day and the clerks who belong to the office establishments and lorry driver get Rs. 210 per month as minimum wages.

The minimum wages fixed for workers of toddy tapping is classified for the three zones. They are respectively Rs. 12.90, 11 and 10.20 per day for salesman, Rs. 11, 10.20 and Rs. 9.40 for bottle fillers and bottle cleaners; Rs. 285, 265 and 243 has been fixed per month for chowkidars; Rs. 390, 370 and 350 is fixed for lorry drivers, Rs. 285, 265 and 243 for the assistants, Rs. 346, 335 and 285 for jeep drivers, and Rs. 285, 265 and 243 has been fixed for cleaners and others. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowance based on the rise in the consumer price index.

Worker in tile factories have their minimum wages fixed with effect from 11th March 1987. Rs. 22 per day has been fixed for the skilled workers, Rs. 20 for semi-skilled workers, Rs. 16 for the unskilled workers, and Rs. 20 has been fixed as minimum daily wage for the office establishment. In addition they are eligible for payment of dearness allowance based on rise in the consumer price index.

Plantation workers

Minimum wages were fixed for the workers of cinchona, rubber, tea and coffee plantations with effect from June 26, 1984. According to this the minimum daily wages are Rs. 9.35 for adults, Rs. 7.50 for adolescent, Rs. 5.60 for children. Rs. 310 per month has been fixed for supervisors and maistries; Rs. 10 per day for adults working in rubber plantation, Rs. 8 for adolescent, and Rs. 6 for children has been fixed, Rs. 330 per month has been fixed as minimum wages for supervisors or maistries.

Minimum wages have been brought into effect from 5th June 1984 for the workers of cardamom plantations. According to this the adults get Rs. 9.35 per day, adolescent gets Rs. 7.50 and children get Rs. 5.60 per day as minimum wages while Rs. 310 per month has been fixed for maistries or supervisors.

Minimum wages have been fixed for workers in sericulture sector with effect from 6th June '84. This sector too is classified into three Zones. The first Zone comprises of areas under Corporation, the second the district headquarters and the third of taluk headquarters and other areas. In accordance with the category of the jobs, the minimum wages have been furnished below as applicable to the first, second and third zones respectively. There are six categories in the division, Rs. 15, 14 and 13 has been fixed per day for the workers in grainage, Rs. 15, 14 and 13 per day has been fixed for workers in Chawki rearing and reeling division consisting of four categories; Rs. 16, 15 and 14 per day for the four categories of workers in cocoon marketing division. While fixing the minimum wages for silk farm or mulberry garden and plant protection divisions the classification of dry, wet, and gardens have been duly considered and the minimum daily wages have been fixed accordingly. Rs. 10, 12 and 14 has been fixed for those who work in silk farm sector per day, Rs. 9.50, 10.50 and 11.50 for up-rooting and picking of leave; Rs. 13, 14 and 15 for the sprayers of chemicals and fertilisers has been fixed as minimum daily wages. Rs. 9.50, 10.50 and 11.50 has been fixed for workers of plant protection division (nursery) and Rs. 9.50, 13 and 14 have been fixed per day for other workers. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowance from 20th Oct. 1986 as stipulated.

Workers of porcelain, stone and pottery industries have their minimum wages fixed with effect from 25th May 1984. Rs. 15.50 per day for the skilled workers or Rs. 403 per month, Rs. 13 per day or Rs. 338 per month for semi-skilled workers, Rs. 9.50 per day or Rs. 247 for unskilled workers. Rs. 330 per month for clerks, typists, Rs. 420 per month for the cashier have been fixed as minimum wages. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowance as admissible.

The minimum wages applicable to automobile industry has been fixed with effect from 28th June 1979. The rates are Rs. 280 per month for the highly skilled workers, Rs. 235 per month for skilled workers, Rs. 170 for semi skilled workers and Rs. 135 per month for the unskilled workers. In addition they have to be paid dearness allowance as applicable.

Minimum wages have been fixed for workers at furnaces with effect from 28th March 1979. Rs. 455 per month has been fixed for highly skilled workers, Rs. 10 for skilled workers per day, Rs. 750 per month for semi-skilled workers and Rs. 6 per day for unskilled workers, Rs. 300 per month for office establishment, Rs. 230 per month for vehicle drivers, and Rs. 156 per month for peons and watchmen.

Apart from the above, wages have also been fixed for the workers of cardamom industry both on value basis and time basis. For the leather tanner and workers of leather industry and also for workers of cotton silk, and mills minimum wages have been fixed extensively.

Minimum wages of farm workers

The Government of Karnataka has fixed minimum wages for 10 categories of farm workers in 1959. This has been revised a number of times. The minimum wages fixed by the State Government in 1959 and the rates revised in 1968 for ten categories is furnished below for dry lands, irrigated lands, and garden lands in that order. The 1968 rates are noted in parenthesis. The workers in accordance with the category of the jobs, the tiller, the digger, clod breaker, sowers of seeds, harvester, water applicator, and root remover who come under the first (or A) category have

been fixed with Rs. 1.25 (1.85), 1.50 (2.20) and 1.75 (2.85) per day. The manure applicator, transplanter, weeder and harvesting worker who come under the second (or B) category have been fixed with Rs. 1 (1.45), 1.12(1.65), and 1.37(2), and the worker who graze cattle, sheep and goats come under the third (or C) category have been fixed with paise 50(75), 50(75) and 50(75) per day as minimum wages.

The data of the minimum daily wage rates inclusive of all the allowances as fixed in 1973 and 1975 as applicable to dry lands, wet land and gardens lands are furnished below with the revised 1975 rates in peranthesis. In accordance with the categories of the jobs, for tiller, digger clod breaker, seed sower, interim harvester, water applicer and root remover who come under the first (or A) category have been fixed with Rs. 3.15 (4.10), 3.75(4.90) and 4.30(5.60) per day. The workers engaged in applying manure, seedling, planting, weeding, yard work, cotton picking come under the second (or B) category and their daily wages are fixed to Rs. 2.80 (3.25) 2.80 (3.65) and 3.40(4.45); for the grazers of cattle, sheep and goats who come under the third (or C) category, Rs. 1.30 (1.70), 1.30(1.70) and 1.30(1.70) per day; and for plucking coconuts and arecanuts, dehusking them, spraying pesticides and erecting fences and for other works which come under the fourth (or D) category, Rs.3.15 (4.10), 3.75 (4.90) and 4.30 (5.60) had been fixed as minimum wages inclusive of all allowances.

The State Government has fixed the revised minimum daily wages for workers of tile factory, rice mills, flour mills and oil mills with effect from 15th January 1974. The rates category-wise daily rates so fixed are furnished below: Rs. 5.05 (in tile factories) Rs. 5.40 (in rice flour and oil mills) has been fixed for highly skilled workers of A group; Rs. 4.90 (in rice, flour and oil mills) for skilled workers (A) ; Rs. 4.30 (in rice flour and oil mills) for semi-skilled workers; for unskilled workers (a) Rs. 3.90 (in tiles factories); (b) Rs. 3.75 (in rice, flour and oil mills);(c) Rs. 3.25 in rice, cotton and oil mills; Rs. 215 per month for manager of office (in rice, cotton and oil mills); Rs. 167 for clerk & typist (in tile factories); and Rs. 162 (in cotton rice and oil mills); Rs. 167 for cashiers (in tile factories); Rs. 167 for store keeper (in tile factories); and Rs. 162 (in rice cotton & oil-mills) per months had been fixed.

The revised minimum wages which were in force in March 1980 has been furnished herewith in accordance with the category of jobs respectively for dry lands, wet lands and garden lands. For tilling digging clod breaking, sowing interim harvest, irrigation etc., works which come under the first category Rs. 4.10, 4.90 and 5.60 has been fixed per day; for planting seedling, applying manure, harvesting work, and cotton picking works which come under second category Rs. 3.25, 3.65 and 4.45 had been fixed per day and for grazing cattle, sheep and goats which come under the third category, Rs. 1.70, Rs. 1.70 and Rs. 1.70, for dehusking coconut and arecanut Rs. 4.10, 4.90 and 4.60 while Rs. 4.10, 4.90 and 5.60 was fixed for spraying pesticides and fencing, and Rs. 4.10, 4.90 and 5.60 per day for other workers related to gardening.

The minimum wages fixed in March 1980 was in accordance with the classification of jobs as noted below. The A and D group workers Rs. 48.75 per month along with of food and clothes or Rs. 97.30 without food and clothes had been fixed. For B group workers Rs. 31.60 with food and clothes per month, or Rs. 48.75 without food and clothes had been fixed per month. For C group

workers, Rs. 16.25 per month with food and clothes or Rs. 48.75 per month without food and clothes had been fixed.

The detailed tabulation of wages of unskilled farm workers is given in Tables 25 and 26. (For Table 26 see pagers 460 to 463).

Table No. 25

Table showing daily wages earned by non-agricultural workers in Rs.

Type of Employee	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Carpenter	27.20	30.00	40.00	43.00	46.00
Smith	21.60	21.75	24.50	25.00	26.00
Cobbler	15.08	15.25	16.00	16.50	17.00

Source : Office of District Statistical officer, Madikeri

STANDARD OF LIVING

Kodagu was self-sufficient in respect of food and other facilities for many centuries. The valley and slopes of the hills were very fertile and are congenial for agricultural development. The main food crop of the district is paddy. As a result of the extension of coffee plantations in vast area of the district in the latter half of last century the level of income of the people rose. The income and standard of living of the people was much higher than that of the workers who came into Kodagu. The standard of living and income level of the people of the district are high but the same cannot be compared with that of other districts due to very poor developments of the towns of the district. However the district has achieved substantial progress in the field of education. The increase in the price of coffee has resulted in increasing the level of income of coffee planters. The standard of living of workers also has risen as a result of the many facilities they are being provided in accordance with the Labour Legislation.

To assess the standard of living it becomes necessary to classify the people of the area into various groups and assess the standard of living of each group. When classified as poor, middle class and rich it is observed that the large number of wage earners come into the category of poor; government officials, employees of private institutions and businessmen are seen in the middle class and the big landlords and those having fixed income are seen in the category of the rich.

The number of landless farm workers are very high in rural areas. The income level of form workers is very low as agriculture provides them only partial employment. The income of those who work in coffee estates is insufficient for them to make both ends meet as they are not having work in the rainy season. Similarly small land holders also cannot make both the ends meet with their meager income and hence their standard of living also is at a lower level.

In Kodagu land holders having more than five acres are in large scale. There are on an average, six to eight persons in every family. the source of their income is mostly agricultural

Table No 26
The Daily Wages of Nonskilled Farm Workers of Kodagu District from 1985 - 1989

Name of job	1985				1986				1987				1988				1989			
	Dry lands		Wet lands		Garden lands		Dry lands		Wet lands		Garden lands		Dry lands		Wet lands		Garden lands		Dry lands	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
Tilling	12.00	-	12.11	-	-	-	13.50	-	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digging	12.00	-	12.00	-	11.86	8.0	12.50	-	-	-	15.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	12.00	-	-
Breaking clods	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing	12.00	10.00	11.80	-	-	-	12.50	10.50	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim																				
Harvesting	-	-	-	-	10.00	8.50	-	-	-	-	12.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	12.00	10.00	-	-
Irrigating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuring	11.67	10.00	12.11	10.28	11.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Planting																				
(seedlings)	11.75	10.50	12.14	10.40	10.00	8.00	12.00	11.00	12.50	12.00	12.00	10.00	12.50	12.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00
Weeding	12.00	10.00	12.33	10.50	11.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	11.50	10.00	13.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	10.00	12.00	10.00
Harvesting	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	-	-	12.50	10.50	12.00	10.00	-	-	12.00	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threshing	12.15	10.50	12.50	10.50	-	-	12.00	10.50	12.50	10.50	-	-	12.50	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain screening																				
(Throwing)	12.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	-	-	13.00	11.00	14.00	12.00	-	-	14.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Picking Coffee	-	-	-	-	15.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	15.50	12.50	-	-	-	-	15.50	12.50	-	-
Grazing Cattle,																				
Sheep & goats	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kodagu District

Name of Job	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Picking Arecanut & Cashew	-	-	-	-	15.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	16.50	13.50
Picking Cardamom	-	-	-	-	13.20	9.50	-	-	-	-	16.00	12.50
Picking pepper	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-

Table No 26 (continued)

Name of Job	1987				1988				1989			
	Dry lands		Wet lands		Garden lands		Dry lands		Wet lands		Garden lands	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tilling	15.00	-	15.00	-	-	-	15.00	-	16.00	-	-	-
Digging	15.00	-	15.00	-	16.00	12.50	15.00	-	16.00	-	17.00	14.00
Breaking Clods	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-
Sowing	15.00	12.00	12.00	-	-	-	15.00	12.50	15.00	12.00	-	-
Interim harvesting	-	-	-	-	14.00	11.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	13.00
Irrigating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuring	15.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	15.50	13.00	15.00	12.00	16.50	12.50
Planting												
(seedling)	15.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	12.50	11.00	15.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	13.00	12.00
Weeding	14.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	16.00	13.00	16.00	12.50	12.00	10.50
Harvesting	14.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	-	-	15.00	12.50	15.00	12.50	-	-
Threshing	15.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	-	-	16.00	12.00	15.50	12.00	-	-
Grain screening												
(Throwing)	15.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	-	-	16.00	12.00	15.50	12.00	-	-

Economic Trends

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Picking Coffee	-	-	-	-	18.00	15.00	-	-	-	-	18.00	15.00
Grazing cattle sheep & goats	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	7.25	-	-	-	-	-
Picking cashew & arecanut	-	-	-	-	18.00	13.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	15.00
Picking cardamum	-	-	-	-	16.00	12.50	-	-	-	-	16.50	13.00
Picking pepper	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	-

Table No 26 (continued)

Name of Job	1989											
	Dry lands				Wet lands				Garden lands			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tilling	16.00	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digging	16.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	18.00	15.00
Breaking clods	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	18.00	-	18.00	-
Sowing	16.00	12.50	15.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim harvesting	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	13.00	16.00	13.00	16.00	13.00
Irrigating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manuring	16.00	13.50	16.00	13.50	16.00	13.50	16.50	14.00	16.50	14.00	16.50	14.00
Planting (seedlings)	17.00	15.00	17.00	14.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	13.00
Weeding	16.00	13.00	17.00	15.00	17.00	15.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	18.00
Harvesting	15.00	12.50	18.00	15.00	18.00	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of Job	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Threshing	16.50	12.00	19.00	16.00	-	-	-	-
Grain screening (Throwing)	16.00	12.00	16.00	15.00	-	-	-	-
Picking Coffee	-	-	-	-	22.00	20.00	-	-
Grazing Cattle, sheep & goats	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Picking cashew & arecanut	-	-	-	-	22.00	20.00	20.00	16.00
Picking Cardamum	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-
Picking pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

production and animal husbandry. However the income from these sources have proved to be insufficient for procuring essential commodities at the recent increased rates and hence their standard of living also not improved and has remained at lower level. The monthly wage workers in urban areas do not transfer enough pay for procuring the essential commodities as required and hence their standard of living is also lower than that of farm workers and small land holders. The standard of living of the workers of coffee estates has slightly improved as a result of their getting daily or monthly wages in accordance with the Minimum Wages Act. Much of the earning of the government officials and employees of private institutions, who belong to the middle class, is consumed by house rent and education of children, and their standard of living has not improved. Though the income level of persons engaged in private enterprises like doctors, lawyers, businessmen and others is high, as a result of competition in their professions, their standard of living is subject to fluctuations. The rich persons in Kodagu are coffee and cardamum planters and orange growers. They possess the facilities required for modern living and are comfortable in life.

Table No. 27

Table showing the consumer price indices applicable to workers of Madikeri from 1988 to 1990 with base at 100 in 1982.

Year	Month	Food Index	General Index
1988	October	176	161
	November	171	159
	December	168	157
1989	-	173	162
1990	-	183	173

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla.

EMPLOYMENT

Kodagu district is mainly agriculture - oriented and agriculture and agro-based industries form the prominent source of employment. In the days of monarchy there was scope for employment in the army, as palace guards, services, music, arts and such sectors. Skilled and un-skilled used to get jobs in construction of palace, temples, ponds and tanks etc. There were also occasions when farmers from other districts were invited and given lands with a view of extending agriculture. The skilled artisans were engaged in manufacture of embroidered clothes required for wearing at functions, production of carved swords etc. But they were very small in number. Post-1850 developments of coffee estates provided large scale employment to the hard labour. Several industries which have come up in recent years have provided large scope of employment to skilled workers as well as hard labour. In the past workers used to get their wages in kind. Though cash is the medium of payments in all sectors, the medium of payment in kind is still seen to a little extent in rural areas.

There were 1,52,838 employees in Kodagu district in 1971 which formed 40.40 percent of the total population of the district. By 1981 it increased to 2,08,700 covering 47.27 percent of the population. According to livelihood classification the total number of workers in 1981 and 1971 were as follows: 1971 figures are in brackets. Farmers 48,643 (35,996), farm labourers 33,024 (30,053), mine workers 75,754 (44,831), workers of household articles and other industries 11,199 (7,400), those engaged in construction of roads and buildings 5,214 (4,863), engaged in commerce and business enterprises 12,382 (8,689), engaged in transport and communication 5,291 (2,824), and workers in other services 17,193 (18,073). There are three medium scale industries in the district and they provided employment to 830 workers by end of 1990. In the same period there were 1,171 registered small scale and tiny industries which provided employment to 5,080 workers. There are also numerous unregistered small-scale industries which have provided employment in large scale. In addition, Khadi and village industries, bee keeping, handicrafts, handloom industry etc., have also provided employment to a substantial extent.

The Central Government opened an employment exchange at Madikeri on 1.4.1940. This came under the administration of the State Government after Reorganisation of States in 1956.

Table No. 28

The number of persons who registered, notified vacancies and those who secured jobs in Kodagu from 1961-1976.

Year	No. of persons Registered	No. of vacancies notified	Vacancies filled up
1961	1,395	831	760
1962	1,692	983	867
1963	1,968	460	448
1964	2,295	865	612
1965	2,497	498	397
1966	2,180	494	356
1967	2,732	511	503
1968	3,408	446	281
1969	3,403	601	451
1970	3,395	451	325
1971	4,094	584	442
1972	4,591	273	218
1973	4,670	330	274
1974	4,988	159	159
1975	5,505	239	229
1976	5,508	408	359

Table No 29
The number of Persons who got themselves registered in Kodagu District Employment Exchange from 1980-81 to 1989-90 as per educational qualifications

Sl. Educational No. Qualification	1980-81		1982-83		1984-85		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kodagu District														
1. Graduates														
(a) Arts	331	328	336	328	403	320	394	367	465	375	293	162	289	215
(b) Science	99	65	103	63	107	83	112	80	127	99	98	77	61	84
(c) Commerce	101	20	112	29	157	51	187	70	232	98	179	102	176	120
2. Diploma holders														
(a) Civil	4	-	5	1	8	-	11	-	15	-	16	-	19	-
(b) Mechanical	6	-	10	-	24	-	19	-	21	-	21	-	25	-
(c) Electrical	3	-	5	-	15	-	15	-	16	-	5	-	8	-
(d) Automobile	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	-
3. I.T.I.														
(a) Fitter	3	-	10	-	14	-	16	-	23	-	23	-	45	-
(b) Turner	8	-	11	-	9	-	10	-	14	-	14	-	20	-
(c) Machinist	1	-	5	-	5	-	12	-	29	-	33	-	37	-
(d) Electrcial	6	-	6	-	9	-	6	-	19	-	10	-	10	-
4. Typists	31	28	37	119	64	188	90	249	103	338	91	338	110	399
Stenographer	5	3	1	4	1	15	-	10	-	15	-	22	1	25
5. (a) C.P.Ed	2	4	6	5	11	-	19	22	25	23	22	26	33	27
(b) T.C.H.	25	190	68	208	70	274	66	391	69	467	75	407	79	479

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6. Nursery	-	4	-	6	-	30	-	43	-	43	-	42	-	37
7. Drivers (Heavy)	10	-	77	-	117	-	132	-	229	-	153	-	195	-
Drivers (Light)	78	-	144	-	131	-	203	-	169	-	221	-	242	-
8. P.U.C.	310	301	371	368	655	485	828	580	928	812	907	286	748	725
9. S.S.L.C.	1,358	683	1,399	724	1,812	971	2,836	1,508	3,264	1,880	2,731	1,223	2,875	1,245
10. Middle School	918	102	963	204	1,521	266	2,087	418	2,221	543	2,057	6,582	2,115	495
11. Literates	241	41	228	61	459	165	638	248	814	312	523	356	422	282
12. Illiterates	560	246	621	320	39	106	296	328	367	269	243	251	79	71
Total	4,101	2,025	4,522	2,439	5,631	2,954	1,967	4,314	9,550	5,274	7,721	9,874	7,597	4,204

Source : Employment Exchange, Madikeri.

Table No. 30

No of cases registered in the live register of Kodagu District Employment Exchange from 1980-81 upto 1989-90.

Year	Men	Women	Total
1980-81	4,101	2,025	6,126
1981-82	4,608	2,374	6,982
1982-83	4,522	2,499	6,971
1983-84	4,867	2,647	7,514
1984-85	5,431	2,954	8,385
1985-86	6,692	3,573	10,265
1986-87	7,967	4,314	12,281
1987-88	9,550	5,274	14,824
1988-89	7,721	3,950	11,671
1989-90	7,591	4,204	11,801

Source: Dist. Employment Exchange, Madikeri

Table No. 31

No. of Vacancies notified, Nos. filled up through advertising, yearwise from 1981-82 upto 1989-90 and the number of vacancies remaining at the end of each year.

Year	Notified Vacancies	Vacancies advertised	Vacancies filled up during the year	Remaining Vacancies unfilled
1981-82	2,284	235	151	108
1982-83	3,024	197	212	205
1983-84	2,322	312	320	85
1984-85	4,164	487	361	356
1985-86	3,117	282	375	154
1986-87	2,852	192	135	162
1987-88	3,439	237	190	165
1988-89	2,376	138	143	94
1989-90	3,025	142	230	68

Source: District Employment Exchange, Madikeri.

Table No. 32

Yearwise Number of persons who secured jobs through District Employment Exchange from 1980-81 to 1989-90 in Government & non- Govt Sectors.

Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Semit-Govt. institutions (Central)	Semi-Govt. institutions (State)	Local bodies
1980-81	5	48	19	8	1
1981-82	7	55	21	2	2
1982-83	6	51	18	2	3
1983-84	30	72	38	4	1
1984-85	15	55	38	3	4
1985-86	10	44	22	9	-
1986-87	7	52	19	8	3
1987-88	12	42	24	6	3
1988-89	6	51	17	5	2
1989-90	6	59	16	8	3

Source: District Employment Exchange, Madikeri

INCOME

As per the current rates the total income of the district and *per capita* income from 1960-61 to 1979-80 was as follows (rupees in lakhs) (*per capita* figures are furnished in rupees in brackets). They were Rs. 2,328(727.50) in 1960-61, Rs. 6,921 (1850.53) in 1970-71, 10,571 (2,535.01) in 1975-76, Rs. 11,102 (2,528.93) in 1978-79 and Rs. 12,807 (2877.98) in 1979-80, as per the Statistics compiled by the Directorate of Bureau of Economics and Statistics. In 1990-91 the total income of the district was Rs. 372 crores, of this Rs. 237.5 crores came from farm sector Rs. 4.7 crores from forest products, Rs. 15.2 crores from construction, Rs. 10.8 crores from transport, Rs. 42.4 crores from business and hotel industry, and Rs. 61.4 crores came from other sources. In 1987-88 the total income of the district was about Rs. 254 crores and *per capita* income was Rs. 4,802. Of the total income of the district Rs. 149 crores came from farm sector, Rs. 9 crores from forest products, Rs. 13 crores from construction, Rs. 10 crores from transport, Rs. 13 crores from business and hotel industry, and Rs. 49 crores have come from other sources.

The *per capita* income in Kodagu district in 1960-61 was Rs. 4,728 and it stood first in the whole state. In 1970-71 its *per capita* income was Rs. 2,008 and still retained its status at the top of the list. In 1980-81 it increased its *per capita* income to Rs. 3,126 and continued in the first place. In 1989-90 though its *per capita* income increased to Rs. 5,382, the district slipped to the second place (In 1989-90 Bangalore District stood first). The average *per capita* income of the state in the year was Rs. 2,182.89.

Table No. 33

**The Yearwise Income of the District at Current and Fixed Prices from
1980-81 to 1986-87**

Particulars	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. District total Income (in Rs. lakhs)						
(a) at current prices	12,564.00	17,034.00	20,142.00	28,779.00	22,153.00	27,803.00
(b) at fixed Prices (1970-71)	7,678.00	8,662.00	7,721.00	10,995.00	7,815.00	9,915.00
2. Districts per-capita income (in rupees)						
(a) at current prices	2,755.26	3,556.16	4,094.00	5,780.08	4,359.00	5,363.23
(b) at fixed prices (1970-71)	1,683.77	1,808.35	1,569.63	2,208.27	1,538.08	1,912.62

Source : Taluk-wise plan figures (Kodagu District) 1986-87.

Table No. 34

**Table showing sector-wise income of the district in 1980-81, 1985- 86 and 1989-90 (At
current and fixed prices)**

Sl. No.	Sectors	1980-81	1985-86	1989-90
1.	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry including Horiculture	9,059	16,292 (10,222)	15,362 (7,932)
2.	Forest	992	1,731 (458)	1,443 (382)
3.	Fishery	13	12 (9)	8 (8)
4.	Mines & Mineral Wealth	-	1 (-)	2 (1)
5.	Production			
	(a) Registered	46	148 (92)	326 (215)
	(b) Un-registered	344	579 (394)	1,107 (553)
6.	Construction	502	1,122 (628)	1,781 (697)
7.	Electricity, gas and water supply	44	121 (67)	168 (86)
8.	Transport	222	763 (432)	1,149 (564)
9.	Warehouse	2	6 (3)	12 (6)
10.	Communications	68	146 (96)	413 (102)
11.	Business & Hotels	1,583	3,221 (1,644)	3,298 (1,577)
12.	Bank and Insurance	250	615 (404)	704 (350)
13.	Estate Agency Services	461	759 (567)	1,154 (664)
14.	General Administration	223	493 (318)	1,019 (478)
15.	Other sources	437	927 (598)	1,532 (713)

Figures in brackets show 1980-81 income at fixed prices.

Source: District Income Assessment 1980-81 to 1989-90 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

PLANS' TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Five Year Plans have been instrumental in pushing the district in the path of progressive development in the socio-economic sectors like agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, forest, co-operative movement, education, panchayat raj, social welfare etc. In the First Plan a target of Rs. 73 lakhs was fixed for the Coorg State. It was revised to Rs. 116 lakhs. Rs. 92.58 lakhs were spent during this plan period. In this plan period agriculture, education, roads transport and power had priority among the plans drawn up. In the same period 11,530 acres of additional lands were developed into cultivable lands and additional food grains of 1,300 tons were produced. Prominence was given to intensive cultivation and animal husbandry. Apart from improving the standard of the veterinary hospitals in the district, 16 rural veterinary schools, the artificial insemination centres, seven insemination sub-centres and a cattle centre (*gosadana*) were opened. The small poultry farm which was operating in the veterinary school was converted into independent poultry farm besides improving it with modernisation. The arrangements for the vaccine required for injecting cattle for curing and prevention of the rinderpest (*doddaroga*) was enlarged. Fourteen pedigree seed "bulls" were provided to the Kudige Dairy Farm for cattle development. Along with modernising the fisheries, fishings were introduced in 70 tanks for rearing. Work was taken afoot for growing teak in 600 acres per year for forest development. In addition matchwood in 150 acres, cashew in 100 acres were planned to be grown. In the same period a government saw mill was started. In this Plan period 44 co-operative societies were founded with 14,136 additional members. For facilitating storage of food grains in Marketing Co-operative Societies the capacity of existing warehouses were expanded besides constructing three new warehouses thus facilitating storage for 5,000 tons of food grains; 58 wells were dug in rural areas for public health improvement in addition to repairing 242 old wells and two protected water supply schemes were implemented. Drainage schemes and construction of shops were completed in this plan period. The number of quarters for hospital employees, labour wards and hospitals and dispensaries were increased during the plan period.

During this Plan construction of four important highways and six bridges were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 24.67 lakhs, besides 15 roads 17 bridges and canals were taken up under State Road development plan. The Government Central Workshop was equipped with modern machines at a cost of Rs.2.71 lakhs under the plan for Transport. Under the Minor irrigation programme 171 agriculture tanks and canal and such other works were completed, and 111 works were under execution by the end of this Plan. This resulted in providing irrigation facility to 8,000 acres. Two thermal power stations were constructed at a cost of Rs.11.50 lakhs and the power distribution system was improved in this period. Opportunity was provided for assembling an exclusive diesel set for one thermal power station.

Attention was bestowed on development of cottage industries like bee keeping, handloom weaving, pottery, silk etc. One pottery centre with modern equipments and a bee keeping centre with 10 sub-centres were founded. Two handloom weaving centres were also initiated during this Plan. Rs. 10.09 lakhs were spent on education at all levels. The Intermediate College was upgraded as First Grade College besides providing hostel facilities to the students. One Basic Education Training College was started at Kudige with residential facilities. Lower and higher basic

education schools were functioning during this plan period. A Janatha College was opened at Kudige with a view to provide education facilities to adult farmers.

For implementing certain schemes which come under the perview of the Central Government Rs. 53.18 were spent during this plan. The Community Development Project which was started all over the country was started on 2nd October 1952 in Somvarpet block of the district. This was extended to Madikeri, Bhagamandala, Napoklu, and Suntikoppa areas on 1st October 1953. Further the National Development Programme was implemented in Virajpet, Ammathi, Ponnampet and Srimangala. By the end of the Plan, the entire Kodagu district was covered under the Community Development Project. Rs.20.77 lakhs were spent in 14 Community Development Sectors under the Central Plan, and Rs. 1.45 lakhs were spent in the local development works sector. For the welfare of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes 948 houses were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 9.02 lakhs. In addition they were provided facilities for education, health, handicrafts, etc. during this Plan period.

Second Plan

Even before the Re-organisation of States the Second Plan had been finalised and Rs.375.58 lakhs were fixed for Kodagu province which merged with the new State of Mysore as a district. Due to administrative difficulties works could not progress systematically and there were variations in the targetted expenditure and aims and hence by the end of the Plan Rs. 332.73 lakhs had been spent; 4630 acres additional lands were utilised against a target of 3000 acres and 6,437 tons of additional foodgrains were produced. The average yield of paddy increased from 1,800 pounds per acre to 2,500 pounds per acre by the end of the Plan. A taluk seed production centre was started with 23 acres of land. 8,921.41 tons of various fertilizers were distributed in the district; 10.96 lakhs tons of manure was produced in rural composts. Two cardamum nurseries were opened and 1.02 lakh cuttings were distributed.

As regards Horticulture 5,665 acres of land were developed afresh while 14,714 acres of old garden lands remodelled and developed. In the same period two new types of fruits were introduced and were grown. They were 'Coorg Honey Papaya' and Butter fruit. Minor irrigation facilities increased by up to 2730 acres during this Plan period. A village level workers training centre along with necessary workshop was opened in the district and not only 48 candidates as targetted were trained, at the end of the plan 63 candidates were undertraining. Rs. 4.20 lakhs was spent for this purpose. Under the Animal Husbandary programme one cattle shed, two key village centres, five Artificial Insemination Centres with 40 insemination seed bulls and two poultry farms were thrown open. In the same duration a milk processing unit was started at an expenditure of Rs. 4.75 lakhs and by the end of the Plan it was processing 4,000 litres of milk per day. Under fisheries 1.81 lakh fishlings were reared in 80 tanks and 18,053 lbs of fish were sold.

In the same period Rs. 7.75 lakhs were spent for forest development and in addition to the ordinary varieties of tree forest, teak, match wood and such costlier varieties of trees were grown in 1,875 acres. Protected forest was developed in about 100 square miles.

In this plan period the co-operative societies and banks were re-organised and 29 new co-operative societies with 6,722 members started functioning. Against three land development

banks targetted under this plan two banks were started. Twenty warehouses were constructed. Three Community Development Centres in the district reached the second stage in this Plan period. One medium irrigation project for irrigating 3,167 acres of land was commenced and about Rs. 8.79 lakhs were spent. For supplying power to four Rural habitations and for formation electrical grid Rs. 12.50 lakhs were spent. Rs. 46.65 lakhs were spent for construction of a major bridge and for improving 195 miles long roads.

Rs. 3.92 lakhs were provided during this plan from Khadi and Village industries Board for the bee keeping, pottery schemes which were commenced in the first Year Plan. Mulberry cultivation was started in 15 acres at an expenditure of Rs.2.30 lakhs in addition to which 77 farmers were trained and encouraged to grow mulberry in 151 acres by extending financial assistance to private people. Rs.12.22 lakhs were spent for public instruction (education) facility. During the Plan period two high schools were converted into multi-purpose schools and 24 primary schools were converted into Basic Education Schools. Apart from this Basic Education Training College was founded and strengthened.

Two tuberculosis dispensaries and two dental dispensaries were opened for providing increased medical facilities. The General Hospital was well equipped with modern equipments and additional staff. Maternity and paediatric hospital was commissioned. Rs. 3.21 lakhs were spent during this Plan period for medical facilities. Under the Health plan a District Health laboratory and the Health Centres were targetted and by the end of the Plan, one unit was nearing completion. In the same duration 50 drinking water wells were sunk while six water supply schemes which had been commenced in the First Plan were completed. Three Family Planning Centres were opened in the three General Hospitals. Rs. 2.04 lakhs were spent during this Plan for this purpose.

For development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and backward classes 1,581 houses, 43 wells, 6 students hostels, two Ashram schools, 18 buildings, 8 Community Centres, and six women development centres were constructed at an expenditure of Rs.20.84 lakhs. About 1000 families were encouraged to take up handicrafts; Rs.0.23 lakhs for Tourism Development and Rs.1.16 lakhs for Rural Development scheme were spent in this Plan period.

Third Plan

The draft for the Third Plan was prepared with the aim of increasing the potential of food and other agricultural productions. The position of Kodagu district in the rank order among the districts of the state at the commencement of this Plan noted in brackets is given here. Population intensity(3), percentage workers in 1961 of total population (2), percentage of extent of land held by each farmer(4), percentage of net sown area belonging to each farmer in 1961-62(7), percentage of net irrigated area of net sown area in 1961-62 (13), percentage of additional sown area in 1961-62 (17), quantum of agricultural production of each farmer in rural area in 1960-61(1), number of persons per lakh of persons enrolled as workers in factories in 1962(14), length of road per 100 sq kms in 1962-63 (6), transportation of goods per lakh of population in 1962-63 (8), quantum of educated persons per lakh in 1961(1), number of persons who had technical education per lakh of population in 1963-64(5), and hospital facility per lakh population in 1962(1).

In respect of agriculture, irrigation, modern agricultural implements, fertilisers etc Rs. 2.99 lakhs had been provided in the Third Plan. Under this Plan 100 installing oil engine pumpsets and other modern agricultural production programmes were proposed to be implemented. Procurement of one thousand tonnes of fertilizers, 96,000 tonnes rural manure, and usage of green manure in 36,000 acres was targetted. Also for growing Japan pattern paddy in 10,000 acres and for growing high-yielding varieties of crops in 34,000 acres, a target of 700 demonstration plots and supply of 800 agricultural implements were fixed and it was also proposed to hold competition in obtaining high yield. With a view of growing disease-free crops it was proposed to develop the plant protection centres for supplying needy farmers with high quality disease - free seedlings. It was proposed to spend Rs.1.80 lakhs to purchase 1,600 agricultural equipments with a view to take up additional land for agricultural purpose. Rs. 8.23 lakhs was targetted to be spent for development of commercial crops such as orange cardamum, pepper, arecanut and cotton. Fruit production scheme has been continued in this Plan period on an extended basis. Developing new orchards in 1,300 acres, improving and developing existing 2,000 acres of orchards and raising 2.30 lakh seedlings of the orange clan etc were provided with Rs. 4.02 lakhs in this Plan period. Rs. 3.00 lakhs were spent for developing cardamum through 750 demonstration plots for improving 1,000 acres of additional area and with a target of raising one lakh seedlings in each plot, two nurseries were established. It was proposed to extent easy loan facilities to the farmers involved in these crops. In addition to the existing area of growing pepper there was a plan to develop the same in 1,500 acres besides establishing two nurseries at a cost of Rs.1.20 lakhs were some of the targets. In the same period starting a nursery for development of arecanut with a view of raising two lakh seedlings annually was also targetted. Under the Cotton Development Programme production of 5,000 bales of additional cotton by growing cotton in additional 10,000 acres was also aimed at.

It was planned to spend Rs.22.06 lakhs for agricultural research during this Plan. In addition to continue a agricultural farm under the guidance of paddy production experts the Regional Fruit Research Centre at Chattally was converted into Fruit Research Centre for Malanad areas of the southern zone, and its functioning capability was increased. The citrus die-back research scheme was proposed to be continued. It was also proposed to continue the Regional Research Centre which was established in Chhattahalli in 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs. four lakhs in the Plan. It was decided to extent the programmes of growing cloves and *nutmeg*, which was initiated in 1960-61 for two years of the Plan period with the assistance of this centre. It was proposed to continue the Cattle Feed Production Programme at Kudige with an assistance amounting to Rs. 86,000. It was intended to continue the village level workers training centre at Kudige at an expenditure of Rs. 13.37 lakhs, in addition targets were fixed for providing intensive training for 120 candidates for two years and also for training 20 candidates in the workshop with an one year course. It was decided to continue the youth training centre here at an expenditure of Rs. 20,000. It was also decided to spend Rs. 30,000 for training to few selected village level workers and children of farmers through the Modern Agriculture Training Centre during this Plan period.

In respect of Minor Irrigation, Rs. 9.00 lakhs were provided for construction of new tanks, restoration of old tanks, desilting, construction of new channels etc with a target of providing irrigation facilities for 1,460 acres. Rs. 6.60 lakhs was earmarked for lift irrigation schemes. 125 irrigation wells, 50 tubewells, 50 electrical pumpsets and 30 diesel pumpsets were targetted for construction and supply during this Plan.

For soil conservation Rs. 1.95 lakhs were provided with an intention of transforming about 5,000 acres of barren lands into cultivable lands. It was intended to spend Rs. 1.10 lakhs though the Forest Department to prevent soil erosion in 900 acres. Establishing 4 new rural Veterinary Dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 5.17 lakhs and upgrading these Veterinary Dispensaries into full scale Veterinary Hospitals for improving the cattle wealth was planned. For providing 15 stud bulls free of cost to the needy beneficiaries, and supplying semen for 120 cattle through semen collection centre at concessional rates were incorporated in the Plan along with establishing a clinical laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000. It was planned to spend Rs.1 lakh for poultry farm at Kudige with an intention of increasing the capacity of the Poultry from 500, to 1,000 birds and increasing the capacity of two units, and also providing training for 60 persons. It was also targetted to increase the capacity of the Kudige Dairy Farm from its strength of processing and supply of 1,000 lbs of milk at the end of Second Plan to 8,000 lbs at an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. A target of rearing 10 lakh fishlings was fixed at an expenditure of Rs.1.20 lakhs for development of fishery. Rs.23 lakhs were provided for various schemes of forest development and a target of growing valuable trees in 1,100 acres at an expenditure of Rs. 1.30 lakh had been fixed. Raising highly valuable teakwood in 1000 acres at the rate of 200 acres per year at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was planned. In addition, it was intended to raise new forest in additional 185 acres per year and also Rs. 1.00 lakhs were earmarked for improving the protected forest with an intention of making it a tourist centre, Rs. 2.50 lakhs for construction of quarters for the employees, Rs. 1.25 making it a tourist centre, Rs. 2.50 lakhs for construction of quarters for the employees, Rs. 1.25 for establishing a flying squad, Rs.9.00 lakhs for construction for transportation forest produce, Rs.1.05 lakhs for farm forestry, Rs.2.90 lakhs for tree protection site and Rs.1.45 lakhs for growing matchwood were provided in the plan. The plan also provided for earmarking 4,200 acres for providing fuel and grass and 1000 acres for providing matchwood.

It was targetted to spend Rs. 6.98 lakhs for development of various schemes of co-operative Societies. Two branches of District Central Co-operative Bank, increasing the strength of the bank's supervisory staff, establishment of 50 service co-operative institutes, construction of 20 warehouses, establishing 15 Primary Marketing Co-operative Institution, etc were some of the programmes drawn out during this plan period.

During this Plan it was intended to spend Rs. 4.10 lakhs in rural area for development of small scale industries. High prominence was given for silk and bee-keeping etc at a cost of Rs. 3.96 lakhs, in addition to construction of Industrial Estate, training facilities to various artisans and providing financial assistance to them, establishing Ceramic Art (Kumbha Kale) Centre at Madikebeedu at an expenditure of Rs. 2.10 lakhs, development of handloom industry and encouragement to handicrafts.

Under the compulsory education programme Rs. 5.30 lakhs were provided for appointing 150 teachers and construction of 30 school rooms. Improving the strength of basic education schools, as well as multipurpose schools, appointment of additional teachers and inspectors and development of girls schools were some of the progressive programmes which were started during this Plan period. A Polytechnic Institute was started in this Plan period at an expenditure of Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

Regarding provision of facilities to rural areas one town water supply and 13 rural water supply schemes were implemented. About 268 public drinking water wells were sunk under various schemes. During this plan 217 village had drinking water facility, and additional 80 villages were expected to get this facility. It was targeted to provide drinking water at eight places under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme at an expenditure of Rs.3.33 lakhs. It was also proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakhs for providing drinking water to towns.

Pertaining to health and hospitals it was intended to implement the ideals of the Second Plan during this Plan. Establishment of three birth control centres, continuing the district laboratory by spending Rs. 50,000 and to continue the district birth control committee at an expense of Rs. 10,000, increasing the facilities in existing hospitals etc were important programmes of this Plan.

Regarding transport facilities it was intended to spend Rs.13.40 lakhs for implementing the programmes of the old and the new Plan. Transforming 30-mile tracks into metal road at an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs, improving roads at an expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakhs, construction of major bridges by spending Rs.9.20 lakhs were some of the programmes drawn in this Plan.

The house building programme which was commenced in the Second Plan period was continued in the Third Plan. Fifteen villages from these sectors of the district were brought under the purview of this programme and it was intended to adopt one village every year; 294 houses were aimed at for construction during this Plan with a target of 42 houses in the first two years, 60 houses in the third year and 75 houses in the last two years of the Plan.

Extensive programme was drawn for development of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and backward classes besides prominence for development of Schedule Tribes. Rs. 12.18 lakhs were reserved for the tribal groups development with a target of construction of three Ashram schools, one students hostel with food allowance for 140 students, scholarship and stipend for 90 students and providing clothes to 300 students. In the same period, targets were fixed for establishing one training and production centre, distribution of agricultural implements to 120 agriculturist families, starting two Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Societies, financial assistance for 120 families for construction of houses, construction of eight wells, formation of 15 miles long roads and providing legal assistance to 75 families. It was also intended to establish women welfare centre at an expenditure of Rs. 40,000. For welfare of the Scheduled Castes it was intended to spend Rs. 4.20 lakhs for programmes like construction of schedule caste boys' hostel and girls hostel, scholarship to 500 primary and high school students, distribution of text books and slates for 1,500 primary school students, one boarding home, scholarship for one student studying abroad and one research student in the state, financial assistance for agriculture for 50 families, establishment of a tailoring centre, and stipend for students, financial assistance for 39 families for poultry farming, carts and bullocks for 58 families, cows and buffaloes for 25 persons, providing land for agriculture for 9 families, purchasing six sites in 30 residential extensions and such other programmes for providing facilities. For the welfare of backward classes it was intended to spend Rs. 49,000, by providing hostel fees for 160 students, scholarship for 140 primary and high-school students, etc.

It was aimed to spend Rs. 2.16 lakhs for Social Welfare during this Plan by establishing a Remand Home for delinquents etc. For labour welfare, establishment of labour welfare centre by spending Rs. 18,000, strengthening the employment exchange, providing handicraft training

facilities with an expenditure of Rs. 4.60 lakhs were all aimed at. It was also intended to develop a regulated market committee by spending Rs. 54,000, and a cattle market by spending Rs. 30,000 during this Plan period.

The allocations for State-level plans included Rs. 20.66 lakhs for continuing the major and medium irrigation projects of the district, Rs. 100 lakhs for the Harangi project, Rs. 61 lakhs for Kambadakada project. As regards Plan allocation for power Rs. 15.50 lakhs had been allocated for the district with targets of drawing of electrical grid of 117 km, electrification of 12 villages etc. As regards development of roads, it was intended to convert the Kushalnagar-Sampaje-Mangalore road into National Highway during this Plan period. The length of this road in the district is about 36 miles.

Fourth Plan

Agricultural production, irrigation facilities, power generation, utilisation of manpower in full, investing capital in industries, social service etc were given priority in the Fourth Plan. The progress achieved by Kodagu at the commencement of this Plan is noted below, along with its rank in the State among the districts as noted in brackets. As per the village accounts of 1969-70 percentage of net sown area to total area 28.5(17), the percentage of the irrigated lands belonging to 1,000 persons to the net-sown area belonging to 1,000 persons as in 1969-70, 6.9(15), the percentage of students out of total population in 1970-71, (1-5th standard) 11(5), percentage of educated in 1971, 44.4 (1), percentage of men among educated 50.3(4) percentage of women among educated 37.8 (1) length of good roads in 1970-71 100 km 26.6(6), population with facilities of hospitals, in 1970, 1,25, 641(19), population benefited by every commercial or Co-operative banks in 1972, 6,179(1).

The *per capita* income of this district was Rs. 1,218 in 1970-71, and Rs. 1,394 in 1974-75. The percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area was 12.8. Area with high-yield was 3,400 ha fertiliser used was 4,000 tonnes; cotton production was 710 bales; sugar cane production was 0.09 lakh tonnes; oil seeds production was 0.007 lakh tonnes; and food grain production was 0.87 lakh tonnes. Number of villages electrified was, 129; electrification of pumpsets were 858. There were 205 small scale industries, 69 reorganised cooperative units, 16 hospitals, 23 primary health centres, 54 dispensaries, 32 family planning centres, and 32 veterinary hospitals functioning in the district.

Fifth Plan

The implementation of the Fifth Plan commenced in 1978 and covered up to 1983. With the motive of eradicating poverty and to achieve self-sufficiency. When compared to other districts at the commencement of this Plan Kodagu was a developed district in all fields in 1976-77. It was treated as having highly progressed district in transport and communication and banking sectors which are responsible for economic growth. All the three taluks of the district were not only included under the Western Ghats Development Programme but also came under the priority area. The Western Ghats Development Programme Board started to function from 1976 and has given priority for agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, horticulture, forest, small scale industries and tourism development in these taluks.

The status of Kodagu district had at the commencement of the fifth plan under various sectors is depicted here: Percentage of irrigated area to net sown area 13.7, area under high yield crops 18,200 ha, fertiliser used 7,900 tonnes, agricultural production 1.15 lakh tonnes (1977-78); small scale industries 287, medium and major industry 1; electrified villages 112 (35.5%) pumpsets energised 1,100; length of road per 100 sq km 59 km long; post offices 6; hospitals 26; primary schools 369; high-schools 50; colleges 6, hospitals 26; primary health centres 3; public health units 17; number of beds in hospitals 1,295; family welfare centres 5; veterinary hospitals 32 (1977-78); number of co-operative societies before Reorganisation of States 173; co-operative societies started after Reorganisation of States 69; short-term loan distributed Rs. 301.82 lakhs, medium term loans Rs. 31.32 lakhs, long-term loans Rs. 28.98 lakhs, branches of commercial banks 66, amount lent by commercial banks Rs.1,659 lakhs, beneficiaries of differential interest scheme 2,238 and the amount of loan they procured Rs. 10.73 lakhs.

Sixth Plan

The progress achieved at the end of Fifth Plan and at the commencement of the Sixth Plan under various sectors were as follows: Production of food grains 1.06 lakh tonnes, percentage of irrigated area in the net sown area 3.4, area of lands sown with high-yielding crops in the net sown area 25,400 ha (17.3 %), fertilisers used 14,700 tonnes (about 100 kg per ha), large and medium scale industries 1, small scale industries 896, employees in these industries 21,000 (1.7%), no of electrified villages 259 (90%), pumpsets energised 1,600, length of road in every 100 sq km 65 km, post offices 206, villages having postal facilities 190, primary schools 404, high schools 68, colleges 8, hospitals 26, Primary Health Centres 6, public health units 19, number of beds in hospitals 1,305, family welfare centres 6, veterinary hospitals 35, average number of cattle treated in each veterinary hospital 6,600, short-term loan lent by Co-operative Societies Rs. 55.94 lakhs, long-term loans Rs. 1.13 crores, number of branches of commercial banks 99, number of persons served by each branch 5,000, amount lent by commercial banks Rs. 4,189 lakhs, amount of priority loan Rs. 3,177 lakhs, loan under differential rate of interest scheme was Rs. 92 lakhs.

Table No. 35

The progress index and Rank of district from 1960-61 to 1985-86

Year	Progress Index	Rank
1960-61	124.15	6
1970-71	107.79	7
1974-75	108.63	7
1976-77	103.44	8
1985-86	94.73	10

Source: Annual Plan 1987-88]

PROGRESS ACHIEVED FROM 1983 TO 1989

The details of progress achieved in Kodagu district under various sectors from 1983 upto 1989 is briefly furnished here. The Agriculture Department has assisted in district achieving progress in production of food grains by supplying and distributing seeds of high-yielding varieties of paddy, ragi etc to the farmers every year, and also by giving guidelines to farmers about taking care of the seeds, usage of pesticides, fertilizers etc. High-yielding variety of paddy was grown in about 3,000 ha, and high-yielding variety of ragi in 3230 ha. Under Tribal Sub-Plan Rs. 36,85,192 was distributed to 5,554 beneficiaries of Scheduled Tribes to purchase oxen for tilling, agricultural items and implements, pesticides, modern farm training etc. Under the Special Component Plan Rs.10, 53, 228 were distributed to 1,399 beneficiary farmers belonging to schedule Tribes for agricultural implements and other necessities. Rs. 27,630 was spent for training tobacco cultivators, nursery plots and field demonstration. Under the Western Ghats Development Programme the amount spent for supplying seeds for green manure, agricultural implements, sulphar, plant protection implements etc. exceeded a lakh of rupees. Adequate efforts were made to develop irrigation of Harangi project which was coming under Command Area Development Authority Programme. Farm kits were supplied to small and marginal farmers freely at a cost of Rs. 1,63,815. Seeds bags were freely distributed to 3,117 farmers at a cost of Rs. 1,44,870 and under famine relief programme, 2,878 bags were distributed at a cost of Rs. 3,48,000.

Extensive programmes were drawn in Somvarpet & Virajpet taluks for development of sericulture which is one of the commercial crops in the district. Sericulture has been introduced in recent years in Madikeri taluk. Between 1984-85 and 1988-89 more than Rs. 15 lakhs were spent under various schemes and assistance provided to 1,048 beneficiaries for developing sericulture. In 12 selected Girijan colonies of Somvarpet and Virajpet Taluks, technical assistance pertaining to sericulture, financial assistance, free seeds, silk worm rearing equipments etc. were supplied besides providing higher technical training in sericulture to selected youth farmers and also stipend to these trainees during the period of training. fifty percent subsidy was given for construction of silk worm rearing houses, for purchasing mountage (*chandrike*) pesticides, nylon curtains, yarn reeling implements etc. the Sericulture Department has extend financial assistance and cash incentives.

For preservation of soil fertility 13,500 ha area under the command of Kyathchole project in Somvarpet taluk was identified and Agriculture, Forest and Horticulture Departments implemented development programmes. The Agriculture Department created 95 farm ponds, the Forest Department raised 3 lakhs nursery plants and the Horticulture Department raised fruit trees and grafted hybrid plants. The Forest Department has spent Rs. 18.137 lakhs for development of tree gardens in 160 ha and 200 erosion preventive barriers. The Horticulture Department raised small gardens in 18 ha and orchards in 54.43 ha, Rs. 2.15 lakhs were spent on school gardens, and 300 contour bunds were formed for preservation of soil fertility.

Under minor irrigation 23 works were taken up in 1984-85 and Rs. 4.64 lakhs were spent, eight works were completed. In 1985-86 fortyfive works were taken up and of 9 works were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 11.82 lakhs. In 1986, thirty two works were executed at a cost of Rs. 15.02 lakhs. By end of Jan. 1987 seven works were completed at an estimated cost of Rs.

4.24 lakhs. Under Ganga Kalyana Scheme Rs. 4.22 lakhs were spent separately and 9 works were completed.

Under the Western Ghats Development Programme the Department of Animal Husbandry has spent Rs. 8, 16, 981 between 1983-84 and 1988-89. Cross breeds cattle were developed through artificial insemination Centre of Somvarpet taluk under CADA programme at a cost of Rs. 0.30 lakhs. Under the Special Component Plan Rs. 6.752 lakhs for cattle development unit, Rs. 5.60 lakhs for pig units, Rs. 0.29 lakhs for goats units have been spent. Under the Girijan plan Rs. 14.56 lakhs for cattle unit, Rs. 1.31 lakhs for buffalo unit, Rs.0.56 lakhs for goat unit have been spent; 15,428 mixed breed calves were born during this period. The Department of Animal Husbandry has taken up several schemes like strengthening the pig breeding unit at Kudige, feed development and financial assistance to rearing calves and providing modern facilities to veterinary hospitals.

The Department of Fisheries has achieved progress through organising training in fisheries in the district, providing fishing implements, financial assistance etc. As a result 30 Scheduled Caste and 16 Schedule Tribe persons have been able to adopt fisheries as their profession. Rs. 1.40 lakhs have been distributed to 14 persons at Rs. 10,000 per head, as assistance to fish culture. Under the 30 percent financial assistance programme fishermen have been encouraged by granting bank loans to them. The Mahishir Fish Development Centre which is being taken up under the Western Ghats Development Programme is significant achievement of the Fisheries Department. The Department has earned Rs. 1.75, 664 by rearing 13, 69, 019, fishlings in various parts of the district.

With the intention of encouraging garden crops 2,99,347 cardamum seedlings have been raised at a cost Rs. 2,98,023 and distributed among beneficiaries between 1982-83 and 1987-88 and cardamum cultivation has been developed in additional 214 acres. For development of black pepper which is important among the spices, 2,06,803 pepper seedlings have been raised at a cost of Rs. 1,05,537 and the same have been distributed to beneficiaries and the pepper cultivation has been extended to additional 219 acres. For development of coconut, 1,15,357 coconuts were planted and seedlings raised at a cost of Rs. 4,56,095 and they have been distributed. For development of vegetables 2,537 small gardens have been created at a cost of Rs. 13,845 and farmers have been encouraged. For development of intensive cultivation of bananas and orange, distribution of seedlings and creation of demonstration plots have been taken up every year; pesticides are being distributed at 50 percent subsidised prices for protecting garden crops. Rs. 36,118 have been spent on the Rajaseat Garden of Madikeri in 1983-84 and it has been developed into an attractive garden.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Plan 14,608 beneficiaries have gained between 1983 to 1985 and Rs. 173.937 lakhs have been spent for this purpose. Under the Antyodaya scheme 2,615 beneficiaries have been extended help at a cost of Rs. 29.372 lakhs. Under the 'One hundred Wells Programme' 938 wells have been dug at an expenditure of Rs. 24.997 lakhs. Under the self-employment scheme training and implements have been provided to 593 persons at a cost of Rs. 5.077 lakhs. Under Negilu Bhagya Scheme 45 persons have been provided facilities at a cost of Rs. 0.511 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs have been spent for rehabilitation of 52 persons. Under the Western Ghats Development programme, Rs. 219.942 lakhs have been allocated and spent for various

development programmes. By spending Rs. 59.60 lakhs 952 gobar gas units and 4064 ASTRA ovens costing Rs. 16,460 have been provided with a view to provide fuel facilities and loans and financial assistance in Rural areas. Under the National Employment Scheme 15,404 mandays were generated at an expenditure of Rs. 343.500 lakhs and employment assurance has been extended with generation of 7,160 lakh mandyas at an expenditure of Rs. 128.300 lakhs.

The number of industrial units which were registered between 1983 and 1989 was 627. The investment of capital in these units amounts to Rs. 2.40 crores. They have provided employment to 2,863 persons. Assistance has been provided under the self-employment scheme by providing capital to the tune of Rs. 2.62 crores to 991 persons, financial assistance and loan of Rs. 28,14,850 to 153 persons, and Rs. 5.16 lakhs as seed fund loans to 51 persons. Rs. 4.45 lakhs has been provided as assistance for development of 5 industrial units. Regarding Apiculture, 630 persons have been trained and Rs. 12.50 lakhs financial assistance has been extended to them for cultivating this profession. Besides loans have been extended under the Special Component Plan to an extent of Rs. 25.58 lakhs to 347 persons and Rs. 56.67 lakhs loan facility has been extended to 1,379 persons under Girijan Plan. For encouraging handicrafts 761 persons among the rural artisans have been identified and Rs. 13.45 lakhs have been lent to them to adhere to their professions. Industrial implements have been given free of cost to 670 persons belonging to backward class, Rs. 22.39 lakhs have been spent and assistance rendered to 1,695 persons under the integrated Rural Development Programme and I.S.B. scheme. Under the TRYSEM (Training in Self-employment to Rural Youth) 538 persons have been trained in various professions; 18 Industrial Estates in Madikeri and 8 in Kushalnagar have been established for industrial development; 250 acres have been reserved for formation of industrial area and so far it has been developed in 30 acres.

The Integrated Tribal Development Scheme the Department has implemented the district's comprehensive tribal development plan through various departments. Rs. 70.19 lakhs has been released to various development departments in 1987-88 for this plan. Of this Rs. 17.08 lakhs are from Central Government. The total outlay in this year was Rs. 68.48 lakhs.

For checking population explosion 25,066 persons were subjected to family planning operations in the district between 1983 to 1989. Under the mother and children welfare scheme 69,126 D.P.T. 2,27,159 polio, 62,789 T.T. and 69,284 B.C.G. Vaccine and injections have been given. Iron rich food has been supplied to 88,620 pregnant women and 82,881 children. Vitamin A enriched food has been distributed to 2,08,176 persons. For curing blindness, 1,002 persons were subjected to 'eye scale' operation. D.D.T. spraying was undertaken for prevention of malaria.

The Women and Children Welfare Department has disbursed a sum of Rs.10,000 and Rs. 16,550 which it received from the Central and State Governments respectively as scholarship to students between 1986 and 1989. Rs. 5,476 has been paid as stipend to 29 women who had vocational training. Among the women workers in farmers 7,803 women got Rs. 23.41 lakhs as maternity allowance. The department has granted Rs. 50,000 to the Cauvery District Children's Home for taking care of destitute children, and it sanctioned Rs. 32,146 in the year 1987-88 for 25 beneficiaries. The department released Rs. 8,090 to the working women's children care centre. Rs. 1.35 lakhs have been spent to special nutritious food centres in the district for benefiting 1,629

persons during the last three years. Under the Home Welfare Scheme Rs. 39,000 were lent to nine women beneficiaries and released Rs. 3000 as subsidy. Under the Thalibhagya Scheme Rs. 60,520 has been released as financial assistance to marrying people. There are 348 Anganawadi centres in the district for children welfare, and for distribution of rich food to pregnant women and mothers in the post-natal period Rs. 50.42 lakhs has been spent during the last three years. Rs. 1.08 lakhs were spent for maintenance of 40 Anganawadi centres. For the development of child welfare Rs. 4.19 lakhs were spent for distribution of rich food under Tribal Plan and Rs. 4.40 lakhs were spent under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste in the district.

By end of November 1988 there were 957 old persons getting old age pension in Madikeri Taluk, of them 89 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes and 16 to Schedule Tribes; 2,061 widows were getting a widow pensions, and of them 148 belonged to Schedule Castes and 36 belonged to Scheduled Tribes. A total of 546 handicapped person were getting monthly pension and of them 21 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 3 belonged to Scheduled Tribes. During the last six years house sites were allotted to 3,428 and of these 644 belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. In Madikeri taluk alone 412 acres land has been sanctioned and ownership cards were distributed to 168 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, 281 acres to 87 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 1,050 acres to others. In the last six years 6,992 were drawing widow pension, and 2,696 handicapped persons were getting monthly allowances in Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks. In Virajpet taluk 115 acres to 205 Scheduled Caste persons, 234.35 acres to 136 Scheduled Tribe persons and 995.78 acres to 406 others were sanctioned and cultivation permission has been given. 239 acres of land which were encroached by 436 persons were regularised and house sites were allotted to 2,075 persons. In Somvarpet taluk house sites have been allotted to 1,090 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, 399 persons of the Scheduled Tribes and 4,415 others and 22 acres of land which was encroached by 2,789 persons has been regularised. A total of 1,526 acres of land has been distributed to 1,248 persons inclusive of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the taluk as per land grant rules.

During the last six years the Public Instruction Department in Kodagu district has spent Rs. 2,44,250 as grants to private high schools, Rs. 4, 23,300 for distribution of free text books and uniform to school children, Rs. 2,48,350 for benches and furniture to primary schools, Rs. 52,000 for sports items of high schools, Rs. 6,02,000 for construction of class rooms, Rs. 52,300 for libraries for purchasing books, Rs. 3,34,340 for running high schools, Rs.87,742 on students of informed education centres, and Rs.1,75,000 for getting the class rooms repaired.

The Social Welfare Department has incurred expenditure of Rs. 70.45 lakhs on education of 18,740 boys and girls belonging to Schedule Castes in Kodagu district. According to informed sources, Rs. 25.26 lakhs has been spent to facilitate 2,300 persons to improve their financial condition. At the same time 83 hostels have been opened at an expenditure of Rs. 1.77 lakhs, Rs. 3.93 lakhs have been spent on education of 3,502 S.T. students. Rs.242.81 lakhs have been spent on 20,268 persons on their economic improvement. There are 6 pre-metric hostels for Schedule Castes and 6 for Schedule Tribes in the district. For the children of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes 12 Ashrama schools are being conducted. There is a tailoring training centre for Schedule Castes ladies in Madikeri which trained 120 women at 20 per year and it has also given free

sewing machines to them. Rs. 242.81 lakhs have been spent in six years on their economic development programmes.

The Department of backward classes and minorities has spent Rs. 36,22,546 on 2,830 students of the pre-metric hostels, and Rs. 8.62 lakhs on 520 students of post-metric hostels in the district. Rs. 32.26 lakhs have been disbursed as scholarship to 21,598 pre and post-metric students belonging to backward classes. Rs. 1.13 lakhs were disbursed as scholarship to 913 students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Rs. 41,343 is given as stipend to 93 students who were trained in typing and shorthand. Incentive prizes amounting to Rs. 4,225 have been distributed to 30 backward classes students for passing in first class. Book banks have been opened at a cost of Rs.40,000, sports implements have been supplied at a cost of Rs. 15,000 and in addition Rs. 17,500 have been spent on providing beds, rugs etc in hostels, and 116 persons have been trained by spending Rs. 1,32,496 on tailoring at the training centre. Rs. 8,61,480 have been spent an exemption of fees for backward class students. A building was purchased at Kodlipet at a cost of Rs.1.10 lakhs to run a pre-metric hostel and in addition a hostel building has been constructed under N.R.E.P. Driving training has been imparted to 68 unemployed educated youth at a cost of Rs. 48,070. Rs. 8.12 lakhs has been disbursed to 389 economically backward persons as rejuvenation loan. Rs. 27,895 have been disbursed as scholarship to Schedule Tribes, students' self-training centres have been opened by spending Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 24,000 have been spent in reforming seven student hostels.

The Department of Co-operation has spent Rs. 2.77 lakhs during the last six years for enrolling the Schedule Tribe persons as members of co-operative societies. Financial assistance rendered to women's Co-operative Societies for their employees was Rs. 1.05 lakhs and Rs. 1.26 lakhs were given as share capital. Under the revised Central plan, Rs. 1.52 lakhs were provided to Co-operative Societies for opening retail shops in large scale and for opening shops under the Special component plan. A margin fund of Rs. 3.25 lakhs have been granted as working capital to Schedule Caste Co-operative societies. Rs.22.23 lakhs financial assistance has been rendered to Rural Co-operative Societies for construction of godowns. Rs. 3.94 lakhs have been extended as interest free loan to cover the additional share amount payable by the Schedule Castes to the Co-operative Societies. Rs. 3.88 lakhs have been provided as share capital to Marketing Co-operative Societies, Rs. 1.00 lakh as share capital to Schedule Castes, Co-operative Societies and Rs. 4,000 financial assistance has been rendered to a dress stitching Co-operative Society, Rs. 3.26 lakhs have been provided to Schedule Caste & Schedule Tribe Co-operative Societies for starting fuel depots. Rs. 1.78 lakhs as financial assistance has been rendered for enrolling Schedule Tribe people as members of Co-operatives. Rs. 30,000 have been provided as interest assistance for medium-term loan under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rs. 12,000 interest-free loan has been extended to a weakened consumers co-operative society. Under the scheme for strengthening the share capital of marketing co-operative societies Rs. 3.62 lakhs have been provided. Rs. 1.44 lakhs have been provided as financial assistance towards the loan borrowed by Schedule Caste persons for developing their properties, Rs. 40,000 has also been provided as working capital to two Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Under the Rural Electrification programme the Karnataka Electricity Board has supplied power to 292 villages during the last six years, 78 of these villages which got the facility are in

Madikeri taluk, 98 are in Virajpet taluk and 121 are in Somvarpet taluk. Under the scheme for electrification of hamlets, 6 in Madikeri taluk, 20 in Somvarpet taluk and 18 hamlets in Virajpet taluk obtained the facility of electrification. 52 Scheduled Tribe Colonies, of them 4 in Madikeri Taluk, 27 in Somvarpet taluk and 21 in Virajpet taluk, obtained the benefit of power supply. Similarly 23 Schedule Caste Colonies in Madikeri Taluk, 43 in Somvarpet taluk and 19 in Virajpet taluk also had the benefit of power supply. 2,768 houses were benefited under Bhagyajyothi scheme, of them 506 are in Madikeri taluk, 1,624 are in Somvarpet taluk and 639 are in Virajpet taluk. A total of 2,204 pumpsets have been energised on priority to facilitate irrigation.

A total of 74,409 illiterate persons were registered and 51,492 were made literate under the Adult Education Programme which started in 1980-81 up to 1987-88.

Spices Board has extended financial assistance during the last six years to the growers of the commercial crops like cardamom, blackpepper etc. Assistance has been extended to 106 cardamom growers for purchasing sprinkler irrigation sets, and to 106 persons for establishing processing units. Under the certified seed production scheme 28 lakh cardamum seedlings have been supplied to 372 persons, 207 persons have been rendered financial assistance for purchasing 225 plant protection implements and 48,834 kg of copper sulphate has been supplied to 1,567 persons at 50 percent concession rates. Under the Garden Modernisation Scheme 1931 persons have been rendered assistance for modernising in 24,141.17 ha area. Financial assistance has been rendered to 16 persons for soil conservation and to 111 persons for construction of water sources like wells, ponds etc.

PROGRESS AFTER 1989

In 1990-91, the Agriculture Department has spent Rs. 2.30 lakhs for distributing weed killers and pesticides at 50 percent subsidised rates to 1,900 beneficiaries in the district. Under the revised Central Plan sanction has been accorded as follows: Rs. 10,000 for development of pulses, Rs. 3.12 lakhs for distribution of seeds at subsidised rates, Rs. 45,000 for disbursing incentives to seedling plots, Rs. 15,000 for providing zinc sulphates, Rs. 75,000 for purchasing spraying machines, Rs. 1.50 lakhs for weed killers and pesticides. Sanction has also been accorded for a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for purchase of agricultural implements, Rs. 90,000 as financial assistance to small farmers for purchasing power tillers, Rs. 1.50 lakhs for purchase of pumpsets, Rs. 36,000 for field demonstration, Rs. 30,000 for education tours for farmers, Rs. 15,000 for training and publicity. In the same period the Horticulture Department identified 52 beneficiaries and reserved Rs. 52,000 for installing pumpsets to coconut gardens. Also Rs. 50,000 for horticultural field conservation, Rs. 87,000 for plant protection inclusive of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan Rs. 3.89 lakhs in all were reserved and a major portion has been distributed. The Animal Husbandry Department has planned for granting Rs. 2.50 lakhs for a mobile veterinary dispensary, Rs. 3 lakhs have been sanctioned for special breed of cattle and Rs. 6 lakhs have been granted for opening six veterinary hospitals. For upgrading Rural Veterinary dispensaries Rs. 2.70 lakhs and for hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 2 lakhs have been allocated. Under the special breeding of live stock scheme for rearing of pigs 25 percent financial assistance to small farmers and 33 percent financial assistance for marginal farmers is being extended. For mixed breed calves rearing, 50 percent financial

assistance to small and marginal farmers, 66 percent to agricultural labourers and 85 percent financial assistance to Schedule Tribes persons are being rendered.

In 1989-90 mulberry was raised in 1200 acres in the district and 50 tonnes of cocoons have been produced. In 1990-91 Rs. 2.00 lakhs were granted under the Special Component Plan and a progress of 95 percent has been achieved. Under the Tribal Sub-plan the grant allotted is Rs. 3.50 lakhs and cent percent progress has been achieved. Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been granted for rearing and distribution of fishlings and Rs. 20,000 for publicising about scientific fishery has been granted.

Under the World Bank aided Social Forestry Scheme Rs. 4.37 lakhs have been spent for development of social forest in 1990-91. During this period tree garden was undertaken in 66 ha and 5.82 lakh plants have been nursed; 200 bamboo nursery plots have been created and bamboo has been raised in 15 ha. Rs. 50,000 has been spent on school gardens, Rs. 4.80 lakhs have been allocated from the National Wasteland Development Board for decentralised horticulture gardens. Under the National Wasteland Development Board social secure woods are being developed at an expenditure of Rs. 60,000. Rs. 2.25 lakhs have been sanctioned under the Tribal Sub-Plan 75 persons for construction and repair of their houses.

A grant of Rs. 60.33 lakhs has been released for increasing the irrigation facilities for seven minor irrigation schemes during the current year. Of this Rs. 58.78 lakhs have been spent for the new and on going schemes. Out of the Rs. 4.00 lakhs which were allotted under the Tribal Sub-Plan for designated works Rs. 2.06 lakhs have been spent and 42 ha have been brought under irrigation thus raising the total irrigated area to 460 ha.

For Self-employment and Training Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been spent during 1990-91. Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been reserved for providing seed fund to small and tiny industries and Rs. 2.52 lakhs of this grant has been spent for imparting bee-keeping training to 40 persons and for distributing 400 beehive boxes and 30 honey machines. Karnataka State Finance Corporation has been encouraging industries in the district by way of lending Rs. 127.55 lakhs to 86 units as loan. Of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 7,96,035 and financial assistance of Rs. 24,345 by the Khadi and Village Industries Board during this year, Rs. 5,96,035 grants and Rs. 18,755 financial assistance had been distributed to various units.

With a view of increasing medical facilities in the district, during 1990-91 Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 have been provided for construction of buildings of 33 Primary Health Centres according to their individual need. For the same number of quarters grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided and Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been released. Rs. 2.00 lakhs for repairs of equipments, Rs. 2.60 lakhs for and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for new equipments has been reserved. For establishing new dispensaries, and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for new equipments has been reserved. For establishing new primary health units at Shirangala and Kanur with six beds each a grant of Rs. one lakh has been allocated. Rs. 6.000 lakhs as first installment for upgrading five primary health centres, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the on- going works and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for advanced works have been released.

The Social Welfare Department has reserved Rs. 80,000 for maintaining the pre-metric hostels for the Schedule Castes during 1990-91 and a progress of 53 percent has been achieved, while releasing grants for scholarships it has achieved cent percent progress. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for post-metric students belonging to Schedule Caste have been spent and for residential schools

Rs. 1.00 lakhs have been spent. The grant of Rs. 5.67 lakhs has been sanctioned for running nurseries and women welfare centres. Women and Children Welfare Department has sanctioned grants of Rs. 60,000 for a home for destitute children, a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh each for one home at Madikeri and Virajpet for destitute children, Rs. 11,426 for running play homes for children of working women, Rs. 15,000 as grant for taluk-level women's organisations. The department has spent Rs. 75,000 on 21 Anganawadis. A grant of Rs. 33 lakhs has been allocated for the benefit of 29,109 beneficiaries in 559 Anganawadis. Under non-plan schemes Rs. 6,20,400 have been spent of as maternity allowance to 2,068 female agricultural labourers, and Rs. 30,52,335 on widow pension. Rs. 14,28,212 on old age pension, and Rs. 2,45,811 have been spent for payment of monthly allowance to handicapped persons. Rs. 11,80,325 has been spent for giving scholarship to 8,800 pre-metric and post-metric students belonging to backward classes and minorities. Rs. 14,76,333 have been spent for running student hostels.

A total of 168 works pertaining to construction of roads and bridges were underway during 1990-91 and a grant of Rs. 164.18 lakhs has been allotted for these works. The scheme called Dwarka is meant for production of household articles in rural areas and marketing them. Under this scheme funds have been released for 99 groups during the current year and these funds have been distributed to 78 groups which are actively functioning. Of them 7 groups are engaged in cane work, 14 in incense sticks, 8 in mat weaving, 5 in manufacture of brooms, 2 in production of pots, 2 in production of leaves for eating, 5 in preparation of dresses, 1 in production of cane chairs, 1 in production of phenol, 4 in manufacture of stone jelly, 3 in preparation of envelopes, 2 in raising mushrooms, 4 in knitting, 12 in preparation of spices powders, 2 in production of bee honey and other items and one in raising coffee nursery.

Regarding rural electrification, in 1990-91 270 pumpsets were energised benefiting 2,826 farmers. Under Bhagyajyothi, 63 families have been targeted benefiting 3,153 persons, 289 villages and 150 hamlets have been provided with power supply under rural electrification programme. Power supply has also been extended to 85 Schedule Caste colonies and 77 Schedule Tribes colonies during the current year.

During 1990-91 in the district a total of 14,120 aged persons, 7,976 widows and 3,897 handicapped persons were getting monthly pension from the government. The taluk-wise break-up is as follows: Madikeri taluk, aged persons 1,982, widows 2,199 and the handicapped 1,716; Virajpet taluk, aged persons 7,706, widows 2,400 and the handicapped 1,069; Somvarpet taluk, aged persons 4,432 widows 3,377 and the handicapped 1,112.

Town Planning

On reviewing the geographical, social and economical conditions of the district and taking into consideration the need of the future and planned development, the Town Planning Department has prepared the plans for developments of town and villages as noted below. These plans are helpful in understanding the trends of growth of this residential areas. As per the list of towns prepared for Kodagu district, Somvarpet, Virajpet, Gonikoppal, Ponnampet, Kodlipet, Shanivarasanthe, Kushalnagar and Suntikoppa have been included, and in the list of villages Hosakeri, Handikeri, Karadigodu, Kudige, Kudumangalore, Nokya, Balele, Andagove, Peraje, Bilugunda, Kolakeri,

Bhagamandala, Kutta, Cherala, Srimangala, Karike, Chowdлу, Madapura, Murnadunadu and Pollybetta have been included. Madikeri Town Development Authority was established in 1987 in accordance with Karnataka Town Development Act. The comprehensive development programme prepared by this authority is in accordance with the Karnataka Town and Village Development Rules 1961, and has been approved by the government, Madikeri is being developed by implementing the plan approved by the government.

Progress Centres

As Kodagu district comes under the purview of the Western Ghats Development programme it is included in the regional development plan prepared by the Director, Town Planning, Shimoga. The main intention of this plan is to utilise the available facilities to the maximum extent and to make use of the basic service facilities from the nearest progress centres.

Types of Progress Centres

1) Sub-regional Centre: Madikeri, 2) Market and Service Centres: a) Somvarpet and b) Virajpet. 3) Marketing Centres: Bhagamandala, Kushalnagar, Kodlipet, Suntikoppa and Gonikoppal; 4) Service Centres: Karike, Bethu, Sampaje, Kanthur, Kunjila, Shanivarasanthe, Gonimarur, Shanthalli, Garwale, Valnur, Thyagathur, Kudige, Igoor, Gowdalli, Nidtha and Honnekodi in Mercara taluk; Ponnampet, Nokya, Balele, Siddapura, Handikeri, Parakatageri, Kumatur, Nittur, Kadamullur, Kadanga, Maroor, Halagunda, Kutta and Maldare of Virajpet taluk.

Public Works

Schools and public utility buildings, house building works, irrigation works, (minor, medium and major) belong to the public works department and construction of roads and buildings also come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department. In the list of buildings roads and bridges proposed to be included in the budget of 1990-91 are as follows: First floor of the Combined Magistrates Court in Virajpet, offices of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Kushalnagar), office of the Circle Inspector (Somvarpet), Kodagu Division Public Works Department (Madikeri), Book Depot of Government Press (Madikeri). Offices of the Commercial Tax Officer (Madikeri), Deputy Commissioners Office (Madikeri), office of the Fire Brigade (Kushalnagar), quarters of revenue department officials, quarters for sub-registrar and officials of his office, quarters of the sub-treasury officer (Somvarpet), quarters of the officers for Remand Home and his officials, quarters for transport department officials, quarters of N.C.C. officer (Somvarpet), quarters for lecturers and officials of First Grade College, quarters for doctors and officials of General Hospital (Madikeri), quarters for police sub-inspector and constables (Somvarpet), quarters of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Virajpet and Kushalnagar), construction of General Hospital third stage, construction of Hostel for nurses of P.H.C. (all Madikeri), are the important works. Reconstruction of existing bridges in 98th km 128.8 km and 146th km on Mysore-Bantwal road, reconstruction of the bridge at 36.4 km on Hunsur-Virajpet road, reconstruction of the bridge at 22.8 km and 33km in Madikeri-Bhagamandala road, reconstruction of bridge at 2.2 km on of bridge at 21.8 km on the Bettageri-Nalkunadu road, reconstruction of bridge at 4.5 km of Somvarpet-Konanur road,

Reconstruction of bridges at 1.4 km of Kaggodu-Katageri road at 26.6 km of Gonikoppal Wynad road, at 120 km of Periapatna-Hassan State highway at 11th km of the Shanivarasanthe-Banavara Road, at 15.7 km of the Madikeri-Kodlipet road, at 12.05 km of Shetigeri Beerga road, at 7.6 km and 29 km of Madikeri-Bhagamandala road, at 125.9 km of Handikeri-Kuttagodiroad, at 51 km of the Madikeri- Kodlipet road, at 8.0 km of the Suntikoppa-Siddapura Road, at 33.4 km of the Siddapura-Mysore Road, at 6.7 km of the Somvarpet- Konanur road, at 20, 60.9 and 30 kms of Madikeri-Kodlipet road at 9.8 km of the Fraserpet-Somvarpet road, at 1.8 km of Fraserpet-Siddapura road, asphaltting from 6.0 km to 9.3 km of the Channaiahnakote-Chennangi Abbur road, from 3.5 km to 6.1 km and 6.45 km to 7.5 km of the Chembe Bellur-Kodangiri road, from 0.0 to 12 km of Bhagamandala-Karika road, from 24 km to 29 km of Madapura-Shanthalli road, from 3.6 km to 5.4 km of Kummehole- Hathur road, from 120 km to 148 km of the Mysore-Bantwal road, from 10km to 40.0 km of the Madikeri-Kodlipet road, and from 25.0 km to 40.0 km of the Madikeri-Makutta road has been proposed to be included in the budget along with asphaltting selected reaches. Improvements to the Bhagamandala-Karika road from 15.0 km to 30.0 km the Madikeri-Mukutta road from 50.0 km to 65.0 km, Madikeri- Kodlipet road from 41.0 km to 60th km, the Kathale Kadu-Maragodu- Kodangiri road from the starting up to 14.8 km the Hunsur-Virajpet- Shirangala road from 5 km to 15 km, Kushalnagar Siddapura road from the commencement up to 18.0 km, the Holenarasipura-Hassan border highway from 93.6 km to 131.2 km, Siddapura-Mysore road from 28.0 km to 45.5 km, Channarayapatna-Shanivarasanthe road from 59.5 km to 63.9 km in selected portions and improvements to the Bhagamandala Thala - Cauvery road from 0 km to 8.0 km, Hanagal - Thalthare-Shettihalli - Thakeri - Gharwale road from 16.2 km to 18.2 km, the Chiranati-Sarakatageri road from 2.0km to 6.0 km, the T.Shettigeri-Beeraga Irapu temple road from 1.2 km to 4.15 km, Somvarpet - Shanthalli - Kundalli road from 15.0 km to 16.3 km have all been proposed to be included in the budget.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROGRESS

All the development programmes which were with the District Rural Development Institutions came under the jurisdiction of the Zilla parishad by the end of February 1987. The development works undertaken by Kodagu zilla Parishad in 1988-89 and 1989-90 and their progress are briefly noted below. A target of spending Rs. 73 lakhs in five years on Mahishir Fish Development programme has been fixed, and about Rs. 30.0 lakhs have so far been spent. The milk chilling unit at Ponnampet which was idle for several years has been rejuvenated and it has become functional again. X-ray machines have been installed in hospitals at Shanivarasanthe and Kushalnagar. The pottery centre at Madikebeedu has been rejuvenated. Sanction has been accorded for mini stadium in all three taluk head-quarters of the district and works on them are under progress. Rs. 68.81 lakhs and Rs. 78.85 lakhs were respectively spent during 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the Western Ghats Development Programme and progress has been achieved in respect of Minor irrigation, forest, fisheries, horticulture, sericulture, industries, foot-bridges etc. Under the programme Rs. 2.13 lakhs have been spent on 36 foot-bridges and 8 were completed while 28 others were under various stages of completion. In 1988-89 Rs. 20.98 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of 38 footbridges and Rs.8 lakhs had been spent on 20 of this foot bridges, while 5 were completed, 15 others were under different stages of execution. In 1989-90 sanction was accorded for 11 foot

bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.72 lakhs and works had been started. Construction of hostels for backward classes and minorities at Bhagamandala, Madikeri and Mayamudi village and were completed. Sanction had been obtained for construction of five more hostels in the district.

The expenditure incurred for various development works in the district during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are respectively: Integrated Rural Development Programme Rs. 46.12 lakhs, and Rs. 86.82 lakhs, Western Ghats Development Programme Rs. 20.98 lakhs and Rs. 107.55 lakhs, Antyodaya Programme Rs. 1.297 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs, Hundred Wells Programme Rs. 6.23 lakhs and Rs. 12.00 lakhs, Gobar gas plants Rs. 6.87 lakhs and Rs. 11 lakhs, National Rural Employment programme Rs. 72.54 lakhs and Rs. 141.17 lakhs.

By the end of 1982, under National Rural Development Programmes Rs. 30,000 were spent and 4,06,465 man days were generated. The names of the National Employment Programme and Rural Employment Gaurantee Programme have been now changed into Jawahar Rozgar Programme. Under this programme the number of works fixed for rural people during 1988-89 and 1989-90 were 540 and 1,660 respectively. The number of works completed by the end of March in these years and expenditure incurred were respectively 359 and Rs. 91.81 lakhs and 957 and Rs. 110.10 lakhs. The man days generated during these years were 4,682 lakhs and 5.50 lakhs respectively.

The number of beneficiaries under the integrated Rural Development Programme in 1988-89 and 1989-90 were 3,474 and 3,381 respectively while the progress achieved were 3,122 (89.56 percent) and 3,415 (101 percent) respectively. The financial target fixed during these year were Rs. 24.97 lakhs and Rs. 65.134 lakhs and the progress achieved were Rs. 46.77 lakhs and 64.854 lakhs respectively. All the animals which were purchased under the Integrated Rural Development and Antyodaya Programmes have been insured. Antyodaya programme has been implemented in all the three taluks of the district with the intention of raising the economically backward people above the poverty line and in 1988-89 Rs. 1.297 lakhs were distributed as financial assistance to 79 beneficiaries against target of 106 beneficiaries. and in 1989-90 Rs. 2.25 lakhs have been distributed to 225 against target of 200 beneficiaries.

Under the Hundred Wells Programme 205 wells and Rs. 7.175 lakhs expenditure were targeted while 191 (93.18 percent) wells were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 6.232 lakhs (86.85 percent). In 1989-90 the targets fixed were 240 wells and expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs while the progress achieved were completion of 194 wells (81 percent) at an expenditure of Rs. 6.778 lakhs (57 percent).

As regards Gobar gas units it was targeted to install 225 Gobar gas units in 1988-89, 124 Gobar gas units were installed by the end of the year with financial assistance of Rs. 6.87 lakhs. The target fixed for 1989-90 was 425 Gobar Gas Plants and by the end of the year 120 Gobar gas units were completed with financial assistance of Rs. 6.37 lakhs.

Regarding construction of Janatha houses for the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes expenditure of Rs. 20.65 lakhs and construction of 860 houses were fixed as target and by the end of the year 550 houses (64 percent) were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 10.93 lakhs. As per

the programme drawn for 1988-89 a total of 1,322 houses comprising of 767 Hudco houses, 157 under the Special Component Plan and 109 under the Tribal Sub-Plan were completed in 1989-90.

For development of education in the district Rs. 42.99 lakhs under Plan schemes and Rs. 676 lakhs under non-Plan schemes were allotted and Rs. 41.21 lakhs under Plan schemes and Rs. 624 lakhs under non-Plan schemes have been spent during 1988-89. In 1989-90 Rs. 43.15 lakhs under Plan schemes and Rs. 719.34 lakhs under non-Plan schemes have been allotted and Rs. 63.16 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 703.88 lakhs under non-Plan schemes have been spent. Government has sanctioned Rs. 3.44 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs under the operation Black Board during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively for providing additional classrooms equipments and teachers. Rs. 14.131 lakhs have been sanctioned for adult education in 1988-89 and by the end of the year Rs. 13.72 lakhs had been spent while 7,522 adults were benefited through 300 teaching units. In 1989-90 Rs. 20.33 lakhs were sanctioned and by the end of the year Rs. 16.21 lakhs were spent while 11,796 adults were benefited in 500 education centres.

Under ASTRA oven programme, Rs. 0.718 lakhs were spent as against the target of Rs. 1.50 lakhs and 700 ovens were provided as against the target of 2,000 in 1988-89. During 1989-90 Rs. 1.44 lakhs was spent as against the target of Rs. 75,000 and 1,600 ovens were provided as against the target of 2,000. Rs. 5.80 lakhs were spent to complete drought-relief works in 1988-89. In the same period Rs. 4.47 lakhs were spent for restoration of minor irrigation works. Rs. 24.66 lakhs were spent to complete the works of roads and bridges and Rs. 6.25 lakhs on minor irrigation works in the district in 1989-90.

The Government has released Rs. 10.64 crores for the District Plan of 1990-91. Out of this amount Rs. 5.65 crores were the contribution of State Government and Rs. 4.99 crores of Central Government. About 60 percent of the total amount was spent on Tribal Sub-Plan, Rural Development programme, Jawhar Rozgar Yojana and Western Ghats Development programme.

ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Priority has been accorded to Rural Development Programme, Antyodaya Programme, 100 wells programme, TRYSEM Programme, Ganga Kalyana Programme, and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, for improving the lot of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, backward classes and the poor in the district and in the current year 2,576 persons under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 164 persons under Antyodaya, 151 persons under 100 wells programme, 240 persons under TRYSEM, were benefited. Under the Jawahar Rozgar programme 341.4 tonnes of foodgrains were utilised and 6.4 lakh man days were generated. In the same year 59 drinking water wells have been dug. 4,151 house sites have been distributed till now and 63 houses have been constructed under Indira Awasz Programme. 59 Gobar Gas plants have been installed, 155 small industrial units have been established, and 9 fair price shops have been opened.

Under the special Component programme nine borewells, one mini water supply scheme have been provided by the Public Health Engineering Department; facilities have been provided to 44 persons under Rural Housing, 174 persons by Agriculture Department, 16 persons by Animal

Husbandry Department, five persons by the Co-operation Department, 30 persons by the Industries and Commerce Department and 144 persons by Sericulture Department; in addition two divisions have been formed under Minor Irrigation. Social Welfare Department has procured oxen to 42 persons, 82 km long road has been formed by Zilla Parishad Engineering Division, 14.80 ha have been developed by Forest Department and 135 ha by Horticulture Department, Rs. 30.23 lakhs have been spent under the Special Component Plan.

Under the Social Welfare Programmes Rs. 15.21 lakhs have been spent in all for providing sewing machines, scholarships to students, and certificates of merit, hostels, self-employment training centres, providing equipments for engineering students belonging to Schedule Castes, pre-metric students scholarships, eradication of untouchability, Ashram schools and hostels for girls belonging to Schedule Castes and several programmes have been drawn for development of backward classes. Rs. 52 lakhs have been spent during the current year for Scholarships to pre-metric and post-metric students, maintenance of hostels and improvements, maintenance of self-education centres, supply of sports materials, establishments of book bank, construction of hostels etc and 2,943 students have benefited under these programmes.

Several programmes have been drawn regarding women and children welfare. Extending financial assistance to 12 women for getting vocational training, maintenance of child care centre of working women, maintenance of home for destitute children etc have been extended in addition to financial assistance being rendered to 22 beneficiaries under Home Welfare Programme. Scholarships to 81 handicapped students, widow pension to 7,964 widows, monthly pension for 3,893 handicapped persons and old-age pensions to 14,116 persons have been extended through the Revenue Department. Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme there are 559 Anganwadis and rich food has been supplied to children, pregnant women and post-natal women. Rs. 87 lakhs have been spent in the current year for women and children welfare under both Plan and Non-Plan schemes.

Table 36

Table showing the socio economic growth

Sl. No.	Subject	Unit	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Density of Population (per sq.km)	-	93	113	118
2.	Population growth of the decade	P.C (%)	40.72	22.10	5.05
3.	Rural Population in total population	P.C.	84.48	84.63	83.96
4.	Population of S.Cs. & STs in total population	P.C.	16.80	18.61	N.A.
5.	Workers in total population	P.C.	40.40	47.18	N.A.
6.	Agricultural workers in total workers	P.C.	7.94	22.37	N.A.
7.	Forest area in total geographical area	P.C.	33.00	33.00	33.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Gross-sown area in total geographical area	P.C.	33.58	34.47	36.69	
9. Net sown area in gross-sown area	P.C.	89.80	99.18	97.98	
10. <i>Per capita</i> net sown area	Ha.	0.32	0.30	0.30	
11. <i>Per capita</i> net sown area per agriculturists	Ha.	3.47	2.91	3.11	
12. Net irrigated area in net sown area	P.C.	7.72	2.30	2.83	
13. Net irrigated area in gross sown area	P.C.	7.52	2.40	3.90	
14. Area of high-yielding crops in gross sown area	P.C.	10.25	18.17	19.86	
15. Area of grains in gross-sown area	P.C.	40.23	32.36	31.17	
16. Area of pulses in gross-sown area	P.C.	1.76	0.65	0.64	
17. Production of rice per ha.	Kgs.	1,726	2,176	2143	
18. Production of Ragi per ha.	Kgs.	1,036	1,017	N.A.	
19. Production of Groundnut per ha.	Kgs.	1,168	1,017	N.A.	
20. Rural electrification	P.C.	28.35	47.00	99.00	
21. Energising of pumpsets	Nos.	800	1200	2800	
22. Banks per lakh population	Nos.	11	15	19	
23. Bank deposits per lakh population	Rs. Crores	N.A.	N.A.	33	
24. Members of Co-operative societies per lakh population	Nos.	410	495	506	
25. Per capita loans distributed to members of Co-operative societies	Rs.	N.A.	1490	N.A.	
26. Automobiles per one thousand persons	Nos.	6	16	35	
27. Length of roads per one lakh population	Km.	329	527	574	
28. Length of roads per 100 sq.km.	Km.	30	59	67	
29. Post offices per one lakh population	Nos.	42	43	44	
30. Telephones per thousand population	Nos.	2	5	13	
31. Candidates registered for employment per lakh population	Nos.	797	1,240	2,887	
32. Per capita income at current rates	Rs.	2,008	2,755	4,887	
33. Per capita income at fixed rates	Rs.	2,008	1,684	N.A.	
34. Per capita income in Agriculture sector at current rates	Rs.	1,947	3,839	N.A.	
35. Per capita income in Agriculture sector at fixed rates	Rs.	1,642	N.A.	N.A.	
36. Children in age group 5-14 of total children	P.C.	70.00	70.60	N.A.	
37. Average number of children in Primary schools	Nos.	197	194	180	

1	2	3	4	5	6
38. Literacy (males)	P.C.	50.22	56.53	N.A.	
39. Literacy (female)	P.C.	37.79	43.80	N.A.	
40. Literacy for total population	P.C.	44.80	50.18	N.A.	
41. Population per Health unit (including hospitals, Primary Health Centres, dispensaries)	No.	5000	8000	2000	
42. Oil seed in gross sown area	P.C.	0.20	0.04	0.06	
43. Coffee in gross sown area	P.C.	N.A.	49.00	49.27	
44. Number of beds in hospitals per lakh population	Nos.	324	368	312	
45. Family planning operation per lakh population	Nos.	N.A.	N.A.	844	
46. Fair price shops per lakh population	Nos.	42	38	52	
47. No. of villages having drinking water supply in total no. of villages	P.C.	N.A.	72	N.A.	
48. Population per cinema theatre	Nos. (in 1000)	47	33	30	

Source: Social and Economic Review of Kodagu District 1990-91

WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated with the intention of developing backward places and eliminating regional imbalance and to improve the economic conditions of the people by duly utilising the natural resources available in the area. The project was initiated in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa in some of their districts and taluks. It became operative in January 1975. In Karnataka 55 taluks in 9 districts were identified for inclusion in this programme. However the Planning Commission duly accepting the recommendation of Second Irrigation Commission and included 28 taluks coming in Mysore, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Belgaum districts of the state. In 1979-80, 12 taluks in Dharwad district were included in the programme bringing the total to 40 taluks in 9 districts. Works pertaining to agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, forest, minor irrigation, sericulture, industries and tourism development were started under this programme.

As per the decision taken in the meeting of the Secretaries on 5th August 1980, the evaluation of the progress achieved in the works of the Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated. The study team of this programme selected some taluks coming under the purview of the Western Ghats Development Programme and certain schemes were evaluated as pilot projects. Two taluks each in Kodagu and Uttara-Kannada district were selected for evaluation. Selected programmes in

Virajpet and Somvarpet taluks of Kodagu district and Kumta and Honnavar taluks in Uttara Kannada districts were taken up and the reports of evaluation were published in 1982.

As per the report of the study team only two minor irrigation works in Somvarpet taluk had been completed and providing benefit to 8 persons while one unit was functioning in Somvarpet taluk in respect of soil conservation, two units were functioning in Virajpet taluk; 10 persons were benefited by one unit in Somvarpet taluk and 18 persons were benefited by the two units in Virajpet taluk. Regarding forest development, 10 persons were benefited in Virajpet taluk.

Though all the three taluks in Kodagu district came under the purview of Western Ghats Development programme and all the scheme under the programme were implemented, highest expenditure was incurred under minor irrigation followed by Agriculture and Forest. Only 20 percent of the funds allotted for the Animal Husbandry had been spent.

The funds allocated to the various plan schemes in Kodagu district from 1974-75 to 1978-80 and amount spent are given below. The amount noted in brackets denote the percentage expenditure. Agriculture Rs. 10.47 lakhs and Rs. 6.52 lakhs (62.27); Forest Rs. 5.13 lakhs and Rs. 4.77 lakhs (92.88); Animal husbandry Rs. 2.87 lakhs and Rs. 0.57 lakhs (19.86), Tourism Development Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs (100); Industries Rs. 1.00 lakhs and Rs. 0.61 lakhs (61.00), minor irrigation Rs. 12.07 lakhs and Rs. 12.07 lakhs (100). When compared to the grants allocated for the district plan the grants allotted under the Western Ghats Development programme is very less. While a total of Rs. 374.83 lakhs were allotted for 1978-79 and 1979-80 together for district plan the grants allotted for the same two years under the Western Ghats Development Programme totalled only Rs. 19.46 lakhs.

Review of Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation works were implemented by the Public Works Department. The study team selected only Somvarpet taluk in the district for evaluation of Minor Irrigation works and conducted studies in respect of seven tank works executed under Western Ghats Development programme. While five tanks were newly constructed two were old existing tanks which were restored. Among the five new tanks only Mullur tank was completed in March 1981 while the other four tanks namely Malambi, Volagunda, Sanganapura and Harohalli tanks were incomplete. The restoration works of both Shanthaveri tank and Anekere tanks were completed. Several reasons were brought to the notice of the study team for not completing the tank works noted above. Lack of facilities, selection of sites, scarcity of labour, fact that wages fixed under the schedule rates of Public Works Department were lower than those of the wages in coffee estates and that the working period for these works were only six months in a year were the main reasons.

Of the seven tanks which were executed under the Western Ghats Development Programme in Somvarpet taluk, two tanks which were restored were selected for evaluation. The particulars in respect of these two tanks are listed in the table below.

Table No. 37

Sl.No.	Particulars	Shanthaveri Tank	Anekere Tank
1.	Location	Shanthaveri	Basavanur
2.	Estimated cost (In Rs)	34,500	30,000
3.	Cost of land per ha.	4,980	2,500
4.	Length of bund (mtrs.)	240	125
5.	Water level (units)	1.6	13.30
6.	Catchment area (sq. mtrs.)	0.04	1.00
7.	Irrigated area (ha.)	6.92	12.00
8.	Length of channel (mtrs.)	350	920
9.	Villages benefited	Heggala	Kudige Farm & Basavanur

The restoration of Shanthaveri tank was commenced in March 1979 and was completed in December 1980. The restoration of Anekere tank started in April 1979 and was completed in August 1979. The channels under both the tanks had not been completed till November 1981.

The life of these tanks has been estimated to be about 30-40 years. The estimated cost of the two works totalled to Rs. 64,500 and the expenditure incurred and man days generated are listed in the table below.

Table 38

Name of the Tank	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Man days created
Shanthaveri Tank	33,530	4,350
Anekere Tank	29,154	3,200

The number of workers engaged for the restoration works of these tanks were respectively 280 and 250 and all were local persons. Of them the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers on works of Shanthaveri and Anekere tanks were respectively 25 and 20. The storage of these tanks were respectively 3,42,108 TCM and 42,108 TCM and their atchcut water feeding areas were 6.92 ha and 12 ha respectively. In 1980-81 Water was released from Shanthaveri tank for irrigation and 7 farmers have benefited under this tank. Though Anekere tank was ready to release water for irrigation the lands below the tank being government land, the water from this tank has not been beneficially utilised. Of the seven beneficiaries of the Shanthaveri tank five are small and very small farmers with 1-2 ha of lands, one a marginal farmer and the other had 7.2 ha of land. The average number of workers in these seven families was three. They owned 14.80 ha in all, of which 6.92 ha came under the command of Shanthaveri tank. Their main crop was paddy and the yield per hectare was 26.59 quintals.

Review of Soil Conservation

The Soil conservation scheme was implemented in Kodagu district in 1977-78 through the district soil conservation office under the Western Ghats Development Programme by digging farm ponds. In Virajpet taluk lands were made fit for ploughing by amalgamation of paddy plots, Rs. 4.50 lakhs were allotted for this scheme from 1977-78 to 1979-80 while only Rs. 1.00 lakh has been spent; 25 percent of this amount is in the form of subsidy and 75 percent as loan and the concerned farmers were required to repay it in fifteen annual instalments with 6 percent interest.

Table No. 39

Table showing data regarding the soil conservation up to end of March 1980 in selected taluks of the district.

Taluk	Particulars of soil conservation work	No. of works	Year of commencement	Targetted date of completion	Status of works
Somvarpet	Farm ponds	7	Jan. 1978	Mar. 1978	Incomplete
	Farm ponds	6	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980
Virajpet	Farm ponds	12	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1979	Incomplete
	Amalgamation of fragmented holdings	8	Jan. 1978	Mar. 1978	July 1978

The assessed period of usefulness of farm ponds is 50 years while that of amalgamation of fragmented holdings is 10-15 years. The farm ponds in Somvarpet taluk are in 34.25 ha and have generated 9,523 man days, while the farm ponds in Virajpet taluk are spread over 46.26 ha and generated 9,207 man days. The amalgamation of fragmented paddy holdings measured 13.07 ha and it generated 3,247 man days. The details of expenditure incurred on the soil conservation scheme in the district is furnished in the table below.

Table No 40

Taluk	Soil conservation work	Loan amount Rs.	Financial Assistance Rs.	Total Expenditure Rs.
Somvarpet	Farm ponds	28,159	9,350	37,509
Virajpet	Farm ponds	35,780	11,927	47,707
	Amalgamation of fragmented holdings	12,277	4,269	16,546
	Total	76,216	25,546	1,01,762

As per the above table the total expenditure is about Rs. 1.02 lakhs inclusive of financial assistance of about Rs. 25,000. In Somvarpet taluk there are 10 beneficiaries and in Virajpet Taluk

there are 18 including a woman. In Somvarpet taluk all the beneficiaries were owning more than 4 ha of holdings. In Virajpet taluk of the 18 beneficiaries the holdings of one was 2.3 ha, and one had 3.4 ha and the holdings of the remaining beneficiaries exceeded 4 ha.

Table No 41

Table showing the total area under soil conservation scheme and number of beneficiaries with the total area of their holdings

Taluk	Soil conservation work	No. of beneficiaries	Total area held by beneficiaries ha.	Area under the soil conservation programme ha.
Somvarpet	Farm ponds	10	588.37	26.05
Virajpet	Farm ponds	10	95.79	27.92
	Amalgamation of fragmented holdings	8	102.00	14.55

As per the above table it is observed that in Somvarpet taluk the percentage of area of the holdings which benefited from Farm ponds to the total area held by them is 4.43, while it is 29.15 percent in Virajpet taluk and it works out to 14.26 percent in respect of the amalgamated holdings.

Among the beneficiaries of the soil conservation programme in Somvarpet taluk one owned 472 ha and another owned 96 ha of land. The remaining eight held lands from 5.96 ha to 21.93 ha. Under the scheme of amalgamation of holdings also the beneficiaries held lands from 3.20 ha to 23.20 ha. It is thus evident that the soil conservation programme has benefited big land holders.

It is reported that as a result of soil conservation programme new area of 4 ha were made fit for paddy cultivation and it became possible to produce 34.12 quintals of paddy per hectare. The programme resulted in increase in the land value to the tune of 25 to 100 percent as a result of increased yield reaped. The farm ponds have helped sprinkler irrigation of coffee estates in addition to assisting kariff paddy crops to a great extent and rabi paddy to certain extent.

Review of Forests

Under the Western Ghats Development Programme to increase the forest products of the local people, works of local forests was started in 1975-76. Under this programme growing cashew in small forests, growing match wood and planting bamboo shoots were commenced by the Forest Department.

Table No. 42

Table showing the grants and expenditure allotted for Forest Development in the district from 1975-76 to 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Grant	Expenditure
1975-76	0.38	0.37
1976-77	0.90	0.92
1977-78	1.10	0.88
1978-79	1.55	1.46
1979-80	1.20	1.14
Total	5.13	4.77

The evaluation study team has conducted studies in respect of a Social forestry programme in Virajpet taluk. Rs. 1,28,710 were spent on this programme from 1975-76 upto 1979-80. This has generated about 11,112 mandays, however it was observed that there was scarcity of labour. All those who worked for this programme had come from other states. All the ten beneficiaries of this programme were landless Schedule Caste persons. In these ten families there were 27 workers, of whom 15 were men and 12 were women who were capable of working as forest workers. These families generated 6150 mandays and while men earned Rs. 7.00 per day, women earned Rs. 5.00 per day. The average annual income of these families before the Western Ghats Development Programme was Rs. 4,952 and it had risen to 10,297 by 1979-80, as revealed by the evaluation report.

Table 43

Statement showing the progress achieved in various schemes under Western Ghats Development Programme in Kodagu District from 1987- 88 to 1991-92.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Target amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure upto the end of March 92 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target of works (Nos.)	Achievements of works (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Soil Conservation	19.462	19.462	29	29
2.	Animal Husbandry	13.800	13.800	19	19
3.	Fishery	92.798	64.280	1	-
4.	Horticulture	20.965	20.539	11	11
5.	Forestry	191.480	189.404	189	189
6.	Minor Irrigation	86.852	86.852	58	41
7.	Industry	15.727	15.618	187	187

(persons trained) (Persons trained,

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Sericulture	11.913	11.800	395	395
				(beneficiaries)	(beneficiaries)
9.	Foot bridges	33.100	33.100	91	70
10.	Spices	35.310	31.060	534	534
				(Subsidy-beneficiaries)	(Subsidy-beneficiaries)

Sources: Kodagu Zilla Parishad, Madikeri

Gobar Gas and Astra Ovens

The programme of producing gobar gas from cowdung was started in the district in 1981-82. In order to make this benefit available to rural people at low cost, the Central government has been providing financial assistance for every unit besides arranging loan facilities through banks. The Zilla Parishads and Khadi and Village Industries Board supervise this through technical assistance. The following table showing the talukwise number of gobar gas units installed in the district from 1981-82 up to end of March 1992.

Table No. 44

Year	Madikeri Taluk	Somvarpet Taluk	Virajpet Taluk	Total
1981-82	-	12	9	21
1982-83	-	2	19	21
1983-84	10	22	18	50
1984-85	9	18	8	35
1985-86	43	53	26	122
1986-87	39	152	38	229
1987-88	87	356	187	610
1988-89	39	34	50	123
1989-90	26	20	74	120
1990-91	17	18	24	59
1991-92	20	51	41	112
Total	290	718	494	1,502

ASTRA oven was designed by the ASTRA division of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. This oven not only provides smoke-free cooking facility but also saves fuel to the tune of 60 percent. It costs Rs. 150. The State Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 50. The Zilla Parishad provides training regarding its usage. The ASTRA oven scheme is enforced in the district since 1984-85. The table below furnishes the details of the ASTRA ovens and portable ovens installed in the district from 1984-85 upto end of March 1992.

Table No 45

Year	Madikeri		Somvarpet		Virajpet		Total
	Astra oven	Mobile oven	Astra oven	Mobile oven	Astra oven	Mobile oven	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1984-85	334	-	300	-	260	-	894
1985-86	50	-	50	-	132	-	232
1986-87	280	-	9	-	805	-	1,094
1987-88	-	-	200	-	203	-	403
1988-89	200	-	260	-	300	-	760
1989-90	380	100	570	150	650	150	2,000
1990-91	-	430	-	450	-	550	1,430
1991-92	200	-	450	-	350	-	1,000
Total	1,444	530	1,839	600	2,700	700	7,813

Floods and Droughts

As the South-West Monsoons cause heavy rains in the district the havoc of floods also is considerable here. There are also instances of the district experiencing severe decline in agricultural production and even famine during the years when there is less than normal or untimely rains. During 1868-69 in the eastern parts of the district, which are adjoining Mysore district the rains failed in rabi season and there was reduction of agricultural products. As production of food grains was much below expectation, scarcity conditions prevailed, and as a result famine relief operations were taken up in a large scale. The district registered a rainfall of 93.74 inches during that year which is recorded as the lowest rainfall in any year. In 1867-68 the district had 109.9 inches of rainfall. It was 108.66 inches in 1870-71 and 130.00 inches in 1871-72. In this year the north Kodagu experienced heavy rains which caused floods in streams and rivers and as a result large quantities of harvested crops were lost. In 1900-01 due to scarcity of rainfall in the district experienced famine which it had never been experienced before. In addition the available food grains in the district were transported to neighbouring districts and not only there was acute scarcity but the inflated costs put people into severe hardship.

Though there was extremely heavy rainfall during August 1923 and July 1924, there was sufficient time for transplantation of paddy and production of paddy did not suffer. Consequent on heavy rains in July 1924 there were floods in all the rivers in the district. Madikeri had a record rainfall of 14.25 inches on 17th July 1924. On July 25th 1924 Bhagamandala had 33.15 inches of rainfall which is equal to average annual rainfall of Bangalore District. The total rainfall Bhagamandala had in this month (July 1924) was 223.06 inches. As a result the Kodagu district was cut off by roads and communications from the outside world for about three days. Siddapura, Periambadi Ghat roads, Kuttampuzha girder bridge was washed out. Even the road to Mangalore was blocked. Bhagamandala suffered to heavy losses. The flood have spread to low lying areas of Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) and even to the main street of Ramapura. The tramway which was laid in Makutta had also been washed away.

In 1952-53 had fairly good monsoon in the beginning as a result of failure of rain in September and November crops suffered. The monsoon rains of 1961 caused heavy losses to crops and properties. About 240 inches of rainfall was recorded in that year and the loss was estimated to be Rs. 1,00,33,350 and the State government had spent Rs. 83 lakhs on relief works. The Sampaje Ghat road had been washed away in this year also. Communication to Mangalore from Madikeri was deviated though Bhagamandala. The 1961 floods were recorded as heaviest floods.

The heaviest rainfall in 1990-91 has occurred in Bhagamandala which is in the Western part of the district being 5,673.6 mm and the lowest rainfall was recorded in Kushalnagar which is in the eastern part being 507.2 mm. When compared to the average rainfall 2,718 mm (1901-1970) it is seen that the deficiency is 16.06 percent. (For table 46 see page 502)

Scope for Development

Among the smallest districts in the State Kodagu stands in second place. As it has abundant forest wealth opportunities abound in production of sandalwood oil, match stick, plywood, honey, pepper, wood work, cane works etc which are dependent on forest products, and also cardamum, oil, tyres and tubes, fruit processing units etc. Which are dependant on horticultural products. There is possibility of obtaining training from the Tibetans who have settled in the neighbouring district in respect of weaving carpets and decorative mats etc. and to put them to good use in the district, and also for sale in outside markets. This has already been started as an experimental measure in some places. As only a third of the district has level grounds and the remaining area is mountainous, there are opportunities of growing more horticultural and plantation crops like coffee, cardamum, rubber, pepper, orange, arecanut etc. in addition to the normal agricultural crops. The main agricultural crops of the district are paddy and ragi. Coffee has occupied vast areas and comprises 59 percent of the coffee estates in the state. There are about 44,000 ha of coffee estates which form 41 percent of coffee growing area in the state. There are 3,923 cardamum plantations spread over 12,900 ha. As there is heavy demand for vegetables encouragement is needed to grow them. The main fruits grown in the district are orange, ananus, banana, mango, sapota, papaya, guava and jack fruits. It should be possible to increase these products and also process and store them by giving more attention on this subject. It is not possible to establish major industries in the district due to lack of power and mineral wealth, however there is sufficient scope for establishment of small scale industries which are dependent on forest and horticultural produce.

The progress of the district in industrial agricultural and other sectors mainly depend on power supply. Surveys were conducted for Barapole Hydro-Electric Project as early as in 1945 and it was estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 K.W. power could be generated from this project. However due to certain reasons this has not been implemented. If this project is implemented it could wipe out the scarcity of power in the district. Even the wind mill which is installed at Talacauvery with the Danish aid for generating power by force of wind has not been functioning satisfactorily and hence the district has been deprived of power generation. By implementing these who projects it should be possible to include this district in list of those generating power and wipe off the power scarcity in the district.

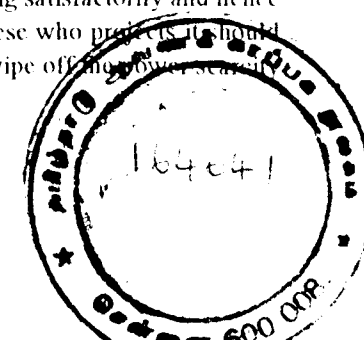


Table No. 46
Statement showing the details of Losses which occurred due to natural calamities in Kodagu District and the Relief amounts spent from 1985-86 to 1991-92

Sl. No.	Years	No. of families affected due to house collapse due to rains	No. of families who lost crops	No. of families who lost live	Amounts of relief paid for loss of house and live stock (in Rs)	No. of families who suffered losses on account of fire accident	Amounts of relief paid for fire accidents (in Rs)
1.	1985-86	15	108	-	22,030	59	19,650
2.	1986-87	204	332	-	74,150	73	20,000
3.	1987-88	65	427	-	71,700	112	38,750
4.	1988-89	99	30	-	32,150	32	28,150
5.	1989-90	1,943	886	-	10,77,490	90	42,400
6.	1990-91	111	402	119 (634)	3,24,949	57	61,450
7.	1991-92	866	5,789	52	15,53,127	85	80,575

Source : Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Madikeri

Note : Figures in bracket state the number livestock

Along with the production of coffee cardamum and pepper if the orange crop which is declining due to disease and the Galibeedu Tea Projects are satisfactorily taken care of it should be possible to provide employment to the unemployed of the district and also rise the *per capita* income. After the tramway which was installed at Makutta was washed away in 1924, the work of transportation of timber has suffered as the tramway has not been repaired and restored. The small rivers and streams in the district facilitate transportation of timber during rainy season. Along with the existing facilities if the tramway is restored and the small streams and rivers are also utilised properly it should be possible to transport the forest produce faster and this could lead the district on the path of economic prosperity.

The development of small scale industries in the district depends on the forest and horticultural produce and also on demand based colour photo industry, cutting building stones, production of beaten rice, manufacture of envelopes, pins and gemelips, printed circuit boards, production of match sticks and match boxes, manufacture of plastic goods etc and there is sufficient scope for expanding the production of these goods. In addition as financial assistance for these industries is also available through financial institutions and thus would spur the development of industries in the district. This would also result in providing employment opportunities to the unemployed, increase the *per capita* income of the workers and also help increasing the purchase power of the citizens of the district.

Tassar silk production has not got the required attention. Scope for development of tourism in the district is abundant. There is enormous scope for bringing to the notice of the world the natural beauty of Kodagu.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE

Before the advent of the Rajas of Kodagu, the Ganga, Hoysala and the Vijayanagar rulers held sway over Kodagu territory in that order in the past. From the period of the Gangas, *grama* was the basic unit of administration followed by the *nad*. Kodagu was divided into several *nads* each of which was looked after by an officer or hereditary *palegar* appointed by the Sovereign of the time. The *nad* boundaries were well-marked by a kind of defensive ditches called the *kadangas*, a few of which have survived to this day. A Ganga inscription of the 9th century A.D. refers to a place with *kadanga* as *Pennegadanga*. A kind of gate post known as *bakkabagilu* existed over them for facilitating movement and guards were posted at all such posts. The same inscription makes a reference to Kiggattunad. Another Ganga inscription refers to nine chiefs of whom four were hill chiefs. The term *malepa* of the Hoysala inscriptions may be recalled in this connection. Probably, these were minor or petty ruling chieftains of the territory subordinate to the Gangas. Mullurunad is another major unit of administration found in early records.

Yelusavirasime referred, probably to an area yielding an annual revenue of 7,000 *gadyanas*; and there were seven *nadus* within it. In the beginning there were 28 *nadus* under the Rajas of Kodagu; and the inclusion of Yelusavirasime in the 17th century A.D. raised the total number of *nadus* to 35. From the circumstance that there were seven *nadus* in the *Yelusavirasime* which was yielding a total revenue of 7,000 *gadyanas* (a gold coin weighing 52 grains - *varaha*), it may be surmised that a *nadu* comprised an area yielding a revenue of 1,000 *gadyanas*.

Inscriptions of the Kongalvas mention Mullurnadu and Gundanadu (Kunad?). Similarly, the inscriptions of the Changalvas of the same period mention Yedavunad. A feudatory of the Changalvas was ruling over a territory comprising a cluster of *nadus* called Munivaradityanadu. In

one of their inscriptions (A.D. 1296), this Munivaradityanadu is mentioned together with Biluhunad, Niditha and Menasunad. The Siraha inscription of the Hoysalas (A.D. 1175) also mentions Biluhunad. These several *nadus* took a definite shape during the Vijayanagar period and, as noticed already, there were 26 *nadus* at the beginning of the rule of Kodagu Rajas, which increased to 35 with the incorporation of the Yelusavirasime. It has been noticed in Chapter II that at the beginning of the Vijayanagar rule, Tavunadu was subject to the control of a petty *palegar*. There was another *palegar* in Anjigerinadu. According to *Nadkatt*, a Kodava song, there were 35 *nadus* under the Rajas of Kodagu which were grouped into eight *simes*. If a *nadu* can be regarded as the present *hobli* the *sime* can be compared to a modern taluk.

In the conduct of Government in the palace (the Dewan's Office), the Raja was assisted by the dewans, who acted both as Counsellors and executive officers. A post, roughly corresponding with that of the Chief Secretary to Government, known as *Sarakarekara* (Karyakara) existed; and, in 1807, one Bopu was officiating in that post. Each *sime* or taluk had a *subedar* assisted by a *parpattegar* in each *nadu* or *hobli*. A *patel* or *gouda* and a *shanubogue* looked after each village (*grama*) or a group of villages, the latter being a revenue accountant.

The office of the *parpattegar* (equivalent to *sheikdar* or revenue inspector of the present) was located in the *nadu* headquarters. There were *shanubogues* or clerks under him. Rule II of Lingarajendra II's *Hukumnama* lays down that the letters sent from the Dewan's office (palace) must be replied post-haste. It was further laid down that a summary of all letters received and replies sent out must be entered in a *daftar* at Nad office. There used to be two *parpattegars* in each *nadu*, each of whom had to work eleven hours a day in the office for twenty consecutive days in a month and avail leave of absence for the remaining ten days. The duties of the *parpattegar* are thus described by Rule I of Lingarajendra's *Hukumnama*: "There are two of you in charge of the *nad*. You receive orders from the palace, receipts, and papers, etc. After labelling them as such and such order, reply, receipt, record, etc., as the case may be, they are to be deposited in their respective boxes. You should perform your official duties by remaining on duty for twenty days and availing leave of absence by turns for ten days in a month."

The *nadaparpattegar* was enjoined to attend office daily at 6 a.m. before the arrival of other servants and peruse the orders and instructions that may have been sent from the palace. He was expected to extract work from his subordinates who were required to attend office daily from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

On the assumption of Kodagu by the British in 1834 no great changes were introduced in the existing administrative organization. The Commissioner (in place of king) came to be placed at the head of the administrative machinery. At first the post of the Commissioner was held by Lieutenant Colonel Fraser; subsequently, however, Captain Le Hardy was appointed as the Superintendent of Kodagu. The posts of the *dewan* at the central office and that of the *subedars* and *parpattegars* at the *taluk* and *hobli* level were allowed to continue. After the transfer of Puttur and Amarasullya to the Canara Collectorate, there remained only 508 villages in Kodagu, which were comprised in six taluks. These six taluks were sub-divided into the following 24 *hoblis* or *nadus*, with their headquarters shown within parentheses: (1) Madikeri taluk with head quarters at Madikeri composed of five *nadus*, namely, Haleri *nadu* (Madikeri), Kaggodlunadu (Talathmane), Horuru

Noorokkalanadu (Boyikeri), Hudikeri - Kantamurnadu (Murnadu), and Ulugali - Mudigerinadu (Suntikoppa); (2) Padinalknadu taluk with headquarters at Napoklu, composed of five *nadus*, namely, Padinalkunadu (Nalknadu), Kadiyatnadu (Bavuli), Tavunadu (Bhagamandala), Benganadu (Kolagadalu), and Kuyingerinadu (Palur); (3) Yedenalkunadu taluk with head quarters at Virajpet, composed of three *nadus*, namely, Yedenalkunadu (Virarajendrapet), Beppunadu (Arameri), and Ammathinadu (Ammathi or Colepet of old); (4) Kiggattunadu taluk, with head quarters at Hudikeri, composed of four *nadus*, namely, Anjigerinadu (Hudikeri), Tavalagerinadu (Tavalageri), Hattugattunadu (Ponnampet), and Bettiyatnadu (Kuntagrama); (5) Nanjarajapattana taluk, with headquarters at Kushalnagar or Fraserpet of old, composed of four *nadus*, namely, Surlabbi-gadinadu (Madapura), Yedavanadu (Somvarpet), Nanjarajapattana *hobli* (Kushalnagar), and Ramaswamykanive *hobli* (Kampur); and (6) Yelusavirasime taluk with headquarters at Shanivarasante, composed of three *nadus*, namely, Kodli *hobli* (Kodlipet), Bilaha *hobli* (Shanivarasanthe) and Nidtha *hobli* (Goudalli). Among the *nadus*, Kaggodlunadu included the least number of six villages and Nidtha *hobli* included the highest number of seventy three villages.

The boundaries of Kodagu were demarcated in 1860; and tollgates were set up from 1873. When Captain E. Shaw was the Superintendent, the boundary between Kodagu and South Kanara came to be finally demarcated. The Yelusavirasime taluk was merged with Nanjarajapattana taluk in 1894; and in 1916, certain territorial adjustments were carried out in respect of all the taluks except Kiggattunadu. The total number of taluks was reduced to four in 1921 following the amalgamation of Padinalknadu and Yedenalkunadu to form the Padi Yedenalkunadu taluk. The number of *nadaparpattegars* was reduced to eleven. In 1926, the Madikeri and Nanjarajapattana taluks were amalgamated to form the North Kodagu taluk composed of six *nadus*; and, the remaining two taluks were amalgamated to form the South Kodagu taluk. Thus, the whole of Kodagu came to be divided into two taluks only. From time to time certain other adjustments in their boundaries were made. As a result the extent of North Kodagu taluk which was 760 sq. miles in 1926 increased to 833 sq. miles in 1926 and further to 980 sq. miles in 1941; and, there was a corresponding decrease in the extent of South Kodagu taluk from 822 sq. miles in 1926 to 760 sq. miles in 1931 and finally to 613 sq. miles in 1941. In 1953, the whole of Kodagu came to be formed into three taluks, namely Somvarpet taluk with four *nadus*, Madikeri taluk with three *nadus*, and Virarajendrapet (Virajpet) taluk with four *hoblis*.

As has been mentioned already, Lieut. Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, looked after the administration of Kodagu. On his appointment as the Resident of Mysore in October, 1834, he transferred to Captain Le Hardy "the Civil charge and administration of the District." And when Lieut. Colonel Fraser became Resident of Travancore and Cochin in 1836, Col. Cubbon, Commissioner of Mysore came to be also styled "the Commissioner of the affairs of Coorg". Thus, from 1836, the Commissioner of Mysore (later Chief Commissioner), with head-quarters at Bangalore, also administered Kodagu, through a European officer of the Mysore Commission styled the Superintendent, with headquarters at Madikeri. In 1869 the Superintendent came to be known as Commissioner.

The establishment of Zilla Board (1902) and Legislative Council (1924) is detailed in Chapter II. In 1940, the office of the Chief Commissioner was transferred to Madikeri and the post of

Commissioner was abolished and an Assistant Commissioner took his place. The Assistant Commissioner functioned under the Chief Commissioner and had to act as the District magistrate. There were two subedars or *tahsildars* and eleven *nad* (*hobli*) *parpattegars* or *sheikdars* under the Assistant Commissioner. There were also fifty *shanubogues*, each looking after a group of villages. From 1952 upto the year of the States' Reorganisation (1956), the Chief Commissioner administered Kodagu with the assistance of two Ministers. Among the other posts newly created were three secretaries and one Chief Secretary. From 1st November 1956, when Kodagu was merged with the new Mysore State, a Deputy Commissioner came to be appointed to the district and administration reorganized on the model of other districts.

Deputy Commissioner

In the reorganized administrative system introduced in the year 1956, the Deputy Commissioner became the Chief executive officer of the district. He plays a pivotal role in the administrative machinery in the district and enjoys extensive powers. In him are concentrated the revenue, magisterial and police powers. He is responsible for coordinating various district level officers in their individual as well as collective capacity. Until recently, the Deputy Commissioner exercised powers of direction over local self-governing institutions and Public Committees; but, now the local bodies are subject to the control of the Zilla Parishat. Similarly, the control formerly exercised by the Deputy Commissioner over the functioning of the Block Development Officers (BDOs) of the Community Development Project is now exercised by the Zilla Parishat; however, he continues to supervise the mass contact and other Government sponsored programmes and activities.

The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for informal rationing and control of food grains and essential commodities. In such emergencies as breach of public peace, calamities like fire, flood or famine, and outbreak of epidemic diseases, necessary relief and rehabilitation measures are taken by the Deputy Commissioner. He is expected to interpret the various policies and programmes of the Government to the people and implement the same. Among his multifarious functions are included the timely implementation of the many programmes under the Five Year Plans which form the foundation of the progress and prosperity of the district. He is the Chief Electoral Officer of the district.

In addition to the above, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for implementing several Acts, Rules and Regulations reflecting the socio-economic policies of the Government. In recent years distinct departments have been formed for the administration of development schemes, *Abkari*, *Muzrai*, Social Welfare, etc.; but these departments still continue to work in close association with the Deputy Commissioner's office.

The main duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner may be summed up as follows: (1) Maintenance of law and order; (2) maintenance of land records and record of rights; (3) Collection of land revenue and other dues payable to the Government; (4) implementation of the social and economic policies of the Government generally; (5) procurement of food grains and distribution of essential commodities including sanctioning of ration cards; (6) conducting elections to the Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha, municipalities, Zilla Parishat, mandal panchayats,

agricultural marketing committees and co-operative societies; (7) carrying out relief measures and organising relief works including supply of fodder and drinking water to cattle in areas affected by natural calamities; (8) organising relief and rehabilitation in areas affected by communal or other disturbances; (9) carrying out population census and livestock census; (10) acquisition of lands for public purposes and payment of compensation thereof; (11) grant of lands to the landless on priority; (12) grant of certificates of income, caste, residence, and solvency; (13) grant of licence to exhibition of cinema, drama, and other entertainment programmes; (15) grant of licence to possess fire arms; (16) grant of pensions to the aged, the widows, the disabled and the Freedom Fighters; (17) implementation of the Family Welfare Scheme, National Savings Scheme, Border Areas Development Scheme, Jawahar Rozgar Scheme, etc., and (18) general administration.

The discharge of his varied duties and extensive responsibilities involves the implementation of the Acts, Rules and Regulations noted below:

(1) Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 and Rules, 1966; (2) Karnataka Land Acquisition Act, 1961; (3) Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969; (4) Karnataka Land Reforms Regulation, 1961 and Rules; (5) Kodagu Land Revenue Regulation, 1899; (6) Karnataka Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966, and Rules; (7) Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Alienation of) Lands Act, 1978; (8) Karnataka Inam Abolition Act, 1977; (9) Karnataka Religious Endowments and Inam Abolition Act, 1955; (10) Karnataka Village Officers Abolition Act, 1965; (11) Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965; (12) Karnataka Water Rate and Development Cess Act, 1967; (13) Karnataka Zilla Parishat, Taluk Panchayat, Mandal Panchayat, and Appellate Tribunals' Act, 1983, and Rules, 1986; (14) Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1976; (15) Karnataka Forest Act, 1963; (16) Karnataka Rent Control Act and Rules; (17) Kodagu District Ex-Servicemen's Rehabilitation Scheme; (18) Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Rules Thereunder; (19) Representation of the People's Act, 1951; (20) Citizenship Act, 1955, and Rules, 1956; (21) Indian Emergency Act; (22) Civil Procedure Code; (23) Criminal Procedure Code; (24) Karnataka Police Act, 1963; (25) Karnataka Wakfs Act, 1954; (26) Karnataka Rice Milling Industries Act; (27) Cement Control Act; (28) Karnataka Treasury Act; (29) Petroleum Act, 1934; (30) Karnataka Kerosine Oil Licensing Order, 1986; (31) Karnataka Essential Commodities Dealers' Licensing order, 1986; (32) Indian Arms Act, 1878 and Rules; (33) Explosives Act, 1884, and Rules, 1981; (34) Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, and Rules; (35) Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (36) Cinematograph Act, 1922; (37) Indian Lunacy Act, 1912; (38) Transfer of Property Act, 1882; (39) Muzrai Manual of Transfer; (40) Kodagu Temple Fund Act; (41) Old Age Pension, Disable Pension, Widow Pension, and Freedom Fighters' Pension Rules; (42) Indian Coffee Act, 1942; (43) Cardamom Registration Rules, 1966, (44) Abolition of Bonded Labour Act, 1976; (45) The Public Health Act, 1944; and (46) The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955.

Being the Principal officer of the Revenue Department in the district, the Deputy Commissioner has to perform a variety of duties and discharge grave responsibilities. They include collection and accounting of taxes due from agricultural as well as non-agricultural lands and other Government dues; submission of periodical and seasonal crop reports, Demand, Collection and Balance statements; hearing appeals against the decisions of subordinate revenue officers on revenue matters. He is vested with sweeping powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules. In addition to land revenue, he collects the fees payable under several acts and rules such as stamp

and registration fees, irrigation cess, etc. He is vested with supervisory powers over the sub-registrars in an *ex-officio* capacity. Recently, he was empowered to inspect any Government Office within the district with the exception of law Courts and Police stations. Under the Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1946, he is required to implement the directions issued from time to time concerning grant of visas and passports.

The Deputy Commissioner also holds certain *ex-officio* positions: Associate Chairman, District Advisory Committee for National Savings Scheme; Chairman, Regional Road Transport Authority; Associate President, District Committee for Complete Eradication of Illiteracy; and, Chairman, District Library Authority.

Though the Deputy Commissioner is the District Magistrate, he has ceased to conduct trial and pronounce sentence after the separation of executive and judicial functions (1956); however, under the authority vested in him by the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code, he continues to exercise certain magisterial functions indispensable for maintaining law and order; and, in that capacity, he is empowered to exercise general control over the district police force. He has supervisory powers over lock-ups and jails within the district. He may order preventive detention of any person in public interest. He also issues licences under the Cinematography Act and can prosecute those who violate these rules.

One Group 'A' officer, designated the Head Quarters Assistant (HQA) assists the Deputy Commissioner in the discharge of his duties - revenue, judicial and magisterial. This officer also acts in the capacity of the Additional District Magistrate and as the Rent Control Officer. Another Group 'A' Officer, designated as the Deputy Director, assists the Deputy Commissioner in his work connected with procurement and distribution of food grains and civil supplies.

Unlike other districts, Kodagu has no posts of Special Deputy Commissioner, Gazetted Office Assistant and the Food Assistant. The functions performed by the Special Deputy Commissioner's office in other districts are performed by the Deputy Commissioner's office itself in Kodagu District. These functions relate to implementation of the Land Acquisition Act, Registration of Companies Act, Census of Agricultural Holdings Act, Land Development Act, 1963, Agricultural Debts Act, 1963, Non-Agriculturists Debts Act, 1958, Land Reforms Act, Rent Control Act, Forests Control Act, and administrative functions connected with irrigation.

Prior to the passing of the Zilla Parishats Act, 1987, the Deputy Commissioner also controlled the work of the sections dealing with welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and minorities, social welfare, planning, agriculture and other development schemes. These are now brought under the Zilla Parishat; nevertheless, the Deputy Commissioner continues to participate directly or indirectly in certain activities of the departments dealing with the above mentioned subjects.

Assistant Commissioner

There is one Assistant Commissioner for three taluks of Kodagu District. The Tahsildars of the taluks and the Chief Officers of town municipal councils are placed under his immediate control. He exercises supervision over developmental activities and collection of revenue in the three taluks

under his charge. The Assistant Commissioner is empowered to exercise certain powers under the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964. He is the immediate appellate authority in regard to disputes arising out of settlement of land revenue; and, under Section 56 of the said Act, he may order revision of land revenue. He acts as the Land Acquisition Officer. He has powers to levy betterment tax. He is the Chairman of the Appellate Land Tribunal constituted under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. Earlier to the establishment of the Zilla Parishat, the Assistant Commissioner acted as the supervisory authority over the Block Development Officer. He is the Returning Officer for one or more of the Assembly constituencies in the sub-division under his charge.

Designated as the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the Assistant Commissioner exercises certain magisterial powers too. He may investigate cases on his own authority or on the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner or the Divisional Commissioner as the case may be. He is the *ex-officio* chairman of many taluk-level committees. He is assisted by an establishment consisting of a Sheristedar or manager, four assistants and others staff.

Tahsildar

The taluk-level revenue officer, formerly known as Amildar or Subedar is now designated as Tahsildar. The sub-divisional revenue officer and the Deputy Commissioner are his official superiors in that order. The Tahsildar, generally regarded as the representative of the Government in the taluk, implements the Land Revenue Act, the Land Reforms Act, the Essential Commodities Act, and several other Acts and Rules in so far as they pertain to the administration of revenue at taluk level. He is the principal revenue officer of the taluk and personally supervises collection of land tax, irrigation cess, mutations, appeals in respect of revenue disputes, investigation and settlement of cases relating to Record of Rights (*patta*), supervision of the work of the revenue Inspectors and Village accountants at *hobli* and village level respectively. He is expected to exercise vigilance and prevent encroachments on Government lands and to take remedial steps in cases of violation of the provisions of the Land Reforms Act. He must ensure that loans such as Taccavi advanced to agriculturists for the improvement of their lands are properly utilized and repaid regularly. He also recovers other Government dues from the cultivators and collects fees payable for measurement operations connected with *pot hissa* survey. As the principal revenue officer of the taluk his duties also include procurement of food grains (levy), distribution of food grains and essential commodities through a network of fair price shops; inspection of food stocks, etc., with the rice mills and co-operative marketing societies, grant of old age pension, magisterial functions within his jurisdiction etc. As the Deputy Returning Officer, the Tahsildar has to supervise the working of the election machinery in his taluk including preparation or revision of the voters' list. The Tahsildar is assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar (better known as Sheristedar), Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, Record Keeper and other personnel.

Block Development Officer

Each taluk is regarded as a community development block and with an officer designated as Block Development Officer (BDO) who supervises all development activities therein. He was formerly the Chief executive officer of the Taluk Development Board - now defunct. Presently, he

is under the control of the Jilla Parishath and acts as the secretary of the Taluk Panchayat Committee. He is assisted by an office manager and other personnel.

Revenue Inspector

To assist the Tahsildar in matters pertaining to land revenue, administration and other duties, there are sixteen Revenue Inspectors in the district - one in each *hobli*. Earlier he was known as the *Sheikdar* or *Parpattegar*.

The Revenue Inspector is under the administrative control of the Tahsildar and is, in fact, a link between the latter and the village accountants. He is required to initiate all the processes laid down in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, and the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. As a key functionary of the Revenue Department his duties relate, among others, collection of land revenue, betterment levy, water rates and other dues payable to Government; recovery of advances made to the cultivators such as the *taccavi*; supervision over the village accountants; inspection of boundary marks to guard against encroachment on Government lands; preparation of records of land grants; and initiation of land acquisition proceedings, etc.

Nad Kacheris

There are *nad kacheris* during the rule of the Rajas as noticed already. A *Parpattegar* (Sheristedar) headed each *nad kacheri*.

With effect from 15th August 1986, two *nad kacheris* in each taluk came to be established. Thus there are six *nad kacheris* in Kodagu with their headquarters at Bhagamandala, Napoklu, Ponnampet, Srimangala, Kushalnagar, and Shanivarasante. The head of the *nad kacheri* is designated as Deputy Tahsildar or Sheristedar. With the idea of administrative decentralization, nine out of twenty one taluk level revenue functions came to be transferred to the *nad kacheris*. A limited staff consisting of one typist, one junior assistant, and one peon is sanctioned to every *nad kacheri*. The chief functions of a *nad kacheri* may be summed up thus: grant of old age pension and allowance to the disabled; grant of compensation to people affected by such calamities like fire or floods; settlement of mutation cases; inspection of food stocks and confiscation of undisclosed stocks; recovery of dues payable to government and remittance of the recovered dues to the treasury; maintenance of Demand, Collection and Balance (DCB) statement; collection of water rates and land improvement tax as per the provisions of the Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965; and grant of certified copies of records.

Village Accountant

The Village Accountants, were appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The duties performed formerly by the hereditary *shambogues* are now performed by the Village Accountants, whose jurisdiction is limited to a single village (*grama*) or a group of villages consisting a village panchayat. Their duties, as laid down by the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, consist of preparation of all kinds of records pertaining to land revenue, custody of land records showing details of ownership (agricultural or non- agricultural, individual or collective, etc.) land revenue demand,

and so on pertaining to the village or village panchayat under their charge. The village accountants are placed under the control of the Revenue Inspector and are strictly required to reside within their jurisdiction; failure to comply on their part is viewed seriously. The actual place of their residence is determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

Under the direction of the Tahsildar, the Village Accountants collect land revenue, prepare crop register, write mahazars and issue notices to defaulters; besides, under the direction of the Block Development Officer, they carry out developmental activities within their respective panchayat limits. According to the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, the Village Accountants were acting as *ex-officio* secretary of panchayats with an annual income not exceeding Rs. 12,000. After the constitution of the Mandal Panchayats under the Karnataka Zilla Parishat Act, 1983, the village accountants have been made the secretaries of the mandal panchayat. Their powers in respect of the institution of mandal panchayat are defined in chapter 12 of the said Act. There are seventy-six village accountants in Kodagu (1991).

Grama Sahayakas

Formerly every village or *grama* had a Patel and a Shanubogue. They were assisted by Ugrani or Talara. These hereditary village officers ceased to exist with the passing of the Village Officers' Abolition Act, 1961. However, to assist the Village Accountant, who took over the functions of the Patel and Shanubogue under the new dispensation, Grama Sahayaks or Village Assistants came to be appointed. They are generally employed as messengers and for carrying records, measuring chain, and on similar odd jobs which were formerly performed by Talaras or Totis.

Training

In all the districts of the State, excepting Bidar, Kodagu and Chikmagalur, there are District Training Institutes, which conduct Foundation as well as Refresher Courses to non-gazetted Government employees. The Government employees in the Kodagu District are trained in the District Training Institute at Mysore or Mangalore. The Officers of all the departments, however, are trained at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

LAND REVENUE

Land revenue constituted the most important source of royal income in ancient Karnataka as in all parts of India. From the inscriptions of the Gangas we learn that the principles of land revenue propounded by ancient Indian law givers like Manu, Shukra, Kautilya and others were followed in many respects in Karnataka. It was commonly believed that 1/6th of the produce of the land constituted the royal share. However in later times, several minor imposts such as water rate had been added. Depending on the nature and fertility of the soil, irrigation facility, and proximity of market place etc., the 1/6th rate used to be varied. Exemption from payment of land revenue for a term of years was available for the ryots who came forward to bring waste lands under cultivation. Remissions used to be granted during periods of scarcity or famine.

If the ryots left their lands fallow or fled their villages due to the employment of coercive processes by the revenue officers (Karnam or Senabova), the latter were held liable.

Definite information regarding land revenue collection in Kodagu can be obtained only from the period of the Rajas. The Ganga, Hoysala, Changalva or Vijayanagar inscriptions provide no details about the land revenue administration in Kodagu. In the beginning of their rule the Rajas of Kodagu, received a contribution known as *dhulibatta* (dust-paddy) from the ryots. Later, they imposed a land tax on the ryots separately. The process of land revenue collection of former times was systematised by Lingarajendra II (1811-1820). This is known as 'Lingarajendra's *sisnu*'. He introduced what was popularly referred to as Lingarajendra's *Kolu* for measuring the extent of lands. The pole was 16 feet long. According to his famous *Hukumnama* the peasants were to pay 1/10th of the produce of their land as land tax; the holders of *Jamma* lands, however, paid only at half this rate. Before fixing the land tax, he arranged for the measurement of each field and took into account the fertility of soil. The land revenue of every village and every *nad* was similarly settled.

In his *Hukumnamah* No. 2, Lingarajendra laid down that taxes should be collected in such a manner that the people should not feel the burden. To quote: "The manner of realizing the dues payable to the palace is this -This circular order should be perused now and then and correctly understood. Then you will use your utmost endeavours and contrivances to collect all the dues payable to the palace without any diminution whatsoever and without subjecting the people to any hardship. Nothing in excess of what is strictly due to the palace should be collected from the ryots and others, hoping thereby to secure the goodwill of the master. The treasury cannot be filled by such unjust exactions. Therefore, all that is strictly due should only be collected; but, knowing fully well the generous disposition of the ruler payment by instalments may be permitted and hardship to the people avoided."

According to an order of Lingarajendra the ryots reclaiming waste lands lying waste for a number of years were entitled to a certain graduated scale of land tax extending over a term of years beginning with complete remission of assessment followed by half the assessment and finally full assessment. The needy ryots could also avail of loans from the palace in the form of cattle and paddy which had to be repaid with interest added. In this connection a warning is administered: "After a loan of cattle and paddy is advanced in consultation with village headman and *Parpattegar*, the responsibility of getting the lands cultivated by that ryot rests with those officers; and, if that ryot disposes of the cattle and paddy and neglects to cultivate the field, the loan advanced by the palace must be made good by the village headman and the *Parpattegar*."

Land revenue was collected both in cash and kind. In each village and *nadu* the palace had its warehouses and the ryots were required to deliver into these the paddy collected as land revenue. The land revenue could be paid in four instalments in the months of Magha (February), Phalguna (March), Chaitra (April) and Vaishakha (May). The tax to be paid by cash and in kind in each instalment were previously settled by the *Shanbogue* of the village and the *Parpattegar* after inspecting every cultivated field of the village. A report of such inspection had to be submitted to the palace. Those who held *Jamma* or *Umbli* lands paid land revenue at reduced rates; but, they were liable to render free service to the palace including military service whenever required. The

Jamma ryots were provided with slaves drawn from the untouchable or tribal groups known as *Jammadalu* who performed most of the agricultural labour.

" One out of every three men in the house of a ryot, who is in enjoyment of *umbli* lands, is required to be constantly in attendance at the palace office by taking turns of fifteen days each." Their food and other necessities were provided by the palace during their stay there. Such of those ryots who did not wish to render services like guarding the palace, participating in hunting expeditions, etc., could secure exemption by paying the assessment at the full rate. Their lands were called as *sagu*. Lieut. Colonel Connor, in his report of 1817, observed that when compared with the ryots of the neighbouring provinces, the cultivators in Kodagu bore a light assessment which was collected easily.

In addition to the assessment on land, the ryots had to pay to the palace a house tax, dust-paddy and ghee-tax (at the rate of 1/2 a *seer* ghee per 100 *butty* of land). Profession tax was also collected at varying rates: from shepherds, one Kantiroy *hana* (a gold coin weighing 5 grains) for every sheepfold; from washers, a laundry-tax of three *hanas* (a small coin 1/10 of pagoda; from potters, a wheel-tax of three *hanas*; from ironsmiths, a hearth-tax of three *fanams*; from soothsayers, a question-tax of one *hanas*; from prostitutes, a stamping-tax of two *hanas*; and from the owner of a newly constructed house, an entry-tax of one *haga* (1/4th of a *hana*). The ryots transporting rice to the neighbouring Malabar or other places for sale had to pay a load-tax.

The Government also derived substantial income from its monopoly of several valuable articles of trade. Lingaraja had decreed that any person collecting such forest produces like cardamom, tamarind, honey, bee wax, pepper, root and bark, etc., of medicinal herbs, fruits and seeds required for some industries should sell the same to the palace only at a fair price. Probably, the practice existed even earlier. The cardamom hills were leased out to the ryots. The *Hukumnamah* of Lingarajendra has this to say on the cardamom monopoly: "The ryots collect cardamom crops from the Cardamom hills leased out to them by the palace. All cardamom collected by them to the last capsule must be brought to the palace and delivered. After weighing the cardamom there, a purchase price at the rate of Rs. 17 and Rs.12 per *maund* respectively for the first, second and third sort shall be paid. Other than this, if it be known that cardamom is sold or purchased by any one, the leased out cardamom hill shall be resumed by the palace." Sandal trees also constituted a state monopoly and at the annual *jamabandi* they were numbered. This sandal monopoly was later continued by the British also. The palace also derived substantial income from the cultivation of the personal estates (*panya*) of the Raja.

Several kinds of land tenures existed in Kodagu such as *Bhattamanya*, *Sagu*, *Jahgir*, *Jamma*, *Jodi* (*Sarvamanya*), *Umbli*, etc. Land could not be sold at will; but their possession could be transmitted to descendants. Jahgirdars were completely exempted from the payment of assessment, or paid only a nominal amount. About 1/4th of the land in Kodagu was thus held during the administration of the Rajas. The expenses connected with *mathas*, temples and for the feeding of pilgrims and ascetics frequenting the holy Talacauvery and other places were met by the palace.

On the assumption of administration by the British no changes in the existing revenue system were introduced. Later, with the increasing cultivation of coffee between 1865 and 1878 the

government revenue shot up. In the year 1878 coffee plantations comprised an area of 84,000 acres.

Agricultural land was known generally as *Kani* during the period of the Rajas. This was divided into *vargs*. Each *varga* or farm consisted of 1.32 acres of land. From the high forest land attached to each farm called *bane* the ryots obtained their supply of wood, manure and fodder, etc. The house and farmyard of the ryots were also located on *bane* land. An indefinite number of such farms was variously called as *uruguppe*, *grama*, *guppe* or *gramathana*.

In 1835 Captain Le Hardy instituted the practice of *jamabandi* but fixed the assessment in accordance with the old *sistu* system. He also made arrangements for the preparation of *Jamabandi* Register (Record of Rights), Crop Register and Mutation Register. From time to time supplemental land revenue accounts were also prepared. This arrangement continued upto the introduction of summary land revenue settlement. According to a notification of the year 1857, the total land revenue of Kodagu collected in 1853 amounted to Rs. 1,26,000.

Summary Land Revenue Settlement-1896

In pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India, Chief Commissioner William Macworth Young undertook a Revenue Survey in the year 1896. His report submitted in the year 1898 had the sanction of the Government of India.

This led to an increase of 6 1/4 percent or one anna per rupee on all arable land except plantations of coffee, pepper and areca. The total increase of revenue as a result amounted to Rs. 12,000. An assessment of three annas (18 paise) per acre on the *wontihola* (inferior dry lands) of north Kodagu, hitherto unassessed, came to be settled which led to an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 650. The revenue on coffee estates came to be raised from Rs. 2 to 2 1/4 which brought an additional income of more than Rs.1,600. Besides, by fixing an assessment on encroachments made without the knowledge of the government, a further increase of revenue was secured. These measures brought in an additional land revenue of Rs. 60,000 in all.

Wet land was divided into eight classes as was the practice during the time of the Rajas. Dry land or *wontihola* was classified into the red, black, sand and stony classes.

At the time of Summary Settlement, land was classified into eight types on the basis of the quantity in seers of paddy produced from a plot measuring 256 square feet (one *salekolu*) as the basis. The land was divided into eight *tarams* (types). I. Loam, low-lying with abundant water supply; II. Sandy loam, low-lying with sufficient water supply; III. Loam, low-lying with enough water supply, sandy and high lying with enough water supply; IV. Sandy loam, low-lying with enough water, and loam high-lying with sufficient water supply; V. Sandy loam which is low-lying, sandy soil high-lying with abundant water supply; VI. Sandy loam, high-lying with sufficient water supply; VII. Sandy soil high-lying with sufficient water supply; and VIII. Loam and sandy, (these eight types were based on 18 *tarams* of Madras settlement, broadly regrouped).

Louis Rice has pointed out that this summary settlement was welcomed in the year when it was enforced. It was a year when crop conditions were unfavourable, and opposition came only

from the *Jamma* land holders who argued that it was opposed to the principle of permanent settlement under the purview of which they fell. As a result obligations like payment of *dhulibhatta* and *mohtarpha* (house tax etc.) were withdrawn and the opposition vanished in the long run.

From the above account, it is clear that the system of land tenure in Kodagu was essentially *ryotwary*. There were no middle-men and each holder was required to pay the land revenue directly. Full assessment was payable only by the holders of *sagu* lands who, were however, not under any obligation of rendering free service to the government. Of the total extent of agricultural land in Kodagu, the *sagu* tenure comprised about 43 per cent only. In respect of other tenures the assessment was either wholly or partly exempted for various purposes. Such tenures, included *Umbali Jamma*, *Bhattamanya*, *Jodi*, *Mathamanya*, *Gowdumbali* and *Nayimannu* etc. Lands held on such tenures, could not be sold or alienated except with the permission of the Commissioner.

Jamma Tenure: Jamma system constituted the most important land tenure of Kodagu. According to the settlement report of the year 1910, the total extent under *Jamma* tenure with its accompanying *bane* land amounted to 40,088 acres of wet land. These lands had accrued to the holders on account of the military and other services they were called upon to perform during the administration of the Rajas. The British also continued this system upto the year 1895. The privileges of the *Jamma* ryots are being continued to this day. A detailed note on *Jamma* tenure is given separately. *Jamma* holders who had freed themselves from the obligation of service to the palace had to pay double the revenue, and their holdings were called *sagu*.

Jahgir: Persons who rendered extraordinary services during the administration of the Rajas were granted assessment-free lands. They numbered 63 comprising an area of 587 acres. To these the British added 85 new grants, raising the total extent of lands to 1,213 acres. All these grants were hereditary except three which were limited for three generations only.

Bhattamanya: Grants and endowments of land made to brahmins for the performance of certain religious ceremonies were called *bhattamanya*. In the year 1910 there were 55 such holdings comprising a total extent of 493 acres. These lands could be transferred to their descendants only. If transferred to other persons, full assessment became payable.

Sarvamanya and Jodi: Lands held free of all assessment were called *sarvamanya* and lands held on half the assessment were called *jodi*. They were grants of lands made to religious establishments for carrying on religious activities. According to a survey conducted by the Inam Commission in 1904, there were 812 such holdings in Kodagu comprising a total extent of 3,616 acres.

Mathamanya: Lands granted rent-free to *mathas* were known as *Mathamanya*. In Kodagu they consist of grants of lands made to the *mathas* of the Lingayats which provided free boarding and lodging to wandering *jangamas* and travellers belonging to superior castes. The total extent of such grants comprised 452 acres of which 225 acres were wet. Such lands could not be sold but could only be enjoyed as long as the management of these institutions continued satisfactorily.

Gowdumbali and Nayimannu: *Gowdumbali* and *nayimannu* were service *inam* lands granted respectively to the village head-man (*Gowda* or *Patel*) and the *Kulvadi* or *Talavara* (a menial

among village servants or watchman and scout of the village) respectively. These lands were not transferable and could be enjoyed only by the concerned village servants. The total extent of these *inams* was 1,154 and 853 acres respectively.

Umbali Tenure: Plots of ground granted for extraordinary services or for general services were called as *umbali* lands. In a way they resembled the *Jamma* tenure. They were not transferable. They were lightly assessed at 1/10th, 1/4th or 3/10ths (30 percent) of the normal *sagu* rates. The assessment levied on them was permanent. The extent of *umbali* lands granted by the Rajas amounted to 650.65 acres; later, for the help rendered in the suppression of the insurrection in Dakshina Kannada, the British further granted 6,749 acres of *umbali* lands.

It is clear from the above account of the various land tenures in Kodagu that about 1/3 of the area was assessment free. According to a report made in 1910 by Gustav Haller, Revenue Settlement Officer, in Kodagu the class of tenants hardly existed and nearly all lands were cultivated by the land-holders themselves. Though instances of subletting of lands for cultivation by the tenants are occasionally met with, there were no absentee landlords. As a consequence, unlike in the neighbouring Madras Presidency, tenancy based revenue settlement could not be introduced in Kodagu. Transport and communication was very limited in Kodagu and outsiders could not settle down here owing to the extremes of climate. The value of agricultural holdings was also much less here unlike in other provinces. By observation of the agricultural conditions of Kiggatnad and Padinalkunad, the wet assessment of the whole of Kodagu came to be determined. The expenses of cultivating an acre of good quality wet field was calculated as Rs. 25. The expenses of cultivation of the first six classes of soil above described was calculated as ranging between Rs. 25 to 16 per acre; for the seventh and eighth classes of soil it was calculated at Rs. 12 and 8 respectively. For each of these eight classes of soil eight different rates of assessment came to be fixed in a diminishing order thus: Rs. 4.75, Rs.4.50, Rs. 4.25, Rs.3.75, Rs.3.50, Rs.3.25, Rs.2.75 and Rs. 1.25 per acre. On the same basis assessment of different descriptions or classes of lands in other taluks came to be fixed. The assessment on coffee lands, which ranged from Rs. 2.25 to Rs.2 per acre, was kept unaltered. According to a notification published in 1862, during the first four years of starting coffee cultivation no assessment was payable; from the 5th to the 9th year an assessment of one rupee per acre and from the 10th year and after an assessment of two rupees per acre became payable. Orange was cultivated in an area of 2,862 acre and for a large part of which no assessment was demanded; and, in cases where assessment was fixed, it ranged from 12 paise to 50 paise only.

The extent of cultivated land and the total revenue demand settled with little variation from one area to another Gustav Haller under the direction given by the Revenue Settlement Officer, between 1907-1913 was as below:

Extent (in acres)	Description of land	Revenue Demand per annum (In Rupees).
1	2	3
97,856	Wet land	2,22,150
20,659	Dry land	13,714
84,042	Coffee estate	97,966

1	2	3
9,838	Cardamom garden	9,352
4,258	Orange garden	1,005
213	Areca and Cocoanut garden	763
930	Pepper garden	115

The Nanjarajapattana taluk (a part of the present Somvarapet taluk) essentially comprised dry lands. The following five different rates of assessment per acre were: for the first class consisting of black cotton soil from Rs.2.00 to 1.00 for the second class consisting of clay soil from Re.1.00 to paise 75; for the fourth class consisting of sandy soil paise 75 to paise 50; and for the fifth class consisting of gravelly soil from paise 50 to paise 25.

In the first year of British administration of Kodagu (1834-35), the annual land revenue amounted to Rs. 89,915. It continued to rise in successive years and reached Rs. 2.30 lakhs in 1875-76 with the Summary Settlement of 1896-97, the land revenue increased to Rs.4.48 lakhs. In 1900-1901 it reached Rs.3.58 lakhs and in 1906-07, Rs.3.59 lakhs of Rs.3.63 lakhs realized in 1908-09, as much as Rs.1.09 lakh came from coffee plantations. In the year 1924-25, the revenue was Rs.3.72 lakhs. After crossing the figure of four lakhs in 1951-52, it stood at Rs.4.81 lakhs in 1954-55. After the setting up of the District Board in 1901, *dhulibatta* and plough tax were abolished; but, from 1901-02, the collection of a minor impost called District Fund Cess came to be started.

According to a rule introduced from the year 1899 the land revenue could be paid in three instalments at the rate of 1/4th in January, 3/8ths in February and the remainder in March. Where a summer (*Vaishakha*) crop was raised land revenue was allowed to be paid in four instalments between September to December. According to this rule of 1899, remissions were allowed for loss of crop in any particular year; and, this concession was also extended to coffee plantations.

Between 1950 and 1956, when a revision of land revenue came to be carried out in Kodagu, the extent of assessed lands in acres was made up as below:

Wet lands, 1,03,647; Coffee plantations, 94,184; Orange gardens, 28,203; Cardamom plantations, 13,904; dry lands, 20,900 Pepper gardens, 479; Cocoanut gardens 475; Areca garden 531, Rubber plantations, 3,943; Tea plantations, 1,222; Mango groves 3 acres; *bane* lands, 2,02,590; *paisari* (unarable waste lands), 4,32,254. Though rubber plantations came to be raised from the very commencement of the century, no assessment was levied on them; and, (we are informed) in a circular order of 1909 during the first eight years of rubber cultivation, no assessment was to be collected. After the eighth year, an assessment of Rs.2/- per acre came to be levied. At the time the said circular order was issued (1909), there were 1,182 acres of rubber plantations, and by the year 1956, they had increased to 3,943 acres.

A Note On Jama Lands In Kodagu

Prior to the study of the Settlement of 1964, there is a need to study the Land Settlement peculiar to Kodagu known as *Jamma*. The information provided in the following 17 paragraphs is written by Sri M.N.Gundu Rao, noted Senior Officer from Kodagu.

The system on Land Tenures and Land Revenue Administration in Kodagu District prior to the rule of Lingaraja and Viraraja is not clear for want of authentic records. Presumably, the local chiefs or Rajas were collecting revenue in cash on produce grown, the amount of which depended on the sweet will of the ruler. The chief produce was paddy. There were some cardamom *males* within forests and sandalwood in parts of the district, all of which was government property and only some collection charges were being paid.

The first authentic revenue records were prepared by Lingaraja and Chikkaviraraja between 1812 to 1824. They conducted a survey of all cultivated wet lands by a rod of 16 feet called *Kolu* and a 16 feet square was called a *salekolu*, which is approximately 1/70th of an acre.

Each valley or *Kovu* was divided into convenient blocks called *wargs* and each *warg* had a local name and its extent and assessment payable was recorded in what was called a *Poorvani* for each each village. The record for a group of villages called *nad* was embodied in a book and the books for all *nads* are still available. These village records in addition to details of wet lands, incorporated the *banes* (uncultivated land mostly adjoining the wet *warg*) *hithlu-manedals* (house sites and a small patch round about) attached to each *warg* and described by peculiar local names. These were not surveyed but boundaries of named *banes* were usually marked by stones called 'Raja's Stones'. In these *Poorvani* records the word '*bhoomi*' meant wetland. The *Poorvani* is silent about who were in possession and enjoyment of these wet-lands and their attached *bane* lands. At the end of the record for each village were noted the total number of wet *wargs*, their extent, total tax payable as also total number of *banes*, *barikes*, *hithlu-manedals* as also government lands.

It may, therefore, be presumed that there were other records, for each village, indicating the names of persons in possession and enjoyment of wet lands and *banes*, etc., their extent, tax payable for each such wet *warg* to facilitate annual collection. The *poorvanis* are beautifully written in old Kannada and bear the signature of the Raja at the end. But the tenure of wet and *bane* was not indicated therein.

Both Lingaraja and Viraraja granted *Jamma* wet lands with *bane* attached. A perusal of the *sannad nirupas* still available with some families indicate that the Rajas agreed to treat as *jamma* such wet and *bane* lands which were already in the possession and enjoyment of the grantee at his request. There might have been direct grants too from unoccupied government land. But such *sannad nirupas* have not been traced. The main advantage of a *jamma* grant was the concession of half (the full assessment was Rs.10 to 12 for 100 *butties*; (about 3 acres) assessment of the wet land. Thus *jamma* does not signify a grant of land but only a uniform reduction of rent by half on the condition that *swamikarya* must be performed, evidently free of cost. The British too sometimes granted *jamma* lands by conversion of *sagu* at the grantee's request in special cases on

conditions similar to those imposed by the Rajas. But such grants were discountenanced from 1884 to prevent loss of revenue.

Apart from granting *jamma* or *sagu* lands possessed by individuals, exchange of one bit of *jamma* with another bit of *sagu* of equal area was also being allowed throughout after the performance of ceremony called "*Ghatti Ceremony*" (exchange of handfull of soil held in both lands in the presence of officer).

The important and relevant portions of *jammanirupa* are given below with necessary remarks: "The wet land (*bhoomi*) I am cultivating may be converted into *Jamma* by order is plea. I am making in the presence of Your Highness (Sannidana)". Then follows a description of the wet land concerned with its local name, area and assessment and also of *banes* and *hithlus* attached to the said wet land. "Description of *bane* and *barike* belonging to this revenue head (*sistu*);...." reading follows. (*Barike* is land that could be converted into wet land). No assessment was levied on these banes, as there was no cultivation or income from these banes, except a house to reside and some plantain bushes and vegetables around the house called *tota tudike*.

"*Bane, hithlu* (backyard), *manedala* (house site), *tota, tudike* which are under this revenue head (*sistu*) are ordered as *gatti* and granted to you as *Jamma*....You, your sons and grandsons are to enjoy it hereditarily....", and the order makes it clear, the levy to be paid to the palace from time to time regularly.

In the *sanad nirupa* "swamykarya" is not defined. Considering the despotic rule of the Rajas, it may not be wrong to assume that *Jamma* ryots were being called for any work at the discretion of the Raja. However, in 1871, Col.Cole wrote as follows:"The light assessment of Rs.5 for 100 batties of wet land (or about 3 acres) with its accompanying *bane* and *barike* (with no assessment) was made originally on condition of military service and general services to the State. The *Jamma* ryots are still liable to be called to repel outward aggression or quell internal disturbances and furnish police and treasury guards, escorts etc., in time of peace." However, the British requisitioned only services of the nature of treasury guards and escorts in the beginning and gradually even these services were not insisted. In 1924, there was a resolution in the Coorg Legislative Council to abolish "Hitti Bitti Chakry" (forced labour) and escorting of treasure was the last to be abandoned from about 1928. At present the only restriction to which *jamma* ryots are subjected is that they should not sublet their *Jamma* lands or sell them without government sanction. In cases of their sale a payment of a *nazarana* to government at 20% of the sale value should be made. Registered partition deeds of *jamma* lands among family members is also prohibited, though, in practice, partitions take place through unregistered family agreements which is not questioned so far.

The real object of enforcing these restrictions is vividly described in a letter to the Government of India dated 12.9.1865 and it was approved by the Government of India. "In regard to sale of *Jamma* lands, I am prepared to admit its advisability. Many impoverished Coorgs might wish to dispose off their lands (*jamma*) but I think official sanction to such a step should be withheld *as hitherto* as I believe it would be fraught with danger to the nationality of Coorgs and the tenure itself, of which the conditions of service are a main feature, would be abrogated by

permitting such land to fall into the hands of Europeans or natives of Mysore from whom a service like that rendered by Coorgs could not be expected."

It is perfectly clear from the above that the whole object of restrictions for sale etc., was to safeguard the interests of *jamma* tenure holders in permanently retaining their lands in the family and to ensure service conditions. It was exactly to safeguard the above twin objects that section 45 of the Coorg Land Revenue Regulation, 1899, was enacted along with rules restricting sale and subletting of *Jamma* lands.

After the Karnataka Land Revenue Act came into force in 1974, relying on section 202 of the Act, thousands of cases of sale of *jamma* wet and *bane* took place without any sanction under registered sale deeds. The purchasers are in possession and enjoyment of property for years but government have merely refused to transfer registry in the means of purchasers. Further action by government is awaited.

Jamma tenure holders are entitled to certain concessions under the Indian Arms Act.

In the Settlement Report *banes* are defined as adjacent forest land considered necessary for grazing, leaf manure, firewood etc. the *banes* that existed during Rajas' times and marked by Rajas' stones, being without any cultivation or income and paying no assessment, could not have been described otherwise. With the commencement of coffee cultivation, the question of imposing a tax on them cropped up.

For the first time, rules were issued for the future grant of *banes* in Chief Commissioner's proceedings dated 21.5.1886. Consequent on the increased demand for *banes* for coffee cultivation, it incorporated several restrictions. The question of *jamma* and *sagu banes* attached to wet wargs as they existed on 21.5.1886 and which were mostly those in existence at the time of the Rajas, was separately dealt with. Subsequent to 1846 when Coffee cultivation on *jamma* and *sagu* banes came into vogue and gradually increased, the question of assessing unassessed *bane* naturally came up. After careful examination and considering the fact that small and insignificant cultivation round about the family house remained unassessed till 1886, the Chief Commissioner in proceedings dated 26.2.1885 and 15.7.1896 laid down the following procedure for assessment of *jamma* and *sagu banes* attached to unalienated wet wargs. "In *jamma* and *sagu banes*, 10 acres of Coffee Cultivation should be free from assessment but cultivation in excess of 10 acres should be assessed at full rates." This was incorporated in the rules under Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

Since all *jamma* and *sagu* banes existing in 1886 had not been cultivated at the time of Settlement and as such *banes* were eligible for 10 acres free cultivation, the Settlement Officer took special care to distinguish them from other *banes* subsequently acquired or purchased by ordering that such unalienated *jamma* and *sagu banes* obtained by owners prior to 21.5.1886 and eligible for 10 acres free cultivation should be termed as "Privilege *jamma bane* and privilege *sagu bane*" and this was strictly followed. Even today such *jamma* and *sagu banes* are described as "Privilege *jamma bane* and privilege *bane*" in the *Jamabandi* registers. The 10-acre free cultivation for each warg was allowed upto 1974. At the time of revision of all assessment rates in that year the privilege of 10-acre free cultivation was withdrawn and full assessment charged; but,

the nomenclature "Privilege *jamma* bane and privilege sagu bane" has continued to this day. (The Note ends here). The future of *jamma* tenure is under the consideration of the Government.

The right of the *jamma* ryots over the trees standing on attached *bane* lands had never been recognized by the Government; but, the right of collecting wood required for the private use of the *wargdar* had been recognized throughout. The *jamma* ryots by guarding the trees growing on *bane* lands had relieved the government of its responsibility and to that extent they effected some economy. Whenever the mature trees were put up for sale, they were entitled to purchase them at a concessional rate. With the view to obviate the necessity of determining the concessional rate from time to time, the government permitted the *wargdars* to purchase such trees at half the current market rate under Rule 97 of the Land Revenue Act. This rule came to be incorporated as Rule 139 of the Forest Act. However, in the year 1974, this rule was repealed.

In 1981, the government came up with the contention that the *wargdars* are not entitled to absolute ownership of the *jamma* lands; but the High Court, in its judgement dated 16th July 1991, held that the *wargdars* have ownership rights on their *jamma* lands, and that whenever *jamma* lands are proposed for sale the registration authority should not refuse to register the same. The High Court also recognized their privileges in respect of *bane* lands.

THE PRESENT LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

The Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, came into force with effect from 1st April 1964. Section 114 to 126 of the said Act and Rules 21 to 37 made thereunder describe the procedure for determining the assessment on land. A revision of assessment was carried out in accordance with the above procedure as ordered by the Government. Section 2(27) of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, lays down that the soil values should be fixed in terms of percentages. The Standard Rate with reference to any particular class of land in a group, means the value of four per cent of the average yield of crops per acre on the land in that class of one hundred per cent classification value. In respect, of plantation crops such as coffee, tea, cardamom, pepper and rubber the standard rate is one per cent similarly arrived at; orange is not considered as a plantation crop.

The Settlement Officer must submit to the Deputy Commissioner a report containing his proposals for the Settlement who shall arrange for its publication in the Official Gazette. The latter must also arrange for the display, in every village concerned, a notice showing the existing standard rate and the extent of any increase or decrease proposed for each class of land in the village. Any person may bring to the notice of the government his objections to the proposals in writing within three months of its publication. The Deputy Commissioner shall, after an enquiry, forward a statement of any objections thus received against the proposals with his own observations thereon to the Government through the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

The Settlement Report and the objections received thereon are then placed before both houses of the State Legislature. They may approve the report with or without any modification and pass a resolution to that effect. Thereafter, in conformity with such resolution, a Government Order will be issued. This order shall be final and cannot be called in question in any Court of law. The issue

of this Government Order will be followed by the publication in the Official Gazette of a notification giving details of standard rates of revenue applicable to each Zone and the date from which they become effective. In each village or *chavadi* extracts from such publication pertaining to that particular village are displayed. At the completion of the Revenue Settlement, a Record of Rights register of each village is prepared containing the survey number of every field, extent of cultivated and uncultivated lands separately, and the name of the *khatedar*. Land revenue demand must be based on the entries in this register. The papers connected with the land revenue settlement are preserved in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records.

Standard Rates

According to Section 2 (27) of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, Standard Rates is the value of four percent of the average yield of crops per acre on that class of land which has a 100% soil classification value. While arriving at the Standard rates, the exact share of the gross yield of a particular zone, developments in communications, standard of husbandary, live stock position, rainfall data for the last thirty years, crop cutting experiments of the principal crops during the first ten years etc., is taken into consideration.

The standard rate so arrived at by the Settlement Officer does not exceed four percent of the average yield of the principal crops.

Revision Settlement of 1964 in Kodagu District

Taluk	Group	No. of Villages	Standard Rate of Assessment per Acre			
			Dry	Wet	Garden	Plantation
Madikeri	I	67	1.60	11.20	11.20	9.36*
Virarajapet	I	88	1.60	11.20	11.20	
Somwarapet	I	107	1.60	11.20	11.20	
	II	12	4.19	9.90	9.90	

* This is the average rate applicable to plantations in the whole of Kodagu (Vide *Karnataka Revenue Manual*, 1986, part II, page 484).

Water Rates

Prior to the Unification of Karnataka, different water rates prevailed at different localities under different authorities. The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment and Water Rate) Act, 1957, came to be implemented from 1965. Water rate is leviable whenever water is supplied, made available or used for purposes of irrigation or any other purpose from any work belonging to or constructed by or on behalf of the government. The use of water by direct flow or percolation or by indirect flow, percolation or drainage is subjected to this levy. The schedule of rates prescribed under the water rate rule is graded according to the crop grown. Water rate is levied at two rates: one for irrigation works capable of irrigating not more than 100 acres of land; and another for irrigation works capable of irrigating more than 100 acres.

The water rate which came to be introduced since 1965, is intended to be applied for repair of irrigation works and whenever possible to recoup the amount spent on irrigation works obtained through loans and the interest thereon. The water rates became payable from 1966. Between 1972 and 1981 several amendments were introduced. Rates applicable per acre are noted below:

For sugarcane to be harvested within twelve months and for sugarcane to be harvested after a period of eighteen months Rs.150 and 225 respectively; paddy Rs.48; wheat Rs.24; millet (*jola*) Rs.24; groundnut Rs.24; cotton Rs.48; maize, Italian millet, little millet, sweet potatoes, tobacco and coriander Rs.24; pulses Rs.18; manurial crops Rs.9; and garden Rs.50.

The revenue demand for the Vaishakha (summer) crops, the extent of which is limited, is collected in four instalments between September to December. The cardamom revenue is collected in two equal instalments on January 20, and February 20 of every year.

Land Revenue Accounts

After fixing the rates of assessment the Survey and Settlement Department prepares certain forms to record and show the existing proprietary and other rights of the individuals as well as of government. The *Pahani Sud* is one such form which contains the old numbering of lands and the Survey numbers, names of fields, description of holding or tenure, name of occupant, extent according to revenue survey-uncultivable and cultivable. Another form is called *Akarband* or register of survey numbers, showing the total area under each head, arable and unarable, dry land, wetland and garden in detail, with the rate per acre and assessment of each, and the total assessment fixed on the entire number. On receipt of this the village accountants prepare *Khetwar* Register or Index of lands, which is regarded as the foundation of all revenue accounts. It contains details of each holding, its extent, tenancy nature of tenants rights, classification of land, assessment, water rate, and crops grown, etc. All alterations or modifications in respect of ownership are verified by competent officers and registered as and when reported. The original Records of Tenancy and Crops (RTC) is kept in the taluk offices and rewritten every five years incorporating changes, if any.

The *Khata* Register, which is opened on 1st July every year, is the basic form which contains all the entries with reference to the RTC, *Khirdi* or day book and receipt book, balance of land revenue outstanding, upset price and conversion fine, etc. The village accountant should make entries of all revenues collected by him and enter the same in the prescribed receipt book and in the ryots' *patta*. He should also prepare and send to the taluk office on the 1st day of every month a Demand, Collection and Balance (DCB) Statement. He must close the annual account (*Saljhade*) of each revenue year on 30th June which should contain details of the annual demand, collection and balance of land revenue, other levies and cesses pertaining to the *grama* under his charge.

Jamabandi

The system of *jamabandi* or the annual settlement of the government demand made under the ryotwary system was in vogue throughout the State. The *Jamabandi* was conducted to examine and update the village and taluk records and to review the performance of the subordinate revenue

officers and to make sure whether the collections of each village are made according to government demand. To tone up the administration at the grass-root level and to maintain the tempo of rural development especially affecting the weaker sections is another important objective of this annual exercise.

Jamabandi is conducted in two stages. *Dittum Jamabandi* is the preliminary *Jamabandi* conducted at hobli headquarters soon after the village accountant has prepared the annual account and the crop report. At this stage, the entries in the accounts are cross-checked and attested by the Tahsildar. *Huzur jamabandi* is the final settlement made by the Assistant Commissioner on the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer appointed for the purpose. Beginning from 15th October the process is generally completed in all the taluks by the end of December. At the *Huzur Jamabandi* the accounts of the previous revenue year are verified and settled and determination of the land revenue demand of the government for the current year is decided. This is done after thorough examination of the season and crop prospects. The date of the *Jamabandi* and the places within the taluk where the ryots are required to assemble are published in advance. Decisions in respect of disputed cases and grievances represented by the ryots are made and communicated on the spot. Within a fortnight after the completion of the *Huzur Jamabandi*, the officer conducting it should send a report to the Revenue Secretariat.

Land Revenue Realization

Every land holder is liable to pay land revenue and other cesses. In the case of alienated land the superior holder is liable to pay the same.

The yearly land revenue, which is deemed to become payable from the first day of January, is expected to be paid according to stated instalments (*kists*) before the close of the collection period (30th June). Four instalments are allowed which fall due on the 20th day of each month from January to April. Any instalments or part thereof remaining unpaid on the due date is regarded as arrears of land revenue and the person a defaulter.

The process of yearly realization of land revenue begins with the issue of demand notice to the ryot by the village accountant in January. If after seven days, the amount is not realized the matter should be brought to the notice of the tahsildar and orders obtained to impose distraint upon the defaulter's moveable property as prescribed in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1966. Before effecting the auction sale of the defaulter's moveable property or land, the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered to act on his behalf, should publish a notice of such sale. If the proceeds of such sale of the defaulter's property fell short of the land revenue due, the tahsildar may take necessary action to attach and sell the defaulter's immovable property. All rents, royalties, water rates, cesses, fees, charges and fines due to the Government are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

The Government Demand, Collection and Balance Statement (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Year	Demand	Collection	(Amount in Rs.)
			Balance
1985-86	1,12,95,873	47,51,778	36,56,995
1986-87	82,96,847	56,07,349	26,89,498
1987-88	29,85,775	54,08,829	25,77,246
1988-90	1,35,51,220	76,31,873	59,17,347
1989-90	1,60,51,685	45,83,862	1,14,68,823

The Talukwise Break-up of the Demand, Collection and Balance (1990-91)

Taluk	Demand	Collection	(Amount in Rs.)
			Balance
Madikeri	61,69,533	12,77,565	48,49,968
Virajpet	35,89,827	20,10,701	15,79,118
Somvarpet	81,65,509	18,18,564	63,46,945
Total	1,79,24,869	51,06,830	1,27,56,031

Source: Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kodagu.

LAND REFORMS

There are two objections behind the land reforms introduced throughout the country after independence: (1) to increase the produce of agriculture by removing such obstacles as had resulted from the ancient system of land tenures; and (2) elimination of all kinds of social injustice and exploitation within the agrarian system and assure equal status and equal opportunity to the rural population by securing the land to the tiller. In this district small holdings were the norm. Though lands under different tenures had been rented out by the landlords to the tenants, the relationship between the two was good. We do not come across any records indicating any kind of struggle between the landlord and his tenants so far as this district is concerned. One of the objectives of the First Five Year Plan was to initiate legislative action to redress the grievances of the tenants which emanated from the unrestricted right of the landlords to transfer land or change the tenants at will on the recommendation of the Planning Commission, security to tenants against eviction was provided. The tenants were also conferred with the right of purchasing the land cultivated by them in preference to others.

Previous to the promulgation on 11th March 1957 of the Kodagu Tenants Ordinance, there was no law pertaining to land reforms in the District. This ordinance and the Kodagu Tenants Act that replaced it were *interim* measures only. But they heralded the introduction of the more

landlords share should not exceed 1/3rd of the produce of the field and that the tenant should not be evicted by the landlords. The tenant, however, could surrender his right to cultivate a particular field by giving a notice in writing; and, such fields passed under Government management. The fields thus given up were to be leased out for cultivation to any of the co-operative farming societies; agricultural labourers, landless persons, and ordinary cultivators in that order of preference.

After the Reorganization of States, a demand came to be voiced frequently for the appointment of a land reforms committee. The Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee came to be appointed on the 10th May, 1957 for reviewing the existing tenancy and agricultural land laws and to recommend appropriate measures for a comprehensive land reforms programme. The Committee submitted its report in September 1957. After taking into consideration the various recommendations of the Committee, the Mysore Land Reforms Bill came to be introduced in the Legislature by the Government in 1958. The Bill was adopted in 1961. This Act fixed a ceiling of 27 standard acres for the existing agricultural holdings; but, for future holdings the ceiling was to be 18 standard acres. According to Section 2(32) of this Act, one standard acre consists of one acre of grade I soil. In respect of different grades of land the extent of standard acre varies.

In the Schedule annexed to the Act, the equivalent of one standard acre for different grades of soil are given. Altogether seven grades of soil are indicated in this Act. Plantations of coffee, tea, rubber, cardamom and pepper, orchards, specific farms, sugarcane lands, and other farms managed by organised bodies are exempted from the operation of the ceiling clause. The Act prohibits transfer, otherwise than an inheritance, to non-agriculturists. This prohibition, however, does not apply to transfer of land to the Government, Co-operative Farming Societies and to the Indian Coffee Board, except under certain conditions. The Act laid down that no arable land should be left fallow. It also prescribed rules for constitution of the Land Tribunals and the procedure for the appointment of members to them. Appeals were allowed to the District Magistrate against the decisions of the Land Tribunals. Any outstanding question of law could be admitted for consideration by the State High Court.

Land Tribunals

Section 48 of the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 provides for the constitution of Land Tribunals as an instrument in implementing the land reforms laws. The Act declared that as of 1st March 1974 all lands under any tenure are deemed to be at the disposal of the Government. All those who had taken any land on lease were required to make application to the Government. All those who had taken any land on lease were required to make application to the Land Tribunal for obtaining occupancy rights. At least one land tribunal was constituted for each taluk; and the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division in which that taluk was situated acted as its Chairman. The Tahsildar or a Special Tahsildar (land reforms) was the Secretary of the Land Tribunal.

The Land Reforms Act required the Tribunal to decide after thorough enquiry whether a certain person is the tenant or not and to confer ownership on him, grant surplus land to persons from the depressed classes, landless agricultural labourers and to tenants who had lost their lands. Appeals against the decisions of the Tribunals could only be made to the High Court.

But, with effect from 26th May, 1986, a Land Reforms Appellate Tribunal came to be constituted in each district under section 116(A) of the Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1986. There were two members in it, a judge and an officer of the Revenue Department. All the appeals pending in the High Court were transferred for disposal to the Land Reforms Appellate Tribunal of the concerned district. From 8th October 1990, these District Appellate Tribunals came to be abolished and the pending papers were transferred to the High Court which gave a direction for keeping the papers in the office of Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district.

Performance of Land Tribunals in Kodagu District

Sl. No.	Details	Madikeri Taluk	Virajpet Taluk	Somvarpet Taluk	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of cases admitted	973	827	1,960	3,760
2.	No. of cases decided				
	(a) In favour of tenants	194	186	556	936
	(b) In favour of landlords	-	-	-	-
	(c) Rejected	786	641	1,404	2,810
3.	No. of cases referred to the High Court				
	(a) From the Tribunal	-	38	-	38
	(b) From the Tenant	-	41	57	98
	(c) From the Landlords	11	97	47	155
4.	No. of cases pending in the High Court	-	17	-	17
5.	Total extent secured to the tenants (In acres and cents)	525.25	1,019.49	1,706.70	3,247.44
6.	Total extent secured to the SCs. & STs.	-	12.57	83.50	95.87
7.	Surplus land available for distribution	1.30	1.65	10.00	12.95
8.	No. of Recipients from among the SCs & STs.	-	20	4/4	10

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Kodagu District.

Distribution of Surplus Land

The surplus land taken over by Government after the introduction of ceiling was permitted to be allotted by the Land Tribunal in the order of preference noted below: (1) Landless agriculturists, agricultural labourers, displaced tenants; to these at least one basic holding was required to be granted. The term "basic holding" refers to a certain minimum extent of land without which no profitable cultivation can be practised. (2) Tenants and displaced tenants as well as landholders

with less than a basic holding. (3) Tenants and displaced tenants with less than a "family holding", equivalent in extent to three basic holdings. (4) Other persons desirous of becoming agriculturists. The grantee of the land is allowed to pay its value in lumpsum or in not more than fifteen annual instalments including interest.

Consolidation of Holdings

The excessive fragmentation of holdings, caused by partition of property and unavoidable needs, is harmful for agricultural prosperity. To prevent it, the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964, was adopted. A holding smaller than a standard area, as determined under Section 3 of the Act, the cultivation of which cannot be profitably carried on, is considered as a fragment. The standard area varies in extent from 1/2 acre to four acres depending on the classification of land. The holder is not allowed to dispose of such a fragment to any one but to the contiguous holder. The scheme of consolidation of holdings includes a provision for payment of compensation to the holder. The person to whom, for purposes of consolidation, a fragment is allotted gets a transfer certificate. No stamp duty or registration fee are leviable on such transfers.

Encroachment on Government Lands

The various land tenures in Kodagu had been brought under the Kodagu Land and Revenue Regulation of 1899 and later under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1966. However, the former tenures and privileges attached to them were safeguarded under Section 202 of the new Act. According to the Inam Abolition Act, 1977, tenures like *Jamma*, *Jahagir*, *umbali*, *jodi*, *bhatta manya* and *sarvamanya* also stood abolished. Thereupon the cultivators of such lands made applications for grant of occupancy rights before the Land Tribunals. The Government directed that the rights in respect of the *Jamma* and *bane* lands in Kodagu previous to the Unification, should continue to be regulated under the rules then in force, and, thereafter, according to the reforms rules issued from time to time. Section 79(2) of the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1964, had laid down that the privileges in respect of such lands should continue to be regulated according to the general and extraordinary orders that may be issued by Government from time to time. Later, these new rules came to be withdrawn as they were not in order.

Government decided that the existing privileges in respect of *Kumri* and such other lands may continue but that no *patta* rights are to be granted until new rules are framed.

OTHER TAXES

In addition to land revenue, the State Government collects several other taxes, both direct and indirect of these, *Abkari* (Excise) collection, commercial taxes, stamp duty, taxes on motor vehicles are important. The rates of taxation in respect of these varies from time to time.

Commercial Tax

The Commercial Taxes are a major source of government's income. The Commercial Taxes Department enforces the following enactments: (1) Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (2) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (3) Karnataka Entertainment Act, 1958 (4) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957, (5) Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976, (6) Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, and (7) Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale Therein Act, 1979.

Two enactments govern the collection of Sales Tax, they are, the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The latter Act is designed to enable a State to collect Sales Taxes in respect of inter-state commerce and retain the same. The existing sales tax structure is a combination of single-point and multi-point collections. The single-point tax is collected only at one stage either from the producer or importer or at some stage before the goods reach the consumer; whereas, the multi-point tax is collected every time the goods change hands. The rate of single point tax ranged from one percent to 15% upto 1986 when the upper limit got raised to 200 per cent. Among about 293 items listed as articles of commerce, 178 items are covered by the single point tax; the remaining items are covered by the multi-point tax. Articles of general use are regarded as special items and taxed at 4 per cent. Liquors, unless covered by excise are taxed at 200 per cent. Since 27 March 1979, a surcharge of 10% was being levied on the sales tax; and in 1985 the surcharge was raised to 30% including the 10% rural development cess which had been added from 1984.

The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, authorises the States to collect Sales Tax in respect of inter-state commerce. This is a multi-point tax.

According to an amendment introduced in 1984, any trader whose annual turnover exceeded Rs.50,000 or more was required to register himself in the Department after paying a fee of Rs.200 only; and, if his total turnover exceeded Rs.75,000 he was subject to payment of Sales Tax. In August 1985, the limit of turn-over was raised to Rs.75,000 and the registration fee to Rs.250 only. At present, the respective limits are Rs.1,00,000 and Rs.250 only.

Statement of Sales Tax collection in the Kodagu District (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Year	No. of Registered assesses		Sales Tax collected (Rs. in lakhs)			Total
	K.S.T.	C.S.T.	K.S.T.	C.S.T.	Other Taxes	
1985-86	1,244	458	55.87	24.51	9.65	90.30
1986-87	1,054	413	67.54	31.93	0.91	100.38
1987-88	1,266	479	64.84	74.82	0.70	140.36
1988-89	769	293	46.50	19.38	0.68	66.56
1989-90	971	284	70.41	31.49	1.54	103.44

Entertainment Tax

Upto December 1958 the implementation of the Mysore Amusements Tax Act and Mysore Cinematograph Act was the responsibility of the departments of Revenue and Police respectively. A comprehensive Entertainment Tax Act was introduced for the entire State with effect from 1st January 1959. The levy of entertainment tax is governed by the rates of admission charged for the show by the cinema theatres and the horse races by the turf clubs. No such tax is leviable in respect of dramatic performances, music concerts and other kinds of entertainment. An additional surcharge of 25% on the entertainment tax and show tax came to be levied from 1962. This surcharge was further raised by 10% with a view to provide subsidy to films produced within the State. The surcharge on show tax was included with the show tax itself in 1966. This show tax was raised to 60% in 1971 and further to 100% in 1974. Of the realizations from the entertainment tax (excluding show tax and surcharge) the State Government retains 10% as collection charges and assigns the remaining 90% to the respective local bodies. The revenue realized from this source within the district in recent years is given as under:

Year	Permanent cinema Theatre	Touring Talkies	Entertainment Tax collected (Rs. in lakhs)	Show tax (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	9	9	13.19	2.01	16.00
1986-87	9	9	13.79	2.66	16.46
1987-88	10	7	14.10	3.35	17.46
1988-89	10	8	15.02	1.05	11.07
1989-90	10	9	15.61	1.08	16.89

Entry Tax

The Entry Tax or octroi has been a source of customary revenue of local bodies, and every municipality, and town panchayat had been collecting it in the form of a surcharge on Sales Tax on specified goods entering a locality for ultimate consumption or for sale. The collection of octroi was abolished in 1979, and an Entry Tax came to be levied instead. This was intended to make up the loss sustained on account of the abolition of octroi. This Entry Tax was collected in the form of a surcharge of 10% on Sales Tax with effect from 1, October 1980. Cloth, tobacco, sugar and such other items which are exempted from the Sales Tax are also subjected to this levy at a rate varying from 1 to 2 per cent.

From 1982-83, the number of items subjected to entry tax was raised to 13; and, the rate of tax on sugar, and tobacco and its products came to be raised. The revenue realized from this source in the district in recent years is given as below; figure in brackets indicating the number of tax payers every year. 1985-86 Rs.6.83 lakhs (423); 1986-87 Rs.9.18 lakhs (251); 1987-88 Rs.10.54 lakhs (271); 1988-89 Rs.3.65 lakhs (276); 1989-90 Rs.3.70 lakhs (276).

Agricultural Income tax

Agriculture was the mainstay of the people of Kodagu, and coffee, cardamom, pepper and orange were the principal produce. It is not surprising therefore that the Government of Kodagu contemplated measures for increasing its income from that source. With this end in view, even prior to the merger of Kodagu with Mysore State, the Kodagu Agricultural Income Tax Act (Act I of 1951) was introduced with effect from 13th May, 1951. This was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922. The assesseees were divided into six groups. All cultivators, whose annual income exceeded Rs. 3,500, were liable to pay Income Tax. For Hindu Undivided families the minimum limit was Rs. 7000. The Act had also laid down the different rates of Income Tax applicable at different slabs. After the incorporation of Kodagu with the new Mysore State, the Mysore Income Tax Act, 1957 came to be extended to it. The Agricultural Income Tax came to be collected from families engaged in cultivation of cash (non-food) crops. The minimum taxable limit in respect of Hindu Undivided families was Rs. 7,000 per annum; and for other families Rs. 3,500 per annum; but the above limit did not apply in cases of seven selected crops. The remaining 24 cash crops were formed into eight groups with varying tax demand. From the taxable agricultural income several items of expenses were allowed to be deducted, such as, land revenue, and connected cesses, municipal taxes, excise duty on agricultural produce, money laid out on soil conservation and on irrigation (including repairs to irrigation system), etc. The collections in the district, which was Rs. 3.09 lakhs during 1950-51, rose to Rs. 24.21 lakhs by 1955-56, and stood at Rs. 43.81 lakhs during 1960-61.

According to the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Act, 1976, all agricultural income qualify for payment of income tax with effect from the financial year 1976-77. In respect of plantation crops the standard deduction limit is fixed with reference to the size of the holding. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1983, by which the Act of 1957 was amended, raised the limit of deduction in respect of plantation income upto Rs. 14,000 with retrospective effect i.e., from 1981-82 itself. The implementation of the Agricultural Income Tax Act was the responsibility of the Commercial Tax Department. The realization from agricultural income tax with the number of assesseees in recent years was (realization in lakhs of rupees and the number of assesseees in brackets): 1985-86 Rs. 65.17 lakhs (1,322); 1986-87 Rs. 132.32 lakhs (1,131); 1987-88 Rs. 157.85 lakhs (753); 1988-89 Rs. 138.61 lakhs (783); and 1989-90 Rs. 229.18 lakhs (845).

Profession Tax

The Profession Tax is levied on every person following an occupation or profession on the basis of income derived therefrom. As early as 1906, the municipalities were empowered to levy Profession Tax. The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, had divided the assesseees into nine groups according to their monthly income, ranging from the lowest of Rs. 30 to the highest of Rs. 2,000 and above. In its report made in 1954, the Taxation Enquiry Committee had recommended the levy of Profession Tax on a small scale as a proper source of government revenue.

Upto the year 1976, the municipal bodies were collecting this tax from employees, traders, and professionals. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trade, Callings and Employments Act, 1976,

gave the State Government authority to levy and collect this tax. Under this Act, the rate of tax on the employed persons is fixed in relation to the salary drawn by them; whereas, for others, the rate of tax is dependent on such factors as one's standing in the profession, turn-over in business and the number of employees, and so on. All employees drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000 and above are subjected to the levy of Profession Tax, which is deducted at source. The self-employed persons and those engaged in specified professions are required to register themselves as per the provisions of the Act of 1976 and remit the tax prescribed before 30th September. The details of collection of Profession Tax in the district during recent years is: 1986-87: (229) Rs. 18,146; 1987-88: (613) Rs. 75,638; 1988-89: (713) Rs. 1,70,640; 1989-90: (820) Rs. 2,27,078. The figures in brackets are the number of assesseees.

Excise (Abkari)

The excise collection forms a sizable portion of State Government's income and is secured in a variety of ways; tax levied on liquors manufactured in distilleries; tax on imported liquors, licence fees levied on wholesale and retail vendors, bars and hotels; rent on shops; the realization from annual auction of toddy and track; fees levied on toddy and denatured spirits; import duty on denatured spirits; and tax on toddy trees and rent thereon. Besides the above, there are such items of income as are collected from those engaged in illegal manufacture, bottling, transportation and import of liquors. The following acts and rules are in force to effectively control the manufacture and movement of liquors and to ensure accuracy in the collection of excise revenue: (1) The opium Act, 1878, (2) The Madras Excise Act, 1886, (3) Excise Regulation Act (1), 1915, (4) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; (5) The Madras Prohibition Act, 1938; (6) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955; (7) The Kodagu Prohibition Act, 1956; (8) The Mysore Prohibition Act, 1959; (9) The Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961, and (10) The Mysore Excise Act, 1965.

Upto 1967 Prohibition was in force in the district and liquor was sold to licensed users on medical advice only. After the removal of prohibition, manufacture, import or export and sale of arrack, Indian made foreign liquor, and toddy came to be allowed. A ban on the production and sale of toddy was enforced during a brief spell between 1979-80 to 1981-82. This ban was removed during 1982-83. The manufacture and sale of toddy was banned in the whole State from 1990; and though the ban came to be lifted in respect of South Canara District, it continues to be in force in the Kodagu District. The income realized from Excise Tax in the district for the years between 1985-86 and 1990-91 is given in the form of a separate statement as under.

Statistics of Excise Revenue from the Kodagu District (1985-86 to 1990-91)

		(In Lakhs of Rupees)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Duty on arrack	25.06	28.60	22.62	38.11	44.43	59.17
2.	Price on arrack	11.78	14.34	10.14	-	-	-
3.	Rental on arrack shops	150.69	198.39	176.79	233.93	280.25	324.07
4.	Duty on beer	267	305	414	358	467	3.00

Sl.	Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
5.	License fee on foreign liquors	12.95	18.30	12.14	22.62	18.42	23.77
6.	Duty on Indian made foreign liquors.	11.24	12.86	13.22	9.71	1.92	-
7.	Service charges	0.36	0.32	0.18	0.64	-	-
8.	Interest on Arrears	1.62	3.99	4.42	7.01	9.77	7.66

During 1989-90 and 1990-91, respectively, the revenue realized from the sale of rectified spirit was Rs.2,642 and Rs.2,390, medicinal wine Rs.483 and Rs.180, denatured spirit Rs.100 and Rs.150; and, from fines and forfeitures Rs.41,000 and 71,161.

Stamps and Registration

Bills of exchange, Promissory notes, letters of credit and life insurance policies are governed by the Indian Stamp Act. Though the realizations from the operation of the Indian Stamp Act within the State are assigned to the State Government, the authority to levy and fix the rates under the said Act is the prerogative of the Central Government. The Karnataka Stamp Act, is applicable to all other instruments outside the purview of the Indian Stamp Act.

Fifty-five different kinds of instruments have been brought under the ambit of the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1958. Broadly they fall under two categories, namely *ad valorem* tax or a tax on the value of the actual property subject to tax levied as a percentage of that value; and specific tax which is applied as a fixed sum to all items under a certain class. Under the first category, the actual price of the property being transferred or sold is recorded in the deed of conveyance and the value of the stamp paper is determined as a percentage of that price; however, in respect of such transactions as mortgage without transfer of possession, division of property, security bonds, etc., the rates are low. For deeds of agreements, affidavits, deeds of adoption, etc. fixed low rates are levied. The instruments of transfer are also categorised as judicial and non-judicial. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Act, 1958, regulates the stamp fees payable in respect of judicial documents or appeals. The instruments falling within the ambit of the Indian Stamps Act, and the Karnataka Stamps Act, 1958, must be written on non-judicial stamp paper as prescribed by the rules made therein.

There are three Sub-Registrar's offices in the district with the object of registering instruments of transfer of immovable property and to maintain a record of all such registrations. The receipts from this head is increasing year by year as a result of increased rates charged for stamp papers both judicial and non-judicial. The following Acts and Rules govern the functioning of the Sub-Registrars' offices in the district, (1) The Registration Act, 1908, (2) The Karnataka Registration Rules of 1965, (3) The Karnataka Registration Act, 1967 and the Rules thereunder, (4) The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, and the Rules thereunder, and (5) The Indian Partnership Act.

The Sub-Registrars are also entrusted with the duty of registration of marriages under the Acts and Rules in force within the district governing marriages. The registration statistics of the district

for the years between 1984-85 and 1990-91 are:

Statistics of Transaction of the Registration Department in the Kodagu District (1984-85 to 1990-91)

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
No. of Instruments registered	4,559	5,395	4,339	3,983	3,859	3,887	2,849
Immovable property	4,467	5,278	4,229	3,850	3,750	3,778	2,490
Movable property	92	117	110	133	109	109	104
Total value of property (Rs. in crores)	6.53	7.63	7.46	6.70	5.10	13.58	9.58
Total receipts (Rs. in lakhs)	6.22	9.91	13.47	15.79	18.87	23.71	86.56
Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	2.62	2.24	2.18	5.27	23.71	26.18	5.30

Motor Vehicles Taxes

Motor Vehicles in the State are taxed according to the provisions contained in the Mysore Vehicles Acts, 1957. The rate of tax is dependent on the horse-power in case of motor cycles, unladen weight in case of motor cars, laden weight in case of goods carriers and the seating capacity in case of passenger vehicles. Presently, the Transport Department is implementing the following acts and Rules: (1) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939), (2) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, (3) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1963 and (4) The Karnataka Vehicles Taxation Rules 1957. Previously this tax was collected partly by the Police Department and partly by the Revenue Department. From 1963, with the formation of the Motor Vehicles Department, the tax is collected entirely by the new department. The details of Motor Vehicles Tax Collected in recent years in the district is given here: Year 1983-84 Rs.97.11 lakhs; 1984-85 Rs.102.12 lakhs; 1985-86 Rs.105.14 lakhs; 1986-87 Rs. 116.44 lakhs; 1987-88 Rs.114.38 lakhs; 1988-89 Rs.116.20 lakhs; 1989-90 Rs.127.89 lakhs; 1990-91 Rs.151.57 lakhs.

Electricity Tax

A tax of 10% on the charges payable for the consumption of electricity in the state came to be levied on the following categories of consumers from June 1950: (1) City Corporations, Municipalities and Village Panchayats for street lighting; (2) flour mills, photographic studios, and other industries; (3) Cinema theatres; (4) textile mills and other similar in respect of industries in which rates are altered depending on whether the consumption is during day or night; (5) large-scale industries to which power is supplied under special agreements. The Electricity Tax was raised to 20% with effect from 1 April 1954 with the proviso that it should not exceed four paise for every unit of power consumed. While this was the system prevailing in Mysore, in

Kodagu, earlier to Unification, a surcharge of 25% to 50% was being levied on the rate per unit of consumption. With the enactment of the Mysore Electricity (Taxation and Consumption) Act, 1959, a uniform rate of taxation on consumption of electric power was introduced throughout the state. This act allowed levy of different rates of surcharge on different categories of consumers according to a system of metre-reading, pre-determined formula rate schedule, fixed or flat rate etc. The electricity tax is collected by the Karnataka Electricity Board along with its charges for supply of electricity and credited to government. The tax thus collected within Kodagu district in recent years is given as under: 1986-87: Rs.14.80 lakhs; 1987-88: Rs.15.63 lakhs; 1988-89: Rs. 15.45 lakhs; 1989-90: Rs.16.35 lakhs; and 1990-91 Rs.16.70 lakhs.

The sub-division-wise break-up of collections during the year 1990-91 leaving out fractions, was as under: Madikeri Rs.4.27 lakhs; Gonikoppal, Rs.5.76 lakhs; and Kushalnagar, Rs.6.31 lakhs.

Forest Development Tax

Forest Development Tax is levied under the Karnataka Forest Development Act. To begin with it was levied at the rate of 5% and was raised to a minimum of 8% with effect from 1st April 1980. This tax is levied on the forest produce sold or otherwise disposed off by the Forest Department. Flat rate of 8% is charged on the value of firewood, charcoal, etc., which are essentially used either by the poor and middle class people or small scale and cottage industries. Similarly, on sandalwood supplied to sandal oil factory or for sandalwood carvers a tax of only 8% is levied; but on timber, bamboo, etc., used by large-scale industries a tax of 12% is levied. Nearly 90% of the timber is felled and disposed off by the department directly, and fully matured but standing trees constituting about 10% are auctioned. The revenue realized from this source in the district in recent years is given as under: 1985-86 Rs.538 lakhs; 1986-87 Rs. 520 lakhs; 1987-88 Rs.300 lakhs; 1988-89 Rs. 100 lakhs; 1989-90 Rs. 195 lakhs; and 1990-91 Rs. 258 lakhs.

In addition, during the year 1990-91 a revenue of Rs. 167 lakhs has been realized from the sale of forest produce such as logs, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, grass, sandalwood and plantations.

Tax on Luxuries

The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979, came into force from 1st June 1979. It provides for levy of tax on hotels and lodging houses charging a tariff of Rs. thirty or more per day per person.

The rate of tax goes on increasing depending on the rent collected for the lodging provided thus: 5% of rent upto Rs.50 per day; 7½% of rent above Rs.50 upto 100; 10% of rent above Rs.100, and so on. The revenue realized from this source in the district during 1988-89 was Rs.33,000 and during 1989-90 Rs.76,000

The Central Excise

The practice of excise collection in India began in 1894 when cotton yarn came to be subjected to a levy; and in 1895 finer varieties of cotton also came to be subjected to a levy. From 1917 onwards excise duty was imposed on motor spirit. Subsequently, kerosine (1922), silver

(1930), sugar, matchboxes, steel, etc. (1934) came to be subjected to excise duty. Presently, 136 items are subjected to the Central Excise Duty and yield approximately two-thirds of the Central Government revenue. The collection of Central Excise Duty is governed by the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and is demanded in various ways: basic excise duty, special excise duty; additional excise duty; cesses on handlooms, paper, cottons, edible oils, copra, jute and its products, indigenous crude oil, beedis, sugar, etc. The revenue derived from this source in recent years in the district is given as under.

Year	Coffee	Tea	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Total	
1985-86	33.15	2.95	236.10	
1986-87	56.91	2.83	59.74	
1987-88	40.48	2.93	43.41	
1988-89	58.55	2.41	60.96	
1989-90	76.97	3.36	80.33	

Income Tax

The Department of Income Tax is functioning in Kodagu since 1955. There was an office in Kodagu for the collection of Agricultural Income Tax and the Central Income Tax when it was a part 'C' State. But, this office was shifted to Mysore in 1958 as there was no heavy work. However, in 1959, that office was again shifted to Kodagu with jurisdiction over the whole district. According to the Income Tax Act, 1961, no Income Tax is chargeable on the income derived from coffee plantations, which is classed as an agricultural source. When Agricultural income was brought under the purview of the Wealth Tax in 1970-71, an officer came to be appointed for collecting the same from over 4,000 assessee in the district. But his services were withdrawn in 1982-83 consequent on the abolition of Wealth Tax on agricultural lands.

The Income Tax Department is implementing the Wealth Tax Act, 1956, the Gift Tax Act, 1958, and the Income Tax Act, 1961 in the District. The details of Income Tax, Gift Tax, and the Wealth Tax collected in the District from 1987-88 to 1991-92 are as shown below:

Income-Tax

Year	No. of traders assessed	No. of wage earners assessed	Total	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
				Amount collected	
1987-88	1,803	280	2,083	85.32	
1988-89	2,042	320	2,362	98.41	
1989-90	2,111	420	2,531	143.20	
1990-91	2,244	476	2,720	142.21	
1991-92	2,550	484	3,034	110.57	

Gift Tax

Wealth Tax

(Rs. in thousands)			(Rs. in thousands)		
Year	No. of Assesseees	Amount collected	Year	No. of Assesseees	Amount Collected
1987-88	37	80	1987-88	562	1,922
1988-89	39	137	1988-89	579	2,072
1989-90	6	12	1989-90	583	2,502
1990-91	9	70	1990-91	587	3,070
1991-92	5	30	1991-92	574	2,775

CHAPTER X

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The administration of Justice during the reign of the rajas of Kodagu depended on traditional practices. To enforce these traditional practices no separate police force was necessary. Ryots who had obtained *Jamma* land functioned as the watch and ward, the police and the soldiers. Kodagu being a tiny State, the entire administration in all the regions was under the control of the Palace. Any criminal act of whatever description was being reported to the officers forthwith. Except through known jungle routes, the entry into or exit from Kodagu of outsiders, was not so easy. There were deep moats to separate each village from the *nadu* and between them there were the link routes called *bakka bagilu* for the movement of people which were guarded by watchmen. In all entry points of roads in the District, guard- houses or *chowki-thanas* were constructed and every traveller was allowed inside only after checking. Like in other States, to enter Kodagu permit was essential. People in the district were required to obtain permission from the Government before leaving. No subject was allowed to go outside the State without obtaining valid permit. Besides, furnishing reasons for going outside was compulsory. While, any citizen leaving the State under valid permit was required to leave his family members behind. That could guarantee his return to the State. Exit from State was fully prohibited, in order to stall the decrease in population, since the climate and environment of Kodagu was not conducive for the settlement of persons from outside. Persons committing punishable crimes were sentenced to appropriate punishment without any mercy. In view of these reasons, neighbouring states have described Kodagu a prison sans escape.

Under the Rajas' regime there was no separate police force. Officials in all government offices functioned as policemen. Kodagu State does not seem to have witnessed any clashes or

disturbances. Moreover, Government did not interfere in the peaceful and orderly activities of the public at large. The Government never prevented people from possessing or accumulating private property. Theft or misappropriation of public funds were very rare eventualities. Highway robberies and social crimes were not common in the State as in other states. Property and personal effects of even the common traveller received due safety. Strangers were subjected to close observation and they were not allowed to mix freely with the people of the State. Like the Nayers in Malabar, every ryot here was a policeman, discharging police duties. A majority of the people had acquired ownership of lands under the military dispensation and it was their duty to protect the people of that area. They were Sarvakaryakaras, Karyakaras, Subedars and Jamedars. *Jamma* ryots also assisted the police in their duties.

Like in other districts, since ancient times, there was no necessity for the existence of separate courts in this district. The head of the family himself decided the family quarrels with his experience. Likewise the village headman *takka* was the Judge. Village headman delivered 'Judgements' in accordance with their respective religions, rules and customs. The *takkas* were presiding officers of Grama Panchayath courts in villages. There was a provision for the appointment of low-grade officer while subjecting an offender to trial. In respect of theft or misappropriation of public funds, a sum equal to 1.5 of the amount lost or misappropriated amount was recovered and the remaining half was credited to Government, as fine. Lingaraja's *Hukumnama* pertaining to individual quarrels states as follows: If any persons are found calling names within surroundings of the palace, then both those swearing at each other should be called and the person who has sworn more shall be subjected to double the swearing done by him by the latter and thus threatened to behave himself and let off. If they are found beating up each other, then the person who has given more beatings will be subjected to double the beating by the latter and thus made to behave and duly admonished and let off. Persons abstaining themselves from public functions or celebrations, were sentenced to heavy penalties. Any offender could appeal to *Nada takka* or *Desha takka* against the judgement given by the village *takka*. Externment was the most rigorous punishment. As for offences relating to the *rajas*, the *raja* would discuss the matter with his council of Secretaries (Diwans), and decide, and penalties like fines or imprisonment were imposed. Penalties imposed by the Raja himself were of very severe nature and included penalties like amputation of limbs etc. *Takkas* received great respect. *Gramapanchayat's* dispensations functioned efficiently in every village. Though Kodagu consisted of villages having different traditions and customs, the procedure of administration of justice was by and large uniform throughout the State.

Order 20 of Lingaraja's Codes of orders (*Hukumnama*) states as follows: "If any one approaches the village headman in respect of some legal complaint, the person should be treated politely and calling him separately and enquiring about the matter, and if the case is within the jurisdiction or competence, he should do the needful, dispose of the complaint and send him back to his house. If the case is not within his jurisdiction, he will refer him to his superior officer, *takka*. He will enquire, and if it is beyond his competence, he will send him to his superior that is the *Parpattegar* of that Nadu. Should the *Nadu Parpattegar* also find the case beyond his competence, he will refer the same to the officer in the Divan's Office. "This gives a picture of the hierarchy of administration of justice. Since the *nadu* was prosperous crimes of any kind were few and far between. Further in the same order pertaining to calling of juries it is said as follows: "Call four

intelligent persons and of them allot two to the petitioner and the other two to the defendant. Let them understand the cases on either side and then give their judgment as to whose case is true and whose case not true." Thus the *Gramapanchayat* saw to it that quarrels or disputes of any kind were resolved smoothly and efficiently.

The first Superintendent of Kodagu under the British regime had been Judicial Commissioner in Mysore. Office of the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore was the Supreme Appellate Court. Thereafter Commissioner in Ashtagrama was appointed as the Chief Judicial Magistrate in Kodagu. Death sentences passed by this Magistrate of Kodagu, were required to be sent to the Judicial Commissioners in Mysore for his approval. Imposing of corporal punishment including amputation of limb, under any circumstances was discontinued as long back as 1834 itself. Office of the Judicial Commissioner was established by the High Court, in the year 1856. Some of codes followed in the Coorg State are the Stamp Act 1861, The Indian Penal Code, The Indian Registration Act, the Coorg Courts Act 1868 and the Cattle Trespass Act. After the Criminal Procedure Code was implemented, some changes in the Judiciary were unavoidable.

The Superintendent's Court had jurisdiction even beyond Rs.3,000 in respect of Civil Cases. Judicial System of those days was as follows:

Courts	Original Suit		Appeal	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Parpattedar's Courts	11	4	-	-
Subedar's Courts	8	8	-	-
Assistant Superintendent's Courts	2	2	2	2
Superintendent's Court	1	1	1	1
Sessions Court	1	-	-	-
Judicial Commissioner's Court	-	-	1	1
Total	23	15	4	4

The following changes were effected in 1880 in Civil Courts: *Parpattedar's* 5 Courts, (Jurisdiction Rs.50), Subedars' 6 Court (jurisdiction Rs.100), Munsifs' Court two (Jurisdiction Rs.1,000.00) Second Assistant Commissioner's Court-1 (Jurisdiction Rs.1,000-3,000) and first Assistant Commissioner's Court-1 (Suits upto Rs.3,000 transferred by the District Judicial Officers). The post of Ashtagrama Sessions Judge was abolished in the year 1882, and the powers were transferred to the Coorg Commissioner.

When British dispensation was established in Coorg in the year 1834, the Government had to create new departments, (Prior to this executive dept. itself was looking after Judicial matters), when the judicial department was re-organised in 1884, the Coorg Judicial Commissioner was dealing with judicial matters of Coorg as well as Bangalore Civil-Military Station, until 1918-24, Appeals were transferred sometimes to the Mysore High Court and sometimes to the Madras High Court. Again in 1928 Chief Magistrate of Chittoor was instructed to go to Bangalore for 3 days in a

month and dispose of appeal cases from Coorg. This practice of the Magistrate of Chittoor deciding Coorg appeal cases continued upto 1950.

Coorg Commissioner was District and Sessions Judge from 1881 to 1940. The District Magistrate was the First Class Magistrate also. In Madikeri there was a sub-judge and under him there was a First Class Magistrate. Criminal appeals were referred to the Sessions Judge, because the District Magistrate was also First Class Magistrate. In Virajpet there was a Munsiff's Court also. First Class Magistrate's powers were given to Madikeri Munsiff in 1903. Ramayya Punja who was formerly Munsiff at Virajpet was appointed as First Sub-Judge in Madikeri. During 1925-35 the Munsiff's Magistrates' post was abolished. The number of suits in the State during 1932 to 1941 was as follows: Civil Suits:-16,709 (total value of property covered by the suits Rs.31.78 lakhs). The pressure of work in the Courts of Subordinate Judges was subject to the interpretation of the Judicial Commissioner. During 1939-40 when some changes were introduced in Kodagu administration, the then Commissioner J.W.Freebird stated as follows: For the Chief Commissioner to function as District and Sessions Judge is next to impossible. Moreover, the Commissioner does not possess sufficient knowledge as regards administration of Civil Justice. In view of this opinion, a new post of District and Sessions Judge was created thereafter. In addition, the Courts of Assistant Commissioner, Subedar, Parupathegar were abolished. The number of Civil, Criminal and Revenue department courts in 1941 was as follows: *Civil*: District Judges-1, Munsiff's-2; *Criminal*: Sessions Judge-1, District Magistrate-1, First Class Magistrate-2, Second Class Magistrate and Bench Magistrate-9; *Revenue*: Chief Commissioner-1, Assistant Commissioner-1 and Subedars-2. Besides these there were five temporary Judges' Courts, 7 Honorary Magistrates' Courts. Assistant Commissioner (after the abolition of the post of Commissioner) functioned as the District Magistrate of Coorg. District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor was the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, from 1925 under the jurisdiction of Coorg Courts Regulation Act (1901). Thus rule was changed under the Section 230(1) of the India Act (1935). After independence the post of Judicial Commissioner in Kodagu was abolished. In the light of this the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution that the High Court of Madras be considered as the High Court of Coorg. District Magistrate of Coorg, with the permission of the High Court, was appointed as the Judicial Commissioner.

At first, the British Resident in Mysore dealt with Coorg and Bangalore Civil and Military Stations. At that time appeals from courts in Coorg were being sent to the Resident. A Senior Judge from Madras was appointed and he assisted the Resident in matters pertaining to Judicial Proceedings. This practice continued until 1947. Jurisdiction of District Court extended to the entire Coorg State, it has to discharge the functions of Principal Civil Court of the State. The Number of suits filed in the District Courts are as follows

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
First Civil Suit	7	6	7	7	17
Civil appeals	25	28	13	24	45
Sessions suit	6	7	3	7	9
Criminal appeal	5	6	8	12	19

Besides these, this Court dealt with other petitions as well as review petitions. Since the number of suits in Madikeri and Virajpet had increased a Special First Class Magistrate was appointed in 1951. Thereafter, during the 2 years, about 2,500 suits had been filed in the Court of this Judge. But this Court was abolished in 1953. In the year 1952, Madras High Court transferred criminal suit of Virajpet Munsiff Court to the Special First Class Magistrate Court, Mangalore. This type transfer is the first of its kind in Coorg State. This suit was filed under Section 127 of Representation of People's Act and Section 147 of I.P.C., since the offender had caused riot at an election meeting in 1952. In this regard the Judge had expressed as follows: In a State like Coorg where judiciary and the executive are not separated, there is every reason for suspicion that the offender will get impartial Judgement. Even then, Government withdrew this case in 1953.

Commissioner's Court

The Chief Commissioner heard the appeals filed against the decision made by the Commissioner. Criminal suits were disposed off by the following Judges:

Court	Presiding Officer	Number
Court of Sessions Judge	Commissioner	1
District Magistrate Court (He also exercised the powers of the Magistrate)	Assistant Commissioner	1
Court of the First Class Magistrate	2nd Assistant Commissioner	1
Court of the Second Class Magistrate	Munsiffs/Subedars	2
Court of the Third Class Magistrate	Parpattegar	10

In those days punishments imposed were in fine, imprisonment, death sentence and deportation. By 1868 one death sentence was awarded. During this period from 1886 till 88, seven persons had been deported. As administration started tightening its grip registration of offences and suits increased.

The Chief Commissioner who had *ex-officio* powers of Judicial Commissioner was the Appellate authority and could exercise original jurisdiction in respect of criminal cases punishable with death penalty and also had the appellate powers in regard to the judgements pronounced by the Assistant Commissioner and other judges. The English Assistant Commissioner being the District Magistrate, had powers to award death sentence and administrative powers over subordinate magistrate courts. These Courts were: (1) Court of the First Class Magistrate and Sub-judge-one (2) Court of the First Class Magistrate and Assistant Commissioner-one and (3) Courts of Second Class Magistrates-7. These Courts were in charge of the treasury administration and the judges were also functioning as treasury officers.

In the year 1935 the Coorg Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to separate the judiciary and the executive. A finance member in the then Legislative Council said the following with regard to suits in Coorg. "Our State is not known either for its Civil suits or Criminal suits. The

peculiar type of land tenancy system has precluded suits. None of the civil suits is of any considerable amount, nor such as to necessitate the spending of money to go up to the Madras High Court."

Changes were introduced in the administration of Justice in the year 1969. District Magistrate for Coorg was appointed. Besides, Magistrates were appointed for Madikeri and Virajpet. Revenue Officer (Executive Magistrate), was the Chief Officer for Judicial administration of justice in the district and as such exercised control over all the Judicial Magistrates.

At present, Sessions Court is the Chief Court of the Criminal Courts. The Sessions Judge admits suits transferred from the judicial magistrate, after due hearing. There is no additional Sessions Judge Court in this district. A total of 23 suits were registered in Sessions Court during 1961 of which 14 have been disposed of.

The Courts in the district at present (1992) are (1) District and Sessions Court; (2) Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, (3) Court of Principal Munsiff (J.M.F.C.) and Court of Additional Munsiff (J.M.F.C.). (All these are located in Madikeri). 4) Munsiff's Court (J.M.F.C.) Somvarpet, 5) Court of Principal Munsiff (J.M.F.C.), Virajpet, and 6) Court of the Additional Munsiff (J.M.F.C.), Virajpet.

LAW AND ORDER

As this district borders on Kerala State and is endowed with rich forest wealth, since long, people have been emigrating to this district, from Kerala. Keralites, who in the first instance came here as immigrants, in course of time, started cutting down trees in the jungles. When outsiders tampered with the 'Devara Kaadu' regarded by the locals as sacred forests, distrust, and internal squabbles started. Disturbances started when the population of emigrant Keralites looked like out-numbering the local Kodavas. Kodagu is a forest district and as such smuggling of forest wealth also increased. The locals accuse that outsiders alone are responsible for illicit transfer of Kodagus' forest wealth. In view of all these, the Kodavas, the local people organised an association called Kodagu domiciles association in the year 1987, and started a movement aimed at preserving the identity of the Kodavas. Protests were voiced against illegal cultivation of 'Devara Kaadu' through a forum called 'Janajagrithi Vedike'. There were clashes at Virajpet in 1982 and some shops were burnt. Some of the disturbances that occurred in the district since 1981 are given below:

It is reported that in 1983, during the marriage of a local, at Murnadu some persons of the marriage party went to a shop and created trouble and also pelted stones on the shop. In 1984, at Siddapur six persons belonging to a single group harassed a person belonging to another community. In 1985 in the month of January four persons in Dhanagalawent to a place of worship, entered it illegally and beat a person who was an inmate. Another time, in October, a person was beaten up and robbed of his cash and gold chains on his person by persons belonging to another community. A riot occurred in January, because a student teased a girl student belonging to another community in the Girls school. In March 1986, when two youth teased a lady belonging to another community, shops belonging to the community of those youths were looted in protest. Thus many

communal riots took place. In 1987 the number was 3 and in 1988 it was 6. In 1989-90, 10 to 15 riots occurred, of which some were communal and the others election-related.

In this district there are 2,900 gardens (estates), and the number of labourers is around 1,16,000. Following are the important trade unions functioning in the district. 1) Coorg district Plantation and General labour union (A.I.T.U.C.) 2) General Employees' Union (I.N.T.U.C.), Suntikoppa. 3) Karnataka Plantation and General Labour Trade Union, Chattalli, 4) Estate Workers Union, Kodagu district, Madikeri (C.I.T.U. also C.P.i.M.) and 5) Karnataka Rajya General workers Association, Siddapur.

Details of the labour-disturbances that occurred during 1981-90 are as follows: In 1981, workers of Mattikadu Estate in Suntikoppa went on hunger strike, because three co-workers had been dismissed. 1982 - the workers of Makutta Rubber Estate staged a demonstration shouting slogans demanding payment of wages as per Wages Act. 1983 - Maakutta Small Rubber Estate Workers went on strike because 13 workers had been removed from service. 1983 - workers of Glen Roln Tea Estate staged *dharna* demanding provision of drinking water. A *dharna* was staged by Hudikeri tea estate because working hours had been changed. Riots also occurred in Ruby Estate, Glen Roln Estate and Hoovina Kadu Estate also because of some demands of workers. 1985 - Pollybetta Varadan Estate workers and Koodige Coffee Estate workers had gone on strike. Workers of Chattalli Garden Research Centre had struck work, because three workers had been kept under suspension. Jenukolli (Kattale Kaadu) Coffee Estate workers had staged *dharna*, demanding bonus and reinstatement of some workers. Many labour disturbance occurred during the period from 1985 to 1990. 'Protest week' at Hikal Estate is one of them.

There are five colleges, 15 Pre-University colleges and one Polytechnic and one I.T.I. in this district. The number of college-level students, both girls and boys, is around 6,000. The details of student related disturbances in the district during the last decades are as follows: In 1981, six times, 1982, twelve times, 1983, five times, 1984, seven times, 1985, six times, 1986 four times, in 1987, five times, 1988, three times, 1989, ten times, and in 1990 two times. The main causes for students disturbances are, paucity of teaching staff, absence of facilities in the college, collection of donation, accusations against the Vice-Chancellor as well as public causes like Barapole Project, Kaiga Project, etc. During 1981-90 the Police had to open fire once (in 1986) at the time of Ganesh idol procession.

Communal disturbances flare up mainly due to the teasing of a girl belonging one community by a youth belonging to another community. Such causes occur in buses, at Cinema theatres, on roads and also in Schools and Colleges. The group belonging to the teased girl's community is enraged and this results in torching houses and shops belonging to the other community. On every occasion, the police organise peace committees and bring the situation under control. Such disturbances do end immediately, but still the number is on the increase.

In 1988 "Kushalnagar Bandh" was observed under the aegis of Committee called protect Action Committee, urging the Government not to permit the opening of an Engineering College in Kushalnagar. Thereafter the protestors staged *dharna*, tookout torch-processions, and also observed black day. Around 200-280 nurses took out processions and staged protests in Madikeri,

against the misbehaviour of a man from Hakattooru village under Madikeri rural area, with a nurse of the Heath Centre. Disturbances occurred 7 to 8 times during 1989, and 5 to 6 times during 1990.

List of offences reported during 1980 to 1989 in Kodagu district

Offence	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	23	19	24	28	28	13	28	20	19	33
Dacoity	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
Robbery	8	7	7	10	3	2	2	2	2	-
Theft	155	258	429	550	353	292	304	311	353	310
Rape	5	5	3	2	5	5	3	5	5	6
Riots	8	38	-	113	65	55	94	44	44	38
Miscellaneous	1,474	1,306	1,173	1,283	1,128	1,092	1,001	1,201	1,708	NA

Statement showing causes for the murders in the district during the period from 1981 to 1989

Causes	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Family quarrels	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
Illicit relations	1	1	4	3	2	1	-	-	2	2
For profit	1	1	-	3	4	2	2	2	1	-
Property disputes	3	3	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	5
Hatred	3	4	11	7	4	3	2	4	3	-
Love-affairs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intoxication	4	2	1	4	3	2	5	-	2	-
For other causes	9	3	7	7	13	4	11	10	7	16
Total	23	24	24	28	28	13	28	20	18	16
Suicide	96	97	112	210	146	175	184	173	218	134

Statement showing value of property lost and found during 1980 to 1989 in Kodagu district

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Value of property stolen Rs.	Value of property recovered Rs.	Percentage
1980	7.67	4.1	53.42
1981	10.00	7.68	76.80
1982	6.61	1.81	27.38

Year	Value of property stolen Rs.	Value of property recovered Rs.	Percentage
1983	9.89	3.75	37.90
1984	10.93	6.82	62.37
1985	15.32	9.3	60.71
1986	16.49	2.36	14.30
1987	24.94	11.31	45.35
1988	17.77	6.64	37.35
1989	19.07	10.92	57.28

Statement showing the deaths due to accidents with causes thereof in Kodagu district during 1980 to 1989

Cause for	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Accident	25	23	20	21	29	30	10	5	30	35
Snake bite	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	2	2
Electrocution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Lightning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vehicle accident	23	25	36	19	34	33	34	30	39	40
Falling from heights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
Falling of heavy things	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
burn-wounds	-	-	6	-	3	1	-	6	21	5
By wild animals	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
In mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	36	58	73	160	68	77	54	75	43	51

Details of detection of some offences (percentage) in Kodagu District during 1980 to 1989

Offences	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	21	40	89	67	78	80	85	100	100	100
Dacoity	-	-	50	100	-	100	-	-	100	-
Robbery	36	48	37	70	66	50	50	33	34	50

Offences	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Theft	58	62	37	39	62	65	22	45	37	51
Riots	90	95	80	85	90	60	70	100	100	75
Rape	100	100	100	100	100	90	60	60	100	100

Details of sandalwood smuggling cases reported during 1980 to 1989 in Kodagu district are as follows: 1980-139, 1981-165, 1982- 173, 1983-189, 1984-107, 1985-127, 1986-114, 1987-115, 1988-135, and 1989-105.

Statement showing district-level prosecutions and cases in which punishments were awarded in Kodagu

Year	Prosecution	Penalties awarded
1980	1,476	229
1981	1,385	148
1982	1,388	140
1983	1,643	138
1984	1,101	91
1985	1,071	78
1986	1,139	84
1987	1,157	82
1988	1,249	391
1989	1,637	63

Details of Police force in Kodagu district as on 31.3.1990

Superintendent of Police-1;
Deputy Superintendents of Police-3.

A. Civil

1. Police Inspectors	4
2. Police Sub-Inspector	26
3. Assistant Police Sub-Inspectors	3
4. Head-constables	114
5. Constables	351
Total	498

B. Armed Reserve Force

1. Armed Police Inspector	1
2. Armed Police Sub-Inspectors	3
3. Armed Assistant Police Sub-inspectors	5
4. Armed head-constables	30
5. Armed Constables	161

Wireless Unit

1. Sub-Inspectors	3
2. Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3
3. Head-constables	13
4. Constables	7
Total	226

This include two women police including one Head constable

Administration	5
Staff	
1) Gazetted Assistant	1
2) Others Staff	37
Total	38
Grand Total	762 + 4

Details of police stations in Kodagu District as on 31.3.90

1) Police stations 16, 2) Police out-posts 15, 3) Traffic force 3, 4) Transport Central Police-Nil, 5) Food Cell-Nil, 6) Forest Cell-Nil, 7) Detective Corps-1, 8) Vigilance Corps-1, 9) Radio unit-1, and 10) D.A.R.-1.

There is a Civil Rifle Training Centre in Kodagu district and during the period from 1.7.89 to 31.12.89, 25 persons were trained by the centre. The total number of persons trained by the Centre from its inception is 211.

All villages in the district have been brought under Village Defence Rules. The total strength of the village Defence force is 143, and upto 1989, 2,290 persons have been appointed. These include 143 Dalapathis also. Besides, 100 Dalapathis have been recruited to discharge Police Patel duties. Of the 2,280 appointed to the Village Defence Force, the break-up is as follows: S.Cs-89, S.Ts-46, Backward Classes-128 and others, 2,026.

Bar Association. Madikeri was established in 1928. In the beginning there were only five members. Now, in 1990 the membership has risen to 106. Among them four are women lawyers. Somvarpet Bar Association was started in 1979 with a membership of 10. In 1991 the strength was 19 including two women lawyers. Virajpet Bar Association, was started in 1962 with a membership of 9. In 1991 the strength has increased to 68 including two women lawyers.

Expenditure on Police establishment in Kodagu District during 1981-82 to 1990-91

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	51.85	1986-87	111.10
1982-83	57.86	1987-88	150.50
1983-84	70.81	1988-90	figures not available
1984-85	71.58	1989-90	200.20
1985-86	76.54	1990-91	250.00

Details of Welfare schemes implemented from Police Benevolent Fund in the district are as follows: (1) Financial assistance was extened in 1983 to 189 persons, in 1984 to 172 persons, in

1985 to 176 persons, in 1986 to 180 persons, in 1987 to 187 persons and in 1989 to 249 persons under the welfare scheme.

2) Every year children of police attending from Class 1 to 10th have been granted educational assistance, and it is so arranged that every one avails this facility.

3) Policemen and their family members have been extended maximum medical assistance in emergent cases from out of this Fund.

4) Television and V.C.P. have been arranged for the entertainment of policemen and their family members and once in a week. cinema shows are also arranged.

5) About 200 family members of Policemen have been provided with one sewing machine each, through Bank Loan, so that they could sew clothes during their leisure time.

6) In the Welfare Centre 14 sewing machines for stitching uniforms for Policemen have been provided. About 800 uniforms were got stitched and remuneration to the tune of Rs.20,000 has been given to those who stitched the uniforms.

7) For the benefit Policemen 200 cooking gas cylinders and stoves have been allotted an easy instalments.

8) About 200 Policemen have been provided with televisions under financial assistance through the nationalised banks, for their entertainment and it is so arranged as to benefit maximum numbers of families.

9) For the benefit all Policemen in the district, a Welfare Centre has been established in Virajpet, where sewing machines are provided and a tailoring teacher is also appointed to impart training in tailoring to the family members of the policemen. Besides, nursery school has also been started.

10) At the headquarters, a tailoring school has been opened. A nursery has also been started and two women instructors have been appointed.

11) There is sufficient amount in the Retired Policemen's fund at present, and it is recommended that letters may be addressed to the Central office of the Retired Officers Association to facilitate the sanction of educational and medical assistance.

12) In cases of deaths of Retired Police Officers, financial assistance of Rs.100 is sanctioned on the application of the concerned through the local police station. As this amount is considered to be meagre, recommendations have been submitted to the Central Office to enhance the amount to Rs.500.

13) A proposal to build a guest house to the officers from the Benevolent fund has been mooted.

With a view to protecting forest wealth, the office of the Superintendent C.O.D., Forest Unit, has been functioning at Madikeri since 1980. The strength of the staff is nine. The jurisdiction of the office extends to the districts of Kodagu, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada. Forest Mobile

Squads were created at Virajpet (1 Police Superintendent, 6 H.C. and 1 P.C.), at Madikeri (1 P.S.I., 2 H.C. and 1 P.C.) in 1972 and at Makutta (1 P.S.I., 2 H.Cs and 1 P.C.) in 1980. Besides 14 check-post units were created in the district at Makutta, Matre, Kolimakki, Udumbe, Mambail, Kurat, Baikatte, Chamberi, Kotekan, Mandaganā, Beekadu, Mundoti, Taluppukal, Keepalli.

Statement showing cases of sandalwood smuggling detected and suits filed in Kodagu district during 1986 to 1990:

Sl. No.	Year	Smuggling of Sandalwood			Smuggling of other trees		
		Suit	No. of arrests	Value (in lakhs) Rs.	Suit	No. of arrests	Value (in lakhs) Rs.
1.	1986	14	1	3.36	112	180	12.48
2.	1987	18	37	5.13	141	201	8.35
3.	1988	30	-	7.32	107	-	12.72
4.	1989	86	43	2.40	145	150	17.80
5.	1990	92	57	15.31	74	58	5.62

Source: Police Dept, Forest Unit, Madikeri.

In this district, Legal Aid Cell came into existence in 1983. Details as to persons who received legal aid during 1984 to 1990 are as follows: 1984-39; 1985-100; 1986-146; 1987-107; 1988-93; 1989-96 and 1990-108. The office has one Secretary (Honorary), one Administrative Assistant and one Dafedar.

Details of medals awarded to police staff in Kodagu district are as follows : B.Paapu, P.S.I. Forest Vigilance Force, Makutta was awarded Chief Ministers' bronze medal in 1987 for having detected Sandalwood smuggling. Mahabala Shetty, P.S.I. Forest Vigilance Force, Makutta was awarded Chief Ministers' Silver medal in 1989. Nageshwara Rao PSI, Forest Vigilance squad Madikeri and M.T.Bopayya, Head Constable, Vigilance Force, were awarded Chief Minister's Silver Medal in 1991.

Details of steps taken in respect of prevention of production and sale of illicit liquor are as follows : 1989-90, 528 (359) cases for possession of illicit liquor were registered. Of these 463 (177) cases were disposed of by the Court. Details regarding destroyed liquor etc. : Liquor 1,63,035 (1,11,122) litres, Ganja 3,200 K.G. (23,350), Indian made liquor 1,893 litres (1,930), Arrack 68,000 litres, Spirit 750 litres and beer 40,000 litres. The figures given in brackets pertain to 1990-91. Details for the year 1990-91 regarding the last three items are not available.

Fire Force

Prior to 1989 there was no separate Fire Force in this districts. The Police department discharged those functions. In the year 1989 the following staff was appointed under the control of the Director of Fire Force, Bangalore. Sub-Officer-1, Leading Fireman-2, driver-2, fireman-14,

total : 19. The department received 11 calls in 1989 and 26 calls in 1990. The value of property destroyed was Rs.1,79,200 in 1989 and Rs.1,58,900 in 1990 and the value of property saved by the department for the said years was Rs.12,63,800 and Rs.12,38,800 respectively.

PRISONS

There are no records to show that there was a Central Jail during the Raja's regime. The jails were either in the forts or adjacent to the palaces. Even under British rule, the prisoners were kept in the jail in the Madikeri fort. In 1868, the doctors and the engineers in charge of the building had recommended for a separate building for the jail. As there was difference of opinion regarding a suitable site, the then Deputy Inspector General of the Medical department, government of India, Dr.Oak paid a visit to Madikeri and recommended the site selected by the Medical Officer, discarding the site selected by the Chief Engineer for the prison building. The site was approved by the then Chief Commissioner also. The prison in the fort had many deficiencies. There was accommodation for only 94 prisoners. As per Government order of 1868, the prisoners were kept in temporary sheds built on the newly selected site. The health of prisoners deteriorated gradually, and it was concluded that the place was unfit for dwelling. A building could not be constructed on the new plot because of financial stringency. In the meantime, the prison in the fort was altered and a member of works were effected. There after the number of prisoners in the Madikeri district prison was restricted. Prisoners with shorter term of sentence and under trial prisoners were kept in Taluka prisons or lock-ups. For the first time in 1914, women prisoners were kept in Madikeri prison. The number of prisoners at the beginning of the century in the Madikeri prison was 68. The Madras prison manual was made applicable to prisoners in Kodagu in the year 1924. The average number of prisoners in those prisons even in 1920-30 was 68. Besides the Central jail in Madikeri, there were four sub jails. During the years thereafter, there was the Central Jail in Madikeri, one sub-jail in Virajpet, and 19 lock-ups in different police stations. Prisoners undergoing imprisonment for less than 10 years were kept in Madikeri jail and the others were sent to Cannanore Central Jail of the then Malabar district. Women prisoners were sent to Vellore jail. Upto 1954-55 the accommodation available in Madikeri jail was only for 129 prisoners and the average number of prisoners there was 50 only. The Medical Officer for Kodagu state was ex-officio Superintendent of Madikeri jail and the Subedar of Virajpet Taluka was the Deputy Superintendent of the Jail there. Chief Commissioner, Kodagu was the Inspector General of prisons. The sub-jail in Virajpet was closed on 1.4.56.

After Kodagu became a district in the new Mysore State (1956) the Madikeri jail continued to be there only and the district Surgeon was the Superintendent. Accommodation continued to be for 129 prisoners. In 1962 it was 96 and in 1963 it was 75. There was provision for separate accommodation in this jail for women prisoners and one wardress was in charge thereof. The supervision of the jails was in charge of one Jailor and two Warders. There were separate rooms for prisoners and they were given *dosa* and coffee daily in the morning and meals at noon and at night. Every male prisoner was given two *jubbas*, two knickers, plates and cups. Radio was provided for entertainment. There was an Advisory Committee for the prisons, which consisted of officials and non-officials. Prisoners undergoing long period of imprisonment were sent either to

Mysore Jail or Bangalore Jail. The total expenditure incurred on the Madikeri jail for the year 1963 was Rs.43,248 and per prisoner Rs.57 were expended.

The average number of prisoners in this jail was 100, and in 1990 the number was 110. The annual expenditure per prisoner in this jail during 1985-86 to 1989-90 is as follows: 1985-86- Rs.5,673; 1986-87 - Rs.5,238; 1987-88 - Rs.8,000; 1989-90 - Rs.8,263; 1990-91 - Rs.8,714. The percentage of literates in this jail was 30 in 1990. Annual expenditure for 1989-90 was Rs.6.82 lakhs, for 1990- 91 was Rs.6.75 lakhs and for 1991-92 it was Rs.10.18 lakhs. The number of prisoners who escaped from the jail during 1989 to 1992 was 2. The break-up as per age of prisoners in 1991 was: 18 to 21 yrs-10; 21 to 50 yrs-9; 51 to 80-2. The staff of the jail as in 1992 was Jailor -1 ; Principal Warder-1.

Details of Criminal suits decided in Kodagu during 1989-90

Details	Sessions Court (Sessions suits)	City Civil and Sessions Court	Magistrate's Court
Balance at the beginning of the year	127	22	4,675
Cases registered during the year	42	70	7,717
Total suits	169	92	14,291
Suits decided	11	• 2	9,182
Number of persons connected with the suit (at the beginning)	371	56	10,210
Subjected to trial:	105	156	15,080
Persons exonerated	46	13	3,793
Persons sentenced	-	-	9,762
Average number of days required to dispose of the suit	950	140.50	

Details of miscellaneous Civil suits in Kodagu District During 1990-91

Suits	Court of the District Judge		Court of Civil Judges		Munsiff Courts	
	Registered	decided	Registered	decided	Registered	decided
Original suit	25	27	113	89	1,113	1523
Small causes	-	-	67	99	28	24
Execution	56	71	88	126	372	358
Miscellaneous	400	327	361	196	404	140
Insolvency petition	1	2	-	-	-	-
Regular appeals	11	17	65	40	-	-
Other appeals	54	57	17	25	-	-

(Number of suits pending at the beginning of the year has not been given here)

**Details as to number of Judges-disposal of suits and expenditure in the
Kodagu district in 1990-91.**

Court and Judges	Original Suits		Appeals		Amount paid to the Court Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
	Small causes	Others	Original	Others		
Court of District Judge-1	27	327	17	57	4.77	2.81
District Judge-1						
Court of Civil Judge-1	420	793	252	103	15.71	21.83
Civil Judge-1						
Munsiff Courts-5						
Munsiffs-5	1,141	141	-	-	10.62	21.72

(Taluka level figures are not available in full)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Home Guards

In 1989 Units of Home Guards functioned in the following places, in Kodagu district : Madikeri, Somvarpet, Shanviarasanthe, Virajpet, Moornadu, Ponnampet, Bhagamandala, Siddapur and Shantalli. Details of the staff in the district are as follows: Madikeri : Commandant, Adjutant, District quarter master, Company Commander, Platoon Commander and Sergeants. Kushalnagar : Staff officer, Senior Platoon Commander and Scargent. Virajpet : Senior Platoon Commander and Scargent. Shantalli : Platoon Commander and Scargents, and at Ponnampet, Bhagmandala and Somvarpet there are Assistant Section Leader and Section Leaders. Besides, there are Section Leaders and Assistant Section Leaders in the other centres also. Details of expenditure of this department during 1985-86 to 1988-89 are as follows: 1985-86, Rs.2.20 Lakhs, 1986-87 Rs.3.25 lakhs; 1987-88 Rs.3 lakhs; 1988-89 Rs.5.2 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Policy decisions as well as programmes and activities of the administrative machinery are implemented through the different departments of the State Government, Central Government, various Corporations and Boards. In other chapters of this volume various functions and development programmes of different Departments and Corporations are discussed. In a democratic set up, the modification of administrative procedure and its extension become inevitable because of the necessities and progress of the Society. The main purpose of this Chapter is to introduce the functioning of several Departments, Corporations and Boards which do not fall under the purview of the Deputy Commissioner. It also briefly narrates the origin, development and execution of policies as well as programmes of the government under the supervision of their respective heads of Departments.

Agriculture Department

After the State Reorganisation in November 1956 the Agriculture Department came into existence as a separate entity in Kodagu district. The district level office of this department is at Madikeri and in the beginning District Agricultural Officer was the head of the office and thereafter the Deputy Director of Agriculture became the head and at present the Principal Agricultural Officer is heading the department in the district. His main functions are to implement Agriculture extension programmes and all other departmental schemes and also to look after its activities. The Principal Agricultural Officer is assisted by one Assistant Director of Agriculture (Headquarters), One Administrative Assistant and five Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Subject Experts). For the purpose of administration, one Manager, one Superintendent and other necessary

staff members are working under him. There are three Assistant Directors of Agriculture functioning under the supervision of Principal Agricultural Officer (Madikeri) for the three taluks of Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet. The main function of the Assistant Director is to implement the agricultural schemes and programmes at the taluk level. The Agricultural officer, Soil Health Centre, Kudige and Agricultural Officer, Agriculture School, Kudige are also functioning under the District Agriculture officer. The immediate superior of this office is the Joint Director of Agriculture, Mysore Division, Mysore.

Anganawadi Training Centre

The Anganawadi Training Centre was started at Madikeri in 1982 with the main object of imparting training to Anganawadi workers and assistants. Chief Instructress is the head of the Centre, who is assisted by two instructresses and four other staff.

Animal Husbandry

The office of the Chief Veterinary Officer was started at Madikeri in 1956. This was changed in the year 1986 as the Office of the Deputy Director of Animal husbandry. Protection of the health of domestic animals is the main function of this office and its jurisdiction is limited to Kodagu district. The total strength of the Deputy Director's office is 26 which includes one Assistant Planning Officer, one Superintendent, two second division assistants, three first division assistants, three typists and other staff. The offices which function under his control are: Veterinary Hospital and Mobile Dispensary at Madikeri, Veterinary schools at Napoklu and Bhagamandala and seven Rural Veterinary Schools in Madikeri taluk, Regional Poultry Centre at Kudige, Veterinary Schools at Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Hebbale, Suntikoppa, Shanivarasanthe and Kodlipet and 3 rural Veterinary schools, mobile veterinary dispensary and main Rural Project at Somvarpet and 6 main rural planning sub-centres under its jurisdiction and Gosadana Kendra at Hudugooru in Somvarpet taluk and Gosadan Kendra at Devamchi, Veterinary Schools at Virajpet, Ponnampet, Ammathi, Pollybetta, Siddapur and Titimathi, 8 rural Veterinary schools, Mobile Veterinary Dispensary at Virajpet, main rural project at Gonikoppal, and 6 sub-centres under its jurisdiction, main rural project at Ammathi and 6 sub-centres under its jurisdiction in Virajpet taluk. There are 196 different posts under the control of the Deputy Director which includes 10 Veterinary Officers, 14 Veterinary Surgeons, 5 Veterinary Supervisors, 14 First Grade Veterinary Inspectors, 38 Second Grade Veterinary Inspectors and 36 Veterinary Assistants and other staff. At the Zilla Parishad level the Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad is the immediate superior. This office is under the control of the Director for Animal Husbandry Veterinary Sciences, Bangalore.

Apiculture

The office of the Apiculture Development Officer was started at Madikeri in Kodagu district in 1962. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga, Hassan, Mysore and Chickmagalur districts. The office is at present under the control of Department of Industries and Commerce. Prior to 1962 it was under the Department of Agriculture. This office has technical as well as administrative staff for the discharge of its functions and the technical staff are transferred to the Zilla Parishad with effect from 1.4.1987. Technical supervision is under the

control of this office. There are apicultural development officers at Bhagamandala, Virajpet and Somvarpet.

Backward Classes and Minorities

The district level office of the Backward Classes and Minorities department started functioning in 1977 at Madikeri. The District Officer for the Backward Classes and Minorities is the head of this office. His main function is to implement the programmes for the promotion of the development of Backward Classes and minorities in the district. The staff consisting of one Office Manager, two first division assistants, three second division assistants, one Assistant Development Officer, one typist, one driver and one 'D' group official assist the District Officer. At the district level, Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad is the immediate superior and this department is under the control of the Director, Backward Classes and Minorities, stationed at Bangalore.

Commercial Tax

The Office of the Commercial Taxes was started functioning at Madikeri in 1966. Prior to this, there was the Office of the Assistant Director of Commercial Taxes which was functioning under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for Commercial Taxes, at Mysore. The jurisdiction of this office is limited to Kodagu district. On 1.4.1988 the administration of the office was divided into Circle-I and Circle II and a Commercial Tax Officer was appointed to each circle. The jurisdiction of I Circle extends to the taluks of Madikeri and Somvarpet (excluding Kushalnagar hobli) and II Circle extends to Virajpet taluk and Kushalnagar hobli. Since 1990 there are two Commercial Tax Officers in I Circle. Every Circle has one Commercial Tax Inspector, two first division Assistants and other staff. Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Mangalore is the immediate superior. (See Chapter IX for details)

Co-operative Training Centre

The Co-operative Training Centre started functioning at Madikeri in 1955. The Principal is the head of the Centre. Three Lecturers and other staff members, discharge their duties under his control. The main function of the Centre is to impart training in Co-operative education to junior officials of the Department of Co-operation. Managing Director, Karnataka State Co-operative Federation in Bangalore is the immediate superior.

Co-operation

When Kodagu was a separate State, Registrar of Co-operative Societies was the head of the department. After State Reorganisation, Office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was started at Madikeri. In 1971, the Office of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies started functioning. The responsibility of the Deputy Registrar is to promote Co-operative activities in accordance with the needs of the people and to organise co-operative institutions. He is entrusted with the powers of implementing the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and discharges such other duties entrusted to him from time to time. Supervising over the activities of various co-operative institutions in the district is also his responsibility. He is an *ex-officio*

Registrar of Money Lenders and pawn brokers in the district and exercises his powers to issue licenses to them. The Deputy Registrar is assisted by one District Supervisor (Consumer Forum) two Co-operative Development Officers, one Superintendent, three Senior Inspectors, one Statistical Inspector and other staff. Under the control of this office, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madikeri and Recovery Officer, Kodagu District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madikeri discharge their duties. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore Division, Mysore is the immediate superior of this office.

District Central Library

The District Central Library came into being in 1956 and then it was called Mahatma Gandhi Library. It was under the control of the State Education Department. In 1971 it was brought under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Libraries. The Chief Librarian is the head of the Library and his main function is to open branch Libraries and Mandal Libraries in the district and to administer them. Mobile Library Service has been started in the district since 1987. The Chief Librarian is assisted by two librarians, one Assistant Librarian, six library assistants, one Second division assistant and other staff. Six branch libraries, mandal libraries and one mobile library are functioning under his control. The Director of Public Libraries in Karnataka, Bangalore is his immediate superior (See Chapter 13).

District Prison

The District Prison was started in 1871 at Madikeri. In the beginning the District Medical Officer (Surgeon) was the *ex-officio* Superintendent. Since 1978 Superintendents of the Karnataka Prisons Department are being appointed as Superintendent of District prison. Formerly their jurisdiction was limited to this office only. Since 1987 he has also been entrusted with the Supervision of the Sub-Jail at Virajpet. The office staff includes one Second Division Assistant, three head warders, 10 warders and two female warders. Inspector General of Prisons in Karnataka, Bangalore is the immediate official superior.

District Treasury

The District Treasury has been started functioning at Madikeri since 1.6.1961. Prior to the creation of the Department of Treasuries, this office was under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. The jurisdiction of the District Treasury is limited to the Kodagu district. The scrutinising of bills presented by the drawing officers in the State, payment and consolidation of department-wise expenditure and receipts, payment of pensions of Defence department, Central Government and State Government, payment of Old Age, Disabled, and Desitute Widow Pensions and also receipt and distribution of stamp papers etc., are the main functions of the district treasury. The District Treasury Officer is assisted by one Assistant Treasury Officer, four Head Accountants, Seven First Division assistants, 15 Second division assistants, one typist, two daffedars and two 'D' group officials. Sub-treasuries at Kushalnagar, Somvarpet, Ponnampet, Virajpet and Naapoklu are functioning under this office and the sub-treasuries have in all 27 staff members working. Director of Treasuries in Bangalore is their immediate superior officer.

District Statistical Office

The District Statistical Office is functioning in Kodagu district at Madikeri since 1965. The main function of this office is to collect relevant statistical information from the various departmental offices in the district. The District Statistical Officer is the head of this Office. He is assisted by two Assistant Statistical Officers, two Statistical Inspectors, one Superintendent and other staff members. Under his control, at the taluk level, Statistical Inspectors and enumerators and in the taluk panchayat offices Progress Assistants are working in the district. The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore is the immediate superior of this office.

Drugs Control

The Drugs Inspector's office was started in Madikeri in 1980 to carry out the operations of the Drugs Control department in Kodagu district. Prior to this, it was under the jurisdiction of the divisional office of the Drugs Control Department in Mysore. The main functions of this office are to inspect and recommend for the issue of licence to persons who propose to open drug shops and to consider complaints received from the public and to take appropriate action in the matter. This office has one Drug Inspector and other staff members.

Education

The Office of the Kodagu State Educational Officer started functioning at Madikeri in 1939. The office continued under the same name until 1956, when Kodagu became a separate district. Thereafter the head of the office had been the District Educational Officer. This office was converted as the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction on 1.4.1970. The staff in this office consists of one Education Officer, five Subject Inspectors, one Superintendent for Physical Education, One Hindi Pracharak, one Gazetted Assistant, one Manager and other staff. Every taluk in the district has one Assistant Education Officer. Working under the control of this office. The administration and control of all the Primary Schools in the taluk is the responsibility of the Assistant Education Officer of the respective taluk. The Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore and the Chief Secretary, Kodagu Zilla Parishad are the immediate superiors to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (See Chapter 13).

Employment and Training Department

The District Employment Exchange was started at Madikeri in 1940. District Employment Officer is the head of this office. The main function of this office is to register the names of candidates seeking employment and sponsoring candidates for vacant posts notified by employers and collecting quarterly information about persons employed under public and private sectors and submitting reports thereon to the Central Government. The jurisdiction of this office extends to the entire district. The staff for the assistance of the Officer consists of one Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), two Assistant Employment Officers, two first division assistants, three Second Division Assistants, one typist and four 'D' group officials. The Director, Employment and Training in Bangalore is the superior officer.

Excise Department

The Office of the Excise Superintendent is functioning at Madikeri in order to enforce various enactments of the Excise Department. Prior to 1968, this office was called "office of the Excise Inspector of Prohibition" and was changed as "office of the Assistant Excise Superintendent" in 1968. Again in the year 1970, it was changed as the "office of the Excise Superintendent". Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) of the district is the *ex-officio* Deputy Excise Commissioner. The Excise Superintendent is assisted by one Deputy Excise Superintendent. Besides, there is one Office Superintendent and other staff. Under the control of this office, Zonal Office at Madikeri which includes Somvarpet and Kushalnagar sub-zones, Zonal Office at Virajpet which includes sub-zones at Virajpet, Ponnampet and Napoklu, duty liquor depots at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet, and bottling godowns at Madikeri and Kushalnagar are functioning in the district with the total staff of 45, which includes two Excise Inspectors and six Deputy Excise Inspectors.

Since 1987 Deputy Director of Excise, Mobile Squad Sub Division, Madikeri, is appointed. Under his control there are mobile squads at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet. Every such mobile squad consists of one Excise Sub-Inspector and other staff. The Deputy Excise Commissioner, (Enforcement and Investigation) Mangalore Division, Mangalore is the immediate superior. Excise Commissioner, Bangalore is the superior officer to this district unit.

Fisheries Department

The Office of the Superintendent of Fisheries started functioning in the district at Madikeri in the year 1958 and it was changed as the office of the Assistant Director of Fisheries Grade-I in 1987. His jurisdiction is limited to Kodagu district. Procuring good breed fingerlings and stocking them in big tanks of the district, producing fingerlings in the Harangi fish breeding centre and rearing them upto finger length and undertaking fisheries development scheme under the Special Component Plan in the district are some of the main functions of this office. The staff in the office consists of one First Division Assistant, two Second Division Assistants, one typist and other staff. Under the control of this office, the Assistant Directors of Fisheries Grade I are functioning at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Ponnampet (Virajpet tq) having taluk level jurisdictions. Besides, one Assistant Director of Fisheries Grade-2 at the Harangi Fish-breeding Centre is also functioning. The Chief Secretary, Zilla Parishad, Madikeri is their immediate superior officer.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

In Kodagu district, the work pertaining to distribution of food and other essential commodities is taken up by the Office of the Deputy Director of Food & Civil Supplies functioning at Madikeri. This office was started during October 1984 and formerly these duties were being discharged by the Food Assistant attached to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Director of Food and Civil Supplies is assisted by one Accounts Superintendent, one Civil Supplies Inspector, one District Food Inspector, one office Manager and other staff. Besides, one Sheristedar, one first division assistant, and other staff members have been sent on deputation to Zilla Parishad. In the Tahsildar's office of the three taluks, three first division assistants of this department are attending to this work. Under the Zilla Parishad, three Sheristedar, three first division assistants and three

Second division assistants of this department are discharging their duties. The Director of Food & Civil Supplies, Bangalore is the official superior.

Forest Department

Kodagu had a forest department even when it was a separate State, and it was started in the year 1863. Prior to that, excepting the concessions granted to the ryots, the palace itself used to purchase forest products from the persons who had collected and brought it and sell it. Subjects could not sell it to others. The Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madikeri Division is located at Madikeri and it discharges functions pertaining to conservation and development of forest as well as related activities in regard to sale of forest product, like timber, sandalwood and minor forest produce and collection of revenue there of. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Madikeri and Somvarpet taluks and to the villages of Virajpet taluk excluding Tithimathi, Bhadracharya, Chennayanakote, Mekoor-Hosakeri, Channangi, Badaga-Banangala, Kodagu-Srirangapatna, Maldare, Nokya-Siddapur, Hebbale, Balele, Devanur, Nittoor, Kanuru, Kothur and K. Badaga which come under Hunsur division. Regional Division includes Mangalore, Madikeri, K.R.Nagar, Hunsur and Piriyapatna taluks of Mysore district. The Deputy Conservator of Forest is assisted by one Superintendent, four first division assistants, nine second division assistants and one typist besides other staff. The sub-division office of the Assistant Conservator of Forest at Madikeri and Virajpet, Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forest, Forest mobile unit at Madikeri and 14 Range Forest Offices are under the control of this office. The Conservator of Forests, Kodagu Circle, Madikeri is their immediate superior.

Government Press

The Government Press started functioning at Madikeri in 1954 when Kodagu was still a separate State. After the Reorganisation of the States in 1956, it came to be called as Government Branch Press. The Assistant Director is the head of this Press and he is assisted by one Supervisor, one first division assistant, one second division assistant, one typist and other staff members. Besides, for printing and book binding there are other officials. The superior of this office is the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Government Central Press, Bangalore. (For details see Chapter V, Industries).

Health Department

The Health Department in Kodagu district started functioning from 1936 under the supervision of Civil Surgeon, Kodagu. In the year 1949 the Public Health Department was separated from the Medical Department and was entrusted to the jurisdiction of Malaria Officer. In 1960, Assistant District Health Officer, besides discharging duties of the administration of the Health Department in the district was also entrusted with the jurisdiction of medical institutions excluding some big medical institutions. In 1967 with the integration of the Medical Department and the Health Department, District Health Officer became the Chief of Medical Services in the district. During the succeeding years, at the district level two separate divisions were created, one under the District Surgeon with district hospital in his charge and the other with District Health Officer who was re-designated as District Health and Family Planning Officer and again in 1978 as District

Health and Family Welfare Officer. As in April 1990, his office was manned by one Gazetted Assistant, one Health Supervisor, two district Nurse Supervisors, one District Health Education Officer, three Deputy Health Education Officers, one Assistant Malaria Officer, Five Superintendents and other staff.

Home Guards

The Home Guards Commandant's office started functioning at Madikeri in 1963. He is assisted by one Instructor, two Assistant Instructors, one First Division Assistant, one Second Division Assistant, one Dalayath and other staff members. The homeguards assist the police force. Besides they also assist the respective protection corps during fire accidents, earthquakes, floods, strikes and such other calamities. There are homeguard units in ten different places in the district namely, Madikeri, Somvarpet, Shantalli, Shanivarsanthe, Virajpet, Siddapur, Kushalnagar, Ponnampet, Bhagamandala and Murnad. The Director-General and Commandant-General, Homeguards in Karnataka, Bangalore, is the immediate superior.

Horticulture Department

The office of the Horticulture Department has been functioning at Madikeri since 1969. The jurisdiction of this office is limited to Kodagu district. Formerly, that is prior to 1957 this office was called Office of the Cardamom Development Officer and its area of operation extended to the districts of Kodagu, Hassan and Uttara Kannada. In 1963 this office was changed as the Office of the Senior Assistant Director of Horticulture and subsequently it was changed as District Horticultural Officer in July 1969 and its jurisdiction is confined to the Kodagu district. The main functions of this office are to supply suitable crop materials to the horticulturists and help them to promote development of horticultural production by imparting technical knowledge. The head of the office is assisted by one Headquarters Assistant, one Horticultural Officer, one Superintendent, one Assistant Statistical Officer, one First Division Assistant, and two Horticultural Assistants, two Second Division Assistants and other staff. The Office of the Assistant Horticulture Officer at Somvarpet and Ponnampet and the Horticultural farm at Napoklu and Kudige are functioning under the control of this office. The Deputy Director for Horticulture stationed at Mysore is the immediate superior of this office. There are some farms in the district under the control of this department (for details see Chapter IV Agriculture).

Industries and Commerce

Prior to 1963 there was one Assistant Director to look after the administration of Industries and Commerce Department for the districts of Hassan and Kodagu and in 1963 a separate office of the Assistant Director was started with its jurisdiction limited to Kodagu district. This office was redesignated as the office of the General Manager, District Industries Centre in 1982. The main function of this office is the formulation of schemes for the development of Industry and Commerce based on the economic factors of the district. Besides, it supervises the activities of Rural Artisan Training Centres in the district. The General Manager is the head of this office and he is assisted by four functional managers, Assistant Director, one Industries Development Officer, one Superintendent and other staff members. Under the control of this office, the office of the

Assistant Director, District Industries Centre, Madikeri Sub-Division is functioning at Madikeri. Commissioner for industrial Development and Director, Industries and Commerce Department, Bangalore, is the immediate superior of this office.

Information and Publicity

The District Information and Publicity Office is functioning at Madikeri to implement the programmes of the Information and Publicity Department. It is headed by District Information and Publicity Officer and he is assisted by one Information Assistant, one Audio-Visual Supervisor, one First Division Assistant, one Librarian, one receptionist and other staff. Some main duties of this office are to give publicity to Government news items, different Government schemes, and achievements of Government in various fields and to bring out publications on the developmental activities in the district. The Deputy Director of Information and Publicity at Mysore is the immediate superior of this office.

Insurance

The District Officer of the K.G.I.D. started functioning at Madikeri in 1979. The main function of this office is to bring all Government servants in the district under Compulsory Insurance Scheme. The District Insurance Officer is the head of this office and he is assisted by two Superintendents, four First Division Assistants, five Second Division Assistants, and other staff. The Deputy Director of Karnataka Government Insurance Department at Mysore is the immediate superior.

Integrated Tribal Development

There is an office of the Project Co-ordinator at Madikeri to implement Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes in Kodagu district. This Scheme was started in 1976-77. The Co-ordinator is the head of this office and he is assisted by one Superintendent, four Scheduled Tribe Welfare Extension Officers, one First Division Assistant, one Accountant, one Second Division Assistant, one Bamboo and Cane Work Instructor, one Apiculture Assistant, four nurses and other staff members. At the taluk level the tribal educational institutions are maintained through the Block Development Officer with the assistance of the Scheduled Tribe Welfare Extension Officers. (See Chapter 16 Other Social Services).

Kannada and Culture

The Office of the Assistant Director of Kannada and Culture started functioning in Kodagu district at Madikeri in 1980. The main functions of this office are to supervise the implementation of Kannada in the various departments in the district, to conduct Kannada learning programmes for non-Kannadiga officials, to identify artists in the district, to organise cultural activities and to arrange seminars at the district level. The Assistant Director is assisted by one clerk, one typist and one 'D' group official in the office. The Deputy Director of Kannada and Culture, Mysore is the immediate Superior of this office.

Labour

There is a Labour Officer in Kodagu to enforce various labour laws and to preserve industrial peace and harmony in the district. This office came into existence at Madikeri in 1954. Three Senior Labour Inspectors are working under him in the three taluks of the district. To assist the officer in the discharge of his duties, there is one Senior Labour Inspector and other staff in the office. The Assistant Labour Commissioner at Chickmagalur is his immediate superior. (See also Chapter XVI Other Social Services).

Legal Metrology

The Office of the Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology started functioning at Madikeri in the year 1962. In the beginning, the designation of the head of this office was Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures Department which was redesignated in 1989 as Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology and Assistant Director Consumers Protection. Again in 1990 it was changed as Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology. In the beginning the area of operation of this office extended to Kodagu district and Sullya taluk of Dakshina Kannada district. Since 1989-90 it is limited to Kodagu district only. The main objects of this office are annual verification of weighing and measuring equipments, to conduct inspections of weights and measures frequently and to file suits against persons who deceive in respect of Weights and Measures as per rules and to enforce Central Government Packed Commodities Act 1977. The Assistant Controller is assisted by other staff. Under this office, the Inspector of Legal Metrology of Madikeri Sub-Division is functioning at Madikeri. Deputy Controller of Legal Metrology, Mysore is the immediate superior of this office.

Lokashikshana

The District Adult Education Office started functioning at Madikeri in 1980 and it is headed by the District Adult Education Officer. To implement the Akshara Sena Programme and supervise the rural creative literacy programme are the main responsibilities of this Officer. He is assisted by one Assistant Statistical Officer, one Second Division Assistant and other staff. The Rural Creative Literacy Unit functions under the control of this office. The Director of Lokashikshana, at Bangalore is the official superior of this office.

Marketing

The District Marketing Office started functioning at Madikeri from 1982. It was converted as the office of the Assistant Director of Agricultural Marketing Department in 1987. The main functions of this office are to improve regulated markets for Agricultural and livestock products and collecting and compiling information on market-stocks. The Assistant Director is assisted by one Marketing Inspector, one First Division Assistant and other staff. Under the Control of this Office, Honey Grading Centre at Madikeri, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees at Madikeri, Gonikoppal and Somvarpet are functioning in the district. The Joint-Director of Agricultural Marketing Department Mysore Division, Mysore is his immediate superior. (For details see Chapter VI).

N.C.C.

In Kodagu district, the office of the 19th Karnataka National Cadet Corps Battalion was established in 1954 at Madikeri. In the beginning it was company N.C.C. and in 1963 it was converted as N.C.C. battalion. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Kodagu district and Puttur taluk of Dakshina Kannada district. Commanding Officer of the status of Lieutenant Colonel is the head of this office. To assist him in his duties, there is an Administrative Officer of the status of Major, One Junior Commissioned Officer and six Non-Commissioned Officers who are in the status of Havaldars. Besides, there are one Superintendent and other staff members in the office. The main functions of this office are selecting school and college students for N.C.C. training and imparting them regular military training, promoting leadership qualities, and help to develop spirit of service and adventure among them. These activities are undertaken with the assistance of part-time N.C.C. Officers in schools and colleges. This office is under the control of the Group Commander whose headquarters is in Mangalore.

Public Works

Prior to independence Kodagu had its own Public Works Department and a Divisional Office was functioning under its control. During the period of Second World War, it was converted into a Sub-Divisional office with the object of reducing departmental expenditure. After the Reorganisation in 1956, the Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kodagu Division started functioning at Madikeri. The main functions of this office are the construction as well as the maintenance of State Highways, rural roads, bridges, Government buildings etc., coming under the Kodagu district. To assist the Executive Engineer, there are 44 posts which includes one Technical Assistant, two Assistant Engineers and four Junior Engineers. There are Sub-Divisional offices with Assistant Engineers as their head at Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet under the jurisdiction of this office. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Bangalore, is the immediate superior.

Regional Transport

The Office of the Regional Transport Officer started functioning in Kodagu at Madikeri in the year 1957. Some of the main functions of this office are registration of vehicles, issuing licenses to drivers and conductors, collection of vehicle tax and issuing permits for vehicular traffic. The jurisdiction of this officer is limited to Kodagu district. The Officer is assisted by one Assistant Regional Transport Officer, one Office Superintendent, one Accounts Superintendent, one Senior Motor Vehicle Inspector, two Motor Vehicle Inspectors, one Prosecution Inspector, five First Division Assistants and other staff members. Under his control, one Assistant Regional Transport Officer functions at Makutta Checkpost near Virajpet. His immediate superior is the Deputy Commissioner, Transport, Mysore Division, Mysore (For details see Chapter-VII Transport and Communication).

Remand Home

In Kodagu District, Remand Home came into existence in 1971 at Madikeri. The main function of the Remand Home is to remand for observation the neglected, uncontrollable, orphan, destitute children and also juvenile offenders and on the orders of the Juvenile court, they will be handed over to parents or guardians or sent to certified schools. The Probation Officer-cum-Superintendent is the head of the Remand Home. He is assisted by one Second Division Assistant, one house-mother, three guards, one cook and other staff. Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare at Madikeri is his immediate superior (See. Chapter XVI Other Social Services).

Sericulture

The Office of the Assistant Director of Sericulture was started in 1980 at Madikeri to implement various activities of sericulture and allied activities. Now this office is under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad. Formerly the Sericulture Assistant of the Government Sericulture farm at Kudige was looking after the sericulture activities in the district. The office staff consists of one Office Superintendent, one first division assistant, one sericulture inspector and others. Under his control, the Senior Sericulture Inspector, Sericulture Extension Centre, Somvarpet, the Sericulture Extension Officer, Girijan Extension Centre, Virajpet and the Sericulture extension officer, Government Sericulture Farm, Kudige are functioning in the district. The Deputy Director for Sericulture, Mysore is his immediate superior.

Social Welfare

The District Social Welfare Office started functioning at Madikeri in the year 1956. In the beginning the head of this office was designated as Special Officer for Scheduled Castes, which was changed as District Social Welfare Officer in 1965. The function of this office is to undertake programmes for social, economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. The staff in this office, to assist the District Social Welfare Officer, includes the Office Superintendent, one Special Superintendent for Special Component Plan one Inspection Assistant and other staff. The total number of posts in district at the taluk level is 99, which includes Social Welfare Extension Officers and other staff and they are working under the Block Development Officers. At the district level the Chief Secretary, Kodagu Zilla Parishad and at the State level Director of Social Welfare in Bangalore are the official superiors (See Chapter XVI Other Social Services).

State Accounts

The District Local Audit Circle, started functioning at Madikeri in 1986. Its jurisdiction is limited to the district. The Assistant Controller is the head of the office. Its main activity is to audit the accounts of the Local bodies. One Audit Officer, six First Division Assistants and other staff are assisting the head of the office. The Controller of State Accounts Department, Bangalore is the immediate superior of this office.

Tourism

The Office of the Tourism Department started functioning in the district at Madikeri in 1960. At present the office is housed in Government Travellers' Bungalow. In the beginning the office was under the control of the Tourist Officer, Regional Tourist office, Mysore. At present it is under the control of the Senior Deputy Director, Regional Tourist office, Mysore. The main function of this office is to furnish tourist information. The office consists of one receptionist who is assisted by other necessary staff.

Town Planning

The District Planning unit came into being at Madikeri in the year 1985, with the object of implementing the Karnataka Urban and Rural Development Act, 1961. The head of this office is the Assistant Director of Town Planning and he is assisted by two Junior Town Planners, five Town Planning Supervisors, one Draughtsman., one Tracer and other staff. The Director of Town Planning, Bangalore is his immediate superior.

Women and Children Welfare

In order to implement the programmes for the welfare of women and children the Women and Children Welfare Department in Kodagu District was started as a separate unit at Madikeri in 1985. In the beginning, this office was called the office of the Assistant Director for Social Welfare, Kodagu District. It has been renamed in 1987 as the Office of the Assistant Director, Women and Children Welfare Department. The Assistant Director is assisted by the staff in the office which includes one Women and Children Welfare Officer, one Office Superintendent, one Typist and one Driver.

Under the control of the Assistant Director, at the taluk level, Child Development Project Officers and other staff members are working at Madikeri, Ponnampet (Virajpet tq) and at Somvarpet. Besides, the Remand Home, headed by Probation Officer-cum-Superintendent and the Probation of Offenders Act office headed by a Probation Officer are functioning in the district at Madikeri, (For details see Chapter XVI Other Social Services).

Youth Services and Sports

The Office of the District Officer, Youth Services and Sports, started functioning at Madikeri in the year 1975. The main functions of this office are to identify talents among the youth and affording them appropriate guidance and training in social, cultural and sports activities; to organise sports competitions and Dasara sports. The officer is assisted by an Assistant Youth Service and Sports Officer. District Training Officers, Stenographers and other staff assist him. Under his control, Youth Service and Sports Office functions in the three taluks of this district. Chief Secretary of the Kodagu Zilla Parishad is his immediate superior.

BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Fisheries Development Corporation

The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, Mangalore started its unit at Madikeri in 1971. It is headed by one Assistant Sales Officer. The designation of the head of the office was changed as the Senior Sales Assistant in 1978. The sales of frozen fish in Kodagu district is the main function of this office. In the discharge of his duties the Senior Sales Assistant is assisted by one Junior Accounts Assistant, two Sales Assistants and other staff.

Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation

The district level office of the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (Ltd) started functioning at Madikeri in 1973. In the beginning, the Assistant Manager was the head of the office. His main functions were to supply essential commodities to the public and to levy food grains etc., as per the policy of the Government. The post of the head of the office was changed as District Manager in 1985 and since 1986 collection of levy work has been discontinued and the office is attending to the work of supplying essential commodities to the public only. There are two Senior Assistants, two Junior Assistants and other staff to assist the head of the office. The General Manager, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Bangalore is the immediate superior of the District Manager.

Karnataka SCs and STs Development Corporation

This Corporation started functioning at Madikeri during 1979-80. The main function of the Corporation is to promote self-employment among the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are economically backward in order to uplift them above the poverty-line, by providing loans with the assistance of nationalised banks. The jurisdiction of this Corporation is limited to the district. Prior to the commencement of this office, the State level office of the Corporation itself was carrying out this function. The District Manager is the head of this office and he is assisted by one Development Assistant, two Junior Assistants and two Dalayats.

Karnataka State Financial Corporation

The branch of the Karnataka State Financial Corporation started functioning at Madikeri in 1985. The Branch Manager is the head of this office. He is assisted by one Technical Deputy Manager, One Finance-cum-Accounts Deputy Manager and other staff. Besides providing financial assistance for the establishment of Industrial units, the main object of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance to small scale industries, transport, Hotel business, nursing homes, tourism activities etc., Deputy Chief Manager, Mysore Zone is the immediate superior.

Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board

The District Office of the Khadi Board started functioning at Madikeri in 1986. Prior to this, the responsibility as to the extension and development of Khadi and Village Industries in the district was under the jurisdiction of the District Officer at Mysore. In the beginning, the designation of the head of the office was the District Officer, Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board which was changed in 1988 as District Officer, Khadi and Village Industries. The head of the office is assisted by one clerk-cum-typist, three technical supervisors, one bio-gas technician and other staff. Divisional Officer, Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Mysore is the immediate superior.

Karnataka Warehousing Corporation

The Office of the Warehousing Corporation started functioning in the district at Kushalnagar in 1981. It is headed by a Manager. The main functions of this office are to provide for scientific storage of goods belonging to farmers, merchants, fertiliser companies and others and to insure for the stored goods. The Manager is assisted by one Senior Clerk, one Junior Clerk and other staff. His jurisdiction is limited to Kodagu district. The Regional Manager, Karnataka Warehousing Corporation, Mysore, is the immediate superior.

Karnataka Electricity Board

The Divisional Office of the Operation and Maintenance Division of the Karnataka Electricity Board started functioning at Madikeri in 1978. The jurisdiction of this office is limited to Kodagu district. The Executive Engineer (Electricity) is the head of this office. The staff in his office consists of 53 officials including one Assistant Executive Engineer (Electricity), one Assistant Engineer (Electricity) one Assistant Engineer (Civil), one Accounts Officer and three Assistant Accounts Officers. Under his control, there are offices of Assistant Executive Engineer, Maintenance and Execution Sub-Division at Madikeri, Gonikoppal and Kushalnagar. These Offices have 99,173 and 148 different posts, respectively. The Superintending Engineer (Electricity), Mysore Circle, Mysore is the immediate superior of this office.

Kodagu Temple Funds Management Committee

Kodagu Temple Funds Management Committee started functioning at Madikeri in 1893. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the Committee. The Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department is the Official member of the Committee among the total number of 11 members of the committee. Government have nominated one of the non-official members of the Committee as its Vice-Chairman. One of the members appointed by the Committee is the Manager. The following seven temples namely the Omkareswara Temple, Raja's *gadduges* (tombs at Madikeri) and the Bhagandeswara temple (Bhagamandala) and the Talakaveri temple, Padi Shri Subraya Temple (Iggutappa) (Kakkabbe), Mahalingeswara Temple (Palur), Harischandra Temple (Palur, Madikeri taluk) and the Irpu Sri Rameswara Temple (Kurchi, in Virajpet taluk), come under the jurisdiction of this Committee. Maintenance of the accounts of the temples under the Committee, and also organising meetings, *jatras* and other festivals etc., are the main functions of

this committee. Every temple has one *Parpattegar* who prepares the accounts of the temples and submits them to the Committee and manages the affairs of the temples. A total number of 65 officials discharge their duties in the temples under the Committee. The present members of the Committee were nominated by the Government on 21.1.1989 and their term is three years.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Postal Department

The Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices of Kodagu Division started functioning at Madikeri in 1981. Prior to this, the duties of this office were being discharged by the Office of the Superintendent of Post Office, Hassan Division. One Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector, one Accountant, six Office Assistants, one Stenographer and other staff members are assisting the Superintendent. His jurisdiction is limited to the district. To take suitable steps to establish new post-offices by reviewing, to supervise the working of the post offices, to arrange transport for the despatch of the post, to provide buildings for post offices and to receive and attend to complaints from the public, are the main duties of the Superintendent. Under the control of this office, one Central Post Office, 25 Sub-post offices, and three non-departmental sub-post offices function in the district. Total staff working in various posts in the department in the district consists of 202 departmental staff and 450 non-departmental staff. The post Master-General Karnataka Zone, Bangalore is the immediate superior of the Superintendent. (For details See Chapter VII Transport and Communication).

Telecom District Engineer

The office of the Telecom District Engineer started functioning at Madikeri in 1984. Prior to the commencement of this office, the Mangalore Division Telegraph Engineer was discharging these functions. In the beginning the designation of the head of this office was Divisional Engineer (Telegraphs) and it was changed in 1985 as Telecom District Engineer and in 1989 as Divisional Officer, Telecom. Once again in the year 1990 it was redesignated as Telecom District Engineer. The main functions of this office are installation, maintenance and administration of Telecom Network. The jurisdiction of the officer is limited to Kodagu district. In this office there are 53 different posts including one Telecom District Officer, one Accounts Officer, two Assistant Accounts Officers, two Junior Telecom Officers, one Senior Section Supervisor, one draughtsman and 33 telecom office assistants. Under the control of this office, offices of Sub-divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Madikeri with the jurisdiction of Madikeri and Somvarpet taluks and Sub-Divisional Officer, Virajpet with the jurisdiction of Virajpet taluk are functioning. In the Sub-Divisional office at Madikeri, there are 211 posts including the head of the office, and in the Sub-Divisional office Virajpet, there are 182 posts including the head of the office. The Director, Telecom, Mangalore Area, Mangalore is the controlling authority of this office.

Telegraph Office

Divisional Telegraph office started functioning at Madikeri in 1973. In the beginning Telegraphist-in-charge was the head of this office. Since 1976 Assistant Superintendent is the head

of this office. Receiving and Communicating the telegrams are the main functions of this office. The Superintendent for Telegraph Transmission, Mangalore Division is the controlling authority of this office.

Nehru Yuva Kendra

Nehru Yuva Kendra, an autonomous body of Government of India came into being at Madikeri in 1977. Encouraging youth to participate in Sports activities, motivating youth in National Development Programmes and activities, organisation of youth other than students from rural areas and promoting integrated rural development through them, encouraging the development of culture and folk arts etc., are some of its important functions. Youth Co-ordinator is the head of this office and his jurisdiction is limited to Kodagu district. The staff in this office consists of one Accountant and one 'D' group official. Regional Youth-Co-ordinator at Davahagere in Chitradurga district is the immediate superior of the Youth Co-ordinator.

Coffee Board

The Office of the Deputy Director (Extension), Coffee Board Extension wing is functioning at Madikeri. The main purpose of this office is to render necessary technical assistance to coffee growers. The jurisdiction of this office extends to Kodagu district and Biligiri Rangana Hills in Mysore district. Under the control of this office the following offices namely Division Offices with Senior Liaison Officers at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Gonikoppal, Zonal offices with Junior Liaison Officers at Napoklu, Suntikoppa, Shanivarasanthe, Virajpet, Siddapur and Sriuagala and Extension Centre with Assistant Extension Officers at Murnad, Siddapur, Balele and Titimathi are functioning in the district. In all there are 72 posts including the Deputy Director under the jurisdiction of this office. The Joint Director (Extension), Coffee Board, Bangalore is the immediate superior of this office.

Coffee Research Sub-Centre at Chattalli in Somvarpet taluk is functioning since 1947. The main purposes of the centre are maintenance, plants-production and protection of coffee. This Centre develops coffee breed which are suitable to be grown in the district. The office of the Deputy Chief Marketing officer is functioning at Madikeri. The main responsibility of this office is procuring, processing and sale of coffee (See Chapter IV, Agriculture and Irrigation).

Spices Board

The Office of the Field Officer of Cardamom Board in Kodagu started functioning at Madikeri in 1969. In 1970 it was changed as the Office of the Assistant Director and again in 1987 it was redesignated as the Zonal Office of the Assistant Director (Development), Spices Board. Initially, his jurisdiction was the entire cardamom growing areas in Karnataka and since 1981 his jurisdiction is limited to the districts of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Yeslur unit area of Sakaleshpur taluk. The staff in his office include three Senior Clerks, one Field-man and one Senior Driver. Under the Asst. Director, Spices Board Field Officers at Madikeri, Bhagamandala, Virajpet, Somvarpet and Yeslur in Saklespur taluk of Hassan district and Assistant Farm Officers at Biligeri, Yeslur and Igoor and other staff are working. The Deputy Director, Regional Office of the Spices Board at Sakleshpur in Hassan district is the controlling authority of this office.

CHAPTER XII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The decentralisation of power, distribution of work and responsibilities have become an indispensable factors of the present democratic system. Generally, the governments are classified on their nature of work, powers and functions like National, Provincial or State and local. A local self-government body is defined as the "administration of a locality or small community such as village, town or city by a body representing the local inhabitants, possessing fairly large amount of autonomy, raising a part at least of its revenue through local taxation and spending the proceeds on services which are regarded as local and as distinct, from State and Central Services is local self-government". The main purpose of these self-governing institutions is to provide civic amenities to the citizens of the area; and to promote a feeling or sense of participation in matters of local administration. These institutions also serve as training centres for the representatives who have been elected by town or city or village in providing primary political leadership and training for social service.

There was ample scope for local self-government, in the ancient India including Karnataka, though the governments in ancient India were having centralised monarchy. The village assemblies in a restricted sense, were acting like mini republics. The heads of families of every village or town used to meet and discuss the important social, economic and religious issues pertaining to them. Such assemblies indicated, the collective and co-existent style of their life. The privileges of such assemblies were fully protected by the government. Such rural administrative tradition was widespread and effective in Karnataka.

Local bodies in the past were called by different names like *uru* (town), *okkalu* (residents), *praje* (subject), *praje samudaya* (congregation of subjects), *samudaya* (assembly), *samastaru* (all

persons), *urahadinentu jati* (the 18 castes of the village) and so on. Some times these assemblies denoted by numerical names like *ura elpattu* (70) or *ura elvadambaru* (72). There is a place in Virajpet tq of Kodagu by name Arvathoklu meaning assembly of sixty households and there is also another place by name Nalvathoklu assembly of forty households. In the limited number of epigraphical evidences of Kodagu, mention is made of such institutions. In the inscription of Mullur belonging to 1296 A.D. there is a mention of "Three hundred men (*munuralu*) assembled and took a decision" (No.80). Merchants were more in towns and their guilds alone formed their town assemblies and they were known by the names as '*nakhara*' or '*halaru*'. The now non-existing town of Tatangi's assembly was known as '*Tatangi pattanada-nakhararu*'. This is revealed by 12th century inscription (No.6). So also, Bemmatti, Bhootanahalli, Malaganakere of Nanjaraypattana had assemblies mentioned as *halaru* of the respective places, by a 1544 A.D. inscription (No. 19). (*halaru* was the assembly of the merchants who dominated the life in many towns).

The Biliur inscription of the Gangas, 9th century A.D. mentions of Beddodegere of *elvadimbaru* (72) and assembly of eight *okkalu* as village assembly (No.96). The same town during the 10th century A.D. was mentioned with town assembly with same number of members (No.98). We find the mention of *nakhara* of Chaudlu in a record belonging to 13th century A.D. (No. 6). This area of Chaudlu of traders is now known as Nagaruru. In the *agrahara* villages, the *mahajanas* assembly (heads of the families of scholarly brahmins) was functioning as local government. In the areas where brahmin *pandits* were residing, people belonging to various castes, and family heads used to meet now and then to discuss matters of common interest.

Such local bodies would engage themselves in various works like construction of temples, public buildings, supply of drinking and irrigation water, relief to the sufferers etc. Some local bodies were accepting money and land as trustees. The income or interest derived out of it was spent for *nanda deepa* or *aggishitike* (fire place) and other public services in temples. In certain places the land grant left for maintenance of irrigational canals, tanks etc., were looked after by the local bodies. The prominent works of the *grama sabhas* were: construction and maintenance of temples or arranging *jatras* and management of choultries, *aravattiges* (posts to distribute water), collection of tolls, rewarding the meritorious services, to erect hero stones (*veeragallu*) for the dead brave men and women etc. Such local bodies were also enjoying the judicial powers of outcasting the guilty.

After the advent of the British Rule in Kodagu, during a period of more than a century 1834-1947, a number of administrative changes and improvements took place. The government showed keen interest in the formation of municipalities for towns and Panchayat Raj institutions for rural areas, and their effective administration. After the attainment of Independence, number of changes were effected in the functioning of these local self-governing bodies, and on their structure and *modus operandi* laws were framed to enable them to function in a better manner by the successive popular governments.

The modern history of local self-governing bodies of Kodagu began in 1870 by constituting 'Municipal Committees' for the first time for Madikeri and Virajpet towns. Three decades thereafter, they were extended to the rural areas by constituting 'Local Fund Boards'. In the

beginning the municipal committees comprised of only 9 members and of them three were *ex-officio* members from the government and the remaining used to be the influential class of respected local citizens representing different religious groups. They were all nominated by the Chief Commissioner. The Superintendent of Coorg, Chief Military Officer (Officer Commanding of Madikeri) and the Subedar of Mahadevpet were *ex-officio* members. It was after three years in 1873, Municipal Committees for Kushalnagar, Somvarpet and Kodlipet were constituted. However, in the beginning, the functions of these committees were restricted only to sanitation work. These local committees were mainly consisting of the senior officers of the government departments, local influential leaders and the senior officers of the Revenue department used to be the Chairman of the committee. In 1877, Madikeri Municipal Committee had five official members and eight non-officials; in Virajpet there were two officials and six non-officials. It is learnt from the old documents that in 1896 when Lt. Col. Robertson was the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, people had taken keen interest in municipal administration. The main sources of income was the house-tax, cattle pens, contribution from local fund, market fees and penalties. It is learnt that octroi tax was introduced in the district during 1870 in Madikeri municipality and later discontinued. After this (1873-74), House tax was introduced by the Madikeri Municipality. Madikeri was called as Mahadevpet municipality in those days. It is learnt from the *Imperial Gazetteer* that House tax was collected on the basis of the worth of the property.

In 1873-74, the Madikeri (then known as Mahadevpet) municipality had an income of Rs.4,683 and expenditure of Rs.3,556. Likewise, Virajpet (then called as Veera Rajendrapet) municipality had an income of Rs.2,908 and expenditure of Rs.1,689. To provide drinking water to the growing cities, it is learnt that major portion of municipal income was set aside.

In 1907, for the first time, Coorg Municipal Regulation (II of 1907) was enacted which enabled the municipalities in the district to frame their regulations by which they were able to carry on their functions in a better manner; and it was also possible for them to improve their resources. Earlier to 1916, in Coorg, the municipal administration was carried by government nominated members like the District Magistrate, local *subedar* and *parupattegars*. It was in 1916 that the Chief Commissioner of Coorg granted the power to elect the members to the municipalities. Madikeri and Virajpet got this at the first instance. It was in 1924, that the British Government made a provision for constituting Legislative Council of 20 members by conferring a status of the State to Coorg and, after this, more and more local bodies especially municipalities came into existence in large numbers.

MUNICIPALITIES

In Kodagu, local self-government institutions confining to the city areas, which are now known as municipalities, were constituted on experimental basis during 1870-73 in the form of "Municipal Committees". Four decades thereafter in 1907, for the first time, Coorg Municipal Regulation came into force. By this Act, municipalities were able to enhance their resources, by which they were able to provide the basic civic amenities in a better manner. The other towns of Kodagu like Kushalnagar, Somvarpet and Kodlipet also came under the Municipal Regulations. The Notified Area Committees were constituted for the improvement of smaller towns. In the entire district, eight Notified Area Committees were constituted in course of time. These areas

were under the administrative control of District Boards, before the government announcing them as Notified Area Committees. The Notified Area Committees in respect of Kodlipet (1890), Kushalnagar (1908), Somvarpet (1912) and Hebbale (1938) were functioning many decades earlier to Independence. However, other places like Ponnampet (1952), Suntikoppa (1954), Sanivarasante (1954) and Gonikoppal (1958) Notified Area Committees were constituted in the recent decades by which municipal administration was brought into force.

In the beginning, the Tahsildar used to be the Chairman of the executive committee of the notified areas which consisted of the *ex-officios* and non-official nominated members. Later on, the number of officials and nominated members was reduced by increasing the elected members. After the Re-organisation of the State (1956), for the first time, a comprehensive and unified Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 was brought into force for the entire Karnataka during 1965. According to this Act, areas where the population is above ten thousand and less than fifty thousand, Town Municipal Councils were constituted. Cities where the population was above 50,000, City Municipal Councils were constituted.

On the basis of population, Town Municipal Councils consist from 15 to a maximum of 27 members. They are all elected on the basis of adult franchise system and seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and women. For every Town/City Municipality, there will be a President and Vice-President elected for one year. To examine all the civil matters, the standing committees are there and in every such committee, there will be 12 members. The municipality is permitted to have tentative committees under the law. The Commissioner or Chief Officer will be the chief executive of the municipality. The State Government in 1983 brought elaborate amendments to the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 and Village Panchayats and Local Board Act of 1959. Accordingly, the adult franchise was reduced to 18 from 21. The seats reserved for women were also increased by 20%. The functions of Town/City municipalities are divided as obligatory (compulsory) and discretionary. Based on the financial position of the municipality, the discretionary functions can be undertaken by the Town Municipal Council. In addition to above, the municipality is bound to undertake certain essential functions.

The main sources of income to municipalities are property tax, taxes on vehicles and animals, sanitary cess, water and electricity rates, professional taxes, taxes on shops and establishments and callings. One of the main sources of income, octroi was abolished in 1979 and the same loss is attempted to be made good by the government by introducing Entry Tax. Under the Act of 1964, provision is made to provide basic civic amenities by constituting Notified Area Committees where it is not possible to constitute municipalities. In case of Kodagu district, even earlier to 1964 Act, except Madikeri and Virajpet, for other eight smaller towns of the district, Notified Area Committees had come into force; and of them, Kodlipet (1890) was the earliest one and Gonikoppal (1958) was the latest Notified Area Committee.

After implementation of Act of 1964, except Hebbale the other seven Notified Area Committees were converted into municipalities. Later from 20.1.1986, except Madikeri, the other eight municipalities (upto the end of the term of elected members) were reconstituted as interim Mandal Panchayats. The Deputy Commissioner has control over municipalities whereas the Mandal Panchayats are subject to the control of Zilla Parishads.

As in 1992, the following were the Mandal Panchayats in the district: 1) Somvarpet, 2) Kushalnagar, 3) Suntikoppa, 4) Sanivarasante, 5) Kodlipet, 6) Virajpet, 7) Ponnampet and 8) Gonikoppal.

The table (No. 1) given below indicates the income and expenditure of Town Municipal Councils and Notified Area Committees of the district for 1960-61 and the number of Councillors.

Table No. 1

Municipality/ Notified Area	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	No. of members	
			Officials	non-officials
Madikeri	2,94,903	3,04,756	3	17
Virajpet	1,51,069	1,66,295	3	16
Somvarpet	73,702	66,804	4	8
Kodlipet	12,615	19,574	4	7
Ponnampet	19,286	17,068	4	9
Suntikoppa	14,362	16,259	4	6
Kushalnagar	34,882	34,922	4	6
Hebbale	7,586	16,908	3	6
Sanivarasante	6,615	20,100	3	6
Gonikoppal	55,820	1,28,233	4	9

Salient Features of Kodagu Municipalities

According to the Economic Survey Evaluation Report of the State Government on Municipalities for 1978-79, the *per capita* income of the municipalities of the district of Kodagu was Rs.126.09 paises, which was the highest in the State. Considering the *per capita* income from only octroi as a source, it was Rs.32.12 paise said to be the highest in the State. Even from the sources like Market and Slaughter House Fees, *per capita* income derived to the municipalities of this district was Rs.9.89 paise and was said to be the highest. As in the case of income, this district was first in position so far as the *per capita* expenditure was concerned (i.e. Rs.126.10).

It is learnt that the expenditure made by the Town Municipal Councils of the district on drinking water and electricity i.e. Rs.18.47 was highest *per capita* expenditure in the State. The *per capita* income and expenditure of the Town Municipal Councils in the district for 1980-81, 81-82, and 82-83 were as follows: Rs. 73.60 (33.89), Rs.105.04 (35.90) and Rs.60.81 (42.80), figures in brackets show expenditure. The *per capita* income of municipalities of Kodagu district for 1981-82 (Rs.105.04) was highest in the State.

The table No.2 given below shows the income of Municipalities for 1982-83 and the population, area, number of houses and number of Municipal employees as in 1981.

Table No. 2

Municipality	Population	Income 1982-83 Rs.	Area sq km	No. of house- holds	Employees
Madikeri	24,724	7,44,785	14.48	4,976	86
Kushalnagar	6,936	14,70,013	3.26	1,402	30
Gonikoppal	5,391	4,92,269	3.26	1,063	13
Ponnampet	4,367	1,03,911	2.33	948	6
Kodlipet	2,254	39,775	0.42	407	11
Shanivarasante	2,691	1,73,930	0.72	543	14
Somvarpet	6,936	8,35,832	1.33	1,453	38
Suntikoppa	2,166	1,05,780	0.16	505	13
Virajpet	11,676	8,47,760	2.83	2,312	54

(Source: 1981 Census)

In the following pages, the detailed accounts of Madikeri Town Municipal Council and the present Mandal Panchayats of Virajpet and Somvarpet are illustrated. In respect of other Mandal Panchayats, the vital information is given in a table.

T.M.C. MADIKERI

It is stated earlier that in the former State of Kodagu, local self-government made its beginning by constituting the 'Municipal Committees' for the first time. The Madikeri Municipality was then known as Mahadevpet Municipal Committee. In 1870, municipal committee consisted of nine members; among them, three were *ex-officio* members (Superintendent of Coorg, Chief of the Army and the Subedar of Mahadevpet) and the remaining six members belonged to the influential personalities of the town and were nominated members.

The Chief Commissioner of Kodagu was the Chairman of the Committee. In the beginning year of municipal administration (1871), the population of Madikeri town was 8,146 and the number of houses were 1,637. It is learnt that during 1817, the number of houses in Madikeri were 300.

It is known from the early records that for the first time, Octroi was introduced in 1870 and the house-tax was introduced in 1873-74. The house tax of Madikeri Municipality was then based on the value of the property. For a property worth more than Rs.100, the tax was one rupee; property worth over Rs.500 was taxed rupees two; and that which cost over Rs.1000 the property tax was five rupees. There was no tax for property worth below Rs.100.

According to Coorg Municipal Regulation II of 1907, the municipal committee was re-organised in 1907 as regulated municipal committee consisting of 16 members, representing different communities and religious groups, viz., Europeans and Christians had one representative, three from Kodavas, and Muslims and other Hindus had two and six members respectively; and

there were four nominated government officials like the Sub-divisional Officer of P.W.D. of Madikeri, Education Officer, Senior Health Officer, and the Subedar of Madikeri. Their term of Office was three years. The Councillors belonging to the various groups were duly elected by their respective communities. In 1916, by the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the number of elected members was increased and a provision was also made that a non-official member shall be elected as Chairman of the Council. To improve the financial resources, more powers were conferred. By this increased power, municipality levied professional tax, toll tax, tax on government buildings and in the same year, Rao Bahadur Kodanda Kuttaiah was the first elected Chairman of Madikeri Municipality in 1916.

As per the order of the Chief Commissioner in 1936, the whole municipal area was divided into 12 wards and the number of Councillors was increased to 20; of which, 16 were elected members (general), one was elected from the SC/ST Community and three were *ex-officio* members. Later, when Octroi was reintroduced in 1947, there was an increase in the municipal income which enables it to take up more and more developmental activities. The income of the Town Municipal Council was Rs.63,225 in 1940-41, and it increased to Rs.1.75 lakhs in 1947; similarly, the expenditure was also increased from Rs.37,600 in 1940-41 to Rs.1.50 lakhs in 1947. For the first time, as per the adult franchise, elections were held in 1952.

After the merger of Kodagu in Karnataka as per the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, the TMC has been reconstituted several times by holding elections. The recent elections to Council were conducted during May 1990 and the Municipal Council comprises of 15 members; of them, four are reserved, three for women and one to SC/ST communities.

During 1951, the number of houses in Madikeri town was 1,420 and the area was 4.66 sq. km and population was 10,117. In 1981, the area of the municipality was 8.91 sq km and the number of houses increased to 4,847 and the population in 1981, and 1991 was 24,724 and 28,729 respectively. During 1991, the number of buildings and vacant sites on which tax levied was 3,170 and 583 respectively, and there were 93 government buildings. The number of tax payers was 3,567 in 1991 and the ratio of property tax was 6.85% of the value of the property. The whole city is divided into five divisions and 21 blocks.

In the recent years, the growth of the city is rapid, hence number of extensions have been added. Kodagu District House building Co-operative Society and other financial institutions have helped for the rapid growth of houses. Since 1982, the Town Planning Authority has come into force and is instrumental for systematic growth of the town.

During 1981-82, the town municipality had purchased eight acres of land at a cost of Rs.45,000 and developed it as a layout. It is reported that in 1977, the government had granted Rs.92,000 for the development of extensions, which has been fully utilised by the municipality. The people of this area in general have imbibed a sense of beauty. Hence, they have taken keen interest in enhancing the beauty of the town and their residences. Generally, every house will have gardens neatly developed with variety of plants and colourful flowers.

Water supply: Before the installation of protected water supply schemes, including Madikeri, Kodagu had number of natural tanks and open wells for the purpose of supply of drinking water. The water stored in these tanks during the rainy season was used in summer.

As early as in 1895, for the first time, the protected drinking water supply scheme for Madikeri was planned. The Chief Architect of this Scheme was late Rao Bahadur Chhepudira Somaiah, who in honour of the memory of his father C.Subbaiah, constructed a tank on the northern side (Mahadevpeta Tank) by which drinking water was supplied. This plan was estimated to supply water to 14,000 population. In course of time, to meet the increasing demand of growing town 'Depot Jalagar' and 'Roshan Ara' water tanks were newly constructed. It was found that even this additional water supply scheme was not able to meet the growing demand. In 1968, the TMC prepared a comprehensive 'Madikeri protected drinking water supply scheme'. Under this scheme, a reservoir was built across the Kootu river near Galibeedu, about 6 km from Madikeri. The first phase of this scheme was begun in 1963 and completed in 1968. It is said that the municipality had increased the taxes to meet the expenditure of this scheme, but it was compelled to ask for aid from the government to meet the additional expenses of water supply scheme. It is learnt that Rs.20 lakhs was spent for the first phase and now (1992) to complete the second phase, the State Government has sanctioned Rs.2.04 crores. It is said that 5.10 lakh gallons water is supplied daily to Madikeri by the Kootuhole reservoir. Water is stored in 9 over-headed tanks of different sizes. After the completion of the second phase of the scheme, about 10 lakh gallons of water per day will be supplied to Madikeri. In 1972, the government had released a grant of Rs.15.19 lakhs towards the water supply scheme of Madikeri. Now (1992), it is reported that on an average, 15 gallons of water is supplied daily to an individual. In 1985, the number of public and private taps were 158 and 2,193 respectively. In 1990, the number had increased to 205 and 2,693 respectively, besides 36 bore-wells are there in the town. The municipality collects Rs.4.16 lakhs by way of water tax and spends Rs.14.40 lakhs annually for the maintenance of water supply scheme.

Prior to Independence and later for some decades, Kodagu was prone to malaria. Now, the onslaught of such disease has been controlled. Since 1954, the municipality is running a hospital for out-patients at Mahadevpeta. There is no underground drainage system, only open drains of 12,180 metre in length are there. The system of carrying the nightsoil over the head is abolished and soak-pit system is in vogue. The sanitary work of the town is looked after by a Sanitary Inspector and there are 43 *poura karmikas* who assist him.

Other amenities: For various reasons, the Europeans lived in Madikeri, and as such, though the town was small, had all socio-cultural amenities necessary for cultured social life, like clubs, shops, education, transport, reading-rooms, medical assistance, police station, race course, swimming pool etc. and even today, they are found adopting certain changes of the time.

The traditional local Dasara festival, hitherto celebrated by the local Bhajana Mandalas, now is being conducted by the public under the patronage of the Municipality on a large scale.

During 1992, the total length of roads under the control of municipality was 62.5 km of which, 55 km was black-topped, 5 km metal roads and the remaining mud roads. Earlier to 1971, the municipality was running three higher primary schools. The municipality is maintaining a garden by spending Rs. 25,000 annually.

As early as in 1940, a Madras-based Coorg Electricity Company was supplying electricity through a diesel engine. In 1979, within the town limits, the different kinds of electrical connections were as follows: Domestic 2,483, industrial 246, commercial 679, street lights 1,320 and others 4. Now (1992), the different kinds of street light connections are: 1,081 and of them, 34 are sodium vapour, 68 mercury, 810 tube lights and 169 ordinary bulbs. The expenditure incurred by the TMC over street lights for 1990-91 and 89-90 were Rs.3.12 lakhs and Rs.2.87 lakhs respectively.

Finance: During the last five years (86-87 to 90-91), the municipality has received the following grants: Octroi grant Rs.93.42 lakhs, development grant Rs.2.50 lakhs, water supply and improvement Rs.3 lakhs and natural calamity grants Rs.50,000. The general income and expenditure of the municipality during 1990-91 was Rs.49.15 lakhs and Rs.48.10 lakhs respectively. For the previous year, the general income and expenditure were Rs.48.27 lakhs and Rs.64.38 lakhs. Three years before the abolition of Octroi, the income from that source alone was: 1975-76 Rs.5.25 lakhs, 1976-77 Rs.6.99 lakhs and 1977-78 Rs.7.65 lakhs. After the abolition of octroi, the grant extended by the government for 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90 were accounted to Rs.18.24 lakhs, Rs. 20.52 lakhs and Rs.23.08 lakhs respectively.

According to the Municipal Act, every municipality is required to spend 18% of its income on the development schemes of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Accordingly, the municipality has spent on construction of temples in the SC/ST colonies, group insurance for labourers, supply of rugs and footwear, laying of roads in their colonies, medical care, uniforms to school children, Bhagya Jyoti and community halls etc. During the years 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90, the amount expended by the TMC for various ameliorative measures of SC/ST communities out of 18% reserve were Rs.1.47 lakhs, Rs.1.54 lakhs and Rs.1.44 lakhs respectively.

During 1990-91, under this head, a sum of Rs.1.30 lakhs was spent. The administrative report of 1990-91 informs that the total demands for the year from different sources were as follows: House tax Rs.12.14 lakhs, water tax Rs. 3.97 lakhs, market fees Rs. 47,900; sheep, pig, poultry and mutton market Rs.82,400, buildings rent Rs.5.07 lakhs and bus stand fees Rs.14,000.

From 1916-1953, the Municipal Office was housed in a small room of the Fort area. It was only in 1954 that a place called 'Coronation Garden' area was accepted as donation from Goravanda Nanjappa by the municipality and the present Town Hall was built at a cost of Rs. two lakhs by availing the grant from the government. To enhance its economic resources, the municipality in 1953 built residential quarters by spending Rs.1.80 lakhs and later in 1989 a new market complex was built by spending Rs.14.60 lakhs.

The percentage of expenditure of the TMC in relation to its income on various works for 1989-90 was as follows: Public health and sanitation (4%), public works undertaken by municipality (12%), water supply (15%), maintenance of roads and lights (20%), drains and control of epidemics (10%), establishment (25%) and miscellaneous (14%). The income and expenditure of TMC for some recent years is as follows: The amount is in terms of lakhs of rupees. The figures in the brackets are of expenditure. 1975-76: 10.55(9.41), 1977-78: 14.90 (13.55), 1983-84: 35.68 (31.82), 1985-86: 34.79 (29.34), 1987-88: 46.56 (42.43), and 1989-90: 65.43

(65.22). The centenary celebration of the municipality was observed in 1977-78. The total employees of TMC including the *pourakarmikas* was 82 during 1992.

T.M.C. VIRAJPET

The municipal administration of the town built in the name of Doddaveerarajendra (1792) came into being in 1870 by constituting a 'Municipal Committee'. (In the same year, Madikeri Municipality was also started). The then municipal committee was having nine members; of them, three were nominated ex-officio members, and the remaining six represented various religious groups and men of prominence. The Chief Commissioner of Kodagu used to nominate these members. The Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Engineer and the local Subedar were the nominated *ex-officios*. From 1925, provision was made to elect the President from among the elected non-official members. The adult franchise system was introduced in 1952.

Virajpet was given the status of a municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 after the merger of Kodagu in the Karnataka. The first municipal elections according to the new Act were held in 1967 and the municipal council consisted of 18 members; of which, one was reserved seat. The latest elections on the basis of 1964 Act were held in 1983. According to the Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Act 1985, the municipality was converted as Mandal Panchayat on 20.1.1986. Under the jurisdiction of Virajpet Mandal Panchayat, the neighbouring revenue villages of Betoli, Kuklur, Maggula and Ambale are included. Elections to new Mandal Panchayat were held in April 1990 and the re-constituted Mandal Panchayat comprises 25 elected members including the Pradhan and Upa-Pradhan, six seats are reserved, five for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and one for women.

From 1971 to 1991, there is no change in the area of municipality (Mandal). The area was 5.18 sq km and the number of houses under municipal limits (except the revenue villages) during 1971 was (428), 1981 (915) and 1990 (1,451) as reported by the TMC. The tax payers and the number of houses remaining same, the average *per capita* tax during 1990 was Rs.22.62, in 1981 Rs.8.87 and in 1971 Rs.4.76 says a report. For purposes of collection of taxes the town is divided into 14 divisions and for election purpose, four divisions are made.

In 1981, the population of the town was 11,676. This is the second important town of the district. In the recent past, number of extensions have come up because of the rapid growth of the town.

Water supply: Open wells were the sources of drinking water in earlier days. From 1964, protected water is supplied from the nearby Kadanur river. The raw water drawn from Kadanur river is stored and purified at Sivakeri reservoir. This project was started as back as in 1956 and was completed in 1964. It is reported that the government has sanctioned Rs.7.5 lakhs as loan to this scheme. In the recent years (1990), the demand for the drinking water is increasing and the demand is met by digging 35 bore wells by the Zilla Parishad. It is learnt from a report that for the purpose of storage of purified water, three storage tanks with a capacity of 6 lakh gallons, were constructed between 1959- 1964. At present (1992), on an average, daily supply of water to the

town is said to be 10 lakhs of litres and 77 litres per head. In 1990, under the jurisdiction of the town, the number of private and public taps were 844 and 115 respectively; whereas in 1985, the number was 700 and 108 respectively. Including the cost of electricity, the municipality had spent Rs.3.92 lakhs on water supply during the year 1988-89.

In the recent past, the spread of many of the epidemics is under control. Underground drainage system is not introduced. The box- type open drainages have been laid. Its total length is 604 metres. In the last three years, the Mandal Panchayat has spent Rs.2.42 lakhs on construction of new drainage and their repair works. In 1988-89, the amount spent on this work was Rs.11,000. Carrying the nightsoil on the head is abolished and to maintain the cleanliness of the town, there are 15 *pourakarmikas* and other staff. During 1988-89, on public health and sanitation, the Mandal Panchayat had spent Rs.2.93 lakhs.

The municipality was running a higher primary school till 1974. At present, four Balawadis are run by the Mandal Panchayat and during 89-90 and in the previous year, it had spent Rs.1.18 lakhs and Rs.1.16 lakhs respectively on them. The total length of the roads in the town is 17.5 km and of which, 9 km is maintained by the Mandal Panchayat. During 1988-89, on maintenance and repair of roads the Mandal Panchayat had spent Rs.37,450. For the first time, electric lights were provided to the town in 1955. In 1985-86, there were 921 domestic connections, 477 street lights and 41 commercial connections. By 1989-90, their number increased to 1,055, 558 and 63 respectively. During 1988-89, the amount spent on this item was Rs.1.19 lakhs.

The amount spent by this Mandal Panchayat out of 20% reserved for the welfare measures for the Scheduled Castes/ Tribes during 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90 and 90-91 was Rs.13,058, Rs.53,683, Rs.32,986 and Rs.59,120 respectively. This money was spent on construction of houses, drainage, latrines, roads and electrification of houses for Scheduled Caste/Tribes.

Finance: During 1985-86, the Municipality had received Rs.4.50 lakhs as octroi grant and Rs.30,000 development grant, and in the subsequent year Rs.5.30 lakhs octroi grant and Rs.2,000 public health grant from the government. After its conversion as Mandal Panchayat i.e., 87-88 and in the next year 88-89, the Panchayat had received octroi grant of Rs.3.31 lakhs and Rs.12.83 lakhs respectively from the government and from Zilla Parishad for development schemes it had received *per capita* grant of Rs.87,570 and Rs.85,392 respectively. During 89-90, 90-91 and 91-92 *per capita* grant received was Rs.85,963, Rs.43,785 and Rs.1.09 lakhs respectively.

Three years prior to the abolition of octroi, the income to municipality from octroi source during 1976-77, 77-78 and 78-79 was Rs.3.02 lakhs, Rs.3.15 lakhs and Rs.3.65 lakhs respectively. During 1987-88, 88-89 and 91-92, Mandal received an octroi grant of Rs.3.31 lakhs, Rs.12.83 lakhs and Rs.6.61 lakhs respectively.

The demand and collection of taxes by the Mandal during 1988-89 was as follows (the figures in brackets show the collection): House tax Rs.4.47 lakhs (Rs.2.20 lakhs), market fees Rs.52,175 (Rs.52,175), licence fees Rs.53,865 (Rs.39,080) and library cess Rs.11,520 (Rs.5,010). The comparative percentage of expenditure by the municipality on various heads for the years 1979-80 and 1989-90 was as follows: During 1979-80, the total income and expenditure of the municipality was Rs.10.25 lakhs and Rs.7.47 lakhs respectively and in 1989-90, the Mandal Panchayat's income

and expenditure was Rs.20.09 and Rs.18.28 lakhs respectively. In 1989-90 and 1979-80, the comparative percentage of expenditure on various heads are as follows: the figures in the brackets show the expenditure for 1979-80: Public health and sanitation 16.5% (9), water supply 13.73(13), maintenance of roads and light 8.75 (3.4), drainage and epidemics 1.41 (0.27) and others 51.05 (46.63). The Municipal Office, Town Hall which was constructed in 1932 was extended in 1956. The total number of Panchayat employees in 1992 were 29 including 12 *pourakarmikas*. The income and expenditure of the municipality for some recent years are as given below, the figures are in lakhs of rupees, and the figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure: 1980-81: 8.87 (8.92), 1984-85: 16.50 (16.57), 1986-87: 15.61 (15.57), 1988-89: 23.65 (16.83) and 1989-90: 11.39 (18.28).

During 1992-93, the Mandal Panchayat without increasing the taxes showed the surplus budget of Rs.1.75 lakhs which was approved. For the current year, (1992-93) the expected income is Rs.32.48 lakhs and expenditure is Rs.30.73 lakhs as shown from the report.

M.P. SOMVARPET

Somvarpet, one of the leading commercial centres of Kodagu got the benefits of civic administration first introduced in 1912 by constituting a Notified Area Committee under the Coorg Municipal Regulation of 1907. The Tahsildar was the Chairman of the Committee and the other members were nominated by the government. The Council of the Notified Area Committee was having 12 members; of them, seven were elected and the remaining five were nominated by the government. Of the five nominated, four were *ex-officio* members of the government and one was a Harijan member. From 1944, non-official members were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

After the merger of Kodagu in Karnataka, under the Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964, the Notified Area Committee converted as municipality on 1st April, 1965. Under this Act, when the latest elections were conducted in 1978, including three reserved seats, two for SC/ST communities and one for women, there were 15 members on the council.

From 20.1.1986, the municipality was converted as Mandal Panchayat according to the Karnataka Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat Act of 1985. When the term of the *interim* members of the Mandal Panchayat was over, the earlier municipality was first converted into a full-fledged Mandal Panchayat on 20.6.1990. Including the Pradhan and the Upa-pradhan, the Mandal Council has 16 members and of them, four seats are reserved for SC/ST communities and three for women in the general category.

For the purpose of smooth and effective functioning of the Mandal Panchayat work, three statutory sub-committees are constituted i.e. production sub-committee, amenities and social justice sub-committees. The jurisdiction of Mandal Panchayat is limited to the earlier municipal area and during 1981, the town had a population of 6,937 and 970 houses with 1.33 sq km area. By 1991, the population was 7,092 and the number of tax payers was 1,246 (sites and buildings) and the number of water tax payers was 1,020. In the recent decades, the expanding town has a number of

extensions like Mahadeswara block, Range Office block and Vallabh Bhai block which are prominent.

In earlier days, the tanks and wells were the sources of drinking water to the town. After 1960, protected drinking water is supplied through taps, from the Kakke river which is two km from Somvarpet and the Dudgal river which is six km from Somvarpet. Pumps are laid to provide filtered clean water. The first and the second stages of the Kakke river project started during 1959 was completed in 1965 at a cost of Rs.4.55 lakhs. The Dudgal river scheme started in 1981 was completed in 1987, at a cost of Rs.35 lakhs. Both these projects were completed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Bangalore, and handed over to the municipality.

Apart from this, in the recent past, Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayat have dug 19 bore-wells, and 25 open wells of the town are also used. The town has five water reservoirs and of which, three are ground level tanks and two are over-head tanks, and their total storage capacity is 1.10 lakh gallons. It is reported that on an average, about 125 litres of water is being supplied per day per head covering Somvarpet and also the neighbouring Housing Board Colony of Hangal Mandal Panchayat limits. It is reported that there are 125 public taps, 900 domestic taps and 120 non-domestic taps. For the years 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92 for the supply of water, the Mandal Panchayat had spent Rs.74,712, Rs.1.10 lakhs and Rs.2.42 lakhs respectively and the water tax collected for 91-92 was Rs.1.15 lakhs. The town is not having the under-ground drainage system. There are 8,467 mtr length of open drainage canals and 13 public urinals and latrines. During the past three years (1989-90 to 91-92), the Mandal has spent Rs.90,681, Rs.38,853 and Rs.58,143 respectively on maintenance of drainage and sanitation.

The different kinds of roads within the town limit are 20 km in length; of which 17 km road is maintained by the Mandal. For the first time, in 1951, the city was electrified. During 1992, the different kinds of street lights within the town limits were 449, the number of domestic connections was 5,050, AEH 952 and 1,172 were commercial connections. The Mandal had spent Rs.44,795 for street lights during 91-92 and for the previous two years, it had spent Rs.28,723 (90-91) and Rs.49,228 (89-90) respectively.

For various welfare measures of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes out of 20% reserve, for 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92, the amount expended by the Mandal Panchayat was accounted to Rs.1.95 lakhs, Rs.68,602 and Rs.1.57 lakhs respectively. Under this scheme, the expenditure was made for repairs of SC/ST quarters, water supply, street lights and on construction of Ambedkar circle, supply of uniforms to school children etc. For the other developmental activities, like construction of buildings, the Mandal Panchayat had spent Rs.1.17 lakhs, Rs.27,064 and Rs.22,113 during the years 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92 respectively, while the amount spent on market buildings was Rs.27,422, Rs.16,978 and Rs.67,758 during the above years respectively.

The annual general income of the Mandal mainly comprises of Rs.2 lakhs being house tax, Rs.1.20 lakhs from rent on municipal properties, Rs.1.50 lakhs shandy and market fee, Rs.1.25 lakhs from auction sale of mutton stalls. The weekly market of Somvarpet is said to be the biggest in the district and Rs.1.50 lakhs is received only from this source. Mandal is owning 94 market stalls. In 1991-92, including the government grant, penalties, entertainment tax, stamp duty,

licence fees and other taxes, together the income was Rs.12.15 lakhs. There are 20 residential quarters included among the assets of the Mandal Panchayat.

After the reconstitution of old municipality as Mandal Panchayat, the *per capita* grant amount of the Zilla Parishad to Mandal from 1988-89 to 1991-92 was Rs.52,020 every year. During 1987-88, Mandal Panchayat received octroi grant of Rs.2.32 lakhs, and for subsequent three years ie. upto 90-91, the annual octroi grant was Rs.2.47 lakhs. The total staff of the Mandal Panchayat is 42. In the recent years, the income and expenditure of Mandal Panchayat in lakhs of rupees is as follows: The figures in brackets indicate the expenditure: 1985-86: 9.79 (12.42), 1987-88: 11.40 (10.40), 1989-90: 12.88 (15.70), 1990-91: 9.87 (9.99) and 1991-92: 15.29 (14.78).

The table given below indicate the consolidated financial aspects of the TMCs and Mandal Panchayats of the district for some recent years

Income					
(Amounts in thousands)					
Year	Rates & taxes	Government grant	Others	Opening balance	Total
1984-85	886	143	331	528	1,888
1985-86	1,056	1,263	255	690	3,264
1986-87	1,031	2,091	401	597	4,120
1987-88	1,036	1,724	451	180	3,391
1988-89	1,389	2,031	552	103	4,075

Expenditure				
Year	General Expenditure	Extraordinary expenditure	Closing balance	Total
1984-85	3,225	942	690	4,857
1985-86	2,934	637	597	4,168
1986-87	4,346	504	180	5,030
1987-88	4,204	534	103	4,841
1988-89	4,993	1,030	84	6,107

Some of the basic information of Mandal Panchayats of the district (1992-93)

Name of the Mandal Panchayat	Years of first formation of TMC/NAC	Population 1981	No. of houses	Area in sq km
Gonikoppal	1958	5,391	1,063	3.26
Kodlipet	1890	2,254	407	0.42
Kushalnagar	1908	6,935	1,402	3.26

Name of the Mandal Panchayat	Years of first formation of TMC/NAC	Population 1981	No. of houses	Area in sq km
Ponnampet	1952	4,367	948	2.33
Shanivarasanthe	1954	2,691	543	0.72
Somvarpet	1912	6,936	1,453	1.33
Suntikoppa	1954	2,166	505	0.16
Virajpet	1870	11,676	2,312	2.83

Octroi (Entry tax)

Among the sixteen states of India, which have abolished octroi on mercantile commodities, Karnataka is one. From April 1979, in entire Karnataka the octroi tax was abolished on marketable commodities which has resulted a considerable reduction in the income of urban civic bodies like Town Municipalities/City Municipalities including Mandals. In order to compensate this loss of revenue from 1979, the government has introduced Tax on Entry for Goods in Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sales, Therein Act 1979 and Octroi grant is released by the government to Municipal bodies. In addition to this, government is also providing development grants and salary grants. Recently (1987), comprehensive amendments have been made to this Act and Mandal Panchayats are also given octroi grants by the government. From May 1992, the Government is levying Entry Tax on 80 different commodities ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. According to this Act merchants whose annual turnover is more than Rs.75,000 are required to register themselves. The daily consumer goods like edible oil, butter, ghee, jaggery, cloth, soaps, beedi, aluminium utensils etc., on the whole 23 commodities are exempted from Entry Tax.

Barabalutis (Ayagars)

From the historical days, every village generally used to have twelve different kinds of *ayagars* who were working as village functionaries on mutual arrangement of division of labour in order to provide basic services of professionals to every village community so that the socio-economic life in villages could be a self reliant. In southern Mysore and Kodagu these village functionaries are called by the common name *kaivadadavaru* or *adadeyavaru*. In Persian language, they are known as *barabalutis*. In North Karnataka, they are called as *ayagararu*. This ancient rural method of mutual co-operation is still under practice among the agriculture-oriented rural societies, adjusting themselves to the modern system of life. Generally, the twelve kinds of *ayagars* of villages are *Shanuboga* or *Karanika* (village accountant), *Gowda* (village headman), *Kammara* (blacksmith), *Badiga* (carpenter), *Agasa* (washerman), *Panchangi* (astrologer), *Nayinda* (barber), *Akkasaliga* (goldsmith), *Chammara* (Cobler), *Jalagara* (sweeper), *Neeraganti* (tank watchman) and *Kumbhara* (potter). In Madras and Mysore areas, when the Britishers introduced new land revenue system, the various offices directly connected with village administration were subjected to regulations and were provided legal status and the lands possessed by them were exempted from land revenue fully or on reduced rates.

Kodagu, when compared to other parts of the State had a different village administration pattern. In Kodagu every village was not having an accountant. There used to have a

Nadakarkunas and *Shanubhogs* under one *Parpattegar* for a group of villages which was known as *nadu*.

From early days, Kodagu was divided as *nadus* and from 1835, it was divided under 19 *nadus* and each of them was looked after by a *Parpattegar*. Every *nadu* was divided into many divisions and each division was having a minimum of four and a maximum of 30 villages which were under the care of *Shanubhogs*. In Kodagu, we find one of the village functionaries known as *Kulwadi* (village watchman). His functions were similar to that of *toti* and *ugrani* of other areas. The offices of the *patel* and *kulwadi* were hereditary. The *patels* were given generally village service *inams* known as *Goudumbali* and on such land grants from which half the revenue was collected, or cash remuneration was paid based on the amount of village revenue, or both the benefits were allowed.

Among the *Ayagars* of Kodagu, the carpenter had the exclusive privilege, of piercing the ears or ornaments and the untouchables for their services used to collect paddy or ragi annually in the form of *hadadi* (annual payment in kind) which was collected at the rate of 24 *seers* of ragi or paddy for each married male. They were also playing musical instrument during the local festivals. The *Kulawadis* were given *inam* lands known as *Nayimannu* or Rs.18 annually as cash. In the customary manner, they were also collecting *maamulu* by way of the grains during the harvest. According to Karnataka Village Officers Abolition Act 1961, all these hereditary offices have been abolished.

DISTRICT BOARD

In order to facilitate the developmental activities in rural areas in 1900 A.D., the District Fund was constituted. Before the formation of rules and regulations of District Fund, *dhuli* tax and plough tax were collected to mobilise resources for this purpose. Apart from this, house tax (*manevana*) was also collected. These taxes were collected even during the days of the Rajas. After the constitution of District Board, the above mentioned two taxes were abolished and in their place, a new local cess of one *anna* in every rupee of land revenue assessment was introduced. This new tax was brought into force during 1901-1902.

The *dhuli* tax was an unequal burden imposed on small and big land holders, in the days of past, whereas the plough tax was mainly levied to provide educational facilities to the rural side. The same system continued for many years to come. In course of time, the old system of rural local government institutions were replaced by a three-tier development-oriented Panchayat Raj institutions.

When the District Board was constituted in (1901), in accordance with the provisions of Coorg Act No.XI of 1900, it had sixteen members; of whom five were *ex-officio* members, and nine nominated and only two were elected members. The Commissioner of Kodagu was the Chairman of the Board. In 1924, when a separate legislature was granted to Kodagu and during the next decade, a number of radical changes were brought in the Panchayat Raj system. The elected representatives were given ample scope to chalk out local development programmes. After the constitution of District Boards and thereafter, its developmental activities increased and also the income. In 1907, the income of District Board was Rs.6,658 and after a decade (1917), it increased to Rs.94,772; by next decade (1927), it was Rs.1.38 lakhs.

Toll gates, weekly market, issue of licences, ferries, primary and secondary education, travellers' bungalows and rural dispensaries etc. were under the administration and control of the District Board. In December 1932, the practice of electing the President of the District Board from among the non-official members came into being. This practice continued till 1952 and afterwards the administration of the District Board was transferred to the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg who became its *ex-officio* President.

A change was effected in the constitution of the District Board in 1949-50. According to this change, the two seats reserved for the Europeans were abolished and the total number of members was reduced to 18 from 20. During 1950-51 and in the subsequent year, the grant released by the government to the Board was Rs.3.05 lakhs and Rs.3.31 lakhs as revealed by a report. Before the abolition of the District Board in 1950-51, the total income was Rs.5.90 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.5 lakhs. In the next year, 1951-52, the income and expenditure was Rs.6.25 lakhs and Rs.5.36 lakhs as revealed by a report; of the annual expenditure, Rs.3.19 lakhs was spent on education, Rs.90,000 on public health. The main sources of income for the District Board were Land Revenue Cess, Market Fees, House tax, Profession tax, Government grant and School fees.

Functions of the District Board : The administration of the educational institutions of the rural areas was one of the main functions of the Board. All the schools under the management of the Board were under the control of Coorg Education Department. During 1931, the number of schools under District Board were 88 and the number of students was 6,071. Much of the income of the District Board was spent on maintenance of educational institutions. It is learnt that during 1941-42 there were 78 schools under District Board and the students and teachers strength was 8,367 and 207 respectively. During 1942, including the government grant, the District Board had spent Rs.2.43 lakhs for maintenance of educational institutions whereas during 1951-52, it was 3.19 lakhs. Municipalities and Notified Area Committees were looking after the maintenance of the educational institutions of their areas. The District Board also maintained village communication roads, construction of public bridges, repair of ferry boats, drinking water wells, etc. At Bhagamandala, Hebbale and Kodlipet, the Board maintained its Ayurvedic dispensaries. Later in 1953, the institutions managed by the Board were taken over for government management.

On 15 June, 1952, the term of office of the elected members of the Board was over and instead of conducting fresh elections from 1st April 1953, they were abolished. During the interim period, an administrator was appointed and the employees of the abolished Board were treated as Government employees. After the attainment of independence and particularly after the formation of Karnataka State, during these four decades of time under the concept of Panchayat Raj, far-reaching changes that have ushered in will be explained in the following pages.

Grama Panchayats

Under the decentralised system of administration of Panchayat Raj institutions, in an ascending order, the primary institutions i.e. Grama Sabha / Grama Panchayats are of much importance. These are the primary institutions at the grass-root level through which the benefits of decentralised administration and the development programmes are made to channelise. Grama Panchayats/ Grama Sabhas are the main nerve centres of rural administrative system. During 1927, for the first time, the Grama Panchayat system was introduced in Kodagu by a Regulation. Under this Regulation, every big village or a group of small villages got a Grama Sabha and their work

was looked by the Grama Panchayat. Every circle (group of Grama Sabhas) was having a Nyaya Panchayat. Under the rural development programme, during 1949-50 and 1950-51, open drainages were constructed at Sirangal, Hebbale and Thornur.

Before the enactment of Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayats Act of 1959, which came into force in 1960, the Panchayat institutions of Kodagu were covered by Coorg Panchayat Raj Act of 1956. During 1955 in this district, there were 97 Panchayats and their total income was Rs.2.24 lakhs and of which Rs.1.36 lakhs income was from land revenue. During this year, the total expenditure of Panchayats was Rs.54,000 out of which Rs.23,800 were spent on civic amenities, Rs.11,200 for developmental schemes and Rs.2,000 on establishment says a report.

Untill the Karnataka Local Board and Village Panchayat Act of 1959 came into force in 1960, even in Kodagu, like any other parts of the State, old system was in force. According to 1959 Act, every revenue taluk had a Taluk Development Board, for a village or a group of small villages (1,500 population), one Grama Panchayat, and at the district level the District Development Council were constituted. During 1964, there were 96 Grama Panchayats and their talukwise distribution was as follows: Madikeri 24, Virajpet 40 and Somvarpet 32. During 1985-86, there were 107 Grama Panchayats and the talukwise breakup was Madikeri 29, Somvarpet 34 and Virajpet 44. Under this system, Taluk Development Boards were very prominent institutions. The old system continued for nearly 27 years (1960-1987) till Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Taluk Panchayat Samithis were constituted.

T.D.B. SOMVARPET

Under the Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act 1959, Kodagu district had Taluk Development Boards for each taluk constituted for the first time in 1961. Under the previous three-tier system, the role of Taluk Development Board had great significance. Having elected representatives, these institutions were the main channels of developmental activities. After the constitution of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats in 1987, these institutions went under the control of Zilla Parishads and discharge their role merely as intermediary advisory bodies. In the place of old Taluk Development Boards, today Taluk Panchayat Samithis are constituted. As an example, Somvarpet Taluk Development Board is illustrated.

Somvarpet Taluk Development Board had 19 members in 1981; out of them, 13 were general seats, three were reserved for SC/ST communities and two were for women and one was *ex-officio* member (M.L.A.). When the Board was constituted for the first time during 1961, including the two reserved seats, the total number of members was 16. Excluding five municipalities, the total area under the control of Taluk Development Board was 98,182 hectares, the total number of houses within the TDB limits in 1981 were 27,219 and the population was 1,38,327. The number of inhabited villages under the board were 126 and there were 34 Panchayats. The total number of members of the Panchayats was 614 and of them, 98 were the representatives of SC/ST communities, 70 women and others were 442. Block Development Officer was the Chief Executive Officer.

Three years prior to the abolition of Taluk Development Board for 1984-85, 85-86 and 86-87) the developmental expenditure made by the board on various schemes was as follows: Construction of roads 1984-85: Rs.3.31 lakhs, 85-86: Rs.4.25 lakhs, 86-87: Rs.4.23 lakhs;

construction of culverts and cause ways during these years respectively were Rs.12,256, Rs.81,590, and Rs.40,000; public health and sanitation Rs.33,792, Rs.55,000 and Rs.60,000; drinking water wells Rs.13,500, Rs.28,691 and Rs.70,000; minor irrigation works and repair of tanks Rs.83,921, Rs.59,703 and Rs.1 lakh; welfare of SC/ST communities out of 18% of reserve, Rs.1.64 lakhs, Rs.2.02 lakhs and Rs.1.76 lakhs; Social Education Rs.12,700, Rs.52,950 and Rs.16,000 as reported by the Board. During 93-84 and in the next year the number of Janatha houses built by the Board were 675 and 785 respectively. During 1986-87, 57 km length of roads and 5 balawadis, one *ashram* type school were maintained by the board. During 1984-85, under the board, there were 34 Grama Panchayats and the total income and expenditure of them were Rs.3.93 lakhs and Rs.3.97 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs.3.04 lakhs and Rs.5.56 lakhs respectively. The T.D.Bs. elected in 1981 and were abolished in 1985 and later, they were under the control of the Administrator upto 1987.

The present Taluk Panchayat Samiti was constituted in 1987, and including 11 members of Zilla Parishad, there are 43 people's representatives in the Samiti, four of them nominated. There are 24 Mandal Panchayats under the Taluk Panchayat Samiti. There are 20 employees working under Taluk Panchayat Samiti.

The income and expenditure of Somvarpet Taluk Development Board for 1976-77 and 1985-86 under different heads was as follows.

Income			
(amount in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Income head	1976-77	1985-86
1.	Land revenue assigned by govt.	2.65	6.17
2.	Rates and other taxes	1.50	3.96
3.	Revenue derived from TDB properties and other sources	0.10	0.21
4.	Miscellaneous	0.13	0.10
5.	Grants and contributions	1.10	11.36
6.	Debt head	0.30	5.32
Expenditure			
1.	General administration	0.75	2.20
2.	Public works executed	2.33	10.63
3.	Public health and sanitation	0.05	0.50
4.	Civic amenities	0.01	0.01
5.	Education	0.15	0.15
6.	Contribution and grants sanctioned	0.41	0.70
7.	Miscellaneous	0.78	2.47
8.	Debt heads	1.60	14.70

ZILLA PARISHAD, T.P.SAMITIS AND MANDAL PANCHAYATS

The Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samitis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act of 1983 received the assent of the President of India in 1985 and in 1987 January, elections were held throughout the state. During the same year, from the first of April, including the Kodagu District Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samitis and Mandal Panchayats came in to being as statutory bodies of Panchayat Raj institutions. However, the constitution of Nyaya

Panchayats was postponed for the next five years. As a result of this, Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act 1959 which was introduced after formation of Karnataka State was totally abolished after about 28 years. This new Act totally replaced the three-tier system of local self-governing institutions. The new system is said to be a step forward in implementing the democratic decentralisation and supreme power to the people. Decentralisation of power or power to the people was the main aim of this new concept of Panchayat Raj system. It is acclaimed that the new system of Panchayat Raj concept is a step towards bringing reality to the concepts of *Grama Swaraj* or *Surajya* so that there may be a total and revolutionary changes in economic, social and political fields with the increased participation of the people. This is described as a total revolution and a novel experiment.

In respect of administrative decentralisation, autonomy, economic independence, implementation of developmental schemes etc., when compared to the earlier institutions, the present system enjoys more extensive powers. During 1987, excepting large and medium irrigation projects, nearly 44 various developmental schemes were entrusted to Zilla Parishads and important of them are agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, rural development, primary and secondary education, rural health, social welfare of SC/ST and backward classes, food and civil supplies etc.

Under the new system, the works to be undertaken by Zilla Parishads are very vast. Barring the works of the Central Government, and State Corporations and schemes which do not come under the control of the district, and the development works which involve two or more districts, the rest of the works can be taken by the Zilla Parishads. According to Zilla Parishads Act, Zilla Parishads can undertake any development works whose cost do not exceed Rs.10 lakhs at a time and administrative sanction can be granted by it. As per Zilla Parishads Act, Section 183(2), the State Govt. has power to inspect and review.

The functioning of Zilla Parishads

The areas other than municipal limits come under the jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad. The legislators elected from the district and the M.Ps partly or fully representing the district are the members of the Zilla Parishad. The Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank is also the co-opted member of the Zilla Parishad. Based on the Census of 1971, barring Kodagu district, the other districts have one elected representative to Zilla Parishad for a population of 28,000 and its part. In the case of Kodagu district, one is elected for a population of 12,000 and its part. This limit is made applicable to Chikmagalur district also. Of the total seats, 25 percent are reserved for women. Among these seats reserved for women, one is reserved to the Notified Castes and the Tribals in addition to 18% general reservation for SC/ST communities. The administrative hierarchy of new Panchayat Raj institutions comprises three institutions in the descending order. However, in the matter of developmental activities and in matters of administrative decentralisation, they are complementary to each other. They are: 1) The Zilla Parishad, 2) The Mandal Panchayat and 3) The Grama Sabha. In between Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat, there is one Taluk Panchayat Samiti which does not have directly elected members and can not function on its own. The earlier Taluk Development Boards are substituted by these Taluk

Panchayat Samitis. The term of office for all these elected bodies is five years and the Anti-Defection Act of 1987 is also made applicable to these institutions. In the proceeding pages, the constitution and activities and *modus operandi* of these institutions are explained in brief.

ZILLA PARISHAD

Under the present Panchayat Raj system, the Zilla Parishad unlike the earlier District Board and District Development Council, acts as a District Government in functioning because of enormous developmental activities and powers vested to it. Zilla Parishad is having directly elected representatives of the people from the Grama Sabha. Kodagu being considered as a special district of the Malnad and hilly area, one representative for every 12,000 population is elected to the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad is having a President and Vice-President whose status, pay and other allowances are of the State and Deputy Minister respectively. The Chief Executive Officer of the Parishad is a senior officer of the I.A.S. cadre and is designated as the Chief Secretary who is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and Chief Accounts Officer and other staff. The officers of 'A' and 'B' grade and I.A.S. officers are made to work in Zilla Parishads on deputation. According to Sections 182, 184 and 185 of the Zilla Parishads Act, comprehensive powers have been transferred to Zilla Parishads. The earlier District Rural Developmental Society (DRDS) is merged in Zilla Parishad with its assets and liabilities.

The main sources of income of the Zilla Parishads include the amount transferred by appropriation out of the consolidated fund from the State Government, government grant, assignments, loans, contributions by the government, levies, penalties, rent from land, properties, donations and interest etc.

A Commission was appointed by the State Government to study the financial aspects of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats. the Zilla Parishads can undertake certain developmental schemes covering more than one Mandal Panchayat. Certain works can be undertaken, by it only on the suggestions of the Mandal Panchayats. There shall be nine standing committees to carry on the administration in a comprehensive and efficient manner. However, no committee can have more than six members including the President and Vice-President. The Zilla Parishads have been provided powers under the law to supervise and direct the functioning of Mandal Panchayats. It is said that by constituting the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, Karnataka has also joined among such states which have taken bold steps in providing democratic decentralisation, self reliance, social, economic, political and legal amenities to the people.

Evaluation of the new institutions

During 1989, two years after the implementation of the new Panchayat Raj system, the government desired to know how the new system is functioning and how to establish it on a firm foundation and what are the changes to be made in its constitution and to evaluate the work done during these two years etc. In order to study all these aspects, the government appointed a committee under the Presidentship of Krishna Swamy consisting of three members. The committee

reported that "without any doubt that the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats have established an effect in total." Further, it reported that if the modifications suggested by the committee are implemented, effective democratic decentralisation will further progress rapidly.

During the last five years, many amendments have been brought to the Zilla Parishad Act. From 1987, after the end of five years term in January 1991, the government has appointed Administrators to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats by superseding the elected bodies.

Taluk Panchayat Samithis

As indicated in the Act, every taluk is having a Taluk Panchayat Samithi. These Samitis act as a link between Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats rendering advisory functions. In these samitis, the representatives of the taluk on Zilla Parishad and the legislators representing the taluk fully or partly and the Mandal Pradhans of that taluk function as its members. In addition, the Presidents of The Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks, The Taluk Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Society and members belonging to Scheduled Caste and Tribes, backward communities, and women shall be co-opted to the Samithis. The total number of members to be co-opted shall not be more than five. All these co-opted members are to be approved by the Zilla Parishad. The M.L.A. representing the larger area of the taluk shall be its Chairman and in case such M.L.A. is not there, one of the members of the Samithi shall be elected as Chairman. The Chairman and the members would receive the allowances as per the rule. The Block Development Officer will function as its Secretary and Chief Executive. The functions of Taluk Panchayat Samithis are: to give suggestions and guidance to Mandal Panchayats in their work, to carry out various developmental schemes entrusted by Zilla Parishad, to supervise and examine the properties of Zilla Parishad in the taluk, to co-ordinate the functioning of the Mandals etc. and to carry out various works entrusted by Zilla Parishad or government. The expenditure of Taluk Samiti is met by the Zilla Parishad.

Mandal Panchayats

Under the existing Panchayat Raj system, these are the basic and the grass-root functionaries playing an important role. The benefits of decentralisation in administration and the benefits of development schemes are channelled through these institutions to the rural masses. Based on 1971 Census population, there is a provision to constitute a mandal comprising a population between 8,000 to 12,000 as per the Act. However, in the case of Kodagu and other Malnad districts, a Mandal Panchayat is given for every 4,000 as a special case. For every 400 population, there will be one representative, and 25% of the total seats are reserved for women and not less than 18% are reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Tribes. This is an important point to be noticed in the constitution of Mandal Panchayats. Under the Act, Mandal Panchayat is given an autonomy to carry on certain works 'Mandal Scheme I' and certain selected developmental schemes independently by its own funds, under 'Mandal Scheme' Head.

To carry on the functions of the Mandals in an effective manner, provision is made in the Act to constitute three sub-committees, including the *Pradhan* and the *Upa Pradhan*, not less than three and not more than five members on the three committees namely, Social justice, Production and Welfare. The *Pradhans* being the chief of the Mandal will receive an honorarium of Rs.300 per month and *Upa Pradhan* will receive Rs.150 honorarium per month. Both *Pradhan* and *Upa Pradhan* are considered as 'Public servants'. Every Mandal Panchayat has to meet at least once a month. The Secretary of Mandal Panchayat is appointed by the Zilla Parishad and he will act as Chief Executive of a Mandal.

The principal sources of Mandal Panchayat are money released by Zilla Parishad and the government, grants by association and institutions, *per capita* grant, other grants, loans, taxes on building, land, market, bus stand and vehicles etc. Earlier, Municipalities which were converted as Mandal Panchayats after 1987, are also eligible for octroi grants by the government. There are eight such municipalities in Kodagu which became Mandals. Under Section 114 (3) Zilla Parishads Act. Government is giving *per capita* grant i.e. Rs.10 for every person on the basis of 1971 population. Of this, 25% goes to Zilla Parishad. Sections 56, 57 and 58 of the Act explain the functions of the Mandal Panchayats. At present, 27 various development works are exclusively entrusted to Mandal Panchayats. It is obligatory on the part of Mandals to carry on these functions. Important among them are rural water supply, housing, welfare of SC/ST communities, (aided by World Bank) agricultural extension programmes, rural roads and bridges, rural development and adult education, Jawahar Rozgar Programme (employment oriented in a rural area) is fully entrusted to Mandals.

Grama Sabhas

In every village comprising all villagers a Grama Sabha is constituted. All the members of the Grama Sabha are eligible to vote in Zilla Parishad elections. The Grama Sabha should meet at least twice in a year to chalk out the necessary developmental schemes and to review the various works undertaken by the Sabha and to suggest new schemes of work. The Grama Sabhas are expected to promote unity, co-existence, communal harmony and emotional integration and co-operation in rural areas. The Grama Sabhas are required to maintain their land army as envisaged in the Act. It is directed by the Act that the suggestions of these Sabhas are to be considered by the Zilla Parishad and the Mandal Panchayats. The respective Mandal Panchayats are expected to call Grama Sabhas under the chairmanship of Mandal Pradhan. Under the old Panchayat system of Kodagu 'Grama Sabha' system was in vogue, but their functions were not comprehensive.

KODAGU ZILLA PARISHAD

According to the provisions of Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats Act of 1985 (Karnataka Act 20 of 1985), first elections to Kodagu Zilla Parishad were held in January, 1987 and on 21.2.1987 the elections to the President and Vice-President were held and legally Zilla Parishad came into being. The jurisdiction of Zilla Parishad covers all other rural area of 4,087.50

sq.km. except Madikeri Municipal limits. According to the Census of 1981, the total population which comes under the area of Zilla Parishad was 4.37 lakhs, as per 1991 Census report it is 4.57 lakhs. There are 296 villages of which eight are uninhabited, the number of Mandal Panchayats is 65 and the total members of Zilla Parishad is 38 of which, the elected members including reservations are 31 and of the remaining seven include three M.L.As. and three M.L.Cs. and one M.P. Among the elected representatives, 17 are general members, 7 ladies 6 SC/ST community members and one lady from SC/ST groups. During 1987-88 i.e. the first year of formation of the Zilla Parishad, the Plan and Non-Plan budget of Zilla Parishad was prepared by the Government itself. Hence, Zilla Parishad could be able to implement only plan programmes with the help of people.

For 1987-88, the government had sanctioned Rs.7.34 crores to Zilla Parishad under the Plan Scheme and of which by the end of March 1988, Rs.6.68 crores was spent on various developmental schemes. Of the Non-Plan expenditure, it is learnt that government had released Rs.10.08 crores.

During 1987-88, the Plan expenditure of various development departments was as follows: Rs 37.65 lakhs forest department, Rs. 46 lakhs on roads and bridges, Rs. 28.31 lakhs rural water supply schemes, Rs. 20.58 lakhs for housing, while the amount spent on health and family welfare, and welfare of SC/ST, IRDP and rural employment schemes was Rs. 73.02 lakhs, Rs. 89.38 lakhs, Rs. 51.99 lakhs and Rs.98.84 lakhs respectively. During 1987-88, the government had released a grant of Rs. 18.21 crores to the Zilla Parishad; of which, expenditure during that year was Rs. 13.72 crores. In addition to this, the government had also released Rs. 5.32 crores to Zilla Parishad; under the extraordinary loan and suspense head of account and Rs. 3.99 crores was spent out of it during the year.

The main developmental works undertaken by the Zilla Parishad during 1987-88 were: Mahseer fisheries development in the Harangi project (cost Rs. 75 lakhs), revival of milk cold storage unit at Ponnampet; installation of X-ray unit in Shanivarsanthe and Kushalnagar hospitals, construction of mini stadiums for every taluk, the revival of pottery unit at Madikebeedu, completion of general hospital building at Kushalnagar. Under the Western Ghats development scheme, Zilla Parishad had spent Rs.68.12 lakhs for works like minor irrigation, forest development, fishery development, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, causeway (foot bridges) were included. Apart from this, during that year construction of three hostel buildings for minority and backward classes were started in Bhagamandala, Madikeri and Mayamudi. Under the rural literacy programme, 904 literacy centres were opened and 14,580 people were made literate.

After the formation of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat, it is reported that the attendance in the primary and high schools of teachers and students has considerably improved. The attendance of doctors and medical staff has also improved along with the efficiency.

During 1988-89 (being the second year of Zilla Parishad) the budget allotment under Plan scheme was Rs.9.87 crores. Of this, the amount expended on developmental activities by the end of March 1989 was Rs.8.40 crores. In the same year, the amount allotted under Non-Plan Scheme was Rs.11.28 crores. For 1988-89, the Plan expenditure was as follows: Forest department (Rs. 20.56 lakhs), construction of roads and bridges (Rs.51 lakhs), rural water supply (Rs.42.77 lakhs),

housing (Rs.20.65 lakhs), health and family welfare (Rs.72.85 lakhs), welfare of SC/ST (Rs.118.57 lakhs), integrated rural development (Rs.74.97 lakhs) and rural employment (Rs.73.00 lakhs) says a report.

During 1988-89, many development programmes of previous year were continued and many new projects were also taken up. In 1988-89, Zilla Parishad had spent Rs.40.12 lakhs for Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rs.20.98 lakhs on the Development of Western Ghats, Rs.1.30 lakhs on Antyodya, Rs.6.23 lakhs on the Hundred- Wells Scheme, Rs.6.87 lakhs on Gobar Gas and Rs.72.54 lakhs for Rural employment (this includes the contributions by the Central Government under the Jawahar Rozgar Programme).

During 1988-89, the government had extended *per capita* grant of Rs.20.68 crores to Zilla Parishad; of which Rs.19.92 crores was spent. The government grant under extraordinary loan and suspense head was Rs.6.05 crores; of which, Rs.5.45 crores was spent, says a report. In the above year, the general income of the Zilla Parishad was Rs.8.00 lakhs (under this head, no expenditure is shown for the year).

During 1989-90, the budget allotted under the Plan Schemes to Zilla Parishad was Rs.21.44 crores; of which, the amount expended by the end of the March 1990 was Rs.29.51 crores. During that year, the general income of the Zilla Parishad including the opening balance of Rs.8.99 lakhs was Rs.16.43 lakhs. The revenue received for the year was Rs.7.44 lakhs. During 1989-90, the government grant to Zilla Parishad was Rs.21.66 crores and the entire amount was spent. In that year, the income of Zilla Parishad under the extraordinary loan and suspense head was Rs.7.75 crores and the expenditure was Rs.7.85 crores.

During 1990-91, the Zilla Parishad was provided Rs.10.645 crores covering 34 schemes; of which, Center had given the assistance of Rs.4.997 crores and the State's contribution was Rs.5.648 crores.

In 1992-93, for the implementation of 27 development schemes, the government had released Rs.12.26 crores; of which, the share of the State was Rs.6.74 crores, that of the Centre was Rs.5.52 crores. The Plan expenditure for various schemes is as follows: Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Rs.1.41 crores, Western Ghats development Rs.1.26 crores, Rural Water Supply Rs.1.18 crores, Construction of roads and bridges Rs.70.61 lakhs. When the term of elected members was over in January 1992, the administrator was appointed to Zilla Parishad.

According to the Annual Plan of Zilla Parishad for 1992-93, the allocation of funds under Plan scheme to various departments is as follows: (amount in lakhs) SC/ST uplift and Social Welfare Rs.15.10, welfare of Backward classes Rs.17.37, Special Component Plan Rs.44.80, Tribal Sub-Plan Rs.65.70, women and children welfare Rs.68.35, nutritious food programme Rs.28.90, agriculture Rs.20.77, animal husbandry Rs.29.60 fishery Rs.6.00, forest development Rs.20.35, Co-operation Rs.13.30, integrated rural development Rs.90.28, DWACRA scheme Rs.4.48, professional training Rs.3.88, family welfare Rs.69.94, medical and public health Rs.72.50, sports and youth education Rs.21.00, adult education Rs.5.59 etc.

MANDAL PANCHAYATS AT WORK

According to Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis and Mandal Panchayats Act 1983, Karnataka Act 20 of 1985, Section 4 sub-section (1), 65 Mandal Panchayats were constituted in the district. In these Mandal Panchayats eight former municipalities converted as Mandals are also included. The talukwise distribution of the Mandals is as follows: Madikeri 15, Virajpet 26, and Somvarpet 24. The total members of Mandal Panchayats in the district was 853; of which, 220 were reserved for women, 199 for SC/ST and 434 were general seats.

According to the provisions of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats Act of 1985, the former eight municipalities of the district were converted as interim Mandal Panchayats till their earlier term was over and then fresh elections were held and they were reconstituted as regular Mandal Panchayats. For the remaining 57 Mandal Panchayats for the first time elections were held on January 20th, 1987. The talukwise list of Mandal Panchayats are given below.

Madikeri tq: Galibeedu, Makkandur, Hakathur, Maragodu, Kanthur (Murnadu), Made, Peraje, Bettageri, Bengoor (Cherambani), Bhagamandala, Karike, Napoklu, Ballamavati, Konanjageri (Parane) and Kunjila (Kakkabbe).

Virajpet tq: Siddapura, Maldare, Pollibetta, Kannagala, Kadanur, Chembebellur, Karmadu, Ammatti, Devarapura, Titimathi, Balele, Kirgur, Aruvathokalu, Hathur, Bittangala, Betoli, Kadangamarur, Birunani, Hudikeri, Kanur, Nalkeri, Kutta, Sreemangala, Virajpet, Gonikoppalu and Ponnampet.

Somvarpet tq: Besaguru, Nidtha, Gowdalli, Abburkutte, Shanthalli, Tholur Shettalli, Hannagallu, Aiguru, Kiraganduru, Hebbale, Kudige, Gudehosur, Valnuru Tyagathur, Kambibani, Kodagarahalli, Madapura, Garavale, Kedakal, Chettalli, Suntikoppa, Kushalnagar, Somvarpet, Shanivarasanthe and Koddlipet.

Finance: During 1987-88, 65 Mandal Panchayats' total income was Rs.140.48 lakhs, comprising of land revenue and grants being Rs.49.39 lakhs and Rs.34.16 lakhs respectively with the opening balance of Rs.56.92 lakhs. In that year, Mandals had spent Rs.74.51 lakhs, break-up being Rs.39.44 lakhs on public works, Rs.19.31 lakhs on establishment Rs.6.02 lakhs on electricity, miscellaneous Rs.5.49 lakhs and elected members' salary Rs.3.84 lakhs were the expenses. The closing balance by the end of the year was Rs.65.96 lakhs. For 1989-90, the income and expenditure of 65 Mandals was as follows (amount in lakhs): opening balance Rs.108.26, grants Rs.32.52, land revenue collections Rs.96.94, total Rs.237.70 lakhs. Expenditure (amount in lakhs of Rs.): electricity 2.14, elected members' salary 3.31, meeting expenses 1.16, miscellaneous 1.29, establishment 27.43, public works 112.82, total 148.16 and closing balance 89.56.

Rural Water Supply and Public Health

In order to provide protected drinking water to the rural masses and to improve sanitary conditions, both the State and the Central Governments have implemented several schemes specially during the decades of post-Independence. To look after the supply of drinking water to

the urban areas in the State, a separate Board (K.U.W.S.S.B.) was constituted. Similarly, for rural water supply and public health, a separate department i.e. Public Health and Engineering (P.H.E.) was set up. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, this work has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad's engineering division.

The rural water supply scheme is mainly divided in two groups: State Scheme called National Rural Water Supply Scheme (N.R.W.S.) and Central Scheme called Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (A.R.W.S.) were started. From 1975-77 under A.R.W.S., all expenses of water supply scheme are met by the Central Government. Apart from these schemes, 'Under the District Plan Scheme', many water supply schemes like Mini Water Supply, Borewell and Natural Water Supply, Tank and open well schemes have been adopted both by The State and Central Sectors. Separate water supply schemes are taken up specially in the areas of SC/ST settlements, both by the Centre and State under the Special Component Programmes. Since the inception of the scheme, upto end of March 1990, both in the State and Central Sector, the number of rural water supply schemes undertaken were 69 and their talukwise spread was as follows: Madikeri 16, Somvarpet 22 and Virajpet 31. Of these works, under Central Scheme (A.R.W.S) were as follows: Madikeri tq 9, Somvarpet tq 7 and Virajpet tq 8. In Madikeri tq out of 16 total works, (A.R.W.S. and N.R.W.S.) 14 were completed, similarly, in Somvarpet tq 15 and in Virajpet 17 works were completed. Among the Mini Water Supply Schemes, 11 works in Madikeri tq, 20 in Somvarpet and 15 in Virajpet were completed. Under the Borewell scheme, by the end of March 1990, in the entire district, 2,500 wells were sunk and their talukwise distribution was Madikeri (494), Somvarpet (1,082) and Virajpet (871). Where there is no transport facility and the Rig machine cannot be carried, open wells are sunk. The number of such open wells in the district were 52. Their talukwise breakup being: Madikeri 3, Somvarpet 6 and Virajpet 43. According to Kodagu Zilla Parishad Engineering Department report of 1991-92, under Piped (Protected) Water Supply Scheme (State Scheme) for the year 1991-92, Rs.9 lakhs was released and 12 works were taken up; of which, 5 were completed. By the end of 1991-92, for these works, Rs.8.30 lakhs were spent. Under the Central Scheme (A.R.W.S.) for the year 91-92, Rs.20 lakhs was released and 16 works were taken up and of which, 13 were completed at an expenditure of Rs.21.25 lakhs.

During 91-92, under the State scheme, Mini Water Supply (general) 10 works were taken up and of which four were completed at an expenditure of Rs.6.21 lakhs. Under the same scheme (Central Sector), 10 works were taken up in 91-92; of which, five were completed at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs. Under the State Plan Scheme (General), 66 borewells were sunk in the district during 1991-92 and hand pumps were fitted to them. The amount expended for this scheme was Rs.7.99 lakhs by the end of 1991-92. During the same period under Central Scheme, 42 borewells were sunk by spending Rs.9.80 lakhs. Apart from this, under State and Central Sector under the Special Component Scheme and Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme, 64 bore wells were sunk at a cost of Rs.17.47 lakhs. Under the scheme of Natural Water Supply (State Plan), 25 works were taken up and the amount released for it was Rs.6 lakhs during 91-92. Under the State Plan Scheme, during 91-92, 50 works of sinking open wells were undertaken and 35 were completed at a cost of Rs.7.18 lakhs.

In order to maintain proper sanitary facilities in rural areas under the State and the Central Plan, number of schemes were taken up in 1991-92 in the whole district. In the State Plan scheme, construction of latrines with an approximate cost of Rs.3 lakhs was taken up and eight latrine

complexes were constructed for backward classes. Under the Central Scheme, construction of 70 individual latrines was proposed and of which 26 were completed. Under the same scheme for general public, it was proposed to construct 119 latrines and of them, 40 have been completed. For this scheme, in 91-92, Rs.1.72 lakhs were spent.

HOUSING

Today, both urban and rural areas are having a number of problems but the most important among them is housing problem. Growing urbanisation, industrialisation and migration etc., have increased the housing problem and Kodagu district is not an exception to this. In a hilly area like Kodagu, increasing cost of construction, scarcity of house sites, growing problem of migration of labour have added to the housing problem and made it acute.

In the recent decades, to meet the growing needs of housing, government and non-government institutions and co-operative sector, institutional finance agencies etc. have extended their help to ease the housing problems.

Housing Board

In 1956, the Karnataka Housing Board was started as a successor of Labour Housing Corporation. The Board has taken up the construction work by its own funds and also by availing the assistance of government, HUDCO and other institutions to meet the housing needs of general public of urban and rural areas, industrial and estate workers, beedi workers, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, economically weaker section etc.

As far as Kodagu is concerned, the board extended its sphere of activities by opening a sub-divisional office in 1972. This sub-division was working under Mangalore Divisional Office till 1972. However, this sub-division was closed in 1988.

Earlier to 1972, the Housing Board had constructed 107 houses including 24 teachers' quarters at various places in the district like Madikeri, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Hebbale, Pollibetta, Sampaje, Titimathi, Basavanahalli and in other places. Out of them, 100 were for low income group and 7 were middle income group houses. In the recent past, under the HUDCO scheme, the housing board has constructed 285 houses by the end of March 1990; out of which, 133 were for economically backward group, 112 for low income group and 45 for middle income group. Their talukwise distribution is : Madikeri 110, Kushalnagar 124 and Somvarpet 51. For the above works, upto 30.3.90, the Board had spent respectively Rs.40.08 lakhs, Rs.28.91 lakhs and Rs.19.38 lakhs. In Somvarpet, under non-HUDCO scheme, five houses were constructed at a cost of Rs.3.20 lakhs.

Even before the establishment of Housing Board, in the district housing activities had come up under co-operative sector from 1954. In 1962-63, to help the Scheduled Caste and Tribes, three housing co-operative societies had come up. Today, there are four registered housing societies in the district. (Housing Co-operatives and their details can be seen in Chapter 6).

Kodagu District House Building Co-operative Society of Madikeri has helped to build about 110 houses since inception by granting loans to its members. It has also helped 900 members to borrow loans from Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Corporation, Bangalore and enabled them to build houses.

In recent decades, government has launched several housing schemes specially in rural areas by identifying the homeless and siteless weaker sections and providing them free house or a site and also provides loans, subsidies etc. to build houses at a low cost. Among such schemes, the most popular one is Janata Housing Scheme. This scheme was started first in 1973-74. Recently, the Central Government has started a scheme by name 'Indira Awas'. The rural housing scheme has been entrusted to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.

In the towns under the municipal area, 'Bhagya Mandir' scheme provides help for the very poor for building houses, repair, etc. Many municipalities in the district have helped the *Pourakarmikas* by providing houses.

From the beginning of Janata Housing Scheme, upto 31.3.1989, in the district, as many as 18,019 houses were built and their talukwise breakup was Madikeri 5,419, Somvarpet 5,253 and Virajpet 7,347. From the beginning of this scheme, upto 31.3.89, Rs.356.31 lakhs was expended. During 1987-88, the number of families who had availed house sites under the scheme was 2,475. Most of them, 1,497 were from Somvarpet tq. The next year 2,168 persons had availed the house sites.

In the district, in 1989-90, under HUDCO scheme 767, under Special Component Scheme 157 and under Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme 109 houses were completed, says a report.

In 1990-91, under the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan, it was planned to construct 112 houses. However, only 52 houses are said to have been constructed.

Town Planning

Planned construction of towns and cities is not a new concept. Town Planning emphasises the need for building up rural and urban centres in a systematic, scientific and comprehensive manner with all civic amenities facilitating a healthy and congenial environment for human safety and convenience and pleasure.

After the Reorganisation of State, in 1961, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation known as Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act was enacted and brought into force from January 1965. Among other things, the main objectives of the Act are to provide conditions favorable for planning and replanning of urban and rural areas with a view to providing full civic and social amenities, to stop uncontrolled development of land and speculation in land trading and to use land in a balanced manner without causing loss to the environment and to promote the facilities for development.

This Act of 1961, was extended to Kodagu in 1977. Accordingly, confining to district headquarters town of Madikeri, Town Planning Authority for Madikeri was constituted under the

Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Kodagu on 29.10.1981. Except Madikeri, no other town in the district is covered by this Act. Under the Madikeri Town Planning Authority, in addition to Madikeri town, the neighbouring villages (9) like Karnageri, Makkandur, Hebbettageri, Makkeri and other villages are covered. In 1988, the Madikeri Town Planning Authority prepared an outline development plan which is being implemented. According to Karnataka Towns Development Authorities Act of 1987, in 1988, the government constituted Madikeri Town Development Authority. Consequence of it, the earlier Town Planning Authority was merged with Town Development Authority, which is vested with wider powers and functions.

The district planning department has been functioning in this district from 1975 having its jurisdiction all over the district except Madikeri town. This department has prepared development plans for eight towns and 28 villages in addition to development plans for two extensions of towns and 46 layouts. Keeping in view, the future growth of Madikeri town the department has prepared a Master Plan taking into account the various likely developments and the priorities. According to this Master Plan, it is estimated that by the end of this century i.e. 2001 A.D., the projected population of the town is likely to increase to 43,000 and for such growth of population and to meet the industrial and commercial developments of the growing town, it is estimated that about 892 hectares of land may be required.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Kodagu is an educationally forward district. As per the 1971 Census, it occupied the first place in literacy in the State. Presently it has the third place. Before the advent of the British, education did not make much headway. A small percentage of Brahmins, Muslims and Kodavas were literates. In a land of dense forests like this, but for a few from the higher strata of life, and some from the religious and administrative fields, common man did not have an easy access to learning. The progress of education was limited to the local arrangements made for learning in the *agrarahas*, *mathas* and in the houses of the rich and officials.

Several *agrarahas* must have been established in the district during the period of the Gangas. A reference is found in an edict of the 10th century to the establishment of an *agraraha* in the name of a scholar called Yereyarasa. It was in a village called 'Harohalli' and as evident by its very name, it was a village of the 'haruvas' (*brahmins*). The scholars here, in addition to practising their daily rituals, had to educate the children of the rich and had to guide and village folk in their occupations. Generally, all books on ancient occupations were in Sanskrit (like the *Brihat Samhita*). Even to this day, farmers are given information about the rainfall and other things by the village elite. Scholars in Sanskrit and Kannada might have lived in places where ancient *basadis* and temples existed. During the reign of the Kongalvas, the Chengalvas and the Hoysalas, places like Siraha, Anjanageri-Bettageri, Tatangi (now extinct), Mulluru, Bhagamandala, Balamuri and Padi had such centres. Several learned Jain monks lived at Mullur. The Veerashaiva Mathas established during the period of the Changalvas and the Haleri rulers must also have contributed a great deal for the cause of education. About 70 such *mathas* have been enlisted as existent in the district. During the reign of the Haleri rulers, government servants and the royal families had made

their own arrangements for teaching of Kannada, Urdu and Persian to their children. Many government jobs had become hereditary. Records speak of the existence of an Urdu Munshi in the palace. Learned men from Mysore, Kerala and Dakshina Kannada are known to have come to the palace in search of employment. Parsi and Christian officers were probably appointed to maintain public relations with foreign countries and also to make letter correspondence. Buchanan (1801) says that Doddaveerarajendra had forcibly brought brahmins from the *agrarahas* that existed between Bantwal and Jamalabad, to live here. During the reign of Lingaraja Wodeyar (1811-20), *agrarahas*, must have been established at Shiraha, Kudaluru and other places. The priests and helpers of the Shiva temples established during the same period were literate Brahmins. Learned Havyak Brahmins engaged in horticulture were spread in and around the rural areas. As Moegling has said (1855), teachers were employed in government offices to teach reading and writing the Kannada language and were paid Rs.2-3 per mensem. This system might have existed during the rule of the Rajas also. Moegling states that a brahmin clerk was employed in the Madikeri office to teach Kannada and as much English as he knew. He was paid a salary of Rs.17 1/2 per month. It is also said that he was teaching "disinterested lazy pupils". Afterwards an "Indo-Britain" was appointed to that post (Moegling, p.78).

Even then, modern education attained a form only after 1834. In spite of this, the first high school was started in 1880 in the district and the college in 1949.

Literacy

Compared to the other parts of the state, Kodagu had a better percentage of literacy because, since the beginning of the British rule, the people of the district had a natural instinct for learning and several schools were started by the district officers. In 1901, education came under the jurisdiction of District Board, which started schools in the thickly populated places. As the then government started single teacher feeder schools within the reach of a mile and half of the school-going children and primary schools including middle schools within the reach of 3 miles of the school going children, education received greater importance. At the same time, a number of primary schools were converted into middle schools and in some places adult education classes were also started. As a result of all this, decadal progress of literacy increased to a great extent. As per the 1911 census, the total population of the district was 1,17,976 (97,279 males and 77,697 females) of which 17,443 (10%) were literates. This was more than the previous decadal percentage which stood at 8%. Of these, 7,715 or 44.23% were Kodavas. Then the percentage of Kodavas in the district was 19.37. As per the 1921 Census, the total population of the district was 1,63,838. Among them, 20,643 (12.67%) were literates. This was more by 3,200 persons (2.6%) of the previous decade. In 1931, the population of the district was 1,63,327. Among them the literates were 25,336 persons (15.51%). During this decade, male literates increased by 17% and female literates by 4.8%. As per 1941 Census, the population of the district was 1,68,726 (92,347 males and 76,379 females). Among them, a total of 34,563 were literates (24,827 males and 9,736 females). The total literacy in the district was 20.5%. Among them 26.9% were males and 12.7% were females. From 1951 to 1961, the percentage of literates considerably increased. As per the 1951 Census, out of the total population of 2,29,405 people, a total of 62,430 (27.2%) were literates. Among them, 42,658 were males and 19,772 were females.

During the same year, there were 53,345 educated people in the district (35,885 males and 17,460 females). Out of them 6,228 people (4,438 males and 1,790 females) had attained middle school standard, 2,174 people (1,736 males and 438 females) were of higher secondary level, 255 people (215 males and 40 females) were of intermediate standard, 124 people (107 males and 17 females) were of degree level, 24 people (23 males and 1 female) were of post-graduate level, 131 people (113 males and 18 females) were trained teachers (B.T.), 20 people (all males) were engineering graduates, 12 people (all males) were agriculture graduates, 2 males had attained veterinary degree, 12 males were commerce graduates, 35 males were law graduates, 33 people (28 males and 5 females) were medical graduates and a total of 35 (33 males and 2 females) had reached the other graduation levels.

As per 1961 Census, the total population of the district was 3,22,829. Among them, 1,17,074 (75,378 males and 41,696 females) were literates. That is, the total literacy of the district was 36.26% (43.48% males and 27.83% females). During this decade, the highest percentage of literates (46.59%) was in Madikeri taluk and the lowest number of literates was in Somvarpet taluk (28.15%). The total population of Madikeri was 79,540 and the number of literates was 37,060 (22,907 males and 14,153 females), i.e., 53.26% total (38.73% males and 46.59% females). The population of Somvarpet taluk was 1,09,417 people. Out of this, 30,801 (21,595 males and 9,206 females) were literates, i.e., total 28.15% (37.23% males and 29.9% females). The population of Virajpet taluk was 1,33,872. Out of this, 49,213 (30,876 males and 18,337 females) were literates i.e. total 36.76% (42.68% males and 29.79% females).

As per 1971 Census, the total population of the district was 3,78,291 out of which, 1,67,592 (99,496 males and 68,096 females) people were literates, i.e., 44.30% were total literates (50.22% males and 37.79% females). The population of Madikeri taluk was 96,237, out of which, 51,554 people or 53.56% were literates. There were a total of 29,660 (45% males and 21,894 (47.71%) females who were literates. The total population of Somvarpet was 1,39,070 of which, 51,864 (37.29%) were literates. Among them 32,470 (44.9%) were males and 19,394 (29.04%) were females. The population of Virajpet was 1,42,884 (75,452 males and 67,532 females). Out of this 64,184 (44.88%) were literates. Among them 37,376 (49.53%) were males and 26,808 (39.69%) were females.

The total population of the district as per 1981 Census was 4,61,888. Out of this, 2,31,621 were literates (1,35,055 males and 96,566 females). The total percentage of literacy was 50.14%. The percentage of male literates was 56.53 and that of female was 43.30. Among them, 198 (114 males and 84 females) persons had "Non-formal Education" and 22,665 (12,394 males and 10,271 females) had "Formal Education". Those who had received primary education were 17,850 people total (10,234 males and 7,616 females), middle school education 12,302 total (6,563 males and 5,739 females) persons, SSLC/Metric education 3,773 (2,033 males and 1,740 females) persons, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University education 1,721 (953 males and 768 females) persons, non-technical diploma holders were five ladies, technical diploma holders were 20 men, degree holders and above were 164 (90 males and 74 females) persons. As per the report of Provisional Census of 1991, the population of the district was 4,85,229; out of which, 2,83,921 (58.51%) were literates (during this decadal census, children below 7 years of age were considered illiterates and hence were left out). Among the literates, 1,56,886 (64.3%) were males and 1,27,035

(52.65%) were females. In Madikeri taluk, there were 83,539 literates (44,946 males and 38,593 females). Somvarpet taluk had a total of 1,01,420 literates (57,544 males and 43,876 females). Among the 98,862 literates of Virajpet taluk, 54,296 were males and 44,566 females.

Pre-primary Education

The establishment of Pre-primary schools in the State was a Post- Independence development. Mahila Samajas comprising women representatives which were established by the Social Welfare Department had been running nine Nursery schools by 1958. The teachers were paid from the government grants. The Education and Social Welfare Departments allotted grants for purchase of academic and sports materials. By 1960, Pre-primary schools were started in the middle schools which did not possess them. Ladies with Nursery training were appointed as teachers in them. Admission was open to those who paid a fee of 25 paise per month. In 1963, 2,000 children between the age group of 3 to 5 years were studying in these schools.

After the States Re-organisation (1956) Nursery education in Kodagu, like in other parts of the State is administered by Government aided and non-aided organisations. Many private organisations started training nursery teachers. Government institutions also are doing the same. The table No.1 below gives talukwise details of Pre-primary schools for the year 1990-91.

Table No 1
Details of Pre-primary schools in the district for the year 1990- 91

Taluk	Total Schools	Total Students		Total SC students		Total ST students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	20	645	585	27	13	4	3
Somvarpet	23	268	205	25	19	6	3
Virajpet	27	652	518	29	13	8	4
Total	70	1,565	1,308	81	45	18	10

PRIMARY EDUCATION

General Fraser, an English officer, established a school at Fraserpet (Kushalnagar) in 1834 with a deposit of Rs.300. Teachers of this school were paid out of the interest that this deposit earned. This school was later taken over by the Government and converted into an Anglo-Vernacular school. This was the first Modern Model Primary School of the district. Schools teaching English were started at Madikeri and Virajpet in 1834 and a Kannada school was started in Ponnampet in the same year. It is learnt that the total annual expenditure of the three schools was Rs.90. In the premises of the Catholic Church at Virajpet, a primary school was established by

the Christian Missionaries in 1842. As all the students of the Virajpet Government School joined this new school, the former was closed. Eleven Kannada schools were started in 1843 in other parts of the district. In 1954, there were 21 Kannada schools in the district. If the strength of the class exceeded 30 pupils, teachers were paid Rs.5 per month as salary. For a fall of every 5 pupils, the teacher's pay was cut by Re.1. Some of the schools were single teacher schools and the teachers were paid a salary of Rs. 2½ per month. In 1855, a Lower Secondary School was established at Madikeri by Dr. Moegling of the Bassel Mission with government grants. In 1856, Rev. Richter of the Bassel Mission was appointed by the government as the Head Master of this school. Then it was called "Superior English School". Later, the same was called "Central School". The Government approved uniform system of education for Mysore and Kodagu in 1857. As per this Government Primary Schools were established in the then existing six taluk centres of the district (Madikeri, Virajpet, Napoklu, Hudikeri, Shanivarasanthe and Kushalnagar) including the lower secondary school of Madikeri, and all schools came under the administration of an officer of the Mysore Education Department. When Dr. Moegling returned to his native land owing to ill-health, Rev. Richter became the Principal of the Madikeri school, where he made arrangements to train the teachers of Kannada schools. Those who were trained there were paid a salary of Rs.7 per month. Learning English became inevitable to the people of Kodagu for, they lacked a common language of communication with the European planters. When an appeal was made to the government by the people regarding this in 1863, 176 local people were permitted to join the Central School to learn English. In 1875, this number was raised to 348. By this time, the total number of students studying in the district was 1,545; of which, 1,422 were from government schools and the rest were from other schools. In all, a total of 1,082 Kodavas were studying in these schools. By 1877, the number of students studying in the whole district was as follows: Madikeri Central School having Kannada and Hindustani divisions-340, four A.V.Schools-117, 36 Nad Schools- 1,610, (with 1,028 Coorgi boys and 95 Coorgi girls), one normal school-six, two private aided schools-66 (55 males and 11 females) and 39 un-aided schools-559 students. There were 91 inmates in the Central School Hostel. Thus, there was a total of 2,739 students in the 84 schools of the district. A primary school constructed by Biddanda Ayyanna in 1882 at Murnadu completed its 100 years in 1982. (Its centenary celebrations took place during January 1992. A Centenary Building was built at a cost of Rs. ten lakhs and had a strength of 700 students and 19 teachers during 1991-92).

Primary Schools established by Christian Missionaries came under the control of District Boards in 1901. District Boards strived for the progress of education. By 1904, there were 88 government schools and 33 private schools with a total of 4,600 pupils. In the same year, Model Primary Schools were established in the then five taluk centres. By 1905, there were 66 Primary Schools under the control of the District Board and of them six were reserved for the Scheduled Caste. In 1910, in some Kannada Schools teaching of English was started. By 1912, there were 86 primary schools in the district with a total number of 5,743 students in them (3,970 males and 1,773 females). By 1922, there were 109 schools with 7,709 students (5,449 males and 2,260 females).

Method of teaching

During the 19th century, at the primary schools, importance was given for teaching of the three R's. Kannada and Urdu were also taught. Students practised writing alphabets on sand. The use of slates was introduced later. Students were taught reading printed letters first and then manuscripts. Recital of the Koran was taught in mosques.

Inspection of primary schools

The Head Master of Madikeri Central School used to inspect A.V.Schools. He was assisted by a Sub-Deputy Inspector. From the year 1899, the Inspector of Madras Province used to inspect girls' schools. From 1901, primary education came under the administration of District Boards. But the Municipalities of Madikeri and Virajpet had their own primary schools. By 1905, the inspection of all the schools in Kodagu district came under an Inspector with his headquarters at Calicut. This was changed after the Reorganisation of States. By 1903, there was a total of 88 government schools and 33 private schools, with a total of 4,599 students studying in them (3,636 males and 963 females). In the total percentage of school-going children, 15% were males and 4.5% were females. During the same year, a training centre for primary teachers was also established. During 1834-35, there was a total of 60 pupils in three schools, 680 in 26 schools during 1859-60, 1,414 in 27 schools during 1869-70, 2,167 in 44 schools during 1874-075, 6,942 in 125 schools during 1912-13 and a total of 7,745 in 115 schools during 1916-17.

Administration of the Department

B.L.Rice was the Inspector of Schools in the district from 1865 to 1868. He served as the Director of Public Instruction of Mysore Province from 1868 to 1883 and later as the Education Secretary. From 1883 onwards, the inspection of schools came under the administrative control of the West Zone of the Madras Province. As the Education Department of Kodagu was under the Administration of Dakshina Kannada Circle, 90% of the teachers were from that district. Raghunath Rao, District Education Officer encouraged primary education during his term of office and increased the number of primary schools to 90 in 1907. He got a book on Moral Education written by Shama Rao, a poet from Kodagu and included the same in the school syllabus. A. Rama Rao who succeeded him was responsible for the all-round development of primary education in the district. Two Supervisors (one for North Kodagu and the other for the South Kodagu) were appointed to assist him. During the same period, all the schools in the district were supplied with sufficient academic and library facilities. The pay of teachers was also hiked. Steps were taken to start job-oriented education in schools such as weaving at Shanivarasanthe, cane work at Napoklu, carpentry at Madikeri, tailoring at Virajpet and laundry work at Ponnampet. R.M.Savar took over after A. Rama Rao (1916 to 18) and encouraged co-curricular activities in schools. Panje Mangesh Rao became the Assistant Inspector for a short period in 1920 and rendered good service. In 1924, he became the first Indian Head Master of the Central School. Being a reputed poet, he composed the 'Huthari Hadu', a popular song in Kodagu. After him, P.C. Uthiah became the Education Officer and started the All-Kodagu Education Department Association.

In 1931, there were 108 primary schools in the district and Kannada, mathematics, history, Indian geography, moral education etc., were being taught in them. English was being taught from the 3rd Standard. In addition to these schools, there were 17 primary schools having 405 children which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Education Department. From 1931 to 41 when all District Board Primary Schools were converted into Middle Schools, the villagers not only donated school buildings but also provided them with furniture. During the same decade, District Board established primary schools in villages where there were un-aided schools. There were 118 such schools for boys and 2 for girls in the district, with 11,789 boys and 76 girls studying respectively in them. Out of these 120 schools, 25 were higher primary schools. By 1946-47, there were 119 primary schools in the district (3 government, 96 District Board/Municipalities and 20 Un-aided), and 28 middle or higher primary schools (3 government and 25 Zilla Board/Municipality).

After 1956

After the States Re-organisation, under the District Educational Officer, there were three Sub-Divisional Inspectors and three Deputy Inspectors. They supervised senior basic schools and primary schools. Apart from these officers, there were one Physical Education Inspector, one Hindi Pracharak, one Supervisor for progress of Science Education and one Social Educational Organiser. The Deputy Director personally inspected the high schools. During the academic year 1956-57, there were 81 government schools with a total strength of 7,671 students (4,386 males and 3,285 females), five municipal schools with a total of 994 (553 males and 441 females) and 106 Aided schools with a strength of 5,363 (2,909 males and 2,454 females) in the district. Out of these 192 schools, there were 60 schools in Madikeri taluk, 66 schools in Somvarpet taluk and 66 schools in Virajpet taluk. The number of students in them were 4,175 (2,278 males and 1,877 females), 4,097 (2,380 males and 1,717 females) and 5,706 (3,170 males and 2,536 females) respectively. There were respectively 125 (96 males and 29 females), 135 (107 males and 28 females) and 160 (137 males and 23 females) teachers in them.

The following tables 1, 2 and 3 give the details of students and teachers of Primary Schools for the year 1990-91.

Table No 2

Details of Primary Schools and Students during the year 1990-91 in the district.

Taluks	Total schools	Total Students		Total SC students		Total ST students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	135	13,492	10,977	1,359	1,209	481	415
Somvarpet	154	15,771	14,148	2,455	1,988	772	621
Virajpet	129	12,843	11,375	1,750	1,453	1,227	986
Total	418	42,106	36,500	5,564	4,650	2,480	2,022

Table No 3

Details of students from standard 1 to 7 (class-wise) in the district (Primary Schools) during 1989-90

Taluks	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	1654	1506	3102	1656	2541	2245	2038	1846
Somvarpet	2769	2527	2488	2358	2780	2249	2215	2021
Virajpet	1890	1713	2088	1824	2677	2527	1906	1641
Total	6313	5743	7678	5838	7998	7201	6159	5508

Taluks	Class 5		Class 6		Class 7	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	1648	1467	1323	1227	1186	1030
Somvarpet	2040	1970	1924	1499	1565	1344
Virajpet	1740	1384	1354	1240	1188	1046
Total	5428	4821	4601	3966	3939	3420

Table 4

Talukwise details of Primary School Teachers for 3 years from 1987-88 to 1989-90

Total number of teachers

Taluks	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	206	345	188	340	173	326
Somvarpet	338	232	281	224	280	216
Virajpet	266	416	246	418	198	421
Total	810	993	715	982	651	963

Taluks	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	22	04	14	10	19	07
Somvarpet	17	11	14	10	21	10
Virajpet	07	09	07	07	07	11
Total	46	24	35	27	47	28

Taluks	Total number of Scheduled Tribe Teachers					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	3	3	2	2	3	3
Somvarpet	6	4	5	3	4	4
Virajpet	1	3	1	3	1	3
Total	10	10	8	8	8	10

Feeder schools

These were single teacher schools comprising I, II and III Standards. Importance was given for the three R's in them. In addition to this, crafts and physical education were also a part of the curricula. The students of these schools had to continue their studies in primary schools. There the students were taught nature study, stories from Indian history, civics, regional history and regional geography. From 5th standard onwards, social studies and science were included in the syllabus. In 1950, though English language was included in the syllabus, it was not an examination subject. Upto 1952, under the supervision of the District Education Officer, Public Examination was being conducted for the 5th standard students. The feeder schools existed till the introduction of compulsory primary education.

Higher Primary or Middle Schools

There were 1 to 8 Standards in these schools. The district had no Higher Primary Schools with middle school classes (6th to 8th). Between 1918 and 1930, primary schools in Ponnampet, Hudikeri and Somvarpet were converted into higher primary (higher elementary) schools. The children of these schools were prepared for a common entrance examination equivalent to the 8th Standard. These were public examinations with a common question paper and evaluation system. Gradually, District Board Primary Schools as well as Aided Primary Schools were converted into Higher Primary Schools. Public examination for these schools was introduced as early as 1864. All primary and higher primary schools under the administration of District Board were taken over by the Government in April 1953. In the same year, the government passed an order introducing free education upto the end of Middle School Course (Primary education was free since 1920). By 1956, there were 54 Government Higher Primary Schools with a total of 20,700 pupils (12,310 males and 8,290 females) and one Aided girls primary school with 39 students. Such 15 schools existed in Madikeri tq, 14 in Somvarpet tq and 26 in Virajpet tq. There were 6,248 students (3,739 males and 2,509 females), 4,519 students (2,863 males and 1,656 females) 9,872 students (5,708 males and 4,164 females) studying respectively in them. There were 172 teachers (125 males and 47 females), 150 teachers (120 males and 30 females) and 284 teachers (210 males and 74 females) teaching respectively in the above schools. As per the recommendations of the Integrated Comprehensive Educational Advisory Board on Primary Education formed in December 1957, primary education became a seven-year integrated course. Presently, the 8th, 9th and 10th Standards come under Secondary Education.

Compulsory Primary Education

As per the Compulsory Primary Education Act of August 1961, compulsory primary education was introduced to children between 6 and 7 years of age. In order to implement this scheme, government started a few primary schools and converted all Feeder Schools into primary schools and took them under its control. Though 14,591 children (7,343 males and 7,157 females) came under its fold, only 12,561 children (6,753 males and 5,808 females) joined primary schools. 47 teachers were appointed to these schools during 1961-62. Between 1962-64, compulsory primary education was extended to the age group of 8 and 9 also. Every year, wherever required, new schools were started by the government in which 70 additional teachers in 1963 and 145 in 1964 were appointed. In order to meet the expenditure, donations from the public either in cash or in kind were collected. Thus, during the three years (1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64) a sum of Rs. 1,65,616 was collected. Talukwise contribution for three 3 years respectively was as follows: Madikeri Rs.18,859, Rs.25,635 and Rs.13,717; Somvarpet Rs.30,061, Rs.26,192 and Rs.26,771 and Virajpet Rs.14,136, Rs.7,581 and Rs.2,664.

Basic Education

Basic education was started in 1953 in the district. For this, 21 primary schools and 13 middle schools of Somvarpet were respectively converted into Junior and Senior Basic Education Schools for Intensive Educational Expansion. Trained teachers in Basic Education from Virajpet Basic Training College were teaching here. In 1954, 46 primary and 35 middle schools were further converted. Agriculture was the main subject in these schools. Government supplied furniture, horticulture equipments and barbed wires for fencing etc. to these schools. For every senior school, one trained teacher in Agriculture was appointed. In two senior schools of Ponnampetnad creeper and rattan work was taught instead of agriculture. The middle school section of Central School was also converted into a Basic School which had House Building as a subject of study. As per the recommendations of the Integrated Education Advisory Committee from 1959-60, Basic Schools with five Standards were converted into "New Type Middle Schools".

Re-organisation of Primary Education

At the time of the Reorganisation of the States, different schools were imparting different types of education. The necessity of a uniform system of education was felt in all schools of all districts. This had to be introduced in stages. The Education Integration Advisory Committee that was constituted by the government in December 1957 recommended that Primary Education should be an integrated course of 7 years having the syllabus of Basic Education. This system came into being in stages from the academic year 1959-60. In 1964-65, six government schools and six aided schools of the district introduced 'Home Science' in their syllabus. In order to make this curriculum complementary to High School curriculum, a general Text Book Committee was constituted in 1969. the syllabus recommended by this committee was introduced in 1971. The important changes recommended were: 1) As per the three language formula, Kannada was made compulsory from 3rd standard onwards for the non-Kannadigas. 2) Health education was included in Science syllabus and population education was included in Social Studies syllabus. Moral

education was made compulsory. 4) Importance was given to physical education. This revised curriculum was introduced in stages from 1974-75.

Education of the Scheduled Caste

As Scheduled Caste people of the district were generally agriculture and plantation labourers, they were educationally backward. In 1904, seven separate primary schools were started in places where these people lived. Though in the beginning, upper caste teachers taught in them, youths of the same caste gradually took over as teachers. By 1921, when scheduled caste and other upper caste children started studying in the same schools, these schools started diminishing in number. As the Scheduled Caste people of the district were domestic servants of the Kings and the Dewans, untouchability was not rampant. Till 1910, generally Kannada was taught in all schools and from this year (1910), English teaching began from the 3rd standard. As per 1951 Census there were 25,690 Scheduled Caste people, which number went to 30,610 by 1961 Census. In order to promote their education, hostels were started at Madikeri, Virajpet, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar and Ponnampet. A total number of 185 students were given free boarding and lodging in them. Two separate Scheduled Caste girls' free hostels were opened at Madikeri and Ponnampet in 1961. There were a total of 63 girls in them. An annual scholarship of Rs.75 and Rs.50 was given to 29 high school and 39 middle school students respectively, who either did not have or could not avail the hostel facilities.

Scheduled Caste Girls Welfare Centres

Scheduled Caste Girls Welfare Centres were opened at Hebbale, Kushalnagar, Balele, Biligunda and Chennayyana Kote in 1961. These centres have pre-primary and primary schools for girls. They were also providing mid-day meals. Kannada alphabets, mathematics as well as nursery rhymes are taught in these centres. Annually, about 150 beneficiaries are found in each of them.

Education of the Scheduled Tribe

As per the 1961 Census, there were 27,102 scheduled tribe people in the district. They are educationally backward than the Scheduled Caste. Therefore, the State Government as well as the Central Government launched a number of welfare activities for their betterment. Schools were opened at Somvarpet, Basavanahalli, Adinaduru as well as Beguru of Virajpet taluk exclusively for the Scheduled Tribe children. In 1961, there were 140 Scheduled Tribe children in them. In these schools, free boarding, clothes, books, slates and medical facilities were provided. At Kutta and Kallahalli of Virajpet taluk hostels were also started for them. By 1963, in the above hostels, the number of children residing were 40 and 60 respectively. During the year, 1963-64, a scholarship of Rs.100 per one student of High School and of Rs.50 for 18 students of middle school was given. Nursery centres were established for the Scheduled Tribe children, who were less than 5 years of age at Basavanahalli of Somvarpet and Siddapura Hadlu of Virajpet. Here free boarding was provided. Tailoring classes were being conducted for the Scheduled Tribe women there. Women Welfare Centres were started in 1963 in the colonies of Scheduled Tribes at Kanur, Reshme Hadlu and Kurchi. At these centres, free nursery education, clothes as well as mid-day meals were provided to Scheduled Tribe children below six years of age.

Ashram schools

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, under "The Rural Ad hoc Block" Scheme, three Ashram Schools were started at Basavanahalli, Nagarhole and Gonigadde. For this, a Rs. five lakh Central Government grant was received. These schools were started in 1963 with about 25 children in each of them. Though these schools were started exclusively for Scheduled Tribes, there were 5% Scheduled Caste and 25% other backward class children also. They have classes from the 1st to 5th Standards and the District Development Officer is in charge of its free boarding and lodging arrangements. It is under the administrative control of the District Co-ordinator for Scheduled Castes. For the academic year 1990-91, Nagarhole school had 125 students with one full time and 4 part-time teachers, Basavanahalli school had 50 students with two teachers and Gonigadde school had 87 students with three teachers.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

In order to enable the absenting and the abstaining children to attend schools, this scheme was started in 1963, with the collaboration of 'CARE' (Co-operative American Relief Everywhere) in 73 schools of the district. There were 21 such centres in Madikeri taluk, 44 centres in Somvarpet taluk and 8 centres in Virajpet taluk. The number of beneficiaries were 2,370, 2,619 and 3,230 respectively. In 1965, this scheme was extended to 123 schools of the district and the total beneficiaries increased from 8,219 to 13,715. The table (No. 5) given below provides details of beneficiaries of mid-day meals from 1987-88 to 1989-90.

Table No 5
Mid-day Meals Scheme

Taluks	Total number of beneficiaries					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	4,369	1,631	4,481	1,519	4,686	1,314
Somvarpet	5,154	4,156	4,162	3,838	4,266	3,734
Virajpet	4,313	3,687	4,813	4,113	4,313	3,686
Total	23,310		22,926		22,000	

Taluks	Total Scheduled Caste beneficiaries					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	784	701	796	716	805	731
Somvarpet	958	225	958	866	988	728
Virajpet	814	824	814	824	814	824
Total	4,306		4,974		4,890	

Taluku	Total Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	221	176	228	185	236	201
Somvarpet	232	147	286	234	290	189
Virajpet	673	635	1,192	1,042	673	635
Total	1,126	958	1,706	1,461	1,199	1,025

Drop-outs:- Either after Primary Education or even earlier to its completion, several children drop-out from schools due to various reasons like poverty, ignorance and other domestic problems. Taluk-wise details of such children are given in the following table 6.

Table No 6

Taluk-wise details of drop-outs for three years

Taluku	Total number of children who left the school					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	466	377	486	417	546	472
Somvarpet	62	53	71	57	74	61
Virajpet	931	784	792	690	573	586
Total	1,439	1,214	1,349	1,164	1,193	1,119

Taluku	Scheduled Caste					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	106	76	121	86	136	86
Somvarpet	17	13	18	16	21	18
Virajpet	113	109	86	82	102	76
Total	236	198	226	184	259	190

Taluku	Scheduled Tribe					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madikeri	32	21	35	24	39	28
Somvarpet	11	08	14	11	18	15
Virajpet	83	73	73	69	63	59
Total	126	102	122	104	120	102

Distribution of free books and uniforms

One of the important schemes of the Government of Karnataka for extension of education was the free distribution of books and uniforms to children. Under this scheme, the number of beneficiaries for three years from Standards 1 to 7 of the district is given in the following table 7.

Table No 7

Details of free uniforms distribution in the district from 1987- 88 to 1990

Taluku	Total number of beneficiaries			Total Scheduled caste beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	7,396	27,67	7,303	1,971	2,327	2,368
Somvarpet	14,700	9,047	8,643	2,897	1,977	2,870
Virajpet	12,048	4,447	8,145	1,800	1,828	1,977
Total	34,144	21,161	24,091	4,058	6,132	7,235

Taluku	Total Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	737	770	825
Somvarpet	1,114	572	1,030
Virajpet	1,475	1,513	1,373
Total	3,356	2,855	3,228

Table No 8

Details of free text-book distribution in the district from 1987- 88 to 1989-90

Taluku	Total number of beneficiaries			Total Scheduled Caste beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	20,280	21,628	21,282	2,285	2,599	2,636
Somvarpet	22,471	26,622	29,919	3,192	2,997	4,443
Virajpet	22,169	22,149	21,316	2,912	2,977	3,189
Total	64,920	70,399	72,517	8,389	8,573	10,268

Taluku	Total Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Madikeri	831	843	891
Somvarpet	1,203	1,280	1,393
Virajpet	2,251	2,292	2,191
Total	4,285	4,415	4,475

Teachers' Training

The training of primary teachers was started in 1871 at Central School, Madikeri. The Principal of this school himself imparted four months training to 4 or 5 teachers. The government in 1872 started a Normal School at Madikeri, which functioned upto 1923. In the Teachers' Training School that was started here in 1904, teachers were trained for the Junior Grade Certificate Examination of Madras Education Department. This institution functioned till 1924. A Teachers' Training School was started at Bangalore in 1923 to train teachers of Kodagu and Bangalore Civil and Military Stations. This school functioned upto 1942 and was then closed. After 1930, with the increase in the number of primary and higher primary schools, the demand for teachers also increased.

The Government of Kodagu opened a teachers' training wing at Madikeri Central School in 1924, which existed till 1950 and later was transferred to Government High School, Virajpet, where it was converted into a Basic School. In 1955, this school was shifted to its own independent building at Kudige in Kushalnagar taluk with the name 'Basic Training School' which then had 75 trainees. Upto 1963, it was preparing students for Teachers' Certificate Lower Grade Examination of two years duration and Teachers' Certificate Higher Grade Examination of 10 months duration. During the academic year 1963-64, Lower Grade Examination was abolished and more trainees were admitted to Higher Grade Examination. This residential school had co-education with separate hostel facilities for men and women.

There were three Teachers Training Schools in the district during 1990-91. Kudige Government Teachers' Training School which was started in 1955 had during the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91, 30 (20 males and 10 females), 30 (11 males and 19 females) and 30 (13 males and 17 females) students respectively. In the Women's Teacher Training School started at Virajpet in 1966 there were 125, 82 and 82 students respectively for the above three years. Madikeri Saraswathi Teachers' Training School that was started in 1973 had during the above three years 180 (95 males and 85 females), 109 (64 males and 45 females) and 109 (50 males and 59 females) respectively. In these three institutions during the year 1990-91 there were 11 (9 males and 2 females), 9 (4 males and 5 females) and 8 (3 males and 5 females) teachers respectively. Sarovodaya Women's Training College was started in 1966 in Virajpet and had 51 students (3 SC and 1 ST) during 1988-89, 39 students (2 SCs and no STs) during 1989-90 and 52 students (1 SC and 1 ST) during 1990-91.

Scouts and Guides

Though the Scouts and Guides Movement began in the district in 1935 itself, it did not make much progress till 1963. The reason was that children above 12 years of age were to join the NCC and those who were refused admission there for want of physical fitness were to compulsorily join the ACC. With the efforts of the then Scout Commissioner, Kaliyatanda Belliyappa, the Scout Movement was started in several schools. In 1950, "The Boys Scout Association", "Hindustan Association" and "Girl Guide Association" merged together and came to be called "Bharat Scouts and Guides Association of India". In the five schools of Kodagu, five scout troops of 25 each were started. During the same year, in 12 primary and middle schools "Girl Guide Troops" with a

strength of 24 in each were started. The Twelfth State Level Jamboree took place in Madikeri in 1970. Seva Medals were awarded to a number of active persons in the movement. A Scouts and Guides Building was constructed at Madikeri in the next year. For his meritorious service, the Director of Scouts and Guides of Madikeri got the President's 'Silver Star' Medal in 1976.

There were 1,536 scouts, 1,165 guides, 936 cubs, 1,790 bulbul and rangers in the district during 1989-90. There were 48 Scout Masters, 42 Guide Captains, 39 Cub-Masters, one Ranger Leader and one Howar Leader to train them. Kodagu occupies the fourth place in strength of Scouts in the State. The Scouts and the Guides organisation of the district participated in the National Level Jamborees at Faridabad, Bombay and Bhopal. It also participated in all ten Jamborees at the State Level.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

After the introduction of the Compulsory Primary Education Act, secondary education consists of 8th, 9th and 10th Standards and in the 10th Standard gets over in the S.S.L.C. public examination. When Matriculation was started in Madikeri Central School in 1989 (VIth form or 11th standard) it was converted into a high school. The first batch from this school appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination of Madras University in 1880. The French Catholic Mission started a girls school in 1909 and for their benefit started a hostel also. Till 1922, Madikeri Central School was only a boys' high school. Till 1924, the Head Masters were Europeans and in the same year Pange Mangesh Rao became the first Indian Headmaster of the school. The District Education Department was under the administration of Madras Education Department and thus, the students of the district had to prepare for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. In 1923, Girls' Lower Secondary School of Madikeri and Government Primary School of Virajpet were converted into high schools. During the same year, Madikeri Convent Girls' School established in 1909 was also converted to a high school. Schools started by the efforts of private persons at Somvarpet, Napoklu and Ponnampet were taken over by the government in 1948. Saint Michael's and Saint Anne's Schools of Virajpet were converted into high schools during 1945 and 1949 respectively. Private schools were started at Hathur in 1948, Hudikeri in 1949 and Sreemangala in 1951. By 1947, there were 7 high schools in the district and by 1956, their number went up to 11. Out of them, five were government and six were aided secondary schools.

Curriculum

As the high schools of Kodagu were preparing students for S.S.L.C. Examination of Madras, they followed the curriculum of Madras. This procedure was in vogue upto 1957. Rattan work in the Madikeri High School and carpentry at Virajpet were included in the curriculum as teaching subjects from 1933 to 1949. Weaving was a teaching subject since a long time at Shanivarasanthe High School. Upto the 1944, the medium of instruction was English and later on it became Kannada. English, Kannada, Social Studies, General Mathematics and General Science were examination subjects. Upto the 10th Standard Hindi was a teaching subject as well as an examination subject. The Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1952

submitted its report in 1953. The following were its recommendations: 1) After 7 years of primary education, 4 years of higher secondary education must be imparted as a preparation to 3 years of college education. In addition to the general subjects like Mathematics, Social Studies, Science and languages, Literature, Technical Education, Agriculture, Fine Arts, Home Science etc. were to be included in the curriculum and the teaching of these subjects should be started from the second year of the Secondary Education.

As per these recommendations, the Mysore Government introduced the new curriculum in 1957, which was applicable to Kodagu district also. The high schools of Madikeri and Ponnampet were converted into higher secondary schools in 1956. The first batch of students from these two schools appeared for the public examination in 1960. The Education Integration Advisory Committee prepared the new curriculum from 8th to 10th Standards which became applicable to 8th Standard in 1960-61, 9th Standard in 1961-62 and 10th Standard in 1962-63.

Secondary Education was made free to students whose parents had an annual income of Rs.2,400 and below. About 90% of students availed this benefit. There were 32 high schools in the district by 1964-65 out of which, 5 (Madikeri, Ponnampet, Virajpet, Somvarpet and Napoklu) were government schools and the remaining were private schools.

As per the recommendations of the Indian Education Commission, a uniform educational pattern was implemented from 1st to 10th Standards. In 1969-70, it was introduced in 8th Standard, in 1970-71, it was introduced in 9th and 10th Standards. As per this curriculum, 3 languages and three core subjects were included and optional subjects were removed from the syllabus.

By March 1991, there were 66 high schools in the district out of which 23 were government, 32 were aided and 11 were un-aided schools.

A Chronological list of High Schools along with details of students and teachers is given in the following Table No. 9 on pages 620 to 629.

S.S.L.C. Examination

As in the other parts of the State, students from this district also appear for the S.S.L.C. examination conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board through composite Junior Colleges and High Schools. Details of S.S.L.C. Examination for three years (1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90) of the district are given in the following table 10.

Table No 10

Year	No. appeared			No. Passed			Percentage of result		
	M	F	Total	F	M	Total	M	F	Total
March 1988	3466	3029	6495	1290	1135	2425	37.21	37.47	37.33
March 1989	3464	2937	6401	1172	990	2162	33.83	33.70	33.77
April 1990	3179	2958	6137	1394	1392	2786	43.85	47.05	45.39
October 1990	1286	1090	2376	112	117	229	08.70	10.73	9.63
April 1991	3283	2799	6082	1772	1430	3102	50.08	51.08	57.00

Sports School, Kudige

Started by the Department of Youth Services and Sports in 1982, the Government Sports School at Kudige admits children who are more than 14 years of age, according to their interest in sports and games to the 8th Standard. They will be trained there upto 10th Standard in sports and games. In addition to this, other subjects such as Kannada, English, Hindi, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies are taught. The medium of instruction will be English or Kannada. This school had 103 students in 1987-88 (52 males and 57 females), 111 students in 1988-89 (58 males and 53 females), 92 students in 1989-90 (33 males and 59 females) and 77 students in 1990-91 (29 males and 48 females). During the year 1990-91, there were six teachers and three Physical Education Instructors.

Navodaya School, Madikeri.

Under the New Education Policy, the Central Ministry of Human Resources started Navodaya Schools at the rate of one in each district in 1986. These schools that come under the administrative control of the Central Board of Secondary Education are meant for rural students without considering their social or economic standards as a criterion. They have the aim of promoting National Integration and the complete development of the potentialities of the students. Those who wish to join this school must have passed 5th Standard and also should pass an entrance examination conducted by the N.C.E.R.T., Delhi in the regional languages. One third of the total admissions is reserved for girls. For the benefit of the students of rural areas, the medium of instruction upto 7th or 8th Standards will be in the regional languages. Later, the medium of instruction will be either Hindi or English. The reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes depends upon their proportion in the population of the district. Free boarding and lodging facilities, uniforms, books, stationery, text-books etc. are supplied. In addition, they will be paid to and fro bus or train fare by the government to visit their native places.

In the Navodaya School started during the year 1987 in the premises of Government Junior College, Madikeri, there were 51 (32 males and 19 females, out of which were one SC and one ST) students. In 1990, there was a total of 232 (122 males and 110 females, out of which, there were 21 SC and 7 ST) students. There were 14 teachers with one lady teacher. It had a library with 5,000 books. A full-time Nurse looks after the health of the students and a government doctor visits the hostel twice a week and attends to sick students. There was a proposal to shift the school to its own premises at Galibeedu.

Pre-University Education

Pre-University Education was started as early as 1956 in the district. The Madikeri Intermediate College was started in 1949 and in 1956, Pre-University classes were started in it. Then the degree as well as Pre-University Education was under the administration of Madras University. From the academic year 1957-58, it came under the control of the Mysore University. The students of this district after the S.S.L.C. had no avenues for higher education. Further studies at Madras was difficult as well as expensive. This was realised by the government and during the

Table

Chronological table of High Schools of the ditrict, with details of students

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Total No. of Students					
			1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4		5		6	
1.	Govt High School Madikeri	1879	651	511	512	357	496	341
2.	St. Joseph's High School, Madikeri	1922	52	700	46	668	45	651
3.	Govt. High School Somvarpet	1944	336	138	305	169	256	167
4.	Govt. High School Ponnampet	1944	337	258	337	252	335	296
5.	Govt. High School Napoklu	1944	148	93	134	84	130	91
6.	St. Anne's High School, Virajpet	1945	1205	936	1290	979	1079	960
7.	Janatha High School Hudikeri	1949	86	74	87	76	67	70
8.	Hathur High School Hathur	1950	69	79	59	78	63	74
9.	Srimangala High School, Srimangala	1952	137	131	150	135	156	150
10.	Murnad High School Murnad	1958	161	153	156	153	147	133
11.	Sharada High School Bekkesodlur	1958	85	79	85	72	83	87
12.	Kariyanda Central High School, Cheyanadane	1959	65	64	50	47	44	56

No 9

and teachers during the acamdemic years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91

S.C. Students						S.T. Students						Total teachers	
88-89		89-90		90-91		88-89		89-90		90-91		90-91	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
77	56	60	42	57	51	14	11	26	16	08	04	19	21
06	43	06	47	04	45	0	6	01	7	01	7	02	18
29	12	41	15	20	13	08	07	05	10	2	6	Not received	
28	31	21	28	29	28	4	5	8	6	1	4	14	11
17	01	27	01	31	02	7	0	9	0	5	0	12	0
27	34	31	28	32	30	5	13	5	5	4	3	14	34
2	04	3	3	1	5	-	-	Nil		-	-	5	02
-	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	02
2	6	6	0	5	0	6	1	0	1	0	1	8	2
16	10	23	16	23	15	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	4
0	2	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	3	3	3	5	1
2	3	1	3	4	5	Nil		Nil		2	0	7	1

1	2	3	4	5	6		
13. Kaveri High School							
Bhagamandala	1959	65	64	50	47	44	56
14. Cherambane High							
School, Cherambane	1960	138	111	130	103	115	105
15. Madapura High School							
Madapura	1960	186	140	160	136	170	148
16. Vijayalaxmi High							
School, Balele	1960	71	55	64	56	65	59
17. Ammathi High							
School, Ammathi	1961	184	143	194	146	187	120
18. Multipurpose Govt.							
High School,							
Ponnappasanthe	1961	54	41	53	47	62	41
19. Marenadu High							
School, Marenadu	1963	67	55	75	63	69	51
20. Chattalli High School							
Chattalli	1963	97	70	110	64	110	67
21. K.B. High School							
Kuttandi	1963	66	58	64	60	62	48
22. Gonikoppal High							
School, Gonikoppal	1963	176	142	148	130	158	134
23. Bharati High School							
Maragodu	1963	138	141	146	157	154	134
24. Birunani High School							
Birunani	1963	67	65	75	63	68	51
25. Kodlipet High School							
Kodlipet	1963	157	140	170	149	193	128
26. Hebbale High School							
Hebbale	1964	244	138	252	136	238	110

7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Nil		1	4	4	6	2	6	3	6	1	2	7	4
6	5	11	9	6	4	2	0	3	1	6	2	7	01
8	19	12	22	19	17	1	1	Nil		2	2	9	01
11	10	10	13	10	12	7	2	3	2	3	3	7	0
14	14	12	17	15	13	1	0	-	-	2	1	9	3
2	5	6	7	7	8	1	1	1	0	-	-	5	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	6	01
10	8	15	5	20	8	2	1	2	1	3	3	7	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
13	13	9	12	17	14	-	-	0	4	1	7	7	4
5	7	4	8	5	12	1	6	2	3	3	3	7	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0	6	1
20	8	23	13	24	09	1	0	-	-	0	1	8	01
31	14	32	13	33	11	8	3	7	3	4	0	8	01

1	2	3	4	5	6		
27. Sunkoppanad High School, Kodagarahalli	1964	155	107	141	112	143	102
28. Kakkabbe High School, Kakkabbe	1964	78	60	47	57	100	46
29. Nelaji High School Nelaji	1965	56	62	58	51	57	47
30. Kakotuparambu High School, Kakotuparambu	1965	46	34	36	32	23	38
31. Udaya High School, Bettageri	1966	140	133	147	153	152	136
32. Kumaralingeswara, High School, Shanthalli	1966	205	183	214	189	185	169
33. B.C. High School Devanageri	1966	74	48	69	47	68	61
34. Sampaje High School. Sampaje	1966	147	108	138	104	143	102
35. Gowdalli High School Gowdalli	1966	95	78	93	84	101	101
36. Govt. High School Titimathi	1967	84	88	92	82	100	100
37. Prasada High School T. Shettalli	1967	60	44	65	49	65	49
38. Govt. High School Galibeedu	1970	36	33	35	31	34	35
39. Nanjaraypatna High School Nanjaryapatna	1971	94	87	85	75	91	87
40. S.J.M. Girls High School Somvarpet	1971	179	171	159	13	16	10
41. Namma High School Pollibetta	1971	82	54	78	71	101	75

7	8			9		10		11		12		13	
16	6	21	11	15	11	5	3	11	7	11	6	2	5
2	2	3	1	6	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	9	3
-	-	-	-	1	0	Nil		1	0	1	0	6	1
6	2	9	3	5	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	4	1
5	4	4	2	3	7	2	2	3	2	3	2	7	2
29	06	21	08	13	08	1	0	1	1	2	1	10	1
4	3	6	1	3	1	-	-	Nil		-	-	5	2
4	3	7	1	10	2	10	2	9	6	11	5	9	0
2	1	1	4	1	6	-	-	Nil		-	-	11	0
12	8	13	12	18	6	20	16	15	14	28	45	4	3
4	2	4	3	6	9	-	-	Nil		-	-	6	0
3	1	1	3	1	2	4	2	0	6	3	3	5	2
6	3	5	1	3	8	3	6	4	5	8	6	6	3
13		16		10		Nil		01		01		24	
21	15	18	14	26	17	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4

1	2	3	4	5	6		
42. Vijaya High School							
Kadanga Arapattu	1972	88	88	105	91	100	96
43. P.S.N. High School							
Garavale	1974	58	39	58	124	56	134
44. St. Joseph's High School							
Somvarpet	1980	191	144	194	155	203	135
45. Govt. High School							
Kushalnagar	1980	132	94	147	93	135	84
46. Vinayaka High School							
Virajpet	1981	72	114	182	113	187	124
47. Dore Veerarajendra High							
School, Belur	1981	56	39	88	28	71	26
48. Kodagu Vidyalaya,							
Madikeri	1981	280	162	305	153	306	151
49. Govt. High School							
Hakathur	1981	52	51	36	35	43	41
50. Govt. High School,							
Kutta	1981	44	46	42	43	36	36
51. Govt. High School							
Suntikoppa	1981	170	118	198	113	221	113
52. Govt. High School							
Thorenur	1982	59	28	61	34	60	39
53. Govt. High School							
Shirangala	1982	99	56	100	49	100	53
54. Made Maheswara High							
School, Made	1982	109	86	120	100	135	136
55. Govt. High School							
Kanbail	1983	31	34	30	23	28	29
56. Govt. High School							
Igur	1983	59	54	65	66	61	63

	7	8		9		10		11		12		13	
1	3	6	3	6	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	5
	Nil	1	1	1	2		-		Nil		-	3	2
0	1	1	0	1	3		-		Nil		-	6	4
29	12	32	11	36	14	0	3	6	4	0	3	8	1
	Nil	2	0	2	2		-		Nil		-	4	11
1	0	1	0	1	0		Nil	0	1	0	1	4	2
3	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	6	18
4	6	3	3	7	4		Nil	0	1	1	1	8	0
1	3	2	3	5	6	7	13	5	14	4	8	4	3
21	19	27	22	34	20	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	3
9	4	10	5	7	3	3	1	1	0	3	0	6	2
9	6	11	7	12	5	0	1	6	1	4	0	6	2
2	1	3	4	7	3	12	7	10	6	9	9	4	2
3	1	5	1	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	0
4	3	5	4	8	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2

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1	2	3	4	5	6		
57. Lourdu Residential High School Pollibetta	1984	47	84	46	88	84	81
58. Sadguru Ayyappa High School Kadanga	1984	111	43	107	37	119	41
59. Govt. High School, Besur	1984	54	46	52	48	65	52
60. Govt. High School Mayamudi	1985	51	58	56	40	60	45
61. St. Anthoni English Medium High School, Ponnampet	1986	42	38	79	47	97	67
62. Govt. High School Ankanahalli	1988	23	10	54	29	83	55
63. Govt. High School Basavanahalli	1989	Nil	29	21	59	29	
64. Govt. High School Maldare	1989	Nil	20	7	23	19	
65. Govt. High School Karike	1991	Nil	Nil	11	96		
66. Kushalnagar High School Kushalnagar	-----Information not received-----						

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	7	8		9		10		11		12		13	
0	1	Nil		0	1	1	0	Nil		1	0	1	6
5	2	5	7	12	4	1	1	6	2	15	3	5	4
14	11	14	11	16	12	0	1	0	1	3	1	8	1
2	1	3	1	3	1	2	6	3	2	2	4	4	3
	Nil	Nil		0	1	-		Nil		-		4	3
2	0	5	0	9	3	-		Nil		-		8	2
	Nil	8	2	3	2	Nil		1	4	3	1	2	1
	Nil	4	1	1	0	Nil		1	1	Nil	1	3	2
	-	Nil		-		Nil		Nil		0	1	1	2

same year, high schools of Madikeri and Ponnampet were converted into higher secondary schools. Gradually, a number of high schools in the district were converted into higher secondary schools and this helped students to have Pre-University education in their own taluks. The one year Pre-University Course became a two-year course in 1972 when the Pre-University Board was established. By March 1991, there were 16 Pre- University Colleges (11 government and five aided) in the district. The chronological list of students and teachers of P.U.C. in the district is given in the Table 11 on pages 632 to 635.

Pre-University Education Board

The Pre-University Education Board which was established in 1972 looks after the administration of private Pre-University colleges and conducts P.U.C. examination of all colleges. The administration of government P.U.Colleges is looked after by the Commissioner for Public Instruction. The details of P.U. examinations of 1990 and 1991 of the district are given in Table No. 12 below.

Table No 12

	Total	Freshers	Repeaters	Male	Female	S.C.	S.T.			
March 1990										
Appeared	2,772	2,046	726	1,385	1,387	160	44			
Passed	1,180	964	216	498	682	50	15			
Percentage of results	42.56	47.11	29.75	35.965	49.17	31.25	34.09			
March 1991										
Appeared	2,279	1,440	836	1,229	1,058	132	26			
Passed	961	776	185	443	518	35	06			
Percentage of results	42.16	53.88	22.05	36.04	49.33	26.51	23.07			
Appeared				Passed						
M	F	S.C.	S.T.	Total	M	F	S.C.	S.T.	Total	%age of results
October 1991										
633	427	72	11	1,060	153	134	15	05	287	27.07
March 1992										
1,446	1,385	181	32	2,831	506	656	66	09	1,162	41.04

Plantation Diploma

A noteworthy academic speciality of the district is the diploma in Plantation Course conducted at the Kaveri College, Gonikoppal. This subject which was started in 1979 comes under Vocational education. In this two year course, subjects like Morphology, Taxonomy, Soil Chemistry, Plant propagation, Agricultural Economics etc. in the first year and Ecology, Plant Pathology, Pomology etc. in the second year are taught. During inception, there were 21 students and in 1990-91, there were 47 students studying (in both classes) and were taught by four teachers. There were no Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

Technical Education

Till 1921, there were no institutions imparting technical education in the district. Only Scholarships were being awarded for study of technical subjects. In the higher elementary school at Ponnampet, agriculture was one of the subjects of study. In 1921 and 1927, tailoring and carpentry were introduced as subjects of study at Municipal High School, Virajpet and Municipal High School, Madikeri respectively. The Government started a technical school at Virajpat in 1927. This existed till 1938 and was later closed. In 1936, weaving was introduced in the curriculum as an optional subject at Shanivarasanthe school. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India started an Industrial Training Centre at Virajpet in 1950 and introduced tailoring, carpentry, repair of ordinary vehicles, fitters, draftsmen course etc. as subjects of study. This was shifted to Madikeri in 1954. By 1955-56, technical subjects became optional subjects in the syllabus at Central High School, Madikeri. Earlier, students who were interested in higher education in technical subjects had to go to Madras University. A certain percentage of seats were reserved for the students of Kodagu in the Universities of Delhi, Madras and Mysore.

After 1956

After the Reorganisation of States, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Technical Training Institutions came under the hold of technical education. For the administration of these, government established a Technical Education Board in 1959.

As per the Government Order that Polytechnics should be started in every district, a Government Polytechnic was started at Kushalnagar in 1961 in a private building with a Civil Engineering Diploma Class. In the first year, there were 50 students and in 1990-91, it had 114 students. In 1963-64, Mechanical Engineering Diploma Class was started with 31 students and in 1990-91, there were 133 students in it. In 1981-82, Electrical Engineering (Auto) Division was started with 40 students and in the year 1990-91, it had a strength of 104 students.

In 1963, the Department of Labour, Government of India established Industrial Training Centres to give short term training of 18 months at Bangalore, Raichur and Madikeri. The one at Madikeri had in 1989-90, 90-91 and 1991-92, respectively 105 students (87 males and 18 females) out of which were 13 SC and six ST, 115 students (97 males and 18 females) out of which were 14 SC and 2 ST, and 106 students (89 males and 17 females) out of which were 19 SC and 7 ST students.

Table
The detailed choronological list of Pre-University

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Year of establishment	Number of Students					
			1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Govt. P.U. College, Madikeri		113	170	113	184	123	112
2.	Govt. P.U. College, Napoklu		----- Information not received -----					
3.	Govt. P.U. College, Somvarpet	1972	183	137	186	170	165	216
4.	Govt. P.U. College, Ponnampet		76	63	28	19	49	36
5.	Govt. P.U. College, Virajpet		122	122	98	77	120	69
Aided Colleges								
1.	P.U.. College, Madapura		77	62	81	61	97	68
2.	Vijayalakshmi P.U.. College, Balele	1971	59	49	52	37	31	28
3.	Kaveri P.U.. College Bhagamandala	1972	31	52	31	31	46	35
4.	P.U.. College Shanivarasanth	1972	93	71	82	57	70	69
5.	P.U.. College, Sreemangala	1972	73	93	88	111	78	107
6.	P.U.. College, Cherambani	1972	58	66	40	37	47	56
7.	P.U. College, Moornadu	1975	102	122	132	108	131	105

No 11

Colleges of Kodagu District.

S.C. Students						S.T. Students						Teachers	
1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1991-92	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	2	1	8	5	9	7	4	1	9	3	4	6	1
----- Information not received -----													
6	5	4	5	8	5	2	1	4	1	2	2	Not given	
7	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	6	0
5	7	4	3	6	5	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	1
8	6	5	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	2
8	2	8	1	4	4	3	0	Nil		-	-	3	3
Nil		Nil		1	1	0	1	Nil		0	1	5	3
8	4	3	0	12	2	-	Nil	-	7	0			
0	4	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	5	1
0	0	1	0	0	3	Nil		-	Nil		4	2	
0	8	2	1	2	4	Nil		-	Nil		6	5	

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1	2	3	4	5		6	
8.	P.U. College, Sampaje	1983	33	77	40	31	34 38
9.	Bharati Composite P.U. College, Managodu	1984	73	82	110	89	134 124
10.	Kannada Bharati P.U.. College Virajpet	1985	79	10	79	12	68 125
11.	P.U. College Kodlipet		----- Information not received -----				

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	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	5	1	5	5	1
5	0	3	0	2	5	2	2	0	3	0	3	7	4
1	8	0	20	02	0	7	0	7	0	7	7	7	0
----- Information not received -----													

N.C.C.

A Unit called the 'Coorg Independent Company NCC' (National Cadet Corps) with three troops was begun in the Government College, Madikeri in 1954 under the Central administration. In the same college in 1959, a Ladies Senior Division was also started. At that time in all the five Government High Schools of the district, there were 12 troops of Junior Boys Division and 4 troops of Junior Girls Division. In 1963, Kodagu N.C.C. was converted into a Battalion with Puthur taluk under its administration. There were eight Companies in the Battalion with 1,600 cadets. In 1969, this Battalion was re-organised (including Puthur and Kodagu) and had a total of five Senior Division Companies, 15 troops of Junior Boys Division and three troops of Junior Girls Division. Cauvery Girls College, Virajpet has been recently sanctioned with one Senior Division having 100 Cadets. This district Battalion which was called "The Seventh Karnataka Battalion" till 1973 came to be termed "The Nineteenth Karnataka Battalion" from 1978.

The administration of Kodagu and Puthur N.C.C. is run by one Commanding Officer, one Administrative Officer, 22 Part-time N.C.C. Officers, 6 Junior Commissioned Officers and 14 non-Commissioned Officers. The part-time N.C.C. Officers are N.C.C. trained teachers of the respective institutions. The rest of the Officers are from Military Services deputed to the N.C.C. Units.

The following table No.13 gives the details of N.C.C. Cadets and Officers in several Institutions of the district during December, 1990.

Table No 13

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of cadets	No. of Officers
1.	Government College, Madikeri	140 S.D.	1
2.	Cauvery College, Gonikoppal	130 "	1
3.	Government Polytechnic, Kushalnagar	95 "	1
4.	Pre-University College, Moornadu	50 "	1
5.	Cauvery Girls' College, Virajpet	100 "	1
6.	Govt. P.U. College, Madikeri	110 J.D.	1
7.	Govt. P.U. College, Ponnampet	110 "	1
8.	Govt. P.U. College, Somarvpet	100 "	1
9.	Siddapura H.S., Siddapura	110 "	1
10.	Govt. P.U. College, Virajpet	60 "	1*
11.	Govt. P.U. College, Napoklu	100 "	1
12.	N.C. High School, Chayyambane	50 "	1
13.	P.U. College, Srimangala	100 "	1
14.	Bharati High School, Maragodu	100 "	1
15.	D.C. P.U. College, Madapura	100 "	1
16.	Janatha High School, Hudikeri	50 "	1

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Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of cadets	No. of Officers
17.	Coorg Vidyalaya, Madikeri	50 J.D.	1
18.	Mademahadeswara, H.S., Made	60 "	1
19.	Gonikoppa High School, Gonikoppal	60 "	1
20.	Navodaya School, Madikeri	50 "	Nil
21.	N.D.C., P.U. College, Madapura	74 "	1
22.	Govt. P.U. College, Ponnampet	110 "	1
23.	St. Michael's High School, Madikeri	116 "	1

* Under an In-charge Officer.

N.C.C. Camps are an annual programme generally organised in the month of October. Fifty per cent of the total cadets participate in these Camps. In addition to this, selected and experienced cadets are sent to National Level Summer Camps and Republic Day Celebrations at Delhi.

Table No 14

Details of N.C.C. Cadets who attended Annual Camps during the last three years

Staff particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Commanding Officers (C.O.)	1	-	1
Administrative Officers (A.O.)	1	1	1
Part-time Officers	15	5	13
J.C.Os and N.C.Os	19	18	17
Other Staff	82	19	20
Cadets	889	773	739
Total	947	816	791

More than 50 N.C.C. cadets who were trained in the district are in Indian Military Services rendering meritorious services in different capacities. C.K.Karumbaiah, an N.C.C. cadet from Kodagu is rendering service as Major General in the Indian Army. In the same manner, K.P.Nanjappa, became a Colonel and got 'Veerachakra' award, M.C.Nanjappa obtained "War Service Medal". Besides, a number of cadets have rendered and some are still rendering service in Defence establishment of our country in different capacities.

ADULT EDUCATION

Though the Adult Education Scheme came into being in the district during 1952, an Adult Education School for SCs existed between 1940 and 1947 itself at Hebbale. Under the Community Development Programme, Adult Education classes were started with government grants. In 1956-57 and 1957-58, in a number of places, Adult Education classes were being conducted, wherein instruction in cultivation, animal husbandry, social education, health and hygiene was imported. Exhibitions were held regarding modern iron ploughs, preparation of compost, construction of modern lavatories. During the First Five Year Plan, under the Community Development, 217 classes were conducted wherein 1,669 illiterates were made literates. At the same time, 85 rural libraries with 8,000 books and 36 reading rooms were opened. During 1961-62, for Adult Education, the government sanctioned a special grant of Rs.8,000. Education Department contributed for the starting of 101 libraries and in the three Community Development areas, 50 rural libraries were established. In addition to this, a Mobile Circulating Library was also started. At the time of the merger of Kodagu with the Mysore State, there were 83 Adult Education Centres, out of which, six were reserved exclusively for women.

From 1974 to 1986, every year 30 Adult Education Centres were established by the Adult Education Committee and there were 900 beneficiaries every year. During 1988-89 and 89-90, under different programmes, the number of beneficiaries was as follows:

Table No 15

Year	Rural Functional Literacy Programme (R.F.L.P)	State Adult Education Programme (S.A.E.P.)	Mass Functional Literacy Programme (M.F.L.P)	Tribal Sub-Plan (T.S.P)
1988-89	900	1,200	1,500	nil
1989-90	900	1,500	1,500	6,000

Details of illiterates who became literates in 1988-89 and 1989-90

	Total		SC		ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988-89	3,858	3,551	944	852	858	535
1989-90	6,004	5,691	1,939	1,055	693	568

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There were no colleges till 1949 in the district. After their secondary education, students had to go to Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore or Madras for higher education. A number of rural students had to stop their higher education because it was beyond their reach. C.T.Modaliar, the Chief Commissioner of Kodagu evinced special personal interest and with the help of local people started an Intermediate College at Madikeri in 1949. In the beginning the classes were conducted at the Central School building. R.H.P. Hallman became the first Principal of this college. The present college building was constructed in 1953 at a cost of Rs.7.30 lakhs and was converted into a First Grade College. Science laboratories were constructed in 1954. During the same year, B.Sc. classes were also started. As per the new syllabus P.U.C. classes began in 1956 and in 1957, first year of the three-year degree class was also started. Presently (1992), there are five degree colleges in the district.

In the year of inception (1949) there were 111 students in it and in the next year the number went to 179. Out of this, a batch of 79 students appeared for the first time for the Intermediate examination of the Madras University. Among them, 55 students passed. In the next batch of 78 students that appeared, 51 passed.

During 1957-58, this college came under the control of the Mysore University. Then the total number of students was 410 and the teaching staff was 35, out of which, 17 members belonged to the Arts faculty and 18 members belonged to the Science faculty. There were four ladies among them. The Natural Science Block was constructed in 1964 at a cost of 1.5 lakhs. From September 1980, all the colleges of Kodagu came under the jurisdiction of the University of Mangalore.

During 1987-88, the college had 901 students (420 males and 481 females). This included 18 SC girls, 35 SC boys, 3 ST girls and 3 ST boys. During 1988-89, the total number of students was 888 (443 males and 455 females). In this there were 42 SC males and 23 SC females and 3 ST males and 6 ST females. In the year 1989-90, the total number of students was 746 (368 males and 378 females). The SCs. were 40 males and 19 females and the STs were three males and five females. Separate hostels existed for boys and girls which were started in 1949 and 1957 respectively. During 1989-90, the total strength of the hostels was 36 and 20 respectively. A clinic which was started in 1963 for the students existed till 1987 and was recently closed. Apart from this, there is a Government First Grade College at Kushalnagar, and Aided First Grade Colleges at Somvarpet and Gonikoppal and one Aided College for Women at Virajpet. There were 385 (96 males and 189 females) students at Kushalnagar College in 1988-89. In the year 1989-90, the number of students was 444 (236 males and 208 females). For the year 1990-91, there were 536 (314 males and 222 females) students among whom were 19 SCs. (13 males and 6 females) and nine STs. (5 males and 4 females). During the same year, there was a total of 28 teachers out of which were 20 males and 8 females. The Cauvery First Grade College, Gonikoppal was opened in 1968. During the year 1988-89, there were 793 (486 males and 307 females) students. In 1989-90, there were 816 (497 males and 319 females) students. For the academic year 1990-91, there were 939 (521 males and 418 females) students. Among them were, 44 SCs and 6 STs. For the same year, there were 46 teachers (33 males and 13 females) working in the college.

The Cauvery First Grade College for Women was started at Virajpet in 1980. The strength of the college in the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were 412 students (5 SCs. and 2 STs.), 413 students (5 SCs. and 3 STs.) and 449 students (6 STs. and one ST) respectively. In 1990-91, there were 14 teaching staff members comprising 6 men and 8 women.

LIBRARIES

The "Mahatma Gandhi Central Library" which was started in 1956 became the "District Central Library" in 1971. Its aim was to establish libraries at taluk centres and enable rural people to have the benefit of library service. It has about 85,000 books and about 1,000 members. An average of 250 books are being lent everyday. This library subscribes for 15 dailies and 47 magazines. Under the administration of the Chief Librarian, there were 18 staff members consisting of a Librarian, an Assistant Librarian, Library Attenders, etc., Under the jurisdiction of the Chief Librarian, a total of six libraries are housed in the following places: Virajpet (1972), Somvarpet (1972), Kushalnagar (1972), College Road Madikeri (1972), Kodlipet (1981) and Suntikoppa (1981) and a Mobile Library started in 1987. In the above mentioned six libraries, by March 1991, there were 10,066 books and 1,208 members, 8,906 books and 853 members, 5,561 books and 553 members, 4,033 books and 221 members, 3,806 books and 375 members, 2,908 books and 127 members respectively. The Mobile Library had 3,408 books and 1,200 members.

Apart from these, there were 12 Mandal Libraries in the district and they are functioning in the following places: Ponnampet (4,208 books with 158 members), Balele (4,400 books with 160 members), Siddapur (790 books with 95 members), Madapur (850 books with 80 members), Napoklu (1950 books with 158 members), Murnadu (only Reading Room) Nidtha (850 books and 27 members), Shanivarasanthe (2,408 books with 110 members), Bhagamandala (86 books and 25 members), Kutta (750 books and 33 members) and Ammathi (2 Libraries), (1) with 790 books and 33 members (2) with 690 books and 25 members. Under the jurisdiction of the District Central Library, there were 13 book distribution centres in different places of the district. At Virajpet, there is a private library of the 'Karnataka Sangha'.

Mobile Library: The Mobile Library established with the aim of providing reading and recreation facilities to the rural people, visits all Mandal Centres once a month. This unit is provided with a V.C.R. and a T.V. People in the rural areas have been amply benefited by this. This scheme has been a successful one.

Movie Library

The Movie Library at Madikeri has a good collection of cassettes on educational, agricultural, cultural as well as documentary films. The Mobile Movie Library Van visits rural places and successfully educates rural people in the above subjects and creates social awareness in them. Schools and colleges too can borrow cassettes from this library. About 20 institutions avail this benefit monthly. In addition, with the help of Information and Publicity and Health Departments it

creates an awareness in rural people on Adult Education and Family Planning. All the colleges and educational institutions have libraries. Madikeri Government Junior College Library was established in the later part of the 19th Century at the Central School and has an ancient collection of useful books. A number of Coffee Planters of Kodagu have good private libraries of their own and the district abounds in them.

Physical Education

Kodagu district from the beginning was very famous for Physical Education, Gymnastics and Sports. Much importance was given to Physical Education in primary as well as secondary schools. Though not a compulsory formal subject, it was taught in all schools. It was made compulsory in primary schools in 1929. After the Re-organisation of States, in the revised syllabus, greater importance was given to it. At the primary and secondary stages, it was included in the weekly time-table and a specific time was allotted. At the same time, with the appointment of Physical Education Superintendents at the district level as well as State Level, the scheme was implemented systematically.

SPORTS

From time immemorial, sports have been an inseparable part of life and this traditional art is imbibed by man in his day to day life. Being complimentary to the social and personal life of people, sports help them to spend their leisure time pleasantly and usefully as well as help to improve their physical and mental health. The noteworthy traditional sports of the district are *shakthi kolu*, (two people seated on the ground with each one's feet pressed against another's, holding a staff in their hands and both pulling the same, exhibiting strength), *tharu chinni* (like *gilli-dandu* of old Mysore, generally played by Shepherds), *kallethu ata* (lifting the huge stone kept in front of the village temple in order to exhibit one's strength), *peere pade* (People standing in two rows face to face and throwing vegetables against one another and trying to escape being hit). These once popular games are becoming obsolete. But, *Suryanamaskaras*, *Yogasanas* and some general games are in vogue in rural as well as urban areas, being practised both by males and females irrespective of age at homes daily. (For Folk Games, see chapter 14).

At present, sports activities in the district are being practised vigorously and a number of government and private institutions are contributing for their development. The Department of Youth Services and Sports of the Government of Karnataka, Nehru Yuvakendras as well as some private organisations like Rotary and Lions clubs have schemes to draw out the inherent talents of sportsmen and women. These institutions are regularly conducting competitions in sports and games at taluk, district and state levels to develop interest in sports among people.

District Youth Service Department

The District Youth Service Department was established at the Mann's Compound, Madikeri in 1974. Its administration is looked after by the District Youth Service and Sports Officer at the district level and at the taluk level by an Assistant Youth Service and Sports Officer. This department conducts social, cultural and sports activities at the district and taluk levels. Under Social activities, it has the National and State level Schemes and N.S.S.; under cultural activities, folk dance and song and youth rallies; and under sports activities, Dasara Sports, Independence Day Sports, Rural Sports, Women Sports, Kannada Rajyotsava sports, Republic Day sports and All-India Civil Service sports are conducted. Through youth organisations, group games and other activities of rural areas etc., are being conducted by the department. Besides training talented sportsmen and women in volley ball, hockey, football, basket ball and other sports, the department conducts at Hobli, Taluk and district levels, volley ball, hockey and cricket tournaments. For children between the age group of 8 to 14, it conducts National Talent and Sports Competitions and under Sports Scheme Development Plan, it has established different sports units. An amount of Rs.7,000 is granted by the department to different institutions to conduct sports competitions and to purchase sports materials. For the development of sports activities and its supervision in rural areas, there are 136 youth Boards (Madikeri 51, Somvarpet 59 and Virajpet 26) and 29 Young Women Boards (Madikeri 12, Somvarpet 7 and Virajpet 10) and 20 Amateur Groups (Madikeri 9, Somvarpet 5 and Virajpet 6) functioning under the administration of the department.

Nehru Yuva Kendra

The Ministry of Human Resources, Government of India started 80 Yuva Kendras on the occasion of the "The Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence" in 1972. One such was started at Madikeri in 1977. In 1988, it came to be called Nehru Yuva Kendra and became an independent unit. The Kendra has the aims of rural development through uniting rural youth other than students, to develop the potential in the youth, removal of poverty and other social evils, around development at the personal and rural levels in social, moral and spiritual standards and to teach self-reliance through co-operation and service.

This centre also organises cycle expeditions, youth training camps, adult education classes, vocational training, social service camps etc. Five youths of the district were sent by this centre to Lakshadweep to participate in the adventure programmes. It is aided by the Central Government for functioning and for conduct of its programme. It also has the patronage of donors. Private Yuva Kendras after 2 years of functioning will be eligible for a grant of Rs.2,000 when registered with Nehru Yuva Kendra.

The district is a pioneer in the field of sports. The Kodavas have a lion's share of players in the important State Hockey Teams such as M.E.G., P.T.I., K.S.R.P., Canara, B.E.M.L., S.A.I., MICO etc. The separate hockey team in Kodagu is one of the best in the world. There is also a girl's hockey team in the district which conducts National Level General Kariyappa Advance Hockey Tournament. The Blue Star Hockey Club of Somvarpet conducts hockey tournaments with a view of restoring the public interest in hockey. The district has not lagged behind in Kabbadi also. The Vinayaka Club of Madikeri organises flood-lit Kabbadi Tournament every year to create a congenial atmosphere for the improvement of Kabbadi. The Young Challengers Youth Organisation is striving hard for the improvement of volley ball. Organisations like the Jaycees and State Bank of India conduct Table Tennis Tournaments. Coorg Wonders is a popular and an old cricket organisation. Hercules Gymnastics that existed some time ago has trained several national level gymnasts. There is a swimming pool at Madikeri Junior College premises and it is now under repair.

Play Grounds

There are totally 43 different playgrounds in the district including the eight acre one at Mann's Compound, Madikeri and the Mini-grounds at Napoklu, Somvarpet and Virajpet. The golf grounds of the Tourism Department at Galibeedu, the private Closeburne Golf grounds at Kadagadalu, Special club grounds of Belur and the golf grounds of Somvarpet and Pollibetta are also included in the said number.

After the formation of Zilla Parishads, steps have been taken to construct play grounds in all taluks of the district. For this purpose, out of the ten lakhs sanctioned by the Youth Service Department, already Rs.2.00 lakhs has been disbursed. In order to encourage the talented sportsmen and women at the district level, 10 districts are selected in the country. Out of this, Kodagu is the one from South India. At Madikeri Government College ground, Astro-Turf Hockey field is being prepared. Some athletes of International repute in the district are discussed here:

Hockey

1) *M.P.Ganesh*: A good Hockey player of the district, he has represented India in the Bangkok Asian Games of 1970, Barcelona World Cup Hockey in 1971, Munich Olympics in 1972, Tehran Asiad in 1974. In 1973, he led the Indian hockey team at Amsterdam. He was considered one of the best Hockey players in the 'World Eleven' in 1972. In 1970 as well as in 1974, he was a member of the Asian Star Team and in 1973, he won the 'Arjun Award'. In 1980, he was the Coach of Indian Team which got the Gold Medal at Moscow Olympics.

2) *B.P.Govinda*: An experienced Hockey player, Govinda represented India at the 1972 Munich as well as the 1976 Melbourne Olympics. One of the World Eleven of 1972, he received the 'Arjun Award', in 1977. He played for India in 1974 at Bangkok and in 1978 at Tehran Asian Games. He led the Indian Hockey Team in the 1978 Asian Games.

3) *Somaiah*: His participation in the National Junior Hockey in 1975 paved the way to shine at Moscow Olympics in 1980. He played in 1982 Delhi Asian Games and in 1984 he represented India at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The other famous Hockey players of the district are: 1) B.K.Subramani (1988-89 Seol Olympics and Asiad), 2) A.B. Subbaiah (Asiad and Olympics), 3) Vinod Chinnappa (1989 Berlin), 4) P.E. Kalaiah (Australia), 5) B.H. Changappa (1989, Sweden), 6) K.S.Uthaiah (Sweden, 1989), 7) C.S.Poonachha (Sweden, 1989), 8) B.N.Hemalatha (Beijing Asiad), 9) M.D.Kaveriyappa, 10) M.A. Appaiah, 11) M.S.Monappa, 12) Malchu Ayyappa, 13) Ammanda Vasu, 14) Boveriyanda Kuttappa, 15) Dechu Appaiah, 16) Cheri Chettiyanna and 17) K.K.Poonachha, the hockey Coach and player who died recently.

II Athletics

The contribution of Kodagu to the field of athletics is abundant. Nirmala Uthaiah, K.K. Gangamma-Seethamma sisters, Reeth-Seeth Devaiah sisters, Pushpa-Ashwini Nachappa sisters, Machamma and Kuppanda K.Geetha are all National level athletes.

Poonam Belliyappa started her sports carrier at the age of nine. She was the Individual Champion at the Delhi National Athletic Meet. She has the first place in the 80 metres Hurdles and 100 metres Jump. She is also a notable kho-kho player.

Ashwini Nachappa: At the age of twelve, Ashwini bagged the first place in the All-India Junior Running Race. Now, having defeated the World Star P.T.Usha twice, this Kodava lady has also won the 'Arjun Award'. She has also hit the headlines by playing the heroine of the movie named after her. Her achievement at the National and International levels is laudable. South Asian Federation Games, Nepal (1984), Djakarta Asian Track and Field Events (1985), S.A.F. Games of Bangladesh (1985), Seol Asian Games (1986), Track and Field Events in Singapore (1987), Rome World Championship (1987) Seol Olympics (1988), Pakistan S.A.F. Games (1989), Delhi Track and Field Events (1989) and Beijing Asian Games (1990) are several competitions in which Ashwini has partaken. She recently announced her intention to retire from sports.

Other International Sportsmen and Women of the district are: 1) Reeth Abraham (1986 Karnataka Asian Track and Field Champion, Islamabad as well as Seol Olympics), 2) Pushpa Nachappa (World University), 3) Arjun Devaiah (1990 Asiad Beijing), 4) K.M.Suresh (1986 Asiad Seol), 5) I.M.Appaiah (1990 Kualaupur, 6th Asian Veteran Champion, 6) K.B.Madiah (1987 Delhi), 7) C.M.Muthaiah and 8) K.K.Geetha whose name is associated with National Hockey Association (for 5 years), Bombay National Athletic Association, Mangalore National Championship, Calcutta, Trivandrum and Delhi, Inter-State Association, Kualalupur Track and Field Association.

III Basket Ball

1) Pushpa Kuttanna, 2) Reshma Chengappa, 3) M.M. Dechamma (all three participated in Manila Philippines), 4) Reeth Devaiah (World University) and 5) Nandini Basappa (World University).

IV. Foot Ball

1) A.P.Ifthikar (Russia, 1987), and 2) B.P.Annappa (Djakartha 1990).

V. Boxing

1) C.A.Machaiah (1982, Asiad) and 2) K.A.Nanaiah (Germany).

VI Cross Country

K.M.Chinnappa (1990 Champion) and 2) H.S. Seetha Ram (Delhi Asiad).

VII Gymnastics

1) Y.G.Mooladeep (Germany) and 2) thirteen-year old 7th Standard Tennis Player Chengappa worked as a Referee in April 1992 at National Sub-Junior Finals conducted in Bangalore.

VIII Cricket

Colonel Hemu Adhkari is responsible for the unfurling of the Sports potential of the youth of the district. He is giving free training and guidance to all the talented youth between the age group of 12 and 21. Another Cricketer C.V.Shankar gives pre- training in Cricket to prospective Cricketers. A.C.Subbaiah, M.M.Ganapathi, K.C.Gopalakrishana, K.U.Muthappa, D.M. Beeshma and Bowler M.T.Appachu trained by them have been hopeful Cricketers. More than 20 cricket clubs in different parts of the district are imparting training to young cricketers. For the past few years, Kodagu District Cricket Association has been conducting district level Kans Coffee Silver Cup Tournament.

Young Men's Sports Club, Virajpet

This club that was begun in 1959 with the sole aim of developing the game of cricket, had Nellamakkada Rajappa, Nellamakkada Jagga, Kaleganda Prabhu, Kaleganda Ramesh, Jayachandulal, Hiralal, B.B.Uttappa, Murali, Prasad, Shoukath Ali, and Khaleel Munna as its founder members. Being the oldest cricket club of the district, its contribution to the development of the game is commendable. It had the name "Young Men's Cricket Club" to start with, which was changed as "Young Men's Sports Club" in 1989. The club participates in the state level competitions by sending its players. Presently, its aims have acquired broader dimensions and the club conducts social and cultural activities also. It has been conducting cricket tournaments and Quiz programmes and Chess tournaments at Virajpet for the last six years. The club has been sanctioned a site by the Mandal Panchayat recently. For the year 1991, it had about 50 members.

talent, protection of natural wealth and fostering literature and culture of the region. Numerous papers published in Kannada, Kodava and English languages have done their mite in continuing the tradition.

Epigraphical Poets

The inscriptions of this region ranging from the 9th to the 19th century A.D., constitute important literary documents on Kodagu; these belong to the ruling periods of the Ganga, Kongalva, Hoysala and the Haleri dynasties. Of them, mention may be made of the stone edict found in a Jain Basadi at Anjanageri¹. The metaphorical description of a certain Jain seer, Panditadeva amply testifies to the poetical abilities of the writer. Another inscription (No. 3) at Madikeri belonging to the period of Virarajendra II is distinct from other inscriptions of the Haleri dynasty for its chaste prose. This epigraph gives a vivid and poetical description of the valour of Virarajendra who drove away herd of wild elephants who were on rampage in the forest.

Among the ancient poets who composed the text of inscriptions, are Chanda Nandayayya (No. 98), Dharmasetti (No. 72 - Mullur), Bommadeva (No. 62), Senabova Jinayya (No.60), Bommarasaiah (No. 88) and others. Among the epigraph-writers of the eighteenth century, one Shambhayya who was in the private service of Haleri rulers is important. He has composed a few Sanskrit *shlokas* found in the copper-plate of A.D. 1796 belonging to the Abbi Matha. It is construed that he is the author of a few literary works as well².

Ancient Poets

Scholars trace the literary tradition of Kodagu from the tenth century A.D. itself. It is argued that Nagavarma who authored *Chandombudhi* belonged to Kodagu and that his patron was Rakkasaganga, who was a feudatory incharge of Beddoregere (perhaps near the present Biliyuru) region in South Kodagu and in the vicinity of the river Lakshmanatirtha; and hence, Nagavarma is considered the first literary luminary of the district³. It is established that a certain Gunasena Panditha, of the 11th century, a member of 'Dramila Nandi Sangha', who lived at Mullur which was the capital city of Kongalva rulers, was a scholar specialising in the six systems of ancient Indian philosophy. He had erudition in Kannada also. He is the author of a literary work, *Punyasrava*⁴. An inscription at Sravanabelagola bemoans his death by saying that the treasure of Mullur was lost with his death⁵. Some scholars are of the opinion that an eminent poet by name Shubhachandra and his disciple Prabhachandra also lived in Kodagu during the same century.

Dayasimha, a chieftain of the Kadamba dynasty, belongs to Manjarabad and Yelusavirasime; he lived in the 11th century A.D. He was famous as a poet, critic, grammarian, painter and a connoisseur of music⁶. Another poet Maukthika, who is mentioned in *Karnataka Kavicharite*,

CHAPTER XIV

LITERATURE AND CULTURE*

The Kodagu district has its own distinct features in the field of creative activity. Poets have sung in praise of its natural beauty; talented musicians have enchanted the listeners with their melodious voice; charming dancers, *gamakis*, painters, sculptors and *Kirthanakars* have captivated the minds of people. The continuous flow of literary works during the past 6 or 7 centuries combines in itself ancient classicism and the modern trends. Many writers and scholars have made a name and have been honoured by the State. Their works have spread the fame of the district within and outside the country.

The literary works in Kannada of this district are rich, imbibing in them the sweetness of folklore, both in content and language. There are various works in English as well; and there are many literary works with considerable merit written in Kodava language. One can trace the influence of the literary heritage on the theatre of the region. Numerous plays in Kannada and Kodava languages are staged and have been acclaimed both inside the district, and also elsewhere. These works have mythical and historical plots with special reference to Kodagu with contemporary undertones at times. Many amateur theatre groups are active in the district, which stage new plays with entertaining as well as educative values. This district has made its distinctive contribution to the field of films also. On the one hand, there are various forms of folk dances coming down from ages and on the other, artistic forms changing their styles according to the changing moods of time. Literary conferences, both at the district level and at the national level, have been held here. We can mention here the Kodava language conferences also. The local newspapers have played their commendable role in the development of the language, people's

* Journalism included.

1. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. I, (Revised) No.19

2. B.N. Krishnamurthy, "Kodagu Kannada bhashege madiruva seve", *Kodagina Kanik*, p.52

3. *Ibid.*, p.51

4. B.N. Krishnamurthy: "Gunasena Panditha", *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*, 7 - 3 Jan. 1922, pp: 280-82

5. *E.C.*, Vol. II (Revised), Shravanabelagola No.77.

6. *Kodagina Kanike*, p.52

Vol.I (pp.157-58), composed *Chandranathashataka*. He belonged to Yelusavirasime and was under the patronage of Vira Kongalva, who had established his authority over the region of Somavarapet⁷. According to an inscription of Arakalagud (No. 99, A.D. 1079), Nakularya, a commander under the King Prithvi Kongalva, was proficient in four languages. Though he is believed to have written a few works, none is extant⁸.

Some talented poets who belonged to the erstwhile State of Kodagu also find their pride of place in Kodagu literary history. Mangarasa III (Mangaraja), the son of Prabhu Vijayendra who was a minister under the Chengalva kings belonged to 16th century (A.D. 1508) and is the author of *Jayanripa Kavya*, *Samyaktva Kaumudi* and other works. He was an inmate of a Jaina *matha* of Kallahalli, near Kodlipet of Somavarpet taluk, where he composed his works⁹. (It is opined that this Kallahalli can be the one in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district). The author of *Kumara Ramana Kathe*, Nanjunda (A.D. 1525), who is believed to be a nephew of Mangarasa also was under the patronage of Chengalva king at Piriypattana¹⁰. *Ramavijaya Kavya*, which has the distinction of being the most ancient extant classic poem of Kodagu was written by a Jaina poet known as Devappa (A.D. 1540). Though this poet was a native of Ravandur of Hunasur taluk, he sought the patronage of and later became a minister under Changalva Nanjundaraya who ruled from Nanjarayapattana of Kodagu.

Rajendraname an annual of administrative and political affairs was compiled at the instance of Dodda Virarajendra Wodeya (A.D. 1789 - 1809). It is found that this compilation is based on available ancient written documents of Kodagu history. This work was rendered into English by Lt. Robert Abercrombi. Lingarajendra II who ruled Kodagu between A.D. 1810 and 1820 was also a poet and a writer. The survey settlement work done at all places in Kodagu during his rule and revenue records of his time are together known as *Lingarajana Sistu*¹¹. He caused the compilation of 54 codes of conduct for the officials of the palace and the Government; this code goes by the name *Hukumname*. Lingaraja was proficient both in Kannada and Hindusthani and is the author of many poems in Kannada. Dr. Hermen Moegling is on records as having read some of the poems written by Lingaraja eulogising one of his wives. It is also known that *Viveka Chintamani* of Nijaguna Sivayogi was translated into Sanskrit at his instance (D.N. Krishnayya, p. 450). Though he is believed to be the author of poetical work called *Basavaraja Vijaya*, the work is not available now¹². He is perhaps the author of *javalis* written with the signature 'Madikeri Lingarajaru'; one of them is already published¹³.

Some important literary works which give an account of major happenings of Kodagu region can be mentioned here. Prominent among them is *Kanthirava Narasaraja Vijaya* of Govinda Vaidya (A.D. 1648). This is the first major work which gives an account of the impression Kodagu

has left on a poet; we find in this work the description of the river Kaveri, the fort of Palpare, the thick forests of Kodagu, the family life of the Kodavas, etc.

Chapters 11 to 14 in the Sanskrit *Skanda Purana* or *Karthikeya Purana* contain the legends and lores pertaining to ancient Kodagu; and, as this portion deals with the glory of the river Kaveri, known as *Kaveri Purana*. This work was rendered into Kannada by Srinivasa Iyengar in 1864 at the request of Biddiyanda Nachappa.

Early Writers

At the beginning of the present century, we come across a host of eminent writers who wrote in Kannada and Kodava languages. One of them is Venkatadri Shamarao of Madikeri, who is known as the doyen of Kodagu dramatic art. He wrote between 1894 and 1917, and his works include plays, *devaranamas*, stories, Gauri songs and poems. *Swarna Gauri Kathe*, *Ratnavali Parinaya*, *Chandrasasa* and *Champakamalini Parinaya* are some of his works. Dr. Koravanda Appayya of Kadagadalu village of Madikeri taluk, who served as a palace-physician at Mysore and a district-surgeon, rendered yeoman service to the cause of Kodava literature and culture. His works include *Nirina Jalaratnakara*, *Gorakshane*, *Kodagara Kulacharadi Tatuvajivini*, *Ihapara Grantha*, *Asthipanjara*, *Vyavasaya Bodhini*, *Bhagavadgithe* and others. His work *Kodava Lipi*, published in 1887, attempts to invent an alphabet for the Kodagu language, and this book is considered as the first work on the subject and the author is considered to be a pioneer in this regard. But all the published works in Kodava language are written only in the Kannada script.

Another important writer of this generation is Haradasa Appachchakavi of Kirundadu (Madikeri taluk) who is renowned as the 'Adikavi' of Kodagu. Apart from four plays in Kodava language, he has written an autobiography in Kannada entitled '*Kodagu Napoklunadu Kirundadu Gramada Haradasa Appaneravandra Appachchakaviya Jivamanacharithre*' (1936). But this work is not published. Another writer belonging to this taluk, Benguru Nadakeriyanda Chinnappa is known for his work *Pattole Palame* (1924) which has an account of the origins of Kodava people, their life-style and culture.

Pandyanda Muthanna of the Moornadu region, known also for his public service, has published four works entitled *Kodagina Kaipidi*, *Kulavridhi*, *Swargamana* and *Nagarikateya Parinama*. He has traced in his *Kodagina Kaipidi* a historical account of the Congress movement from the period of Kodagu rulers; and this account has been published by him in English entitled '*Coorg and the Coorgs*'. Apparanda Ganapathi of Bettathur village was well-versed both in Kannada and Kodava languages; and his works include *Kalikala Kummaya*, *Kodavada Arabera Purana*, *Kodava Mahapurana*, *Sivabhaktisara*, *Vishnubhakti Stotra* and *Navina Kalisthree Mahime*. Biddanda Subbayya Kushalappa of Mythadi village of Virajpet taluk, who was the Speaker of Kodagu assembly and was among the founders of Kodagu Karnataka Sangha, has reconstructed the historical and folk tales in his works which include *Omkareswara*, *Chonira Muttanna*, *Acchunayaka*, *Honnammanna Kere*, *Kaliyatenda Ajjappa* and *Pannangalattamme*; his other works deal with geography and certain scientific subjects. While Telapanda M. Kariappa of Halugunda of the same taluk has published a collection of poems entitled *Sampige*, a couple of

7. *Kodagina Barahagararu* p.2

8. *Kodagina Kanike*, p.51

9. *Ibid.* 51

10. *Karnataka Kavicharite*, Vol.II. p.125; *Kodagina Kanike* p.52

11. D.N. Krishnayya, *Kodagina Ithihasa*, p.390

12. *Kodagina Kanike*, p.52

13. K.V. Achar (Ed.) *Kannadada Javaligalu*, p.146

plays and *Aivattaru Atagalu* for children. Nadikeriyanda Subbaiah of Karada village of Madikeri taluk also has penned several poems, stories and plays.

Modern writers

Writers who were born in this century have imbibed contemporary trends in content, form and style in their writing, be it prose, poetry or drama. This has helped us to distinguish the ways of writing followed by elder and younger writers. Many of the modern writers have been honoured with awards and prizes, for their meritorious literary achievements. G.S.Keshavacharya (K.Sri. Ghati) of Madikeri, who belongs to the older generation of writers and who edited weekly entitled *Navina Sikshaka* has won prize for children's literature from the Karnataka Government for his work *Kodagina Wodeyaru* which gives an account of the princely dynasties of Kodagu. His other works include *Sabhya Yodha General Thimmaiah*, *Ibbaroo Ghatigale* and *Kodagu Jilla Darshana*. One of the prominent Kannada authors and a renowned novelist, S.R. Narayana Rao ('Bharatisuta') hails from Biligere of Madikeri taluk, and he has published 64 works which include several novels, short-story collections, pen-portraits, translations and childrens' books. Some of his novels are written in the setting of Kodagu's social, historical and ethnic background. His novels, *Girikanyaka* and *Giliyu Panjaradolilla*, have won Karnataka Sahitya Academy awards for the years 1967 and 1974 respectively; his novels *Hulibonu*, *Girikanyaka*, and *Chimba Hidida Minu*, a collection of short-stories have won state government prizes; his work for the neo-literates entitled *Solle Haraduva Rogagalu* bagged the Central government award; and his novel *Yedakallu Guddada Mele* received a prize in the novel contest sponsored by the weekly *Sudha*. K. Sacchidanandaiah (Chirantana) N. Mahabaleswara Bhat and L.R. Bhat have collectively edited a commemoration volume in *Bharatisuta's* honour entitled *Bhramhagiri* in 1977.

Dr. I.M. Muttanna who is a native of Mythadi village in Virajpet taluk has through his sixty and odd works in Kannada, English and Kodava languages, brought out the literary genius of Kodagu. *Loka Darshana*, *Bharata Sahitya Samskritige Paschatya Vidwamsara Seve*, *Muttannana Kavanagalu* (comprehensive), *A tiny Model State of South India*, *Coorg Memories*, *A History of Karnataka* and *Tipu Sultan X-Rayed* are his important works. His other prominent publications include biographies of General Cariappa and General Thimmaiah and a Kodava - Kannada Dictionary. Karnataka Sahitya Academy has honoured him in 1967 for his play 'Kaveri', D.N. Krishnayya is known for his in-depth knowledge of Kodagu history; and his *Kodagina Itihasa* is acclaimed as a great work of research. Not only has he published several papers on the historical events of Kodagu, but through *Sundaranadu Kodagu* he brings home the salient features of the land; he is also the author of two novels, entitled *Viraraja Vijaya* and *Nagappayyana Olananchu* in Kannada. Krishnayya has, with M.S. Subba Rao, edited *Kodagu Samsthanada Rajendraname*, a reference work on Kodagu history. Bachamada D. Ganapathy, a native of Besaguru of Virajpet taluk, is a well known freedom-fighter and a journalist; and his literary works exceed forty in number. His writings are in Kannada, English and Kodava languages. His *Kodagu Mathu Kodavaru*, which delineates the salient features of the Kodava culture, customs and life-style, has won awards from the State government and the Lok Sikshana Trust; and his collection of papers on literary research entitled *Satya Shodhane* has bagged the Karnataka Sahitya Academy award for the year 1974. His *Kodavaru : Jivana Paddhatigalu* gives a comprehensive account of the race,

culture, language literature and other aspects of Kodava people. His mystical play *Kaveri* is acclaimed by critics as one of the best works produced by the Kodagu land*.

A renowned popular-science writer, G.T. Narayana Rao of Madikeri, has special contribution to the field of theoretical and applied astrophysics. *Nakshatra Loka*, *Innondu Ayama*, *Manava Chandrana Mele*, *Copernicus*, *Vygnanika Manodharma*, *Jataka mathu Bhavisya*, *Vanasuma*, *Kodagina Kathegalu* and *N.C.C. Dinagalu* are among his works. His notable work *Albert Einstein* in Kannada won the Prof. S.S. Malwad Award; *Balavignana Tattwagalu* bagged 1975 Karnataka Sahitya Academy award and he was honoured with an award by Prof. Dejjagau (D. Javare Gowda) Trust for his meritorious service to the field of popular science.

Vidwan Talakaveri Narayanacharya (T.P. Narayanacharya) has rendered into chaste Kannada the lore of Kaveri from the Sanskrit original with the title *Sri Skanda Purananthargata Sri Kaveri Mahatmye*. Apart from this he has composed *suprabhatas* invoking Sri Kaveri, Udupi Srikrishna, Subramanya, and deities of Dharmasthala and Bhagandeswara. Abdul Gaffoor, who took a prominent role in freedom struggle, belongs to Bilugunda of Virajpet taluk; and he is the author of a thought-provoking work, entitled *Kodagaru Arabiyaru*. Balamuri Muttanna's *Jaggattigonde Kodagu*, is an introductory work on Kodagu. His other work is *Balamuri Kotera Kutumbada Samkshepa Charitre*. While Bachettira Appayya has published *Dakshina Kasi Kaveri Mahatme*, Pulianda Iyyappa of Madikeri has published a novel entitled *Devadatta*.

V.S. Ramakrishna of Kaikeri in Virajpet taluk is a renowned scholar and has published many important works both in Kannada and Kodava languages. His epic *Sri Ramacharitamritam (Kushala Ramayana)* runs into 2600 Vardhaka-shatpadis; *Sri Raghavendra Vijaya*, *Sri Kaveri Vijaya* and *Sri Sadguru Appayya Vijaya* are also his compositions in Vardhaka-Shatpadis. Not only has he published very useful articles on the literary activities and developments of Kodagu, but he has pointed out the following six works as major literary works of Kodagu: (i) B.D.Ganapathi's mystical play, *Kaveri*, (ii) *Sri Kaveri Vaibhava* by Edurkala Sankaranarayana Bhatta, (iii) *Sri Moola Kaveri Nataka* by Appaccha Kavi, (iv) D.N. Krishnaiah's *Kodagina Itihasa*, (v) I.M. Muttanna's *Muttannana Kavanagalu*, and (vi) *Sri Krishnacharitamritam* by M.S. Anantha Padmanabha Rao. *Sri Kaveri Vaibhava*, written by Edurkala K. Sankaranarayana Bhatta is a unique work in that it is considered to be an encyclopaedic work on Kaveri and it gives an account of all the pilgrim-centres on the banks of the river Kaveri from Talakaveri to Kaveri Poompattanam, as also an exposition of the worldly and spiritual glory of the mother Kaveri. He is quite adept in spiritual writings, he has also translated the *Kaveri purana*, which is included in the above-mentioned work. His other works are *Sri Kaveri Darshana*, *Sri Kaveri Mahatme*, *Maharshi Yajnavalkya*, *Vicharadipike*, and his *Hindudharma Parichaya* is a copious work, which ably introduces various aspects of Hindu religion and culture.

Dr. K. Kushalappa Gowda of Peraje in Madikeri taluk is a renowned linguist and scholar. His publication in English *Gowda Kannada* analyses the language spoken by the Gowda community (known as Aragannada) in the regions of Puttur and Sullya of Dakshina Kannada district and the region around Madikeri. *Kannada, Tigula Kannada mattu Samaja* is his work in Kannada. He has published scholarly works like *Kannada Bhashe Mathu Vyakaranagala Ondu Adhyayana*. He was

* V.S. Ramakrishna, 'Kodagina Aru Mahakritigalu' Kannada Kaveri (Souvenir) pp.110-11

honoured with an award by Karnataka Sahitya Academy in 1987. A native of Shantalli village, B.S. Gopalakrishna, is a journalist, a scholar and a *gamaki*. He has published a work on *Ayurveda Sarala Chikitse*, which lucidly explains the therapeutic value of that system of medicine, and literary works like *Ratnagarbha* and *Sodaru* and an exposition on *Bhagavadgita* entitled *Satyadarshana* and has written extensively on *Mahabharata*.

Archaeology of Coorg, written by an archaeologist, Dr. K.K. Subbaya, gives, apart from archaeological information about Kodagu, information with regard to its inscriptions, sculptures, the people, culture and other aspects. This author belongs to Birunani of Virajpet taluk. He has not only written copiously on the origin of Kodava people, but has made an intensive and valuable study of the archaeological finds of Heggadehalli in Somvarpet taluk by conducting excavations. Dr. K.P. Poonacha, archaeologist of repute and the Superintending Archaeologist of the Mid-Southern Circle, Bangalore, hails from Arji of the same taluk. B.D. Subbaya ('Kakemani') of Besagur of the same taluk, is known for his writings on the facts of the life of the Kodavas and also for his intimate and exciting descriptions of his hunting experiences. His other works include *Billu-Bana-Kathaguccha* and *Kodagina Ithihasaputagalinda* - both collections of short-stories, and other books. K.S. Karunakaran of Virajpet, known as a good story teller, has written novels for children, science fiction and psychological novels. The stories he has rendered into Kannada from the original Malayalam are published in two volumes entitled *Dakshinabhasha Kathamanjari - Part 2* and *Malayalam Kathegalu*.

Field Marshall K.M. Cariappa, a retired General of the Indian army, has, apart from contributing several articles, to English journals, published a booklet entitled *Call to Youth. The Coorgs and their Origin* written collaboratively by M.P. Cariappa and Ponnamma Cariappa, *Coorg and Coorgs* by P.M. Muthanna and *Origin of the Coorg* by C.M. Kushalappa of Bittangala are the three works in English which give abundant information with regard to the race, language and culture of the Kodava people. P.M. Changappa's work in Kannada, *Sri Kaveri (Dakshina Gange) Kshetra Varnane*, has a succinct account of the people and the mythological background of Kodagu. C.N. Muthanna's *Kodagu Prantada Mundina Adalitha Vyavasthe* (1934) is a work which discusses the administrative and political aspects of Kodagu. Sripathirao Phalimarkar who worked at Hatur is the author of *Bedagina Nadu Kodagu*, and his other publications include humorous articles. We may also mention here an autobiography written by Sri Palangada Appayyaswamigalu of Kallumada village, was responsible for the founding of Sri Kaveri Bhaktajana Sangha and Sri Kaveri Ashrama at Virajpet. Combining this autobiographical writing with an account of the constructive activities of the Swamiji Kuyimanda Kalaiah has published a book with the title *Sri Sadguru Appayyaswamiyavara Atma Kathe mathu Sandesha*. Mention may also be made of a book entitled *Kodagina Jamma Karnataka Sarkarakke Ondu Eccharike* by Kalyatanda Bopaiah Ganapathi published on behalf of the Committee for the Preservation of the Jamma Rights of Kodagu.

Among the prominent writers M.B. Shivarao of Peraje is one; he has written essays, poems and short stories. *Neraladiyalli*, *Bali*, *Pushpa Mandira*, *Rasanidhi*, *Honganasugalu* are among his published works. Swami Anandathirtha of Bhagamandala translated from Bengali a work entitled *Samadhi Nirnaya*. Adamane Palatadaka Subbaiah, who is the author of *Gurugalodane Samvada*, *Duhkhartaru*, *Rajajiyavara Bhashangalu* and three other works, also belongs to Bhagamandala. A

journalist and a writer, K. Govinda Rao of Virajpet writes with the pseudonym 'Gora'; and he is known for his narrative such as *Bapuravara Amarakathe* and plays *Premabali*, *Tapassiddhi* and others. *Bharatada Samvidhana Shilpi Ambedkar* is the work of Kadamullur C.M. Jacob Lobo. *Bhimarao Ramji Ambedkar: Samajika Prabhutwada Ondu Adhyayana* is his Kannada version of the original work by Dr. G.S. Lokhande. *Sampige (Champakamala)* is a collection of poems by T.M. Cariappa of Halugunda; and he has published its English translation with the same title, in collaboration with T.K. Muthanna. Kovarakolli Karunakara of Kotari Estate in the Somvarapet taluk is known for translating from Malayalam. Likewise H.R. Krishnaiah of Ponnampet has attended English renderings of Kuvempu's novels. Other notable writers are K.A. Tangavelu of Galibidu, who is known for his science fiction *Haruva Tattegala Lokadalli*; K.P. Gopalakrishna Bhat and G. Yadumani who have jointly written *Stotra Sindhura*; B.M. Muthappa of Madikeri, who is the author of several articles and brochures on bee-keeping; the author of *Satyanveshane* and *Manoranjane*, Koluvadanda Uthappa; Motanalira Somayya of *Divyajivana- Bhavyamanava* fame; Ajjamada D. Mandanna, the author of *Jnana Sudha*; D. Vishnubhat, who has made a mark with his poem *Mahanari Nalayini* and novel *Vichitra*; and K.S. Narayanamurthy who has penned *Saviya Sarasa*. G. Yadumani's *Madikeri Taluk Darshana* is a useful handbook on the subject.

We may here mention some other important writers, such as T.A. Madhure Setty of Virajpet, a journalist and writer of short stories; another story-teller, K.A. Lingappa; K.C. Uthaiah of Virajpet, who again is a journalist and a story-writer; Poet Thimmaiah K. Palakanda of the same taluk; K.B. Ayyappa of Napoklu, who has written both literary and science articles; H.T. Devaraju, a writer and an ex-Secretary of Kodagu Karnataka Sangha; K.C. Bheemaiah; H.V. Raghu, author of several plays, critical essays and short-stories; P.R. Narayana Rao, who writes with a pen-name 'Poorana', who is also a journalist; and B.E. Seshadri of Balamuri, a poet, short-story writer and an editor. The following are the writers belonging to both the elder and younger generations, who have contributed significantly with their writings on various aspects of Kodagu culture: Sri Vivekananda Sharana Swamiji, K.A. Kashiappa, Dr. I.R. Ashranna, M.P. Thimmappa, Muchanda, S. Muthappa, Puggera M. Karumbaiah, B.C. Ponnappa, K.A. Somantha, P.K. Chengappa, C.M. Charamanna, K.S. Chengappa, I.K. Biddappa, K.C. Uthaiah, Inanda Dhananjaya, Hadlhalli Nagaraju, Fr. Vincent Fernandes, K.C. Ramamurthy, J. Rajagopala Rao, K.B. Doll, V. Shanmukhappa, M.P. Krishnaraju, Mukachanda B. Appanna (Aruna), N.S. Narayana, K.R. Ravindra, Balyamiderira Subramani and others.

Among the Muslim writers who are contributing to the fields of Kannada letters, language and journalism, are B.A. Hasanabba, B.A. Shamsuddin, Liyaquat Ali, E.S. Gafoor, E. Sulaiman Sheikh, Jabbar Samo of Sampaje, Sayyad Ghouse and Rawoof Baig of Somvarpet, Abdul Rahiman Musaliar of Tanneeruhalla, Abdul Raheem of Shanivasate, Mohammed Ghouse of Kodlipet and others. They are engaged in writing poems, stories, plays and essays. An educationist, thinker and an orator of repute, P.R. Basheer Ahmad of Somvarpet has published extensively on subjects such as education, language, society, religion and national integration.

There are many young writers of Kodagu who have tread the path of novelty in the field of letters. *Naxalwadada Berugalu* by I.R. Pramod of Virajpet has leftist political ideological overtones. T.K. Tyagaraj of Madikeri, who is also an organiser of writers and artistes of Kodagu, has published critical writings on contemporary subjects with cultural and linguistic realities of

Kodagu in the background. He has also written creative works viz., poems, stories and novels. Critical writings by G. Yadumani, Chidvilas and G. Rajendra are to be mentioned here. Abdul Rasheed of Suntikoppa, a talented writer, has not only published a collection of short-stories, but has written an analytical essay on the language of the Byaris. S.C. Rajasekhar of Shanivarasanth has brought out two collections of poems, viz., *Hakki Hadutide* and *Kannada Jyoti* and two collections of nursery rhymes, entitled *Namma Bharata*, and *Bharatamateya Makkalu*. Kiran Subbaiah, a sculptor, painter and poet, also has designed an alphabet for the Kodagu languages, which has 35 main characters and 25 half-characters, 336 *Kagunitaksharas*, which, put together make 396 letters.

The following names also may be added to the above list: Kudakandira A. Ponnappa, M. Sridhara Hoovalli, Lynkaje Ramachandra, B. Seshappa, D.R. Nagappa Gowda, Fr. Dayananda Prabhu, D.B. Lakshminarayana, Gurudev Koppa, G. Viswanath, Madikeri Keshava, Rajan Madikeri, K.P. Balasubramanya, Venu Kishore, H.M. Shivandanda, S. Keshava Murthy, Dr. Sudhir Shetty, Dr. Nadubailu Udayashankara, P.R. Manjunath, D.S. Krishnachar, Dr. Suryakumar, Narayana Bh. Moolimani, T.A. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Chembanda B. Chinnappa (Shivi), K.V. Veeranna, P.N. Venkatachala Setty, A.T. Sadebose, K.G. Chandrasekharachari, Y.S. Gopala Rao, S. Puttaraju, Thorenoor Premakumar, P.R. Srinivas of Kaggodlu, C.N. Suresh and C.B. Ramachandra of Madegrama.

The following are the representative writers of the new generation: Devaraya U. Nayak, B.N. Manu Shenoy, B.G. Raghunath Nayak, Somasekhar M. Vali, T.R. Narayana, R. Shivaprasad, Nagesh, P.K.A. Latif Kurupan, Ganesh Naidu, R.C. Devaraj, Muravand M. Prakash, B. Seenappa, Stanley Vaz, K.R. Gopala, H. Ramakrishna of Virajpet, P.G. Ambekal of Chettalli, Bharadwaj, H.T. Jayaprakash, B.S. Raghavendra, P.M. Muthanna, N.P. Krishnabhatta, H.R. Keshavamurthy, M.S. Sekhar, Jnaneswara, N.L. Vijaya of Somavarpeta, Jala. Kalappa of Hanagal, B.C. Dinesh Rao of Suntikoppa, Mohan Kalegar of Besoor, U.S. Sridhara Aradhya of Madapura, C.K. Malappa of Tholur Shettalli, Kayapanda C. Devaiah of Madikeri, B.R. Shashidhar and K.B. Nachappa of Valnur village, and K.T. Ramacharya of Somvarpet.

Some writers with their deep knowledge of the subject have tried to give authentic picture of the geographical, historical, linguistic, social and economic aspects of the Kodagu life. Special mention must be made of B.G. Kanthi who, as far back as 1931, submitted a dissertation to the Bombay University entitled *Coorg and Its Rulers* wherein the author gives a detailed account of the various rulers of Kodagu and their princely states. It is heartening to note that many young and enthusiastic researchers are undertaking studies in this regard. While T.P. Vijay of Madikeri has made a study of Jamma System and Socio-economic transformations during the period between 1840 and 1947, K.C. Yatish Kumar of Bettageri undertook a study of land-holdings and social change of Kodagu between 1840 and 1910. The study of socio-economic situation of Kodagu with special reference to Coffee Plantations of Kodagu was undertaken by K.M. Lokesh. His study covers the period from 1834 to 1947. P.M. Subrahmanya of Maragod has prepared a dissertation on the sub-regional aspects of the novels of S.R. Narayana Rao (Bharatisuta) acclaimed as the doyen among the novelists of Kodagu. N. Prabhakar must be mentioned for his study of gods of North Malabar and Kodagu.

Many writers who domiciled to Kodagu and many others who settled outside Kodagu but have in-depth knowledge of the life of the region have also contributed significantly to Kodagu literature. The most notable among such writers is Panje Mangesha Rao, who belongs to the earliest generation of the century, and who happened to be the first Indian Headmaster of the Central High School at Madikeri. His 'Huttari Hadu', depicting the natural beauty of Kodagu, is a very famous poem. Odlamane Atmaramasastry (Vidyavachaspathi) who had settled down at Madikeri, was proficient in three languages, published in Sanskrit *Sattva Sanjivini* (in two parts), *Hindu Vrataviveka*, *Sankshepa Gita*, *Sri Krishna Charitamrita* and other works in Kannada, and many articles in Marathi. A Sub-editor of *Lokapavana* and the author of *Swamy Dayananda Saraswati*, *Umasundari*, *Doddaveeraraja*, *Chaurira Appanna Divana* and other books. B.N. Krishnamurthy was a resident of Madikeri. He has published *Kodagu Nada Charite*, a treatise on Kodagu history and many articles about the inscriptions and literature of Kodagu. An eminent participant in the literary and cultural activities of Kodagu and author of many well-known works, M.S. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, who was a great *gamaki* also, was a resident of Madikeri. His works include *Tulasidasa Ramayana*, which won Devaraj Bahadoor prize for 1950; an epic-poem in Vardhaka Shatpadi, *Srimanmadwacharita Manasa*, *Sri Krishna Charitamritam*, *Kaveri Kathamritam*, *Karna*, and others. Prominent among other such writers are Krishnamurthy, author of ten volumes which include short-stories and studies of varied aspects of Kodagu culture; Korikkaru Keshava Bhat of Virajpet, whose works include studies of religious subjects and a translation in Kannada of the *Bhagavadgite*, and K.K. Bhakta whose devotional writings have won him titles such as 'Bhakta Prashanta' and 'Kavita Bhakta'.

Kodava Bhasheya Vyakarana by S. Shankaranarayana Bhat of Balele village in Virajpet taluk, is a major work on grammar, which explains various aspects of Kodagu language from the alphabet to the syntax in nine chapters. Among his other publications, notable is a long-poem in 1500 Vardhaka Shatpadi metre on mother Kaveri. Another important writer is Prof. K. Ramakrishna Udupa, who has wielded his pen in the areas of short stories, criticism and research. K. Sachidanandaiah (Chirantana) is known for his *Kodava Nanu Kodagu Nadu*, a prize-winner among the books written for the neoliterates, and *Krantiya Kidi Kalyana Swamy*, a collection of short stories. *Kodagina Barahagararu*, a who-is-who on the writers of Kodagu, with write-ups listing as many as 73 writers and 17 papers. D.B. Ramachandrarachar of Gonikoppal has written lyrics, plays, novels, biographies, travellogues, *vachanas*, criticism and other forms of literature. He has made literary estimate of the contributions of over 50 writers of Kodagu for Kannada and other languages; and his doctoral dissertation is a work on the plays of Dr. P.T. Narasimhachar. He has also compiled a collection of poems by various poets entitled *Kavigalu Kanda Kodagu*.

Ambale Subbbarao, a resident of Madikeri, has published *Sri Ramakrishna Charitamritam*, a composition in Bhamini Shatpadi metre, *Prarthane*, *Gitaranga* and other works. Ammembala Narayana Sharma is a scholar in Kannada, Sanskrit and Hindi languages, whose works include a collection of songs, entitled *Rashtriya Samagrata Matu Bhavaikya*, *Dakshinapatha Sandarshana* and twin play *Samskriti Sangama*. *Kannada Bodhane* is a significant research work by Prof. B.V. Ramana. He has portrayed historical luminaries such as Kodagina Kali Kalyatappa, Satyashraya Pulikeshi, Rani Abbakkadevi, Keladi Chennamma and others. Among other notable works include several works on various educational aspects written by T.S. Narayana Rao; *Kodagina Rameswara Kshetra* by Sivasuta; A.D. Mandanna's *Jnanasudha* and *Vidyayini*; a publication of Kaveri

publications of Madikeri, entitled *Navanitha*, which is an anthology of short stories by various writers of Kodagu; and several collections of songs and ballads by Prameswara Ponnangala.

K.R. Krishnayya of Gonikoppal, who has written extensively on subjects like the place of Kannada language, folk literature of Kodagu, also has brought out a felicitation volume in honour of B.S. Rama Rao. While V.N. Nayak's *Coffee Growing in Coorg* is a research work, his *Kodagina Bhogolika Sameekshe* undertakes a survey of the climate, topography and natural resources of Kodagu. T.S. Gopal of Srimangala has specialised in language and script, which has ample evidence in his works entitled *Kannada Vyakaranada Prayogika Pathagalu* and *Akshara Kalike Mattu Balake*. Pejawara Taranatharao ('Kolala Jogi') of Ammathi has written several poems and thought-provoking articles on topical subjects and *yoga*. A theatre personality and a writer, Dr. G.S. Paramesh of Somavarpet has published poems, stories and novels. He has edited a representative anthology of poems by 51 poets of Kodagu, entitled *Kodagina Kavanagalu; Kavana Charita* is another anthology comprising compositions by several poets of the district, jointly edited by Bagur R. Nangarajappa and Dr. G.S. Paramesh. Likewise, another anthology jointly edited by R.S. Prasad, Y.S. Gopal Rao and K.R. Gopal, goes by the title *Nammolagondistuu Prashnegalu. Nagara Hole* is an introductory work by A.C. Lakshmana.

Kalamarahalli Mallikarjuna of Madikeri has published some folk tales in a collection entitled *Kalamarahalliya Kathagalu* which bagged a prize (1988) awarded by Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy. M.K. Chandrasekhara Mallorahatti of Kodlipet has to his credit an attractive collection of poems, entitled *Cheluvu Chellidaga*. Other notable publications are, a booklet by B.G. Ramesh on the resources and industrial potential of Kodagu district; and Bagur R. Nagarajappa's *Somvarpete Taluk Darshana*. Suchetana Swaroopa and Subramanyam both journalists, have published many articles both in Kannada and English delineating the overall development and analysis of the problems facing Kodagu. Aravinda Arya with his wife Palacchanda A. Tulasidevi of Byadagota village of Somvarpet taluk, has undertaken a comprehensive and in-depth study of various facts of Kodagu, such as language, history, folk arts and culture.

An internationally acclaimed mathematician for propounding new theories, Prof. Chandrasekhar C. Yalavigi, who is serving at Madikeri has published two full-length books and hundreds of papers pertaining to his specializatrion. *Veera Putra Kaliyanda Muthanna Kudibeerana Kathe* published by the Kaliyanda M.F.B. Fund, is a notable work. In that it attempts a unique study of Kaliyanda families of Kunjila and Kolakeri villages of Madikeri taluk and the history of the founders of these families.

Many scholars living outside Kodagu district also have published valuable material on the community, language, literature, culture and other aspects of Kodagu; and they are available in the form of books, articles and reports. Two books in English by Dr. R. Balakrishnan, *Phonology of Kodagu with Vocabulary* and *A Grammar of Kodagu* attempt at a descriptive grammar and analysis of phonetic system and vocabulary of Kodava language. Dr. M.V. Srinivas has brought out in many of his articles, both in Kannada and English, salient features of Jamma system, Christianity, Jaina missionaries, untouchability, proceedings of Representative Council, Freedom struggle, Forest Policy of the Britishers, Arts and Crafts, Sociological study of the land-holdings of

the district etc. Likewise, M.G. Nagaraj has published research papers on the history, literary contributions, folk customs, festivals, temple architecture and sculpture of Kodagu; as also many stories with characters emanating from Kodagu. Dr. Purushothama Bilimale has compiled and published written orders of Lingaraja II entitled *Lingarajara Hukumnamegalu*. He is also the author of *Sullya Parisarada Gowda Jananga: Ondu Samkritika Adhyayana*, which deals with the Gowda community of Kodagu. In his articles published in *Brahmagiri* (commemoration volume in the name of 'Bharatisuta') Dr. K.V. Ramesh gives a picture of Kodagu culture based on the material available in the inscriptions of the district; While Dr. T.V. Venkatachala Sastry, in his article included in the volume, has made a survey of inscriptions, poets, literature and calligraphers of the district. S. Shivanna has edited *Chandranathasthaka* by Mauktika Kavi of the 12th century, who belonged to Yelusaviraseeme of Kodagu. Dr. Shubhachandra's Jaina *Sahitya Mathu Samskriti* has extensive references to the Jaina beliefs of Kodagu. Srikar Bhandarkar has rendered into English D.N. Krishnayya's work, *Kodagina Ithihasa*. H.P. Sashidhara Murthy, who has researched on Kodagu history, made special studies on the historical documents pertaining to the period of the last ruler of Kodagu, Chikkaviraraja. Dr. Suryanath Kamath has not only surveyed the researches made about Kodagu, but has, in his compiled work, *Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu*, included memoirs of more than 30 freedom-fighters of this district. Notable among others who have worked on history, literature, journalism, culture, are Vidwan T. Keshava Bhat, Prof. L.S. Seshagiri Rao, 'Radheya', Dr. M. Chidananda Murthy, Dr. Pratibha Chinnappa, B. Shyamasundar, S.S. Nagasetty, D.K. Narayana, Laxman Telagavi, Dr. V. Shivananda, Chennabasappa Bettaduru, R. Subrahmanya and E.V. Sathyanarayana.

There are many towering men of literary fame who have created literary works based on the historical events of Kodagu. Dr. Masti Venkatesha Ayyangar, who is well known also with his pen-name 'Srinivasa', has written a full-length novel *Chikkavirarajendra* on the last ruler of Kodagu. Noted novelist Niranjana has written two novels based on Kodagu history, the one being *Swami Aparampara* which deals with the efforts of Aparampara who was in the forefront to liberate Kodagu from slavery, into which Kodagu had fallen after the British dethroned Chikkaviraraja; the other novel being, *Kalyana Swami* who was a close follower of Aparampara. Chirantana's (K. Sachidanandaiah) *Krantiya Kidi Kalyana Swamy* also has the same theme. S.V. Srinivasa Rao's acclaimed novel *Proudha Pratapa Virarajendra*, which has won many laurels, has able reconstruction of historical moments.

Apart from writing many papers on the Kodava language, M.B. Emanu has published in the *Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal* a valuable paper about *Kinship and Marriage Among Coorgs*. An Irish lady, D. Murphy has in 1976 published a book entitled *On A Shoe-string to Coorg-An Experience of Southern India*, which has valuable material on Kodagu studies. A neuro-scientist in the Moscow University, Shepas Nikova has published *My Coorgi*, which is in the Russian language and which contains the results of her studies about the language, community, customs, traditions and life-styles of Kodagu people.

A.G. Garmen of Ebinburgh University has made significant contribution for the study of the grammar on Kodava language. Likewise, a linguist from Russia Endonov also has made a study of Kodava language. Many noted scholars have published exclusively on the development of Kodava language and literature: they include, S. Agastialingm, Kodandaraman, L.V. Ramaswami Aiyer,

Dr. A.S. Acharya, P.S. Subrahmanyam, Dr. Hampa Nagarajaiah, Dr. K. Kempegowda, Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, Dr. Kalegowda Nagawara, Dr. Siddiah Puranik, B.D. Ganapathi, Balyatanda J. Chinnappa and others. (An extensive bibliography on which the present volume is prepared is appended at the end of the volume).

Writers in Kodava language

As Kodagu is surrounded by Kannada, Tulu and Malayalam areas, it is only natural that it is influenced linguistically and culturally by these linguistic groups. As the people of Kodagu are Kannada-Kodava biglots, it is again natural to find Kannada being freely used in all walks of life. In this background, the relationship between these two languages is inseparable, and Kodava language is written in the Kannada script. All the ancient documents as well as the folk literature are written and published in Kannada script only.

Some European scholars undertook the study of Kodava language during the last century, and brought out work on grammar of that language. A German missionary by name J.F. Wile drew the attention of others towards Kodava language, when he published a collection of Kodava proverbs in 1886. It is to be noted that writings in Kodava language has been continuous since the beginning of the present century. Appaneravanda Haradasa Appaccha Kavi is acclaimed as Kalidasa of Kodagu and Adikavi; and his contribution to the dramatic literature of Kodava is significant. *Kaveri Nataka*, *Yayatiraja Nataka*, *Subrahmanya Nataka* and *Savitri Nataka* are the four great plays in Kodava that Appaccha Kavi wrote between the period 1906 and 1920. *Kodavada Pattole Palame*, in Kodava in Balopat-note an edited work with Kannada commentary, brought out by Nadakeriyanda Chinnappa in 1924, is a valuable work. This work gives a very detailed amount of the traditions and customs, rites and rituals and codes of rules of the Kodava community, and it is often considered a sacred book. *Kaveri Purana*, in the Kodava language is included in this book. Chinnappa has rendered freely the *Bhagavadgite* into Kodava in the name *Bhagavanthanda Pat*.

The effects of Dr. Koravanda Appayya in designing a script for Kodava language are commendable and one comes across the plants of the author towards this end in his Kannada publication, *Kodagu Lipi*. The alphabet that Dr. Appayya envisages for Kodava has 50 characters as in Kannada, and his work has numerical symbols also. He has also to his credit a booklet entitled *Kadagadalatl Joyidu Sulidu*. Sri Shambhavananda Swami, who belonged to Telapanda family in his pre-ascetic life, composed a ballad in 1933 known as *Sollepat* which educates the people about the then most rampant disease malaria, its cause, cure and prevention. Some scholars of later years have written in Kodava language also as they have done in English and Kannada. Very prominent among such writers is Dr. I.M. Muthanna, whose works in Kodava include *Poomale*, *Ragamale* and *Manimale*, collections of poems; *Abhijnana Shakuntala* and *Kodagda Komatiya* based on Shakespear's *Merchant of Venice*, both plays; and Kodava - Kannada dictionary. Also he has designed a 26 letter alphabet for Kodava and the *kagunita* system which is dealt with in detail in his essay in Kodava, 'Kodava Takda Aksharamale.'

Another eminent writer in Kodava, B.D. Ganapathi, is known for his *Kuttambolicha*, which is a collection of songs, social play and essays in Kodava; and *Nanga Kodava* which gives pen-portraits of several persons who strove for the betterment of Kodava community. Another

valuable contribution of Ganapathi is *Kodava- Oru Chitrakathe*, which explains the tradition and customs of the Kodavas with illustrations. V.S. Ramakrishna has brought out as the commemoration publication of the centenary of Sri Appayya Swamy, a Bhamini Shatpadi metre in Kodava, *Sri Sadguruswami Mahatmye*, a unique attempt indeed. Other Bhamini Shatpadi compositions of the same author are, *Sri Kaveri Mahatme* and *Sri Shanidevada Mahatme*. *Sri Maggula Mahatme Sahita Kodavada Andolat Pat* by Periyanda Changappa of Kaikadu village in Virajpet taluk, tries to educate the readers about the commendable traditions of the Kodava community and the need to preserve them. Other valuable works to be included to this list are the two plays, *Vidhimahime* and *Dhruva Kumara*, by Haridasa Mukkatira S. Poovaiah ('Kavisishya') of Navalathoklu village of the same taluk; *Sri Gurubodhe* by Sri Narayananda Swamji of Sri Siddhashrama at Cherambane village in Madikeri taluk; *Nellakki Nadubade* a collection of poems and essays, by Major Puggera Biddappa ('Binaya') of Devanageri; *Pommale Kodag*, a work on Kodava tradition, by Kuppacchira Monnappa of Maggula village; and *Rashtraputavare* a collection of poems by Kodandera Biddappa.

Ulliyanda Poovaiah of Madikeri is the author of innumerable articles and has introduced through his Kodava weekly *Brahmagiri* a host of writers to the Kodava readers. In his biographical work in Kodava *Kanmare Ana Karmajivi Chakkeru Muthanna*, he has portrayed the selfless work of Muthanna, a social-worker; he has also published a biography of Mukkatira S. Cariappa. Ittira K. Biddappa of Konageri in Madikeri taluk has not only analysed the linguistic, social and cultural problems of Kodagu in several of his articles, but is the author of monologues depicting Kodagu historical and legendary personalities. Addanda C. Cariappa's plays on historical persons such as Diwan Bopanna and Chaurira Appanna are unique in their genre. *Telnir* is a collection of a novel 'Dada Tappu' and four short stories by Madayanda Ravi Somaiah of Murnadu. In his introductory remarks, he has given an account of the role of Adi Sri Kaveri in the valiant Kodava life. A collection of details of 800 Kodava families by Balyanda Biddayya is a valuable source book for the sociological study of Kodava community. Among other important writers in the Kodava language include Puggera M. Karumbaiah of Devanageri, Bottangada Bolakaranda Ponnappa of Birunani, B.M. Muthappa of Madikeri, M.R. Rai, Podanolanda B. Muthanna of Kolagada, C.V. Shankar ('C') of Cheyyandane, Udiyanda M. Somanna of Kunjila village, Ainanda M. Dhananjaya ('Dhanu', 'Savyasachi'), of Bilugunda, Kanatanda C. Muthappa of Titimathi, Balekuttire M. Mandanna of Mythadi, Maletara Dore Thimmaiah of Kukloor, Maneyapanda C. Nachappa (Vasu) of Halligattu and others. Special mention may be made of Bovveriyanda Puttapemmaiah of Nariyandada, who is both a short story writer and a poet, and who has written the story and songs for the Kodava language film *Na Bayanda Poov*.

Writers of the younger generation are taking more and more to writing in Kodava, apart from writing in Kannada and English. Among them mention must be made of Mullera M. Ayyappa (Jimmi) of Virajpet, Maneyapanda Harish Nachappa of Gonikoppal, Avadanda Jagamonnappa, Bottolanda M. Mittu of Perur, Aichodiyanda B. Palangappa, Mukkatira P. Mithuna, Bollachettira A. Kushalappa, Bolakarunda Pookunji, 'Kaveri Kanda' of Parane, Bottangada Madappa, Kullukunda Changappa of Therala, Udiyanda M. Somanna of Kakkabbe, Areyada Girish Ganapathi, Bongadada Jagadish Thimmaiah of Nallur, Muddiyada Kusha Ponnappa of Virajpet, Kanatanda S. Muthappa of Bhadrage, Ajjinikanda C. Mahesh, Tumbera Raghu of Nelaji, Bottangada Girish, Paladanda Thimmayya of Naladi, M. Moiddin of Chembellur, Cheriapanda

Shyam of Kanur, Lalu Kuttappa of Kattemadu, Chennapanda Satish Bopaiah of Kopatti, K. Bipi of Badaga, Bolakaranda M. Ponnappa of Konanjakeri, Mandeda Vittal, Bodangada Jagadish, 'Anjana' Madhu Machaiah of Dechur, Suresh Choneera, Kekada Bellu, Cheranda Hiran Thimmaiah, Kallichanda Robin and Cheyyanda Harish. Some have tried writing in Arabhashe of the Gowda community also. Hoddatti Bhavanishankar, Kudakandira Ponnappa and Kullachana Cariyappa are pioneers who have written poems in Arabhashe.

Women writers

Contribution of women writers of this district for Kannada and Kodava literatures is substantial. These writers have brought out books and collections in the fields of poetry, fiction, essay, plays, folklore, children's literature, home science, criticism and other forms. The first feminist rebel woman poet of Kannada who highlighted significantly the women's problems was Gouramma (Smt. B.T. Gopalakrishna) of Gundikutti village of Somvarpet taluk; she is well known as 'Kodagina Gowramma'. Her short story, 'Manuvina Rani' shot her to fame. Her stories numbering 21 are published in two volumes, *Kambani* and *Chiguru*, and a volume of her better known stories are issued from Madikeri, entitled *Gowrammana Kathegalu*. Bittiyanda A. Devakiyamma of Birunani was inspired to write poems by Haradasa Appacha Kavi. She has written poems on subjects such as patriots, freedom fighters, prohibition and Gods and Goddesses. These have brought her fame. Dr. Mukkatira (Kunjeri) Nilamma Muthanna has, with the pen-name 'Yogini', published three collections of stories entitled, *Ankura*, *Masanada Koogu* and *Kavimugulu*, a collection of poems, *Vasthava* and two books for children, *Acchunayaka* and *Ponnappa*. Primarily a social worker of repute, Padmavathi Chinnappa Rastogi of Balamuri, is popular for her story 'Kodagina Henu Muthamma'.

Koothanda Parvati Poovaiah of Pollibetta, who was the President of the 5th conference of Kodava Takk, has published the following books: *Kodagina Sanna Kathe Mathu Kavanagalu*, *Bhugila Gonchalu*, *Bhyravi*, *Vidhivilasa* and others. She has a collection of proverbs to her credit, and has written poems and stories in Kodava language as well. Dr. T.V. Padma Shekhar (T.V. Padmavathi) of Thorenuru has done commendable work in the field of study of prosody and criticism. Apart from her own scholarly works, *Kannada Chandassu: Ondu Adhyayana* and *Samavesha*, she has translated Dr. T.G. Kalaghatagi's work in English as *Jaina Sastra: Kelavu Adhyayanagalu*. Her collection of poems *Hakkiya Haraya* has bagged two awards: Ambarish Sahitya Prasasti and Smt. Ratnamma Heggade Award. Pandiyanda M. Tangamma, a poetess from Murnadu, has three poem-collections to her credit, viz., *Aralida Moggu*, *Kodagina Mallige* and *Indragopa*. Gowru S. Bhat of Virajpet has written poems, stories, essays and skits; and she has rendered *Mere Pati Mere Devatha*, memories of Smt Lalitha Lal Bahadur Sastri from Hindi into Kannada, documented by Umashankara with the title *Nanna Pati Nanna Devaru*. Palacchanda A. Tulasidevi (Kodagina Tulasidevi) of Madalapura in Somvarpet taluk, has undertaken a cultural study of folklore, and she is a poetess and a researcher. Her *Virajpete Taluku Darshana* gives a comprehensive introduction of the taluk. D.K. Bhagya of Somvarpet is yet another poetess with two titles *Badukina Tekkeyalli* and *Sullinacheya Satya*, both collections of poems, to her credit. Asha Timmappiah, a grand-daughter of D.N. Krishnaiah, the renowned historian of Kodagu, has published a book on cookery *Paka Sangama*, specializing in vegetarian recipes. Ananda Jyothi and

Geddalu, a novel and a short-play respectively, are by Vijaya Vishnu Bhat. *Kavya Kaveri* is the title of a poems collections by Kamala Cariappa of Madikeri.

M.T. Rathi has undertaken researching on the Kodava language. Mention may also be made of a paper by Rajyashree Subbayya on the language and script of Kodava language. M.M. Yashodhara has studied the anti-British uprisings of Kodagu. Rani Kuttaiah's scholarly studies in English on Kodava community and culture are valuable works. Another eminent lady of Kodagu who writes in English is Dr. Kaveri Bhat (daughter of C.M. Poonachha, the doyen among Kodagu public men) of Gonikoppal. Her book for children entitled *Once upon a Forest* has bagged the C.B.T. UNICEF Award in 1985 and her novel, *The Truth (Almost) About Bharat* has been acclaimed by critics. Others who have made a mark with their creative writings are S.G. Nayanatara, C.G. Janaki, Hemalatha Heggade, A.B. Malathi, A.B. Shivadevi, Malathi Alankaliya, Padma Kalmadi, Ajjikuttira Rita Chengappa, Rani Appanna Koodige, P.B. Saraswati, Kusuma Devaiah, M.T. Tulasimala, Gita Ranjan, Sudha Sridhar, K.G. Kavitha, K.M. Swetha, Shivadevi Avanishchandra, K.M. Devaki, K.S. Shobha, T. Saroja Somaiah, Tatanda Prabha Nanaiah, B.N. Sunanda, N.C. Neelamma, Manjula, H.S. Susheela, T.C. Bharati, Vidya Shenoy, Hemalatha, Aparna Hulitala, Vimala Rao and Kaveri Kushalappa.

Many women writers have tried writing in the Kodava language as well. Chendanda Dechamma Karumbaiah of Siddapur who has compiled Kodava Proverbs into a volume, Chondamma Ramacha of Kakkabbe and Mina Kodlekere who has written on the Kodava language and literature have done notable work. Koothanda Parvati Poovaiah's *Kodagina Sanna Kathegalu* also is in Kodava language. Kodandera Srimati Biddappa ('Tavare') has a collection of Kodava poems to her credit. Kallengada Sunitha Appachu, Amminichanda C. Tangamma of Somvarpet, Chindamada Sudha Madappa of Nemmale, Ajjamada Sudha Muthanna of Kurchi, Poyyetira Manjula Somaiah, Kaipalera Shanti Thammaiah of Kayimani, Kuppanada Usha Muddappa of Badaga, M. Rekha Madappa of Biligeri, Kallengada Savitha of Choorikad, Madapanda Vinu, Ballatikallanda Rita of Kodangamurur, Chembanda Shivi Bhimaiah and Puliyanda Sumi Changappa of Mekur also made their mark as creative writers in Kodava language with their publications.

FOLKLORE

Folk literature, dance and customs constitute the core of Kodagu culture. The songs sung on occasions like festivals, marriages, births and deaths, obsequies and death anniversaries express naturally, beautifully and effectively the distinct psyche and taste of the Kodagu community.

Folk songs

Dudikotpat is the main song form which contains the spectrum of Kodagu cultural life, and its variants such as *Balopat*, *Mangalpat*, *Devadapat*, *Bendupat*, *Manepat*, *Chavupat*, *Polachipat*, *Battepat*, *Bodpat*, *Puttaripat*, *Kolatpat*, *Joyipat* and others are sung in accordance with the mood and tenor of the occasions. Important festivals of Kodagu are Kailpold, Kaveri Sankramana and Hu(Pu)ttari. There are important songs to be sung on these festive occasions. Nadakeriyanda

Chinnappa has collected such important songs in his *Pattole Palame*. Details about *Deshakattapat*, which is sung with a clear rhythmic beats on certain festive occasions, are discussed in this work. These songs are expressive of the benefits and values of the community and they are poetic at times. *Balopat*, as the name itself indicate, is about the life, and it invokes the almighty to bless the people with a trouble-free life; and the song is sung to the accompaniment of *dudi*, a percussion instrument. This song is sung on such happy occasions as marriage, festivals, and auspicious days. *Jogipat* is the song which narrates the past and predicts the future. This song-form, also sung to the accompaniment of *dudi*, has many variants. This form is inclusive of Jogi-song of Huttari. The song narrates the events that took place at the time of the sacrifice performed by Daksha. *Puttaripat* is a harvest- song, sung with beating of sticks (*kolata*). From the day after the Huttari festival, people in groups visit houses for a week singing *Huttaripat*, and performing group dance and *kolata* (stick dance). Farmers sing emotion-charged songs while ploughing, picketing seedlings, transplanting and thrashing. *Dolupat* is sung to the beating of a *dolu* or drum on the festivals in honour of Bhagavati and Bhadrakali. The song is meant to take people on the righteous path throughout their lives. A tiger-killer gets qualified for *narimangala*; and at that moment Narimangalapat is sung to the beatings of *dudi* and *cymbal*. *Bodpat*, which is sung with dancing on festive occasions to the accompaniment of *dolu* (drum) and this song-form has the anecdotes pertaining to gods, the greatness of gods, righteousness, happiness and miseries of life, the way to brave the difficulties in life etc. as the theme. These songs describe the birth of a baby, child's play and marriages in an attractive manner. *Battepat* is sung by a group of four while escorting the bride or the bridegroom to the marriage rostrum after bath. The day before the marriage is known as 'Karikmuripa' or 'Pandapani' day or the day of 'Urukoduvudu'; after the rites on this day are performed, four natives of the village together sing *Mangalapat* or the marriage-song. Soon after the bride and the bride-groom are seated on the rostrum, singing of *Battepat* is replaced by marriage-song, sung together by men and women. Appropriate lines in the song are changed to indicate the bride or the bridegroom depending upon the need. *Chavupat* or *Savupat* is the song sung to lament over the dead. This is sung by men and women throughout the night; the text of the song deals with the birth, the life-path, the happiness and the miseries of life, the status of soul, the life after death, etc. While performing the obsequies, *Polachipat* is sung and the song deals with the nature of the spirit, miseries of life, the nature of relationship between the individual soul and the universal soul, etc. The song is naturally lined to a sorrowful rendering.

Among invocation songs, Evva Makka Debuwadapat is one which is sung in honour of seven gods and goddesses viz., Kanyiratappa, Tirchambarappa, Bendru Kolappa, Iggitappa, Palurappa, Tirunelli Pemmaiah and Pannangalattamme. This song form invokes Aiyappa, Naganna (Natha) and Kallakeredevi also. The way these songs narrate the origin, the situation leading to their deification, the circumstances and places of their settlement, etc. It is quite imaginative and the songs are composed in an attractive style. Aivamakka Debuwadapat deals with the glory of Mattlappa, Puttlamme, Ogeraleppa and two goddesses who settled down at Rudraguppe. Muvamakka Debuwadapat sings in honour of Maderappa, Appangiriyappa and Poramale Bhagavati, who is the presiding deity of eight villages. Ibba Makka Debuwadapat narrates the story of Acchaiah and Akkamma. The plot of the narrative is about how an untouchable by name Karikotta attained godhood and was positioned near the gods by the blessings of Kakot Achaiah. *Sartavudapat* sings the greatness of goddess Shastavu or Sartavu who is being worshipped at

several places in Kodagu. *Kshetrappandapat* narrates how Kshetrapala and others attained goodhood. Other songs in this genre are Choli *Pommediyammerapat*, *Ballatnad Povvediyammerapat* and *O Male Pudiyodidapat*. Many such songs sing the glory of legendary heroes who exhibited courage and valour during their life-time. Such songs are known as Keli Ponayandapat or songs composed after hearing about the heroic deeds. Some of them are Evvamakka Deviyandapat, Kaliyatanda Ponnappandapat, which is about a certain Ponnappa who was a hero and attained godhood, who is also known as Kaliyatanda Ajjappa; 'Nadikeriyand Devayyana Charitre' dealing with Nadikeriyanda lineage; 'Kayyandira Appayyandapat' which narrates the valour of Kayyandira Appayya who vanquished Kullacha Chondu in a duel; and Polledevira Appayyana Hadu, which glorifies a certain Polladevira Appayya, who qualified himself for a tiger-marriage and who was proficient in seven dance-forms.

Even though the Kodagu folk literature is often classified under heads such as nursery rhymes, marriage-songs, Elegies, Prayer- songs and proverbs, we have here followed a classification from the linguistic and literary, functional and scientific points of view for the convenience of our study*. While the myths, legends, songs, stories, proverbs and riddles are grouped under the first head, festivals, customs, theoretical activities, dance-forms, music, painting, crafts and fares are grouped under the second head; and the third include collection of folk literature available in plenty in Kodagu, and the way in which these materials are to be scientifically studied with the help of field- work, etc. Moegling, writes in his *Coorg Memoirs* (pp. 44-45) that a folk ballad Govinahadu is usually read in some Kodava families on the occasions of Kaveri Sankramana; and he summarizes the contents of the ballad.

Panjiri and Pani Yerava communities have varied folk traditions. One such folk literacy form in *Tithi Hadu* or songs for death- anniversaries. While Panjiri Yerava songs delineate the life-details of their fore-fathers with legends, the Pani Yerava tradition has imbibed some historical events that took place in the mid-tenth century A.D.

Folk Dance Forms

It is to be noted that certain forms of folk dances prevalent in Kodagu are not to be found elsewhere in Karnataka. Bolakat, Kombat, Peeliyat, Valagattat, Puttarikolat, Pariyakali, Cheriyyat (Chauriyat), Chuleyat, Rekeyat, Kappeyat, Kattiyat, Pambat and Kolkali are some forms performed by men, while Ummattat, Tummattat, Taliyattat, Kummachiyat and others are forms of dances peculiar for women, of Kodava and Kudiya communities. Among non- Kodavas, dance-forms like Yaravat of Yerava males, Mandiyat of Yarava families, Harvest dance and Kolata of Kuruba males, certain dance-forms of Ganiga and Paniya males, Jogi Kunitha and others are prevalent. Kombu Kotta Valaga, Korti Ata, Virabhadra Kunitha and some forms of dance are also seen in the district. It is estimated that about fiftysix different dance-forms are prevalent among various communities in Kodagu district.

Usually, while dancing, men don themselves with *kuppasa*, *datti* and turban, arm with *odikatti*, cane and rifle, and smear their forehead with sandal paste; while the women dress themselves up with various kinds of silken sarees and jackets, put on ornaments, tie silken kerchiefs round their

* M.B. Gandhi : "Kodagina Janapada Sampathu: Swaroopa Hagu Sangrahaakarya", *Chandana* (Souvenir)

heads and put a vermillion dot on their foreheads. Appropriate accompaniment is provided with horn, drum, *kudikepare*, *more*, *valaga*, *tamate*, cymbals, etc. depending on the form of dance. Circular and semi - circular movements are made while dancing by small and big groups. And there are appropriate songs for each dance-form. Different communities dress differently while dancing.

Bolakat is supposed to represent the thirtythree postures of Shiva while killing Bhasmasura; and this is a very prominent herioc dance-form of the Kodavas. *Bolak* means light, and this form of dance is performed to propitiate the mother goddess. The male performers brandish swords and *chamaras* while dancing. The songs that go with dances contain prayers, narration of mythical and historical anecdotes, and valiant deeds of men belonging to certain famous Kodagu lineages.

The dancers of *Kombat* keep horns of deers in their hands. As it is variably believed that in an incarnation to kill Bhasmasura, Vishnu danced with a horn in his hand, or he had a bundle of feathers of peacock. The dancers of this form hold the horn and dance with postures of wielding a spear or a dagger. Both these art forms are performed as part of propitiations offered to the village goddesses. *Valagattat* is the form of dance performed in groups on such happy occasions as marriage or festival. The name of the dance is in consonance with the practice of combining many accompaniments like the pipe, *mori*, *dolu*, cymbals, *kudike*, *pare*, horn and *gejjes*. Men dancers usually hold daggers of different kinds, while they are joined by women. Likewise, *Kombu Kottu valaga* is an ensemble of instruments like horn, *mori*, *shruti*, cymbal, drum and *dolu*. This ensemble, performed usually on such special occasions as a fare, festival or a marriage, consists of seven instrumentalists playing on different instruments. This ensemble is also performed on lamentable occasions such as death.

After harvesting, thanks giving to Iggutappa is performed in the form of Huttari Kolata; the speciality of *kolata* is that it is played with three-and-a-half foot long sticks (known as *joppakolu*) accompanied by songs. Sticks of different shapes are known by names such as *jappokol*, *jappaikol*, *chandutorekol*, *paturekol* and others. At the end of *Kolata*, pairs of men fight with sticks to the accompaniment of *kombu*, *kottu* and *valaga* which is known as Parakali or Pariyakali, and this creates excitement in the onlookers. The day after Huttari, which is the day of conjugation of Rohini and Kritika *nakshatras*, Kodavas in groups visit houses dancing in the style called Joyipat. The name is the variant form of Jyotishyapat. *Dudi* is the percussion instrument used for this dance form comprising ten dancers. *Kaitaleyat* ritual is performed at the time of propitiating Mahakali. This is performed with austerity and only at places where there are Mahakali temples. The dancers are dressed in white gown, *datti* and turban, and hold *chowri* (fan) and perform to the beatings of drum, *medara dolu* and big cymbals. *Billat* is performed at the time of Bhadrakali festival every year. This dance takes place to the accompaniment of a special bronze instrument known as *mani*, the dancers hold small *chowri* and horn; and while the performers wear black *kuppis* (upper garments), the singers wear white *kuppis*. In Dappuaat each dancer of the group beats a leather instrument called *dappu* while dancing. This dance is confined to the Mopla community, who sing songs in the Arabic and perform on festive occasions before masques. *Cheriyat* or *Chauriyat* is a dance-form, wherein dancers rhythmically enact offering of service to the god with *chowris*. *Kodiaat* consists in artistically wielding a long stick, at the one end of which a piece of red cloth is tied; this is performed on joyous occasions. *Dolupat* is performed on Bhagavati and Bhadrakali festivals, which is also considered as a song-form. *Dolu*, a special percussion instrument is used as

a beating accompaniment at this dance-form. *Balopat* also is considered as a song-form, in which the four participants wear white long-gowns or *kuppis* and tie their waists with red strip of silken cloth or *chele* and don their heads with white turbans or red-cloth.

Virabhadra Kunita is also a dance-variety of Kodagu. This is different from Viragase, and is performed during nights. The dancer of this form wears behind his head a semi-circular structure made out of strips of areca leafstem or bamboo, signifying aura of sun-beams as the tips of each strip is surrounded by oiled-cloth and lit by the dancer while performing the dance; he holds such a lighted stick in his hand and dances to the beating of *tamate*. *Kortiaat*, a dance-form prevalent only among the Tamil speaking people, originally not a Kodagu art-form, is a free-dance meant only for entertainment. About three pairs of male and female (men impersonating as women) dancers having *gejjes* on their ankles dance to the rhythm of beating drum. *Yeravara Kunita* is a dance expressive of joy performed by the Yerava men and women, who are hard-working tribal people of Kodagu. Usually, the Yeravas dance while thrashing the paddy; at that time they wear the traditional dress with ornaments. The beating instruments they use are *dudi*, made out of wood and *cheni*. Likewise, the Jenu Kurubas, also a tribe of Kodagu, perform *Kolat*, a traditional dance-form. On auspicious as well as joyous occasions, the Jenu Kurubas tie *gejjes* to their ankles and waist with beads and wooden strips, and perform this dance, with sticks in their hands. Apart from these forms, we come across other dances forms performed by the Ganiga men, Paniya men and *Jogi Kunita*.

Ummattat, performed solely by women of Kodagu, is a very popular dance-form which is in praise of mother Kaveri; they dance with a circular movement, beating cymbals. The dance symbolises the mythical episode of churning of ocean, and the incarnation of Lord Vishnu as Mohini, who lures both gods and demons and distributes nectar among them. Kodagu women clad in their traditional attire make circular movements, to the rhythm of bronze cymbals they hold, this round *kuttambolicha* a vertical lamp, *taliyatakke* and *bolaku* which are placed at the centre; this dance is performed on festival occasions such as Ugadi, Sankranti, Dipavali and Subrahmanya Shasthi. Songs praising Kaveri are sung elaborately, along with those with mythical episodes. A comparison between *Ummattat* and Mohini Attam of Kerala is attempted, as the cymbal-beating in both forms is similar. * *Tummattat*, *Taliyattat*, *Kummacchiyat* and some other dance-forms also are performed by the women of Kodava and Kudiya communities.

We come across several folk sport-forms also in Kodagu. *Tenge Bodi* is a sport wherein a coconut is tied to a wooden cross and is placed on top of a tree and the contender is to aim and shoot with a rifle. *Otbodi* is another variant of the above form which consists of placing of three coconuts at a distance at chest height and shooting at the middle coconut while running across. *Nati ola*, *Yeriguppe*, *Chitti Ata*, *Chittigoli*, *Tarata*, *Buguriyata*, *Kallata*, *Kattemane*, *Allumane*, *Maroli*, *Tengebol*, *Dombarata*, *Rave Ata*, *Macholarata*, *Haggadata*, *Togalu* and *Sutradagombeyata* (leather puppet and puppet show) *Kahale* on Dipavali day, and dancing with drums also are very popular in the district.

*A. Subbarao : 'Kodagu Janapada Nrithyagalu' *Sahitya Kaveri* (Souvenir), p.62

Published Folk literature

Many scholars have published books and articles in Kannada, English and Kodava languages about the Kodagu folklore. *Kaveri Purana*, which was first translated into Kannada from the original Sanskrit by Srinivasa Iyengar, was subsequently rendered into Kodava also, which version became a part of Kodava folk literature. The Resident of the then Madras Province, Charles Gover, included some Kodava folk songs in his anthology in English translation of folk-songs of Dravidian Languages, which was published in 1872 under the title, *The Folk Songs of Southern India*. Kittel, who published the Kodava version of the Bible in 1873, has discussed the metre of the Kodava ballads, which runs like *ragale* with each line containing seven syllables and each song running into hundred of lines. *Kodava Padima* (A selection of Coorg Proverbs) was published in 1886 from Mangalore by G.F. Wile, which contains 767 Kodava proverbs printed in Kannada script and arranged alphabetically. This is considered the first independent published work in the Kodava folklore.

Kodavada Pattole Palame which is considered to be an authentic encyclopaedic work on Kodava ballads, folk tales, proverbs, riddles, history, tradition, etc., was brought out by Nadakeriyanda Chinnappa in 1924. An eminent student of the subject B.D. Ganapathi, in his work *Kodagu Mathu Kodavaru*, compiles information regarding the life, beliefs, tradition, rituals, festivals and some songs, proverbs and other folk literary forms. His another work, *Kodavas - A comprehensive Study* in English, also discusses the salient features of the Kodava folk literature and folk dances. M.P.Cariappa's *Coorg and Their Origin*, D.N.Krishnayya's *Kodagina Ithihasa*, M.N.Srinivas's *Religion and Society Among the Coorgs of South India*, I.M.Muthanna's *Coorg memories* and K.P. Muthanna's *Jaggattigonde Kodagu* also discuss the folklore of Kodagu. I.M.Muthanna has rendered into English some folk songs of Kodavas and has brought out a volume entitled *Kodavas and their Gala Lela of Kodagu*.

T.S. Rajappa has collected nine ballads of Rampura in north Kodagu and published under the title *Kere Honnamma Mathu Itara Lavanigalu*. Dr. G.S.Paramasivaiah has discussed in his book *Dakshina Karnataka Janapada Kavya Prakaragalu* about Kamsale songs which mainly deal with the battle of Piriyaipattana, but which contains Lingarajamma Kathe related to Haleri, rulers of Kodagu; also he has published the three variant forms of the ballad about Lingarajamma in his collected work *Janapada Vira Kavyagalu*. While Swamigowda has included a folk poem on Lingaraja of Kodagu in his publication *Janapada Kathana Geethagalu*, A. Hiriyanna has published a folk poem on Ningavva of Kodagu in his collected work, *Tamburi Sampradayada Kavyagalu*. A compilation of 675 proverbs in Kodava language has been brought out by Chendanda Dechamma Karumbaiah, under the title *Kodava Gade Pinha Palancholl*. Devanageri Puggere Karumbaiah and Chokanda Appaiah have published their own songs in their collections respectively, titled *Ummattatpat* and *Huttari Hadu* with the purpose that those songs would be sung extensively by the women folk of Kodagu. *Kodagina Deshiya Kathegalu* by B.S.Kushalappa is an important publication regarding folk tales of Kodagu. It contains in prose narrative forms the stories of the legendary and deified personalities of Kodagu folklore viz., Pannangalattamme, Acchunayaka, Chonira Muthanna, Honnamma, Chennabasappa, Kaliyata Ajjappa and Kaveri. Likewise, B.D.Subbayya (Kakemani) also has published as prose narratives several stories about the historical persons and events based on folk literature, in his book *Kodagina Ithihasa Putagalinda*.

P.M.Karumbaiah's stories on Puggere Monnaiah, Polledevira Appaiah and Pannangalattamme based on Dudikottapats are included in a collection entitled *Karnataka Janapada Kathegalu* brought out by H.L.Nagegowda.

Karnatakada Janapada Kalegalu edited by G.R.Channabasappa and published by the Kannada Sahitya Parishat enlists with brief notes some fifteen varieties of dance-forms and song forms of Kodagu. Another publication in two volumes brought out by the Parishat and which is edited by Dr.Chandrasekhara Kambar, contains brief explanatory notes on folk literature, folk arts and artistes, and compilers of Kodagu folklore. M.G.Nagaraj's *Kodagu Jilleya Suggi Kattegalu* and artistes, and compilers of Kodagu folklore. M.G.Nagaraj's *Kodagu Jilleya Suggi Kattegalu* makes a comparative study of festivals of the *suggikattes* (harvest platforms) more prevalent in North Kodagu with similar celebrations elsewhere. N.P.Shankaranarayana Rao has made an ethnological study of two tribes of Kodagu namely the Panjiri Yeravas and Pani Yeravas. He has written a book entitled *Yeravara Samaja Mathu Janapada Ithihasa*. apart from studying their folk literature. D.M.Kumarappa's *Nivu Banni Honnammana Kereya Balige* explains the mythical details on the tank, Honnamana Kere. Palachanda A.Tulasidevi's *Kodava Janapada; Ondu Samskritika Adhyayana* is comprehensive study on the subject, but is yet to be published. Tulasidevi has discovered and edited a folk-epic, *Bayana*, which is available only in its vocal form, an epic pertaining to the four tribal communities of Kodagu, namely, the Yeravas, the Kurubas, the Kudiya and the Kodavas; again this also is yet to see the light of the day.

An important publication containing the study of the Gowda community of Kodagu and their songs for various occasions, their beliefs and traditions was brought out in 1970, under the title *Kodagu Mattu Dakshina Kannada Gowda Samajada Samskriti*. In this volume articles on the origin, culture, and customs and traditions of the Kodagu Gowda community juxtaposed with the administration of justice and social regulations, customs, festivals, obsequial rites, *Hariseve* in honour of Venkataramana, etc. of the Gowda community under the rulers of Kodagu, are written by a host of writers such as Koodakandira A. Ponnappa of Madikeri, Kullachana Cariappa of Srimangala, Tottiyana Mandanna, Dr.Guddera P.Ganapathi of Balamuri, K.S.Cariappa of Virajpet, D.N.Krishnayya, Mulimajlu Somanna of Kajur, Periyana Poovaiah of Cherala Srimangala, Yankana Uthaiah Giriappa of Nagarni village in Suntikoppa and others. Chettimade Amnavva and others have collected songs for marriage and other occasions in Gowda families. Another valuable work on this subject is D.N.Krishnayya's *Kodaginalli Gowdajanaru*. M.A.Hitachintaka has written *Sri Vanadurgideviya Charitre* based on the folktale pertaining to Kolagadalu village. Even though Piriyaipattana is a part of Mysore district now, it was an integral part of Kodagu under Chandalva rulers, which fact is testified to in a folk poem *Janapada Virakavya Piriyaipattanada Kalaga* edited by Dr. P.K.Rajashekhar (incidentally this work won an award in 1990 from Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy). This work also describes the battle that took place between Viraraja of Piriyaipattana and the Mysore rulers. This account is the theme of a long Kodava folk-poem, *Periyapade*, which is edited and translated into Kannada in an abridged form by Palachanda A.Tulasidevi to be included as an appendix in Dr.Rajashekhar's work cited above.

Important among the articles on and the collections of folklore of Kodagu are K.C.Bhimaiah's "Kodagina Janapada Geethagalu"¹ Nursery rhymes collected by P.R.Thippeswamy in Somvarapet taluk², M.S.Ananthapadmanabha Rao's "Kodagina Janapada Sahitya"³, "Kodagina Hadugalu" by

1. *Honnabitevu Holakella*

2. 'Sishuprasagalu', pub: Janapada Balaga, Mysore.

3. *Kannada Sahitya Parishatpatrike*, Sept.-Dec. 1945, pp:26-38

Virat⁴, Devanageri P. Karumbaiah's "Kodagina Nrithyakale"⁵ and "Kodagina Janapada Sahitya"⁶, Dr. D.B. Ramachandrachar's "Kodagina Ondu Vishista Utsava" about Bhadrakali annual fare of Olavadi near Madikeri and "Koil Muhurtha", about a Kodava festival⁷, Kandra Saroja's "Nammura Utsava" about the worship of Kalgudeswara, study of the Jenu Kuruba tribe and their tradition by K.A.Tangavelu and A.M.Bose entitled "Kadujivigalada Jenukurubaru", K.R.Krishnaiah's "Huttari", Chaukaru Parameswara Bhat's "Kodagina Janapada Nrithyagalu", another work "Kodagina Janapada Nrithyagalu" by Ambale Subba Rao⁸, M.P.Krishnaraju's "Kodagina Bedagina Dasara" about the Dasara tradition of over one and a half century at Madikeri, T.A.Mudhuresetty's "Madikeri Dasara", Ainanda Dhananjaya's "Kodagina Janapada Kreedegalu" featuring folk plays like Tengebodi, Otbodi, Kudure Ot and Nati Ot., Ramu Appanna's "Kodagina Habbagalu" and others. Apart from these K.R.Krishnaiah has discussed the folk literature of Kodagu under the heads - nursery rhymes, marriage-songs, death-songs, prayers, and proverbs in his article "Kodava Janapada Sahitya"⁹. In his article "Janapadadalli Kodagu"¹⁰, Besur Nanjana discusses the description of Kodagu in various types of songs and the references of the services of the rulers of Virajpet and Haleri. Dr. Chakkere Sivashankar has not only collected a folk narrative poem about Viraraja of Kodagu as recited by Goravara Kenchamallaiah of Kariyappanadoddi, Chennapatna taluk, Bangalore rural district, but also has published an article on it. A long study on the folklore traditions of Kodagu and its tribal people by Dr D.B.Ramachandrachar is included in the *Encyclopedia of Folk culture of Karnataka*, Vol.1, (1991) brought out by the Institute for Asian Studies at Madras. We may also mention K.S.Shobha, Mony, Joseline Lobo and others, who have published introductory articles on various aspects of Kodagu folklore.

Folk Artists

Many artists and troupes all over the district of Kodagu are responsible for the propagation of Folk art-forms. Some of them have brought fame to the district by winning laurels at the State and National levels. Devasoligara Doddasiddiah of Basavanahalli near Kushalanagar, by singing folk-songs, has secured a prime place for the Soliga songs; he is the recipient of Karnataka Folklore and Yakshagana Academy award for 1980. Devanageri Puggera M. Karumbaiah, who is known for his Huttari dance and organization of folk-artistes, not only has given performances at the national level, but also has written many articles on folk art-forms of Kodagu. Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy honoured him with an award in 1981. His wife P.K.Poovamma of Kiggalu also has won the academy award for 1984, for her services in popularizing the special dance-form of Kodagu, namely Ummattat. Likewise, N.Madhu of Kaingeri- Devanageri, who is known for singing Huttari songs and playing on many instruments for accompaniment; B.G.Devadas of Somvarpet, who is known all over the district for his playing on karata, a unique beating instrument of Kodagu; Chenanda Belliappa, a Kombat performer; and Yedikunhi, an expert folk-dancer - also have won the Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana

4. *Jivana*, 1960-61 pp:270-73; 306-309; 373-78; 443-46

5. Souvenir of the opening ceremony of Karnataka Sangha at Virajpet, p.87

6. *Kannada Kaveri* (Souvenir) pp.83-84

7. *Kaveri* - Annual Number, pp.1-3, 6-7

8. *Sahitya Kaveri* (Souvenir), pp.61-62

9. *Spandana* (Souvenir) pp:13-17

10. *Souvenir of the Centenary Celebration of Govt. Model Primary School at Virajpet*, pp:66-68

Academy awards for the years, 1985, 1986, 1990 and 1991 respectively. Besur Nanjanna is a very popular folk-singer of the district; and he has published many articles on literature and folklore. Other popular folk-singers of Kodagu, are Mohan Kalegar of Besur, Girish Koti, Vedachandra Laksha, Shantesh Sahukar, B.T.Ramachandra of Madikeri, Panikara Bopanna of Ponnampet among men; and C.T.Jayamma of Chikka Kunda village, Kere Honamma and the ballad singer Gangamma of Sunduvalli in Somvarpet taluk and her co-singer Kodlipet Kenchamma and others among women.

Among the exponents of various folk dance-forms, important are M.A.Chinnappa of Devanageri, T.P.Madappa of Harihara, D.Muthanna of Bekkesodlur, B.A.Muthappa of Chembebellur, M.C.Subbappa of Kanturu in Madikeri Taluk and Chinnappa Hosagadde of Bhagamandala for 'Bolakat'; P.M.Madappa of Chembebellur for 'Peeliyat'; P.H.Hussain Attane of Devanageri and Tendanda Ayyappa of Chembebellur, for Joyipat, B.Madappa of Balamuri for Valagattat; Rudra H.Kotikoppa of Herur in Somvarpet taluk for other art performances. Among the exponents of *Kolata*, mention may be made of Alemuda Muttaiah and K.D.Kuttappa of T.Shettigeri in Virajpet taluk, Chimma C.G. Sangala of Bittangala, S.D.Thimmaiah of Bekkesodlur, I.T.Muthanna of Harihara, H.K.Madaiah of Hebbale in Somvarpet taluk and others. While T.P.Madappa of Harihara is known for Suggikunitha; Malayara Subbaiah and Malayara Devanna of Nelaji village in Madikeri Taluk, Ajalamadara of Virajpet taluk are known for Kola art. Among the important exponents of Halage Kunitha, are Bobby Maria Harijana of Konageri in Virajpet taluk, Nagu of Nangala and others. M.K.Madappa of Bekkesodalur, Apunnu and Acchur of Yakvakapadi in Madikeri taluk, are expert exponents of Yeravara Kunitha. Among other important artistes, mention may be made of Hebbale Hanumaiah for Marikunitha; Yellappa of Kodlipete for Kutumara Vesha; Timmaiah Bendaiah of Besur Chikkabhandara for Garudagambada Dasayyana Vesha; H.S.Doddakalaiah of the same village for Bhajane; Bomma Harijana Devanageri for Karadimajalu and Halage Kunitha; Sannalava Ningayya of Niluvagilu in Somvarpet taluk, H.F.Lakappa and H.K.Madappa of Hebbale, Yadurappa of Thorenur, N.C.Chikkaveerappa of Nirgunda, Venkataramanachar of Gowdalli - all for Yakshagana Bayalata. While M.P.Ganapathy of Kadanakolli is a famous exponent of Billat and Parekali, M.A.Thammaiah is an adept in Kombat, Kaitaleyat and Peeliyat.

Some artistes identify themselves with certain troupes. Mention may be made of K.D.Uttappa of Balamuri village troupe (Bolakat, Parekali, Pooyakudure and Kolata), D.Muthanna of Bekkesodalur Yuvaka Sangha (Bolakat), Yeltanda Chinnappa of Chavali village troupe (Kombat), V.K.Ayyappa of Haleri troupe in Somvarpet taluk (Bolakat), C.M.Ayyappammayya of Cherala Srimangala troupe (Kombat), Adakeri Erappa of Airalavelamudi grama troupe (Peeliyat), B.K.Karumbaiah (Kaitaleyat), A.P. Uthappa of Kanthuru grama troupe (Borakat) K.K. Vithal of the Hudikeri Mahila Samaja troupe in Virajpet taluk (Kola), S.S.Ummaiah of the Mahila Samaja troupe at Chembebellur (Viragase), Sheik Ahamed of Sidapura (Hulivesha), Devaraja and party of Besur Chikkabhandara (Halage Kunitha), B.G.Devadas of Pattanda troupe at Somvarpet (Karatavadana), Somayya of Chettalli Mangala village troupe (Bhajane), Girijanara Kongi of Madapura troupe (Kodangivesha), Mallegowda and party of Kodlipet (Suggi Kunitha), B.N.Muthanna of Taltare Shettalli troupe, Manjegowda of Kyata village troupe, Kenchegowda of Nirgunda village troupe, S.A.Kalappa of Shantalli village troupe, K.D.Eraiah of Madre village troupe (all for Suggi Kunitha), Vasantha and party of Chembebellur (Suggi Kunitha), Nangaru

Subraya of Chavalihalli Huttari Kolata Mandali, K.S.Changappa of Bhagamandala troupe, Kurubara Sidda of Badaga village troupe, Devanageri Gramadevara Troupe, N.P.Eraiah of Shantalli village troupe, Kadanakolli Huttari Kolata troupe, Shantesh Sahukar Kolata troupe of Besur (all for Kolata), Beteyada troupe in Virajpet, Chinna of Devanageri troupe, Yeravara Sidda of Halugunda Kondangeri Yeravara Sangha (all for Yeravara Kunitha) and others. Apart from these, Chottakamada Ayyamma, Manira Poovaiah, Malachira Poovaiah couple, Tanchira Shambhu, Kodangada Pemmaiah, Acchiyanda Appannamma, Appengada Muthanna, Panikara Belliyappa, P.B.Bopanna, Chandira S.Muthamma, Baduvamanda T. Ponnamma, Kirundadu T.Dechamma, Udiyanda A.Chondamma, Poonotira Chinnamma, G. Karishetty, Kempachari, K.K.Kalappa and others are renowned exponents of different Kodagu folk art forms.

The role played by women artistes and some women organisations is important in the preservation and propagation of folk arts. B.B.Gowramma of Hudikeri Mahila Samaja in Virajpet, M.K.Muthamma of Harihara Subrahmanya Mahila Samaja, M.A.Devaki of Kanturu village, Kalatanda of Hudikeri in Madikeri taluk (all Bolakat artistes), M.B.Ammakki of Balyamandur, Ummattat troupe of Virajpet taluk, M.S.Hoovamma of Kanuru Mahila Samaja (Ummattat, Huttariat), C.M.Ponnamma of Bittangala Matha Mahila Samaja (Kolata, Yeravara Kunitha and singing), K.S.Chondamma of the same troupe (Yeravara Kunitha), Hudikeri Muthamma, B.K.Cariappa, Rohini C.G.Ganapathi of Harihara, K.K.Shanthi of Hatur Mahila Samaja (all for Kolata), are the others to be mentioned in this context.

The role of Puggera M.Karumbaiah of Devanageri in recognising the talent of various artistes and organising them as also popularising folk arts of Kodagu, is commendable. The Huttari Kunitha troupe of Kodagu, under his stewardship has rendered performances all over Karnataka, as also in Delhi and the Asia Fairs. He has to his credit many articles on Kodagu Folk arts also. His wife P.K.Poovamma has rendered yeoman service in popularising Ummattat; and has undertaken training and performing traditional Kodagu folk art forms through Mahila Samaja at Devanageri. Karumbaiah is also the patron of Kombukottu Mela of which Harijana N.Madhu, who has performed at many places all over the country, is a member. Likewise, Ranu Machaiah of Madikeri has spared no pains in popularising Kodava dance-forms and folklore. Palachanda A. Tulasidevi and Aravinda Arya, the husband and wife team, are responsible for the founding of 'Kodagu Pradeshika Samsodhana Kendra' (1985), a research centre for historical and folklorist studies pertaining to Kodagu. This centre is situated at Byadagota village in Somvarpet taluk. While Tulasidevi has written a treatise on the matrilineal family system of Kodagu, Aravinda Arya has undertaken a study of literary references pertaining to Kodagu history.

THEATRE

The modern theatre had its influence felt in Kodagu in the last century itself. As was elsewhere, Yakshagana was very popular in this district as well. It was K.Shama Rao (Venkatadri Shamaraao) of Madikeri, who undertook the pioneering work in Kodagu of documenting such unwritten plays and bringing on the stage good ones, for which he is rightly respected as the 'Nataka Pithamaha' of Kodagu. He was a writer and a musician, apart from being an erudite scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit languages. He documented in 1867 six Yakshaganas such as

Krishnarjuna Kalaga and *Krishnaswamiyannu Dana Kottaddu*, and again 1868 *Airavatha Prasanga*; and yet again in 1886 five plays including *Tamradhwajana Kalaga* and *Bhriguramana Garvabhanga*. He wrote critical notes about the text and *raga* and *tala* and singing-style of the songs in them. *Ravanodbhava* was his own Yakshagana creation. He adopted Shakespeare's *As you Like It* in Kannada under the title *Kamalavathi Parinaya*. He has written several poems, *javalis*, *devaranamas*, *Gowrihadu*, stories and others.

Prominent among the writers who drew inspiration from Venkatadri Shamaraao, was Haradasa Appacchakavi, who is the doyen among playwrights of Kodagu. Appaccha Kavi, who was well-versed in literature, music and dramatic art, wrote four plays in the Kodava language. He wrote three plays, viz. *Yayati Rajanda Nataka*, *Subrahmanya Nataka* and *Savithri Nataka* between 1904 and 1906; and *Kaveri Mahatme* in 1917. In 1909 he wrote a Kannada play, *Sukanya Parinaya*.

Modern playwrights

Many writers of this district and several others domiciled in this district have written plays with mythical, historical and folk themes. Dr I.M.Muthanna has rendered three of Appacchukavi's Kodava plays into Kannada, viz., *Savithri Nataka*, *Yayatiraja* and *Subrahmanya Nataka*; and has brought out in 1963 a collection of those translations in a single volume entitled *Kodagina Haradasa Appaccha Kaviya Muru Natakagalu* with copious introduction on the playwright and the plays. He has himself translated Shakespeare's plays, *Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Caesar* into Kannada. In 1970, to commemorate Appaccha Kavi's birth centenary, all his four plays in Kodava was published in a single volume with the title *Appacchur Kaviya Nal Nataka*. Mention may also be made of the following plays: *Sri Kaveri Vijaya* by B.S.Krishnaiah Tolpadittaya of Bengur in Madikeri taluk; *Virarajendra Vijaya*, *Kaveri Kathe* and *Ratna Purada Rathasetty* by Telapanda M.Cariappa of Halugunda in Virajpet taluk; *Abhinayayogya Natakagalu* by V.S.Ramakrishna; Dr. K.Kushalappa Gowda's *Karnaprabha* and *Garvabhanga*, Dr. D.B.Ramachandrachar's *Chikkavirarajendra*, *Asthamana* and *Kantheredare Sathya*; M.G.Nagaraj's dramatisation on Huttarihabba-Kolata; *Virarajendra Vijaya*, *Samrat Ashoka* and other plays by T.N.Cariappa of Murnadu; Jeoffrey Chengappa's *Varadakshine Beke*, *Guggu Nanmaga*, *Pedda Vararau*, *Modern Lady* and other farcical play numbering 12; *Kithur Rani Chennamma*, *Bhagath Singh* and other plays by B.A.Hasanabba of Madikeri, *Tipu Sultan*, *Appacchira Mandanna*, *Bhakta Prahlada*, *Meese Muthanna* and other monologues and plays in Kodava, viz., *And Shoki Ind* and *Jamma* by Ittira K.Biddappa of Konageri; Kodava plays, *Mullachikna Podiya* and *Goomagood*, jointly authored by Karthamada Devu and Maniyanda Prabhu; *Kallbote* by D.M.Suresh; *Nanga Ind Elli Und?* by Sarojini - also are worthy of mention. Hemalatha Heggade of Somvarpet has authored plays like *Bhakta Meera*, *Ramarajya* and *Karna*; and her play *Kaveri* has been staged at Virajpet. Likewise, Korikkaru Keshava Bhat has dramatised a Biblical episode with the title *Dundugara Maga*, which was staged in 1952.

Apart from the plays, there are numerous articles about theatre activities in Kodagu. There is a brief account of the origin of the Kodagu theatre in the book *Jagattigonde Kodagu* by K.P.Muthanna. Odlamane Atmaramasastry has brought out a book entitled *Nataka Kale*. Other articles worthy of mention in this regard are, M.S.Ananthapadmanabharao's "Kodaginalli Kale",

"Sahitya Mathu Ithara Chatuvatikegalu", "Kodagu Nataka ranga"¹, by J.Rajagopala Rao and K.B.Doll, "Kodaginalli Nataka Kale"², by B.A.Samshuddin, review of theatre activities by M.G.Nagaraj, and journalistic writings about the problems of Kodagu theatre by the scribe, Suchetana Swaroopa.

Professional and Amateur Theatre

It is Vankatadri Shamarao again who started producing plays in and outside Kodagu District, braving the dearth of theatre- equipments, costumes, theatres and trained artists. He founded a theatre troupe known as Ratnavali Nataka Company. He had designed a collection of costumes and was an expert in playing tough characters like villains, demons, etc. and his robust build was helpful for it. Among the artistes who worked in this company and under his patronage, important ones are Appaneravanda Appaccha Kavi, a theatre actor, and Bettadapurada Subbanna, a violin-player. Ratnavali Nataka Company ceased its activities in 1918 with the demise of Venkatadri Shamarao. But some of the artists who were working in this company, started their own amateur troupes later. They are Dattatreya Joshi (Datturaya), Venkatesha Aiyer, K.Narasimha Murthy, Southekal Seetharamaiah, Bittiyanda Muthanna, M.V.Ramarao, Rangaiyengar, Kashi Krishnarao and others.

Appaneravanda Appacchakavi, who was a stage-actor working in Shamarao's company, was himself an important theatre personality taking active part in activities of the Kodagu theatre. With the help of his friends and some well-to-do persons, he was able to procure stage-equipments from a theatrical company that was leaving Kodagu, and he put up a production of a play *Chandrasahsa* (scripted by Ramarao) with seven of his friends partaking in it.³ He founded in 1908 a troupe called Kodagu Nataka Company through which he staged Kodava language plays at many centres in Kodagu. There were some 22 artistes in this company, but it came to a close in 1909. But Appacchakavi founded another company in the same year, but started putting up only Kannada plays. He invited artistes from the erstwhile Mysore State for his company and staged plays like *Virataparva* and *Sukanya Parinaya* scripted by himself, not only in Kodagu, but in Hunasur, Kandalavu and Piriypattana also. But again, this company also ceased to exist in 1910. He was playing the role of the king in many of his productions. Dr. I.M.Muthanna put up *Yayatiraja* in 1943 with the students of Madikeri High School playing in it, and in 1946 *Subrahmanya Nataka*, again with students; and these were staged at many places in Kodagu. Most of the prominent professional theatrical companies of Karnataka have been putting up shows in Kodagu; and it may be recalled that the noted stage-personality and actor K.Hirannayya breathed his last while camping at Madikeri.

Eash Mitramandali which was founded at Madikeri in 1959 by G.S.A. Eash. It was responsible for restarting theatre activities in Kodagu with new enthusiasm. Many plays with modern themes found a place on the stage, which was itself modernised. Apart from this, plays with mythological and historical themes also were put up. Eash, with the co-operation of artists like K.B.Doll, Nagappa, Sathyamurthy, D.S.A.Ravinda, Sathya, Make-up artist Haridasa Bhat and others, could stage throughout Kodagu, plays such as *Devadasi*, *Ecchamanayaka*, *Panganama*, *Bedara Kannappa*, *Sathya Harishchandra* and *Sahukara*, and popularised them. Eash Mitramandali gave

1. *Sahitya Kaveri* (Souvenir), pp:124-25

2. *Kannada Kaveri* (Souvenir) pp:112-13

3. I.M. Muthanna: *Kodagina Appacchakaviya Mooru Natakagalu*, p.8

shows at Mysore also; and it enacted *Devadasi*, before Sri Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar. B.A.Hasanabba, K.B.Raghavaiah and others were taking part of the productions of this company.

Sri Gajanana Mitramandali was founded at Virajpet in 1954 by Michael D'Souza, which was staging several plays, wherein his father, Jacob D'Souza, Devaraju Naidu, Dattatreya, D.N.Ganesh, Gokul, Shivaram, Bhaskar Pai, Prakash and others were playing different roles. Another company, namely Viraraja Kalavrinda was also founded by him, which was active in the Kodagu theatre for a decade. Among some thirteen to fourteen plays the company was putting up, *Vishajwale*, *Ranadundhubhi* and *Jai Sitharam* proved to be popular.

Yuvajana Kalavrinda started in 1961 under the Chairmanship of the writer-journalist, B.S.Gopalakrishna, has the distinction of introducing new talents to the Kodagu stage. In staging plays such as *Veni Samhara*, *Tipu Sultan*, *Nirdoshi*, *Grihalakshmi*, *Shantinivasa*, *Samayakkondusullu*, *Anna Thamma* and *Hridayadegula*, it involved into acting such talented artists as T.A. Madhuresetty, K. Narayana, Gurumallappa, K.B.Doll, B.B.Choodadhar, N.M.Appanna, B.T.Bopaiah, B.A.Hasanabba, K.Shivappa, Govinda, Narayana, S.M.Sheriff, Kumari S.Radha, Devammaji, and Sithamma.

In 1963 Suvarna Kalamandali came into being under the guidance of Gurumallappa, and it staged plays such as *Dattuputra* and *Tipu Sultan*. Apart from these, the Lalithakala Sangha started in 1965 under the aegis of the P.W.D., also gave attention to staging plays. The Sangha was able to put up *Raja Amarasimha*, *Swaminishtha Ecchamanayaka*, *Vijaya-dundubhi*, *Rana Pratapasimha* and other plays with the active participation of artists like A.Krishnappa, H.C.Venkateshaiah, D.R.Krishna Murthy, S.G.Shivamurthy, Subbarao and directors like Rajagopal. The Sangha enlisted the co-operation of artistes at Madikeri and put up *Nirdoshi* in 1972 to collect donation for the National Defence Fund.

The Three S (Social Service Scheme) was founded in 1972 at Virajpet by the stage and movie actor, Geoffrey Chengappa. He would stage plays written and directed by himself, the proceeds of which were utilised to help poor students and other service activities. The troupe has given Orchestral performances as well. The troupe has put some eight plays, in which Shivashankar, Manjunatha Kini, Puttaswamy, Paul Sequiera, M.S.Machaiah and others would participate. But this troupe came to a close in 1977, and Geoffrey Chengappa founded another troupe in 1986 under the name Akshaya Kala Balaga at Virajpet itself. In the plays, again written and directed by under the name Akshaya Kala Balaga at Virajpet itself, actors like Chandrasekhar, Robert, Balakrishna, Geoffrey Chengappa, put up by this troupe, actors like Chandrasekhar, Robert, Balakrishna, Suresh, Paes, Saldhana, Umar and others have taken part. The troupe is still active in putting up shows.

In 1982, Sri Vighneswara Kripaposhita Nataka Mitramandali came into being at Virajpet under the stewardship of R.Ramakrishna Pai; and this troupe has given stage performances of mythological plays, such as *Shanimahatme*, *Ashwamedhayaga*, *Gayacharitre*, *Sampoorna Ramayana*, and *Sathyavratra*. Sri Kaveri Kripaposhita Nataka Mandali, under the chairmanship of K.M.Bopaiah, has been staging plays since six years, at the rate of one play a year. Sri Rajarajeswari Sri Malleswara Kripaposhita Yakshagana Nataka Sabha of Ganagoor also is active. Made Maheswara Yakshagana Kalavrinda of Madenadu, founded in 1989, also is to be mentioned in this regard.

The achievements and efforts of Spandana, an active amateur group in Gonikoppal, in propagating amateur dramatic activities in Kodagu are really commendable. Dr. D.B.Ramachandrachar is its Founder-President. This association (estd. 1979) held many activities including a five-day drama festival held in 1980 under the auspices of the State Nataka Academy; a drama competition held in 1981 for eight days; a five-day drama-festival 'Rangasmriti' held in the same year in collaboration with Samatento of Mysore; the district level festival of folk-arts and a workshop of dramaturgy held at the Gonikoppal Town hall in 1982; a Yakshagana training camp held in 1984; and a six-week long training camp in dramatics under the directorship of Iqbal Ahmed held in 1985 at Gonikoppal under the co-sponsorship of Janaspandana Programme Ninasam of Heggodu. Between 1980 and 1985 this association on its own put up a total of 40 productions; sponsored 22 shows put up by other associations; and held 10 seminars. The association has held shows at Gonikoppal, Madikeri, Virajpet, Srimangala, Hudikeri, Siddapur and Kushalnagar in Kodagu District and they were directed by K.R.Krishnaiah, S.R.Ramesh, Chandrashekar, Dr D.B.Ramachandrachar, K.V.Sathyan, Sathyanarayana, Prasad Bellur and others. Dr M.S.Madhyastha, Uma, Pavitra Chinnappa, C.Raju, Prof. Ramakrishna Udupa and others took active part in the association's activities. Other achievements of this association are putting up of Dr D.B.Ramachandrachar's *Chikkavirarajendra* in Bangalore under the auspicious of the State Nataka Academy; winning State level award for its production of *Evam Indrajit* and bringing out a quarterly journal, *Spandana*.

Srishti Kodagu Ranga was established with the intention of introducing various aspects and problems of the Kodagu region through the medium of theatre, by the efforts Addanda C.Cariappa and his wife, Anitha Cariappa of Ponnampet. This troupe is active in the district on the lines of a repertory, which is the first of its kind, and has been putting up shows. In 1991, it enacted a play *Kodagina Anthima Raja* in Delhi, and has adopted for the stage Shakespeare's *Macbeth* in the Kodava language entitled *Machaiah*. *Divan Bopanna* and *Dange Kinja Minha* and other plays have also won the acclaim of the public on the stage. Devu, Prabhu and Dasu are artists of repute working in this troupe. In 1978 the Kodagu Yuvaka Mandali troupe bagged the first prize in a drama competition held at Mysore for its production of *Dore Oedipus* directed by B.A.Shamsuddin. The writers' and Artists' Balaga of Madikeri organized for the first time in 1986 a seven-day long drama festival in collaboration with the department of Kannada and Culture at Madikeri, in which as many as 14 selected troupes of the district took part. This Balaga organized in the same year a district-level drama festival in collaboration with the State Nataka Academy, and organized in 1988 a division level drama festival. Likewise, 'Kiran Kalavedike' a troupe under the stewardship of Dr. G.S.Paramesh of Somvarpet, has put up some 28 shows all over Kodagu between 1985 and 1990, and in 1990, it held a district-level drama competition. Among the troupes that took part in this competition, the important ones were Chandana Kalavidaru and Omkar Kalavidaru of Madikeri, and the 'Interact Club' of Somvarpet. Apart from these, Mitramandali of Ponnampet has staged Kodava plays, viz., *Ummatpoo*, *Kombutappan Koda* and *Chokkanaka Chikku* all over the district with efforts of M.C.Monnappa, Ayyappammaiah (Das), G.K.Somaiah and others.

Among the others amateur troupes of the district, mention may be made of Kalpavriksha Balaga of Dr. B.S.Subramani at Somvarpet, Prabha Kalavidara Sangha of Srinivas at Gonikoppal, which has staged many children's plays, Ranganirantara of N.S.Deviprasad at Sampaje, Mangala Kalavedike of Madikeri, the President of which is John Prasannakumar, which has given more than

a hundred shows; Sri Raghavendra Kala Sangha of V.S.Ramakrishna at Kushalnagar, Sneha Kalakoota of Madikeri, Sinchana, Pratibha Spandana, Suvarna Kalasangha, Vedika, Abhilash and Makkala Havyasi Kalasangha of Somvarpet. Apart from the professional and amateur dramatic personalities cited above, Chandrashekar, Nagappachar, Ashok Gumaste, S.Sridhar of Madikeri and M.S.Ramadeva, H.G.Mahabaleswara, Sharada, Dr. Puttanna, Bharati, Parvati and others of Virajpet may also be named. While M.H.Bhasha Saheb of Kodipet, N.K.Basavalingappa of Niluvagilu, and P.R.Manjunath of Somvarpet are better known as playwrights, Bitaganahalli Basavaiah is an adept Bhagavatha.

Ashok Mandanna, who is the founder of Abhinaya (Bangalore) troupe, a director and widely known as a talented actor of the English stage in Bangalore, belongs originally to Kodagu. He works for films as well. Among the actors and actresses of the stage and films of this district, mention may be made of Mahaboob Usmani (Darvesh), Shashikala of Mayamudi, Geoffrey Chengappa of Virajpet, Majid (Devadas), Pushpa of Bittangala, Sivanand, Somasekhara, K.M.Shivanna and Devaraj of Somvarpet taluk, and the sprint-star Ashwini Nachappa. Along with acting, Jaijagadish of Somvarpet taluk is a film-producer as well. He has planned to start a film studio in the district. N.S.Deviprasad of Sampaje also is a producer of films.

There have been many documentary films and feature films in Kannada, English and Kodava languages, produced to introduce, the history, life and people of Kodagu, as part of the broader culture of Karnataka. *Nadamanne Nadakool*, the first feature film in Kodava was produced in 1972 by the actor S.R.Rajan, deserves special mention. Also to be mentioned is *Mahavira Acchunayaka*, produced in 1983 as a Kodava - Kannada bi-lingual film and which happens to be the first colour film in Kodava, with the noted artiste G.S.A. Eash at the megaphone. *Na Bayanda Poov*, yet another film in Kodava, is under production. K.A. Balakrishnan has directed an educative film entitled *The Valiant Ones* which was produced by the National Institute for Education Technology, a unit of NCERT. This film is about the history, culture, festivals, customs and traditions of the Kodava community, and was adjudged the best among the films on Anthropology and Ethnology.

Even though there are meagre drama theatres in Kodagu, the amateur troupes have been continuously active. Till recently, the precincts of Omkareswara temple at Madikeri used to be the venue for staging plays by the visiting drama companies. The Town Hall of Madikeri has been converted into Kaveri Kalakshetra and has been of considerable help, to stage dramas. the auditorium of the Government College at Madikeri and the Channabasappa Hall at Somvarpet also are useful in this regard. The new auditorium of the Kaveri College at Gonikoppal is at present the most well-equipped theatre in the district.

SCULPTURE AND PAINTING

Kodagu occupies a notable place from the point of view of sculpture and painting. Artists from this district have their own contributions to make to these art forms; some of them live outside the district also.

Sculpture

While tracing the tradition of sculpture of this district, we may mention the names of the sculptor names Kalinaboja¹, who carved the hero-stone at Hulakodu village in Somvarpet and sculptor Mariyoja² who carved the hero-stone at Shirangala in the same taluk. Among the sculptors of the modern times, Kameyanda M.Muthanna, a native of Kunjalageri, now at Madikeri, may be called a doyen. The story goes that one of his ancestors was rewarded by the king of Haleri, of the skill he showed in wrapping an egg with a thin sheet of gold and getting it hatched by the hen. Muthanna, not only works on wood and stone, but creates idols of bronze and silver also. The image at the Iggutappa temple at Bhagamandala, the image of the Swamiji in Prashantinilaya at Poonampet, and the image of some national- leaders, literatteurs and Kodava belles are among his creations. His rose-wood carving of Ganapathi was displayed at Robert Museum at Boston. His skill in carving the busts of Lincoln, Gandhi, Jesus Christ and Buddha in a single piece of wood is astounding. He was the first to be nominated from Kodagu as a member of Karnataka Lalitakala Academy. He has founded Shilpasri Kalasangha to propagate the art. Another sculptor of Kodagu is Major Cheppudira Ponnappa Rajaram (C.P.Rajaram) who is famous for his wood-carvings, some of which have been separately displayed on the first-floor of Venkatappa Art Gallery in Bangalore.

Kiran Subbaiah of Parane, who has settled down at Mysore, is prominent among the talented sculptors of the younger generation. He does painting and writes poems also, apart from engraving. In 1976 a one-man show consisting of his sculptures and wood- carvings was held at Mysore. He has worked on the statue of mother Kavery for installation before Kaveri College at Gonilkoppal, and has may other works to his credit. B.K.Ganesh of Madikeri is conferred with titles like 'Shilpakalaratna', and he has created more than 200 idols of gods, goddesses and others, including a huge statue of a Mother Kaveri, installed before the Town hall (Kaveri Kalakshetra) at Madikeri. Bacharaniyanda K. Annaiah of Kumatur in Virajpet taluk has evinced his talent in wood-carving, toy-making and carving on coconut-shells. P.M.Ramananda of Madikeri is also known for his sandal wood carving.

Painting

We can trace the painting tradition of Kodagu from the time of Haleri rulers. These rulers had patronised many painters. During the tenure of Virarajendra as the ruler of Kodagu, in 1805 a certain painter, Ness, was invited from Bombay to do the portraits of the members of the princely family³. Certain Gangoji was the court painter at that time, and his son Peeroji was also doing paintings. When Chikkavirarajendra was sojourning at Kashi, this Peeroji went there and did paintings at his behest⁴. Influence of European painting is found on the frescoes in the palaces at Nalkunadu and Madikeri.

Kodandera Seethamma of Kodagu, who was the recipient of the title 'Kaiser-E-Hind' from the Government of India in 1930 was a painter also, apart from being a musician. She had exhibited her works in Madras way back in 1890. Nadikeriyanda Rani Nanjappa, who settled down at Bombay later, was also a noted painter, whose works are exhibited in the museums at several places in India and abroad. G.Srinivasa Murthy, who was a writer in addition to being a painter,

was a painting teacher at Madikeri. Manavattira Machaiah, T.Raju Master, Chennaveerappa, M.Chandrasekhar and others also were known as talented painters. Damodar Joshi would make on-the-spot line drawing of people before him. There are many artists in this district who include B.K.Ganesh of Madikeri, known for his oil-paintings, water-colour works and commercial arts; Prasannakumar, a painter and an art teacher; K.M.Bhimaiah, K.M.Karumbaiah and M.Harish, sons of sculptor Kameyanda M.Muthanna, and who are equally good at image making and painting; R.T. Narayana Singh, B.A. Vijayakumar, Govinda Bhat, G.Ananthashayana, G.T.Raghavendra, Commander M.V.Somanna, B.R.Satish and Dr.Narasimhan of Virajpet, B.N. Kaverappa of Kavadi, G.K.Muthappa of Chembebellur I.M.Tulasi, an up-coming artist of Mythadi, H.M.Shivananda of Somvarpet, M.K.Muthappa of Kedakal and Kempegowda of Kushalanagar. Pramila Cholaiah is a renowned painter in water-colour, and her painting of Kittur Rani Chennamma adorns the wall of Kamataka Sangha at Virajpet. Itira K.Biddappa is known for his commentaries on cartoons. K.Govinda Bhat of Madikeri is a photographer of repute.

DANCE AND MUSIC

The traditional folk dance and music constituted the core of popular art forms in Kodagu, and it was only in the last century that the classical forms of dance and music came to stay here. The popular government of the pre-united Karnataka in Kodagu had in 1953 established an academy for patronising dance, drama and music. Regular training classes in music and dance were held twice in a week at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet, with teachers appointed exclusively for this purpose. Cultural programmes were being organised atleast three times in a year. After the Unification, this academy got merged with the New Mysore State Dance, Drama and Music Academy. The district branch of the Academy had undertaken training programme in Bharatanatyam and Manipuri dance forms. Bharatanatyam has come to stay as a popular dance form among the new generation of students in Kodagu.

Dance

It was the daughters of Kodanda Poovaiah who first participated in the classical dance activities in whole of Kodagu district. They were known as Poovaiah Sisters¹. Dr. Sitha Poovaiah who got the doctoral degree for her disertation on Art and Drama from the Bombay University, has delivered lectures abroad on Indian Art². Rani, daughter of Kotera Chinnappa, underwent a four-year professional training course at Adyar in Madras. Afterwards, Leelagiri, daughter of advocate Venkatarao, the grandson of Venkatadri Shamarao of Madikeri, got trained in this art under the able guidance of Shivarama Singh and the renowned dancer Dr. K.Venkatalakshamma, between 1951-60. She conducted dance classes at Hamberg in West Germany for some time. She is the recipient of the award from the State of Kodagu and other honours. Ambale Subbarao founded the Bharatiya Sangeetha Nrithya Kalashale at Madikeri. He was teaching music and dance and was known as Satyasatra Vimrashaka, whose choreography of Dhuparati, Srimadramayana, Sathya Harishchandra, Bhakta Dhruva and other ballets are well known. There is a branch of his

1. Jagattigonde Kodagu, p.220

2. A Tiny Model State of South India, p.192

1. *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vo. I No.39, A.D. 1359

2. *Ibid*, No.28, Circa A.D. 18th Century

3. *Kodagina Itihasa*, p.350

Art School at Somvarpet and he served as a member of the State Sangitha Nataka Academy also. K.S.Mani, who was a dance teacher at Madikeri from 1950 to 1958, also trained many students in this district.

Thejamma is the grand-daughter of the renowned dance teacher Amruthappa, who came in the lineage of Muguru Subbanna. Thejamma, who had struck a pleasant balance between music and dance, was a dance teacher in Kodagu State Dance, Drama and Music Academy, and she served in that capacity till she breathed her last. Among those who established dance schools in Kodagu, prominent exponent of Bharatanatya is Shobha Subbaiah of Madikeri. She has started Sangitha Nrithyakala Sabha at Virajpet and also engaged herself in imparting dance-training under the auspices of Kodava Samaja at Ammathi. It may be mentioned at this juncture, that a State-level competition in Bharatanatya was held in 1986 under the aegis of her institution. Her two daughters, Smitha Subbaiah and Sujatha Subbaiah, are also exponents of Bharatanatya. Saraswathi Bharatanatya Kalashale at Somvarpet also has the distinction of imparting dance-education.

In this context, the names of some talented exponents and students of dance of this district can be mentioned. K.S.Rajeswari, daughter of Ambale Suubarao and teacher in Bharatiya Sangeetha Kalashale at Madikeri and Sweta Priyadarshini Krishnappa, Karuna Vasudev, Kaveramma Uthaiiah, Pallavi Uthaiiah, Srividya Raman, Swapna and others, who have graduated from this school; G.K.Jagadish (G.S. Keshavacharya's son) who learnt Bharatanatya under the able guidance of K.S.Mani; Girish, son of Kamalakshi Bhagawandas; M.Umamaheswari, N.S.Rajeswari, Chitrakleha and Chandrakleha, C.C.Sowmya Dechamma, C.C.Shubha and B.S.Vinutha of Somvarpet; B.C.Shankar of Madapur and others, who have made name in the field of dance. It may be recalled that the wife of General Thimmaiah, Nina Thimmaiah was also an exponent of Bharatanatya.

In 1991, a six-day long Festival of Dance and Music was held to commemorate Ambale Subbarao, who was the founder of Bharatiya Sangeetha Nrithya Kalashale at Madikeri; the festival was organised by the students of the school. B.R.Subramani, an expert break-dancer, has represented the district at several places. Another dance school actively engaged in the propagation of dance is Sri Krishna Nrithyakala Sangha at Madikeri, of which H.K.Prema is the director.

MUSIC

Folk music which has flowed through centuries in the land of Kodagu with its melliflence, was joined by classical music of late, and has been spreading its influence far and wide in Kodagu. The rulers of Haleri gave due patronage to the traditional music. Chikkaveerarajendra Wodeya had appointed a band of instrumentalists to play on appropriate occasions¹. Likewise, there was a European Symphony. According to Dr.Jefferson, this excelled the Symphony in London².

K.Venkatadri Shamarao, who is known as 'Kodagina Sangeetha Pithamaha', is prominent among those who laid firm foundation for the development of classical music in Kodagu in modern times. The Brahmins' Street at Madikeri fostered classical music in the beginning. Music was encouraged at Somvarpet and Kodlipet also. While Subbanna was rendering music concerts in the

precinets of Omkareswara temple of Madikeri, Dattatreya Joshi and Kanagalu Krishnappa continued the tradition. Sanjeeva Rao, an exponent of Hindusthani School of classical singing, tried to popularise it.

In the beginning Pucchimada Chamaraj and other families of Madikeri took interest in learning music, and 1948 onwards Inspector Somanna, son of Divan Mandepanda Thimmaiah, induced his daughter to learn classical music. Afterwards, 'Coorgtar' Chakkerappaiah of Konangeri, who was a disciple of Asthana Vidwan B. Devendrappa, took initiative in training his own students. Among the Kodavas, Dr.Pandyanda Somappa Sisters, daughter of Biddanda Ayyappa, sons and daughters of Kotera Muthanna and Chinnappa and several other families, evinced keen interest in learning classical music.

Vidwan Chakrakodi Narayana Sastry, trained some 25 students between 1945 and 1950 and sent for the first time students to take music examinations at Madras. He was a disciple of B.Devendrappa. It may be noted that Kotera Akkamma passed the junior and senior grade examinations in music with a first class. It was M.Anand Rao who continued imparting training in music at Madikeri, after the demise of Chakrakodi Narayana Sastry. After the establishment of the Sangeetha Academy in Kodagu in 1955, Y.N.Srinivasa Murthy also started music classes at Madikeri. Y.N.Krishna Murthy and Arakere Narayana Rao were appointed music teachers of the Academy. Gowramma, Seethamma and Nirupama, daughters respectively of Dr. Pandiyanda Somappa, Biddanda Ayyappa and Venkatasubba Rao took degrees in music. Nirmala of Ponnampet, Kuttanda Rajaram and Thyagaraj, son of Chakkere Appayya, are taking active interest in propagating classical music in the district. V.K.Manjunathaiah, Vidwan Ramakrishnaiah and others are exponents of classical singing.

K.S.Bharati and K.S.Rajeswari, daughters of Ambale Subbarao, are both accomplished musicians. Sudha Sridhar of Madikeri is an exponent and teacher of Karnataka Music. Among the connoisseurs who patronised musicians, mention may be made of Narayanarao, a Munsiff at Madikeri, Advocate K. Subbarao, H.Cheeningarao, Manager in Commissioner's office, and Kodandera Thimmaiah, father of General Thimmaiah. Palghat Easwara Bhagavatar, though a non-Kodava, who was the recipient of a Rudrakshmaale from the Maharaja of Mysore, would offer music at the feet of Mother Kaveri at Bhagamandala for a month every year during Tula Sankramana. Afterwards he would stay at Madikeri for another month and teach certain *ragas* to the aspirants. It is learnt that there existed an institution called Sangeetha Ranjini Sabha at Virajpet.

Apart from singers, we may deal with instrumentalists here. Subbanna, who joined hands with K.Venkatadri Shamarao in the running of his Ratnavali Nataka Company, was playing violin together with being an expert singer; and he gave training to many in playing on that instrument. Venkataramana of Bettadapura was imparting training in the playing on the *veena*. While the Divan of Kodagu from 1948 to 1956, Mandepanda Thimmaiah was a player on violin, Coorg Star, Chakkerappaiah was teaching playing on the harmonium and the *veena*. R.Ramakrishna Naidu and A.Narayana Swamy Naidu both disciples of Bidaram Krishnappa, and Rangaswamy Aiyengar, a Forest Officer in Kodagu - were expert violinists. Apart from these, we may mention here the names of Dasappa and M.S.Seshappa, both teachers in the Music, Dance and Drama Academy of Kodagu, teaching the violin and the *mridanga* respectively.

1. Kodagina Ithihasa, p.593

2. Coorg and Its Rajas, p.40

Among the younger artistes, the following persons have made name for playing on instruments cited against their names: Damodar of Somvarpet (flute), Rajanna of Shanivarasanthe (harmonium), Srikantaiah (tabla), Manjunathachar of Hosagutti village (harmonium), Krishnachar of Chikkabhandara (tabla), K.S.Shivaprasad of Madikeri (son of Ambale Subbarao) (*mridanga*, tabla), A.P.Srinivas (*veena*) and A.V.Prasad (flute). Sudha Sridhar, Jayalakshmi Ramesh, Siddharamu, M.M.Liyaquat Ali, Murugesh, Nirmala Nachappa, Madikeri Raghavendra and others are well known for light-music. Mandanna (Biddoo) is an internationally acclaimed Pop-singer. The 'Sangeetha Kala Sangha' founded initially by Cheppudira P.Ayyappa (Kittu) has since been a part of Karnataka Sangha at Virajpet.

Audio-cassettes are playing a useful role in popularising Kodava songs. Dr. I.M.Muthanna has brought out cassettes of songs pertaining to festivals, marriage, death, Kaveri Sankramana, Huttari and proverbs of Kodava community, and the Kodava translation of *Govina Hadu*, and songs of Appachhakavi and songs of dramas, in a series entitled 'Kodava Janapada Hadugalu'. Cassettes have made possible the popularisation of Ummattat songs of Kodagu and songs by Haradasa Appachhakavi. Modern Kodava Songs, Pudiya Kodava Pat, Premasangama and other cassettes, all in the Kodava language, brought out by Sangeetha Kala Sangha of Virajpet, have been recorded in Kodagu. While those songs are scripted by Maneyapanda Harish Nachappa of Gonikoppal, they have been rendered by Suchitra Somaiah, Mullera Jimmy Muthappa (Jimmy), Venu and Abraham of Virajpet. 'Sounds of Coorg', another cassette by H.S.Puttaiah and party also is to be mentioned here.

'Kodava Valaga' in three volumes contain the traditional music of Kodagu. Tolanda Nanaiah Chengappa (Tonacham) of Neleji in Virajpet Taluk has sung his own compositions in Kodava language with his wife Prabha Chengappa, which bear the titles Changrandi, Ponnigutappa and Chandrika. Na Bayanda Poov by Kallichanda Suta Devaiah, also is a cassette of Kodava songs. 'Sheriff Live Cassettes' has brought out a volume of Byary songs under the caption, *Pudiyo Byary Pat* (Modern Byary songs), the compositions of which have been written in the Byary language by B.A.Shamsuddin in Madikeri. Liyaquat Ali also has rendered these songs among other singers.

Gamaka and Keerthane

Kodagu has made its own contribution to the field of Gamaka and Keerthane art forms. It may be recalled here that Appaneravanda Appachhakavi, known as the 'Adikavi' of Kodagu, has composition of many *devaranamas* to his credit, and he was, for some time, engaged in giving Harikatha performances. M.S.Ananthapadmanabha Rao is prominent in recent times among those who have made name in composing songs and *kavyavachana*, and he has spared no pains in propagating *gamaka vachana* in Kodagu. Training classes in *gamaka*, which he started in his house in 1943, continued till 1960. It is the distinction of Ananthapadmanabha Rao to have rendered performances in Gamakavachana far and wide in Kodagu district. One of his students, B.S.Gopalakrishna, himself a *gamaki* and a writer of repute, has put in a lot of efforts not only in propagating this art, but in starting coaching classes in *gamaka* in the Karnataka Sangha at Madikeri. Kotera Medappa, Rajalakshmi, Vidwan T.Keshavabhat, Pramila Venkoba Rao, Chandraiah and others also have contributed to the propagation of *gamakavachana*. Vidwan Ambale Subbarao, who strived hard for the development of music, folklore, drama and dance in

Kodagu, was also a *Keerthanakara* and a *gamaki* apart from being a representative of Kodagu district on Karnataka Gamaka Kala Parishat. While Gopaladas of Balele in Virajpet taluk is a renowned Harikatha vidwan, M.S.Ramadev is a well-known Gamaki.

Literary and Cultural Organizations

Literary and Cultural organisations all over Kodagu district have been doing their bit in enthusing the people in public activities and in recognising and encouraging intellectual talents. Even though cultural activities were part of festive occasions such as marriage, gradually literary activities came to stay with them giving them a bit of educational value. Literary creations, poetry-recitals and such pursuits though were prevalent in the last century itself, literary activities with considerable organization started at the turn of the present century. The service rendered by newspapers in this regard is not mean.

Vedanta Sangha which was established in 1916 at Madikeri with the purpose of pursuing religious and spiritual activities, happens to be the first association started in Kodagu. Prior to the establishment of this organization, Anjaneya temple at Madikeri and Kannikaparameswari temple at Mahadevapet used to provide fora for religious activities like Ramotsava. Though Moraje Shankaranarayana Rao, who was a school-master at Madikeri, founded the Vedantha Sangha, some officials and public figures of the town like A.Kalammayya, Ammembala Ramarao, M.S.Mandanna, C.Thimmaiah, Palanganda Appaiah and Beni Singh were with him in the background. Many religious leaders like the then President of Sri Ramakrishna Matha and Mission Swamy Veereswaranandaji and many in its order like Swamijis Nirmalanandaji, Vimalanandaji, Pranaveshanandaji and Yatiswaranandaji visited the Sangha and gave discourses.

Among the literary organizations it was the Kannada Vangmaya Sangha which was the first to be started around 1927-1928 at the residence of C.S. Venktappaiah of Madikeri. Kodi Maniyanda Subbaiah, B.T. Gopalakrishna, M.S.Ananthapadmanabha Rao and others were taking active part in its programmes. Sridhar Khanolkar, a poet from Dharwad had visited it. The activities of the Sangha, however, came to a standstill after some time.

The eighteenth Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Madikeri in 1932, was responsible for the rejuvenation of literary organisations in Kodagu. It was Dr. D.V.Gundappa who presided over the Sammelana; and many writers from the district like Palekanda Medappa Poovamma, B.S.Kushalappa, N.C.Subbaiah, T.M.Cariappa and others participated in the deliberations. The programmes started with a welcome song composed by a poet of Madikeri, G.Srinivasa Murthy. A Souvenir entitled *Kodagina Kanike*, edited by Odhamane Atmarama Sastry, to commemorate the occasion was also released. Taking on from the encouraging words of Dr. D.V.Gundappa, some enthusiasts including Odhamane Atmarama Sastry, Hari Shenoy, G.Srinivasa Murthy, Aichettira Subbaiah and B.S.Kushalappa, worked for the founding of Kodagu Karnataka Sangha in 1933. Many eminent men of letters from all over Karnataka and outside have participated in the literary activities held under the auspices of this association. B.N.Krishnamurthy, Pandya Belliappa, Dr. K.D.Machaiiah, Vidwan I.M.Muthanna, S.R.Narayana Rao (Bharatisuta), M.S.Ananthapadmanabharao and other important local persons have held close contacts with the association. K.M.Bopaiah is presently the President of the Sangha.

A science teacher in the local High School B.K.Vithal was instrumental in the founding of Kodagu Kannada Sahitya Sangha at Virajpet in 1938, with the help of two officers, namely Ayyanna and Thammaiah. This came to be known as the Dakshina Kodagu Kannada Sahitya Sangha also. Among the monthly programmes arranged by it lectures on literature and *gamaka vachana* were more frequent. Among those who strived for its growth, Nanaiah, Bharatisutha, Nayada Chinnappa, Dr. I.R.Ashranna, Kodanda Nanjappa, C.M.Poonacha, Padmanabharao, B.D. Ganapathi and Ketolira Changappa are important. But this association got itself merged with Virajpet Karnataka Sangha, when it was established in 1962.

Virajpet Karnataka Sangha has since grown into becoming a premier association with the unstriking efforts of workers like D.J.Padmanabha, A.N.Sharma and others and their deep commitment to the cause of Kannada language. This association, which came into being under the stewardship of J.J. Surendra in the Basavanna temple at Virajpet with a modest beginning, has since been organising numerous programmes which help maintain a pro- Kannada atmosphere in Kodagu. Its activities have increased after it was housed in its own building in 1976. The auditorium has been named after Shri Shantamallaswamigalu of Arameri Matha, while its stage after the name of Haradasa Appacchakavi, paying homage to the donor as well as the 'Adikavi' of Kodagu. The association has grown with organising and participating in activities like lectures, seminars, conferences, festivals of arts, music and drama, Rajyotsava, essay-contests, literary conferences and others. Important among the activities held by the Sangha are, the first ever conference on the Development of Kodava language in 1978 under the presidentship of B.D.Ganapathi and a seminar on the history of Kodagu held in 1980 on the occasion of bi-centenary of founding Virarajendrapet. Among those who helped in the growth of the association to the present stature, important are Totumbail Madappa, Rao Bahadur K.T.Uthappa, Sri Shanthamallaswamigalu of the Arameri Matha, R.Gundu Rao, Dr. N.B.Uthappa, G.M.Manjunathaiah of Gundukutti, M.B.Appaiah, C.M.Poonacha and Dr. Siddhaiah Puranik. All the important literary personalities, public men and well-wishers of the district have had their contributions in the development of the association. Among the important office-bearers who held various posts during the period between 1962 and 1989 are D.J.Padmanabha, N.G.Kamath, R.J.Mukunda Singh, J.J.Surendrababu, J.N.Dhani Kumar, A.K.Keshavarao, T.A.Maduresetty, M.S.Poovaiah, Tatanda M. Nanjappa, D.U. Nayak, C.M.Kunhappa, M.A.Kashiappa, M.A.Kaverappa, A.R.Yogananda Rao, K.V.Tata Changappa, Muravanda M.Prakash etc. Mullera M.Ayyappa (Jimmi) is at present the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Sangha. On the occasion of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations, the association has brought out a souvenir entitled, *Rajatharashmi*.

The Kodagu Lekhaka mattu Kalavidara Balaga was founded in 1981 at Madikeri, with the initiative taken by T.K.Tyagaraj, M.M.Liyaquat Ali and B.A.Shamsuddin, with the aim of bringing together all artistes and writers of the district under a single banner and providing suitable forum for them. Quite a number of writers and artistes of the district have enrolled themselves as members of this organisation. With the help and assistance from various government departments, and Academies, the organisation has been able to arrange seminars, dance and drama performances, drama festivals, painting-shows, poets' conferences, conferences on feminist subjects, lectures, essay-competitions and other activities all over the district. Among very important activities undertaken by the organisation, mention may be made of state-level workshop

for artistes and the release of a cassette with the composition by the poets and set to tune by the musicians of the district in 1986. While T.K.Thyagaraj was the founder president, subsequently E.V.Sathyanarayana held the post. H.G.Mahabaleswara is its present president. The services rendered to the Balaga by K.G.Chandrasekharachari and B.A.Shamsuddin as its working Presidents are note worthy.

It is the Kodagu district unit of Kannada Sahitya Parishat which is the biggest organisation conducting cultural and literary programmes continuously on a large scale. Since it was started in 1969, with D.J.Padmanabha as its first President, the unit has held hundreds of activities throughout the district, and involved a cross-section of scholars, artistes, officials, writers and students in its programmes. The district-level literary conferences have been held three times till-date, the first at Virajpet 1970, the second at Madikeri in 1979 and the third at Somvarpet in 1990, presided over by Dr. Shivarama Karanth, Dr.Siddaiah Puranik and Dr. H.M.Nayak respectively. Another very big event was the All-India 54th Literary Conference in 1981 which was held in Kodagu for the second time, with the renowned scholar Dr.Sham.Ba. Joshi in the chair. D.J.Padmanabha, T.A.Madure Setty, N.G.Kamath, N.S.Deviprasad, S.R.Narayana Rao (Bharatisuta), B.D.Ganapathi, Edurakala M.Shankaranarayana Bhat, K.Sachidanandaiah (Chirantana), K.M.Bopaiah, P.K.Ayyamma, J.J.Surendrababu, B.Devakiyamma, M.G.Prakash, B.A.Hasanabba, Dr. J.A.Durgaprasad, K.A.Somanna, Sri Shantamallaswamigalu, S.C.Rajasekhar, U.M.Poovaiah, B.G.Raghunatha Nayak, K.G.Chandrasekharachari, Dr. G.S.Paramesh, E.V.Sathyanarayana, K.R.Gopal, S.G.Mani, P.G.Ayyappa, S.G. Mahabaleswara, B.A.Shamsuddin, A.N.Sharma, Sadasiva Setty, A.A.Poovaiah, P.R.Srinivas, K.P.Balasubrahmanya, Saroja Somaiah, Rani Appanna, Meenakshi Ganapathi, Kamla Cariappa, Parvathamma Basappa and other spared no pains in making the event a success by serving on various committees. The district unit of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat turned 20 years of its existence in 1990, when the 20th anniversary celebrations were held in a befitting manner. The present President of the unit is Madanda S.Poovaiah.

To give a fillip to the development of Kodava language and literature, an organisation by name Kodava Takk Parishat was set up in 1978. In the same year the first conference of the Parishat was held at Virajpet, under the presidentship of B.D.Ganapathi. Between 1978 and 1990, as many as five full-scale conferences of Kodava literature were held. The activities of the Parishat have promoted the propagation of Kodava papers and journals, books, films, cassettes and others to a considerable extent. A drama troupe for the purpose of enacting exclusively the Kodava plays has been founded, and it is undertaking shows of modern and new-wave dramas.

Mention may also be made of the Kodagu district conference of the literature of Protest (Bandaya Sahitya) held in 1980 at Madikeri, Bandaya Writer B.Krishnappa inaugurated the fair. Another organisation, Kannada Sahitya-Sanskriti Sangha, which was established in 1982 at Ponnampet, has been conducting programmes such as *Kavyavachana*, celebration of *Jayantis*, Kannada Rajyotsava, Festival of songs, and others under the stewardship of Addanda C.Kashi.

In 1969, the Bangalore based Akhila Karnataka Makkala Koota, held its 20th conference at Madikeri. Kumari B.Poornima Baliga and Kumari Kuppanda Nirmala Nachappa were child-President and child- Vice-President respectively of the Conference. Many other organizations

setup with the aim of promoting cultural and literary activities as also awareness of the land and language among the people, are active in the district. Among the organisations which launched struggle against injustice, mention may be made of Kannada Chaluvalligarara Sangha under the leadership of R.J.Mukunda Singh. Kodagu Kriya Samiti, Dr.Rajakumar Abhimanigala Sangha, and such other organisations also are active. Above these, there are as many as 58 Kannada Sanghas and Youth organisations evincing interest in literary and cultural activities.

JOURNALISM

Journalistic activities in the district are unstintingly going on since 1883. The newspapers and journals of the district have been striving hard to promote interests in the land, language, and cultural activities even with their limitations. Since 1920 these have rendered invaluable service in the fight against the British. As Kodagu is a border-district, the journals have shown remarkable restraint and national interests while publishing writings on problems of language, community and such sensitive areas. The local papers have been of immense help in bringing to light the new talents in writing. Journals and papers in Kodava, Kannada, English and Malayalam have been established responding to the needs and mood of the society and have been doing their bit.

Many writers have written though broadly, on the development and nature of journalistic activities in Kodagu. Among them mention may be made of K.P.Muthanna¹, Dr I.M.Muthanna², Dr. B.Shamasundara³, K.R.Ravindra⁴, U.M.Poovaiah⁵, Ammembala Narayana Sharma⁶ and Subramani of Balyamideru, Radheya of Somvarpet and others.

Kodagu Chandrike is considered to be first journal of the district, which started its publication in 1984 from Shanivarasanthe in Somvarpet Taluk. Mysore Rangaraya was its editor. This was published for two years only. We may mention at this junction the starting of a monthly journal in 1939 from Madikeri. B.R.Subraya was the editor of the monthly, which also ran for two years. For a long-time there was no journal being published district, and it was in 1920, the Kodagu company was established, which sponsored publication of a weekly called *Kodagu* with the efforts of K.P.Chinnappa. This started its publication from Madikeri from June 3, 1921, though it was being printed at Mysore. The prime purpose of issuing the journal was to publicise the views and activities of the Kodagu Landholders' Association, established around 1909. In its first issue, it declared "... the aim and policy of the paper is to discuss the political, social, economic matters of the land, to educate the people and to improve the conditions." After purchasing the machinery belonging to the district Government press in 1923, the printing of the paper was done at Madikeri. Pandiyanda Belliappa successfully edited the journal till 1965. C.M.Poonacha was also on the editorial board for some time. Then, B.D.Ganapathi who was the assistant editor for a long time, took-over as editor, and retired after 1970. Afterwards, B.D. Subbaiah (Kakemani) and

1. Jagattigonde Kodagu pp.74-75

2. *Coorg Memories* pp:345-46

3. 'Kodagina Pathrikegalu', *Souvenir of the Celebration & Inauguration of Virajpet Karnataka Sangha* pp:10-11

4. 'Kodaginalli Kannada Patrikodyama', *Sahitya Kaveri*, pp.53-56

5. 'Kodaginalli Patrikodyama', *Kannada Kaveri*, pp.114-16

6. 'Kodaginalli Kannada Patrikodyama', *Kannada Sujyoti*, pp.39-46

K.B.Kalappa have since served as its editors successively in that order. For its nationalist outlook, it had to face difficulties initially during the British rule. Commitment to the truth, promotion of Kannada language and its propagation were the watchwords of this paper. It completed its publication tennure of 50 years in 1971; and it celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its publication in 1973, and brought out a special issue on the occasion. The paper is still continuing its publication. As per the decision of the Kodagu Company, a daily *Kodagu Dainika* was started in 1975. Both the weekly *Kodagu* and the daily, *Kodagu Dainika* are being issued from Madikeri. M.U.Kalappa is presently editing the daily.

An organisation called Kodagu Sabha was established to oppose the policies and views of the Kodagu Land-holders' Association as also to support the policy of the Kodagu Government to continue its independent entity. To propagate their views Ballachanda Belliyappa started a Kannada weekly *Lokapavana* in 1925. As the majority of Kodava community was in support of the policies of Kodagu Sabha it grew in strength, and diminished the influence of Kodagu Landholders' Association. *Loka Pavana* was ably projecting the views of the Sabha; comments on personalities also got place in the paper. It may be said that this paper played an important role as *Kodagu* in awakening the political consciousness of the Kodagu people. Bolakaranda Cariappa succeeded Ballachanda Belliappa as its editor. This paper was in publication for eight years.

Abdul Gafoor Khan was issuing a Kannada Monthly *Kodagu Bodhini* from Ammathi, as far back as 1925. He showed the courage to criticise the policies of the British Government. As it was opposed to the oppressive policies of the government, and as it did not pay the security deposit, the publication of the paper was stopped. In the same year, another monthly named *Lokarahasya*, was started under the editorship of K.Narayana Rao, and it was published from Virajpet. Ramakrishna of G.H.House was its publisher. It became a popular journal throughout Karnataka, as it contained variety of reading-material, such as short-stories, write-ups and serialisation of novels. This paper existed for eight years. Another notable journal was *Janamabhoomi*, a weekly from Madikeri, started in 1932 continued its publication till 1962. This was edited by Ballachanda Belliappa, who was editing *Lokapavana*, and subsequently by Makki Subraya. Kotera A. Somanna took charge of this paper in 1961, which continued till December 1962.

A bilingual weekly called *Udaya (Dawn)* was started in 1936 under the editorship of Bolakaranda Cariappa, which ceased publication after three years. *Prabhata* a Kannada monthly, with I.M. Muthanna as editor, was started in 1948, only to be closed in the subsequent year. This was a literary magazine, an organ of the Progressive Writers' Association, which was founded in October 1947, under the presidentship of I.M.Muthanna. The Association's work in promoting the interests of Kodava and Kannada languages are documented in this journal. Another Kannada monthly *Sathyarthi* started its publication from Ponnampet in 1949, under the editorship of M.B.Muthanna. This was in existence for four years. *Kodagu Samachara*, a weekly with B.K.S. Murthy as editor was in existence for a period of three years.

A renowned journalist and a noted writer, B.S.Gopalakrishna has the distinction of having an adventurous and colourful journalistic career; he undertook experiments by starting and running various paper viz., daily, eveningers, weekly and monthly. Starting a monthly *Nandadeepa* in 1954, the daily *Sahkti* in 1957, an evening *Sandhya* in 1970 and a weekly *Chandana* in the same year - are all to his credit. Of this *Nandadeepa* was considered to be a great literary journal, but existed for four years. *Sandhya* and *Chethana* were short-lived, published only for a year. But *Shakti* has the distinction of being the first Kannada daily of Kodagu, and is still continuing with highest circulation. B.S.Gopalakrishna himself was its editor in the beginning, but now it is being edited by his son, G.Yadumani. B.S.Gopalakrishna has served as the editor of *Samyukta Karnataka* (Bangalore) also. C.M.Charamanna of Maggula bough the weekly, *Chetana* and was editing it for some time. Among those who served in *Shakti* as sub-editors, T.A.Maduresetty is one, who started later another daily, *Navashakti*.

Parimala, a Kannada monthly edited by M.S.Subraya started in 1960 was also short lived. Established in 1961, *Hitavani*, a Kannada daily was at first being published from Madikeri, has now been shifted to Virajpet. H.V.Parthasarathy, K.Govindarao, C.P.Bharatan, A.K.Subbaiah and K.C.Uthaiab were editing the paper in that order. A.K.Subbaiah of Birunani with his efforts saw to it that it achieved wide circulation in South Kodagu. Though it had suspended its publication in 1975 on clamping of emergency, has since resumed publication. It is being presently edited by P.Narayana Shetty. After obtaining the ownership rights of *Rashtrabandhu* and *Rashtramata* of Mangalore, edited by the renowned writer Kadangodlu Shankara Bhat, Krishnagiri Govindaro of Virajpet started editing the daily *Rashtrabandhu* in 1965, while his wife K.Jayalakshmi became the editor of the weekly *Rashtramata*. These two papers are still current and K.G.Arun Kumar and G.Jayalakshmi are editors of them respectively. *Rashtramata* has the distinction of being the first women's weekly of Kodagu.

Ravi started by K.K.Puttaraju in 1965 at Madikeri and *Navashakti* started by T.A.Maduresetty in 1972 are both Kannada dailies. The present editors of these dailies respectively are M.P.Krishnaraju and T.M.Chandrasekhara. Started in 1972 at Madikeri, *Trivikrama* a Kannada weekly edited by K.C.Ramamurthy and subsequently by B.G.Mohandas, as also *Samsaram*, a Malayalam fortnightly established in 1973 at Siddapur and edited by C.H.K.Nambiar were both short-lived. *Gadinada Sanchari* being brought out by T.P.Ramesh from Madikeri is a weekly. At present the only evening in Kodagu *Parakrama* in Kannada is being published from Madikeri since 1980.

The first weekly in Kodava *Brahmagiri* which was started in 1980 is continuing its publication from Madikeri under the editorship of U.M.Poovaiah. All the possible journalistic varieties prevalent in all languages including Kannada are being included in this paper. It is bringing out Huttari Special numbers every year regularly, and many issues of this journal have been documented in the form of micro-films by the U.S.Library of Congress. Another Kodava weekly *Took Bolak* was started in 1983 at Virajpet by Ballachanda M.Changappa. In the same year, another weekly *Jammanangada* started publication from Gonikoppal. Known as a revolutionary weekly of the Kodavas, *Jammanangada* had Palandira A.Ponnanna as its first editor. Though its publication was suspended for some time, it was resumed in 1986. It is presently being edited by Palandira Ramesh Ponnanna. These journals have before them the aim of infusing a sense of pride

among readers for the Kodava language, community and culture, along with introducing the greatness of sister cultures.

The first-ever English weekly *Atmeeya* was started in 1984 at Madikeri with Aravinda Arya as its editor, but it survived only for one year. In 1987, A.K. Phalaksha started editing *Sooji* a Kannada weekly from Siddapura, but later it was converted into a daily and was shifted to Madikeri. This also survived for a brief spell of time. Likewise, *Kodagu Kesari* initially brought out as a daily, started at Madikeri by B.A.Shamsuddin, got itself converted into a weekly after some time. This continued its publication for two years. *Kodagina Akshi* a Kannada weekly started by K.U.Machaiah in 1988 at Madikeri, soon came to a standstill. Started in 1989, *Sidilu* a Kannada weekly by D.M.Chinnappa is continuing its publication from Somvarpet.

S.H.Aboobaker was editing an English weekly *Star of Kodagu* issued from Virajpet. Likewise, B.M.Chengappa (Sherry) started an English bi-weekly *Voice of Kodagu* in 1990, published from Betoli, Virajpet; this is continuing its publication. Another English weekly *Vox Coorgi* edited by B.R.Narayana is being issued from Kushalanagar.

Among the journals started with the intention of educating the people, *Vidyarthi*, a Kannada bi-monthly from Madikeri, edited by D.M.Siddalingaiah, started in 1926, happens to be the first of its kind. Again in 1927, another Kannada bi-monthly started its publication from Madikeri under the sponsorship of the Teachers Association of Kodagu district. B.S.Kushalappa was its editor. *Navina Sikshaka* started around 1948 was a monthly in Kannada brought out by the Education Department of Kodagu. G.S.Keshavacharya was its editor. Likewise, in 1973 *Kodagu Guruvani*, a Kannada monthly was started as a mouthpiece of the Teachers' Association of Kodagu, the editor of which was 'Bharatisuta'. This is still continuing its publication. A point to be noted here is that 'Huttari Hadu' by poet Panje Mangesha Rao, was first published in Kannada quarterly which was the publication of the Old Students' Association of Madikeri Central High School. B.S.Kushalappa was then editing the quarterly.

Karnataka Munnade an official fortnightly bulletin is being brought out with the Deputy Commissioner as its editor. *Kodagu Sahakara Bandhu*, a Kannada monthly was being published in 1941, from Madikeri, and P.P.Belliappa was its editor.

Journalists from Kodagu have been doing their bit in journalistic trade by starting journals elsewhere. Noted one *Mysore Mitra*, a Kannada daily and *Star of Mysore* an English daily, both being brought out from Mysore by K.B.Ganapathi. Likewise, another English daily from Mysore, *Mysore Monitor* and *Kittilenadu*, a Kannada weekly from Bangalore were also started by persons from Kodagu. N.S.Muthanna, who has worked in and outside India as a reporter, and journalist P.R.Narayana Rao belong to Kodagu.

The Kodagu district unit of the Union of Working Journalists is active since 1980. The unit conducts programmes to organise the journalists to promote co-operation among them, to raise professional dignity, to promote the interests of its members and to organise raising of funds, training, tours and conferences. Among the activities hitherto held by the unit, the most notable was organising a workshop for journalists. The prize-amount that was presented to B.S.Gopalakrishna, as part of the State Award, is donated to this unit to institute a prize in the

name of 'Shakti Gopalakrishna' to be awarded every year to a journalist of the district for meritorious work. The interest proceeds of this amount has once been awarded this year as prize to a journalist. T.A.Maduresetty, editor of *Navashakti* was the units' founder President, and subsequently the post has been held by Rajendra, editor of *Shakti*, and U.M.Poovaliah, editor of *Brahmagiri*, in that order. V.P.Suresh, editor of *Parakrama* is the present president of the Unit. The present office-bearers and working committee members of the unit are, T.K.Tyagaraju, B.G.Ananthashayana, Ravi Kushalappa, C.T.Appaiah, K.K.Shashidara, Sridhara Hoovalli, N.K.Rajendra, K.K.Dinesh Kumar, T.K.Ganesh Kumar, P.N.Manu Shenoy, G.Sandhya Prakash, Udayakumarrao Beal, and S.B.Nareshchandra - all working journalists of the district.

Journals and Newspapers of Kodagu District

Name of the Journal	Language	Periodicity	Estd. in	Place of publication	Editor's name
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kodagu Chandrike	Kannada	Weekly	1884	Shanivarasanthe	Mysore Rangaraya
Kodagu	Kannada	Weekly	1921	Madikeri	Pandyanda Belliappa Cheppudira M. Poonacha B.D. Ganapathi B.D. Subbaiah K.B. Kalappa
Lokapavana	Kannada	Weekly	1925	Madikeri	Ballachanda Belliappa Bolakaranda Cariappa
Kodagu Bodhini	Kannada	Monthly	1925	Ammathi	Abdul Gafoor Khan
Loka Rahasya	Kannada	Monthly	1925	Virajpet	K. Narayana Rao
Vidyarthi	Kannada	Bi-monthly	1926	Madikeri	D.M. Siddalingaiah
Sharada	Kannada	Bi-monthly	1927	Madikeri	B.S. Kushalappa
Janamabhoomi	Kannada	Weekly	1932	Madikeri	Ballachanda Belliappa Makki Subraya Kotera A. Somanna
Udaya (Dawn)	Kannada/ English	Weekly	1936	Madikeri	Bolakaranda M.Cariappa
Kodagu Chandrike	Kannada	Monthly	1939	Madikeri	B.R. Subraya
Kodagu Sahakara Bandhu	Kannada	Monthly	1941	Madikeri	P.P. Belliappa
Prabhata	Kannada	Monthly	1948	Madikeri	I.M. Muthanna

1	2	3	4	5	6
Navina Shikshaka	Kannada	Monthly	1948	Madikeri	G.S. Keshavacharya
Sathyarthi	Kannada	Monthly	1949	Ponnampet	M.B. Muthanna
Kodagu Samachara	Kannada	Weekly	1952	Ponnampet	B.K.S. Murthy
Nandadeepa	Kannada	Monthly	1954	Madikeri	B.S. Gopalakrishna
Shakti	Kannada	Daily	1957	Madikeri	B.S. Gopalakrishna G. Yadumani
Parimala	Kannada	Monthly	1960	Madikeri	M.S. Subraya
Hitavani	Kannada	Daily	1961	Virajpet	H.V. Parthasarathy K. Govinda Rao C.P. Bharatan A.K. Subbaiah K.C. Uthaiiah P. Narayana Setty
Rastrabandhu	Kannada	Daily	1965	Virajpet	Krishnagiri Govinda Rao K.G. Arun Kumar
Rashtramata	Kannada	Weekly	1965	Virajpet	K. Jayalakshmi G. Jayalakshmi
Ravi	Kannada	Daily	1966	Madikeri	K.K. Puttaraju M.P. Krishnaraju
Sandhya	Kannada	Eveninger	1970	Madikeri	B.S. Gopalakrishna
Chetana	Kannada	Weekly	1970	Madikeri	B.S. Gopalakrishna C.M. Charamanna
Navashakti	Kannada	Daily	1972	Madikeri	T.A. Maduresetty T.M. Chandrasekhar
Trivikrama	Kannada	Weekly	1972	Madikeri	K.C. Ramamurthy B.G. Mohandas Bhandarkar
Kodagu Guruvani	Kannada	Monthly	1973	Madikeri	Bharatisuta
Samsaram	Malayalam	Fortnightly	1973	Siddapur	C.H.K. Nambiar
Kodagu Dainika	Kannada	Daily	1976	Madikeri	B.D. Subbaiah (Kakemani) K.B. Kalappa M.U. Kalappa

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gadinada Sanchari	Kannada	Weekly	-	Madikeri	T.P. Ramesh
Parakrama	Kannada	Eveninger	1980	Madikeri	V.P. Suresh
Brahmagiri	Kodava	Weekly	1980	Madikeri	U.M. Poovaiah
Took Bolak	Kodava	Weekly	1983	Virajpet	Ballachanda M. Changappa
Jammanangada	Kodava	Weekly	1983, 1986	Gonikoppal Mumadu	Palandira A. Ponnanna Palandira Ramesh Ponnanna
Atmeeya	English	Weekly	1984	Madikeri	Aravinda Arya
Karnataka Munnade	Kannada	Fortnightly	1986	Madikeri	Deputy Commissioner
Sooji	Kannada	Weekly, Daily	1987	Siddapura Madikeri	A.K. Phalaksha
Kodagu Kesari	Kannada	Daily, Weekly	1988	Madikeri	B.A. Shamsuddin
Kodagina Akshi	Kannada	Weekly	1988	Madikeri	K.U. Machaiah
Sidilu	Kannada	Weekly	1989	Somvarpet	D.M. Chinnappa
Kodagu Mitra	Kannada	Weekly	1990	Kanive	Bharadwaja
Vox Coorgi	English	Weekly	1990	Kushalnagar	B.R. Narayana
Voice of Kodagu	English	Bi-weekly	1990	Virajpet	B.M. Chengappa (Shettr)
Start of Kodagu	English	Weekly	1990	Virajpet	S.H. Aboobaker

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The Ayurveda system was more popular in the early days in Kodagu. Old men, in Kodava houses used to extract oil from the roots, wooden chips and the barks of forest trees: they were also preparing astringent (*kashaya*) and powders to be used as medicines by patients. Metallic powders (*bhasma*) were also used as medicines. Spices like ginger, pepper and cardamom used as medicines by the tribals like Paleyas, Maleyas, Kudiya, Betta Kurubas and Jenu Kurubnas. Cold, cough, bites, partial head-ache, diabetes, malaria etc, were treated by medicines prepared from herbs. In addition, they used to chant medicaments to the suffering. Villagers very much believed in such faith healing. Even to-day villagers do believe in such methods. Snake-bites were also treated. In one of the letters of Chikkavirarajendra, he mentions about the rural healers like Paleyaru and the Palace Hakeems and various kinds of medicines they had stock.

When Kodagu came under the administration of the British, the allopathic system gained coinage. As the British Army was stationed in Madikeri allopathic hospital was founded there. The Jail Hospital and District Hospital are the oldest medical institutions. The present District hospital at Madikeri was stated in 1863. In addition to the Government grant, public contributions were also collected for the maintenance of this hospital. The staff for medical services was borrowed from the Government of Madras.

During 1865-66, there were 233 in-patients and 3,666 out-patients who derived medical facilities from the Madikeri hospital. In 1875-76, the numbers went upto 311 in-patients and 8,692 out-patients. During these days, the death rate of in-patients was 41.32% and among them 32.81% died from malaria alone. Like other Malenad (hilly) areas, even in Kodagu, Malaria was a severe disease. In 1865, Rs.2056 was spent in Kodagu for medical services. During 1870, a hospital was

In 1904, the Government of India had sanctioned 1.75 lakhs of rupees for improvement of the hospitals in Kodagu. During 1907 it was decided that the post should be held by a Military Surgeon. It was in 1908, the hospitals of Madikeri and Virajpet were taken by the Government. However the other dispensaries were run by Local Fund institutions. Somvarpet and Kushalnagar dispensaries were opened during 1892 and 1893 respectively. The dispensary of Kushalnagar was shifted to Siddapur and another dispensary was opened in 1910. The dispensaries at Napoklu, Gonikoppal and Sunitkoppa were opened during 1888, 1890 and 1893 respectively. In 1912, the dispensary at Gonikoppal was converted into a hospital. Later, dispensaries were opened at Bhagamandala in 1910, at Murad in 1930, at Balele in 1939 and at Tithimathi in 1949. Buildings were constructed to these by public contributions. The Beachbund Dispensary near Pollibetta and the Elk Hill dispensary near Siddapura were the private dispensaries and hospitals started earlier to 1925.

In the State of Kodagu, the Health Department was established in 1936 under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon. The Coorg Public Health Act I of 1943 was extended to the whole of Kodagu in 1943. During the decade 1940-50 nearly four and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on Public Health. As suggested by the Government of India in 1912, the Madikeri hospital was periodically inspected by the Surgeon-General of Madras until 1934. In 1937, the inspection was conducted by the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore. The Civil Surgeons of Coorg were Europeans belonging to the rank of Captains, until 15 April, 1949 and they headed the Coorg Medical and Public Health Departments. From 15 April 1949, the Public Health Department came under the Control of the Malaria Officer (who was appointed as early as 1946). More and more Indians were recruited after the Second World War. During 1953, the staff consisted of one Civil Surgeon, two Sub Assistant Surgeons, One Tuberculosis Officer, 18 Compounders, 36 Nurses and 38 Ward boys in the Medical Department. In the Public Health Department, there were one Health Officer (Malaria), one Assistant Health Officer, One Assistant Entomologist, 9 Malaria Inspectors, two Sanitary Inspectors, 8 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 5 Insect collectors and 16 others. From June 1960, the District Health Officer has control over all Primary Health Units and different medical institutions

The District Surgeon of Madikeri is looking after the administration of District Hospital, Madikeri. He also conducts post-mortem, countersigns medical certificates, issues physical fitness certificates and also conducts medical examinations.

In 1951, there were two General Hospitals at Madikeri and Virajpet. Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Shanivarasante, Sunkikoppa, Murnadu, Siddapura, Napoklu, Gonikoppal, Tithimathi, Balale and Srimangala were having District Board Hospitals and dispensaries. Bhagamandala, Hebbale and Kodlipet were having Ayurvedic dispensaries and Sampanje, Kanur and Hudikeri had Bi-weekly dispensaries. Nanjarayapattana, Valnur, Tyagattur, Herur, Chettalli, Ammatti, Madapur, Cheyyadane, Kutta, Kakkabbe, Nelaji, Karugunda and Birunani were having weekly dispensaries. Under the Five Year Plans, the district came to have a number of health programmes. In April 1953, all the District Board hospitals were taken over by the Government. After the States Reorganisation in 1956, Kodagu became a district and in 1957, there were 40 medical institutions in the district. Among them 22 were hospitals and 18 dispensaries. Out of these 40 institutions, 35 were in rural areas and five were in urban areas. During that year every institution on an average covered 39.7 sq.mile area and provided health and medical facilities to 5,785 people. The total number of beds was 768. During that year 35,804 in-patients (865.4 daily average) and 6,73,723 out-patients (2857.1 daily average) availed treatment. By 1965, in Kodagu, there were, one District Hospital at Madikeri and General Hospitals at Virajpet and Somvarpet and Civil Hospitals at Bhagamandala, Sampaje, Murnadu, Chettali, Satalli, Shanivarasante, Kodlipet, Madapura, Kushalnagar, Marenadu, Pollibetta, Gonikoppal, Balele, Tithimathi, Siddapur and Sreemangala.

There were a Group Hospital at Kutta, and Forest dispensaries at Kallahalli and Murnadu; bi-weekly dispensaries at Kadanga, Nanjarayapattana, Srimangala and Ammathi and weekly dispensaries at Karugunda, Kakkabbe and Peraje; a mobile health unit at Kallahalla. At Suntikoppa, Napoklu, and Hudikeri Primary Health Centres of Government of India were working. Civil Dispensaries were working at Kanuru and Hebbale and a dispensary at Kudagi.

In 1976, there were 46 government hospitals and Primary Health Centres/Units in the district. Among them, 26 were hospitals, three Primary Health Centres, one medical sub-centre, two Civil Hospitals, 13 Government dispensaries and one other institution. The total numbers of beds was 1,295 (Rural 300 - Urban 995). In Kodagu district during 1990, there were one District Hospital, two General hospitals, 15 Primary Health Centres, 10 Primary Health Units, two Community Health Centres, three Ayurvedic dispensaries, one homeopathy clinic and two mobile health units for the Scheduled Tribes maintained by the State Government. In addition to these at Madikeri, Ammathi and Pollibetta, there were private hospitals. Private Nursing Homes are becoming popular in urban areas like Madikeri, Virajpet, Gonikoppal, Kushalnagar and Somvarpet. Private clinics are also found in good number.

Vital Statistics

Keeping of birth and death statistics is no doubt a century old practice, but it is was not scientific in the early days. In early days village patels in villages and municipalities in the towns were recording the births and deaths in the rural and urban areas. Such statistics were sent to the Tahsildars every month; from there, it was sent to State's Centre which was in Madikeri. However to improve the registration system, rules were revised during 1915-16, of births and deaths, according to which the inspecting officers had to scrutinise the entries in the actual registers. New Regulations were introduced in 1918 based on Madras Law of 1899, according to which births and deaths had to be certified by Technical Officer after sample check-ups. Later, after Independence during 1969, the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, was brought in to force. Under this Act it has been made obligatory that every birth or death should be registered in the Assistant Registrar's office of the area. Now the Village Accountant in the rural areas and the municipalities in the urban areas register births and deaths. According to the Act, the Deputy Commissioner of the District is the District Registrar and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Sample Registration System

The Registrar General of India launched Sample Registration System with the aim of providing reliable annual estimates of vital rates of births and deaths. According to this system in selected places both in rural and urban areas statistics about births and deaths are collected on a current and continuous basis. The data so collected are subjected to Statistical analysis, to improve its validity and reliability. In addition to collecting the information, reasons for deaths is also collected so that the Public Health Programmes can be chalked out by it. Generally in certain selected places the school teachers are appointed as part-time enumerators. In the district, Kanthur, Murnadu of Madikeri taluk and Biligunda of Virajpet have been selected under Rural units of

Sample Registration System. In the table (table No. 1) below are given the total births and deaths in the district from 1941 to 1962 and from 1971 to 1986.

Table No. 1
Birth and Death figures in Kodagu

Year	Number of Births	Number of Deaths
1941	3,868	3,854
1942	3,297	3,847
1943	3,199	3,429
1944	3,093	3,459
1945	3,116	3,148
1946	3,220	2,646
1947	3,043	2,545
1948	3,237	2,119
1949	3,865	2,099
1950	3,846	1,673
1951	3,622	1,729
1952	3,896	1,876
1953	3,790	2,174
1954	4,196	1,871
1955	4,643	1,973
1956		Notavailable
1957	5,272	2,286
1958	5,496	2,690
1959	5,713	1,795
1960	3,163	1,189
1961	3,195	1,132
1962	3,383	1,385
1971	2,273	704
1972	3,384	1,228
1973	2,354	817
1974	1,346	404
1975	3,009	1,027
1976	3,621	1,262
1977	3,535	1,116
1978	3,801	997
1979	4,044	1,227
1980	3,982	281

Year	Number of Births	Number of Deaths
1981	3,909	911
1982	3,774	969
1983	3,845	1,180
1984	6,689	1,412
1985	4,460	1,406
1986	5,037	1,204

The number of births in a year in a given area for every thousand mid-year population is called the Crude Birth Rate and the number of deaths per thousand mid-year population is called the Crude Death Rate. In the same manner, there are other factors like Infant Death Rate in Population studies. Still births, maternal deaths and other social health problems have their own causes. Therefore these factors act as indicators to Social health. The birth and death rates are estimated on regional level and as such are not available for individual districts. Therefore the Birth Rates and Death Rates for Karnataka State from 1971 to 1986 are given in the Table No.2 for rural and urban areas separately and also for the whole State.

Table No. 2
Annual Birth and Death Rates

Year	Birth Rates			Death Rates		
	Rural	Urban	Both	Rural	Urban	Both
1971	34.6	25.3	31.7	14.0	7.2	12.1
1972	32.8	28.0	31.5	14.3	8.7	12.8
1973	30.1	26.1	28.9	14.3	7.7	12.4
1974	29.5	24.3	28.0	12.4	7.0	10.8
1975	29.7	22.5	27.7	12.5	7.5	11.1
1976	31.1	25.2	29.4	13.4	7.7	11.7
1977	27.2	24.0	26.3	12.5	7.8	11.1
1978	30.2	26.4	29.2	13.6	8.2	12.0
1979	29.0	25.9	28.1	11.8	6.4	10.4
1980	28.9	24.4	27.6	10.7	6.6	9.6
1981	29.2	25.7	28.3	10.2	6.3	9.1
1982	28.8	25.7	27.9	10.2	6.3	9.2
1983	30.2	26.0	29.1	10.6	6.0	9.3
1984	30.9	28.5	30.3	10.7	6.6	9.6
1985	30.9	26.2	29.6	9.8	6.1	8.8
1986	29.9	26.8	29.0	9.4	6.8	8.7

In the Table given below (Table No. 3) are given the total number of still births, maternal deaths and infant deaths in Kodagu district from 1971 to 1986 together with the infant mortality rate for Karnataka State for the same period in rural and urban areas separately and for both. Infant mortality rates are not available for the district separately.

Table No. 3
Still Births, Maternal Deaths and Infant Deaths in Kodagu

Year	Kodagu District			Karnataka State - Infant Mortality rate		
	Still Births	Maternal deaths	Infant deaths	Rural	Urban	Both
1971	76	04	36	105	54	95
1972	154	19	66	102	68	95
1973	52	Nil	27	96	68	90
1974	25	Nil	20	98	52	86
1975	43	03	53	86	60	80
1976	82	04	62	99	60	89
1977	54	04	58	89	64	83
1978	23	04	44	90	58	82
1979	48	09	68	94	51	83
1980	37	07	21	79	45	71
1981	36	05	62	77	45	69
1982	09	05	69	71	47	65
1983	52	Nil	39	80	41	71
1984	44	04	42	84	43	74
1985	7	06	41	80	41	71
1986	61	03	20	82	47	73

Source: Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Bangalore.

EPIDEMICS

The people of Kodagu district have suffered much from Malaria. The earlier reports point out that 32% of deaths was mainly due to Malaria alone. People from neighbouring States were afraid of visiting Kodagu due to this. Tuberculosis like malaria was another disease of concern in the district. The programmes for eradication of malaria and other disease have improved the health of the people. Of late goitre has appeared in this district, specially in Madikeri taluk. During 1989-90 Brain fever was suspected and five death cases were reported in the district. A brief sketch of some of the epidemics is given here below.

Malaria

Malaria was the common fever in Kodagu district in early days. Malaria spreads by mosquitoes. According to Richter malaria had reached an alarming state during the summer of 1870. During the seventies, eighties and the nineties of the last century malaria had taken a heavy toll. It is reported that 2,500 to 3,000 people died of malaria every year. Packets containing five grains of quinine were sold in 22 post offices of the district during 1896. Until 1938 this system was continued. During 1903-04, 48,756 such packets were distributed. It was only in 1928 that regular anti-malaria campaign was started.

Major General Sri Garden Covel made a strong recommendation to the Government of India to establish a Malaria Unit in Kodagu. Accordingly, during 1947, a small unit to eradicate malaria was established. The whole of Kodagu was divided into eight circles. Each Circle had an Inspector under whom assistants were appointed. An amount of Rs.1.73 lakhs was sanctioned for the eradication work out of which Rs.5,000 was spent to establish a laboratory. The Government had spent Rs.6.63 lakhs from 1947-1952 for the eradication of this disease; Rs.5.47 lakhs being a grant from Government of India. From 1st October to 5th June every year when the disease was spreading, D.D.T. was sprayed in every house to destroy mosquitoes. By 1952 the Spleen Rate had come down to 5 per cent. Seventeen out of every 1000 were suffering from acute malaria. During 1953, the Government of India under National Malaria Control Programme sanctioned a small Malaria unit to supply D.D.T. This was one of the small unit of the 200 units established in the country. Earlier to 1947, 247 persons out of every 1000 were suffering from malaria. The ratio was reduced to 19. Spraying of D.D.T. was stopped from 1st July 1957. Under Surveillance programme, D.D.T. spraying was continued whenever the disease raised its head. This was carried on by 54 Surveillance workers for 15 days in a month under 14 Inspectors. In 1946, a post of Malaria Officer was created in the State and on 15th January 1949, the Public Health Department came under his control. Vaccinators were re-named as Sanitary Assistants. During the decade of 1940-50, the Government had spent Rs.4.5 lakhs over the Health Department. The Malaria Eradication Unit of Kodagu was divided into North and South Kodagu Units. The activities of these units included, entomological survey, laboratory work, D.D.T. spraying, anti-malaria treatment, etc., During 196-61, out of 13,425 fever cases, 12,670 blood examinations were undertaken and only 7 were found to have malaria in the district. When 342 children were examined for enlarged spleen, only 12 were found positive to Malaria. When the blood smears of 34,021 children were examined only two were found to be positive to the disease. In 1959-60, 148 - persons had taken treatment for malaria, whereas in 1960-61 there were only 22 malaria patients. By April 1964 the district entered into maintenance phase from consolidation phase. During 1989-90, 38 malaria cases were reported. Among these seven cases had come from outside the district. As a prophylactic measure 7,187 houses and 998 cattle sheds were disinfected and 3,077 blood smears were taken. During 199-91 only 9 malaria cases were reported from border villages of the district. Among them six had come from outside. During that year 50,137 samples of blood smears were taken and examined.

Tuberculosis

The programme for treatment of T.B. was introduced when Kodagu was a State. There was a Provincial T.B. Officer, looking after all the wards of T.B. of the province in 1952. In the beginning, separate T.B. wards were opened in Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet. The Provincial T.B. Office was attached to Madikeri Civil Hospital and it was under the control of the District Surgeon. There were 37, 28 and 16 beds separately reserved for the T.B. patients at Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet hospitals respectively. In 1953 B.C.G. Vaccination to prevent T.B. was introduced and by 1956, 28,259 students were examined and 19,245 were vaccinated. During the same period as many as 30,235 estate workers were examined, and 13,817 of them were inoculated with B.C.G. Vaccin. During the Second Five Year Plan, a T.B. Centre was sanctioned in Madikeri Civil Hospital. During 1960, there were 1,578 T.B. out-patients and 71 in-patients who availed treatment for T.B. in the district. During 1962 there were one Assistant Surgeon Grade I, one Assistant Surgeon of Grade 3, one Nurse, Two Compounders, one X-ray Technician, one Lab Technician and four peons in the Tuberculosis Unit. During 1989-90, 711 new tuberculosis patients were identified of which 613 were under treatment. In that year 4,306 sputum samples were examined and 138 were found to be affected by tuberculosis. From X-ray and screening it was found that 456 people had T.B. and 117 were having other types of T.B. B.C.G. Vaccination was administered to 13,177 people during 1990-91.

District T.B. Centre, Madikeri: The District T.B. Centre was started in 1967 at Madikeri. Here the T.B. patients are examined and medicines are distributed. A Medical Officer is the head of this Centre who is assisted by an Assistant Statistics Officer, two Laboratory Technicians and an X-ray Technician and other Assistants. The Medical Officer of Health is subordinate to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Kodagu district, Madikeri. In this centre, 381 patients were undergoing treatment in 1990-91. During that year 965 X-rays were taken and 3,674 samples of sputums were examined as against 4,064 sputums and 1,481 X-rays during 1989-90.

Small Pox

Small Pox was once a fatal disease in the district. In, 1865, vaccination was started against small pox in Kodagu. Kodagu was divided into three circles and two vaccinators were appointed on a pay of fifteen rupees a month. The number of people vaccinated during 1871-72 to 1875-76 was 952, 1,628, 1,810, 1,258 and 1,237 respectively. Twenty five people during 1870-71, 43 during 1871-72, 391 during 1872-73, 596 during 1873-74, 66 during 1874-75 died from small pox. The Vaccination Department was reorganised during 1879. By 1883, small pox vaccination was made compulsory and was introduced in towns. From 1888 to 1906, a Sanitary Board was functioning in the province. The Public Health Department and the Sanitary Board took up the work of vaccinating the rural people and school children. During 1952-56, 160 people were attacked by small pox of which 45 died. It is said that most of them were workers coming from outside the district. No death has been reported from small pox in the district since 1971.

Leprosy

Leprosy is not a dreadful disease in the district unlike malaria and tuberculosis. This disease was carried into the district by the outside Estate Workers. The district is non- endemic to leprosy. During April 1987, the Leprosy Control Programme was started in the district. Under National Leprosy Control Programme, a District Leprosy Officer is working under District Health and Family Welfare Officer. He is assisted by one Senior Para-Medical Supervisor, one Statistician, one Laboratory Technician, one Health Educator, one Junior Para-Medical Supervisor, and First and Second Division Assistants. There are S.E.T. Centres at Hebbale, Somvarpet, Napoklu and Hudikeri in the district. It is reported that there are no voluntary agencies engaged in leprosy control work. The number of patients detected, treated and cured in recent years according to the surveys conducted in the district are given in the following table (Table No. 4).

Table No 4
Details on Leprosy case in the District

Years	Cases in the beginning of the year	New cases detected	Cured	*Less	Present under treatment
1987-88	84	63	50	2	95
1988-89	95	30	33	1	91
1989-90	91	24	50	-	65
1990-91	65	18	17	17	49

*Death, Migration etc.

Plague

It is reported that Plague was very severe in South Kodagu during 1901-02. Dr. Bine was the then Civil Surgeon. Plague was wide spread and severe during 1902-05, in Virajpet and other places. The then Commissioner Davidson and P.L.Mekri rendered yeomen service in controlling the disease. During 1878- 1901, an operation camp was opened to control the disease. Plague disappeared with the spraying of D.D.T. to control malaria.

Cholera

The epidemic cholera is an old one. During 1989-90, 206 people suffered from gastro-enteritis and 21 of them died. It was found that three of them had died of cholefa. A total of 5,887 were inoculated for cholera and 23 samples of stools were tested.

In early days, people of Kodagu suffered from anaemia, influenza, skin diseases, amoebic dysentery, diseases of the eye, liver, etc. Table No. 5 show the causes deaths by some diseases in the district from 1971 to 1986 (as reported by the State Department of Economics and Statistics). (See pages 714-15)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

District Hospital, Madikeri

The District Hospital, Madikeri was started during 1863 near Market place as a single bed hospital. During that year 166 in-patients availed of treatment, and in 1874-75, 299 in-patients, 5,416 out-door patients had availed of treatment. During 1864, the Hospital was shifted to the present place. A Hospital Committee was set up to collect donations and to run the hospital. During 1883, 303 in-patients, 576 out-patients were treated, as against 5,100 persons in 1881. However the number of patients increased to 15,565 in 1886. But in 1900, the number of in-patients and out-patients decreased to 561 and 8,812 respectively. Earlier, the Government of Madras was providing medical staff. Till 1881, the hospital was under the control of the Regimental Medical Officer; it was handed over to Madikeri Municipality in 1883 and again was taken back by the Government in 1908. The hospital was extended and a compound was raised when a grant of Rs.1.75 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1904. A new building was raised in 1907 by spending a sum of Rs.67,000 and the bed strength was increased to 70. In 1940, X-ray plant was installed. During 1951-52 the average number of out-patients was 152 and a total of 222 in-patients had received treatment. The number of beds was 251 in 1957. The post of the Assistant Surgeon was upgraded to the gazetted rank and was named as Superintendent.

The District Hospital was built stage by stages. In 1907, a new building was raised by spending Rs.67,000. In 1955 a special ward of five rooms was donated by the Late John Virad of Ranigod Estate of Siddapur. The present building of the hospital was completed in 1989 in the first phase of the three-phased programme.

In 1959, a Nursing School was started and was attached to the Civil Hospital. There were 20 trainees in the first batch and 10 in the second batch. The trainees were receiving a scholarship of Rs.80 each per month. Later this school was closed.

In 1960, a Pharmacists' Training Centre was started. In the first three batches 7, 10 and 6 persons were imparted training respectively and now the centre is closed. However a Junior Lady Health Assistant's training centre was started in 1960 and it continues to function even to-day. The intake was restricted to 20 trainees in the beginning, and was raised to 50 later, but at present it is restricted to 30 only. There were only one Sister- Tutor and a peon when the Training Centre was started. Now there are one Gazetted Principal, three Second Grade Nursing Superintendents, one Senior Health Inspector, one Nurse, three Senior Lady Health Assistants, one cook, one peon, sweeper and ayas.

During 1964, in the Civil Hospital, Madikeri there were 22 doctors, 26 nurses, 12 compounders, 20 mid-wives, four technicians, eight clerks, 101 'D' group workers. During 1963, 84,315 out-patients (daily average 231), and 61,695 in-patients (daily average 169) received treatment, and 119 major and 2,751 minor operations were performed in the Civil Hospital, Madikeri. During the year 1963-64, 22,445 laboratory tests were conducted; 1,275 T.B. (108 in-patients), 15 diabetic, 480 dental (in-patients), 403 ophthalmic (3 in-patients) 615 E.N.T. (36 in-patients) and 21 V.D. patients received treatment, and 566 X-rays were taken. At present (1991) the hospital has 410 beds and in 1990, 6,808 in-patients, 1,41,942 out-patients (old and new)

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received treatment. 1,002 deliveries were conducted and 10,008 operations were performed, 4,826 X-rays and screening were taken. There were 207 T.B. patients under treatment. In 1990-91 under Family Welfare Services, eight vasectomy and 208 tubectomy operations were performed, 192 I.U.D. placements were made. In the same year under Women and Children Welfare Programme, 950 doses of D.P.T. were administered. There are General Surgery, General Medicine, E.N.T., Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Skin and V.D. and Obstetric and Gynaecology units in the District Hospital, Madikeri. X-ray, Laboratory and blood bank facilities are also available in the Hospital. The District Surgeon is the administrative head of the hospital. Under him there are one Lady Assistant Surgeon, nine Medical Officer of Health (Grade I), 14 Assistant Surgeons, One Nursing Superintendent (Grade I), one Secretary and 216 other technical and office staff. There are separate Superintendents for the District Hospital and Women and Children Hospital. There is a Post-Partum Centre attached to hospital. There are two Assistant Medical Officers of Health and five other staff members in the Post-Partum Centre.

Women and Children's Hospital

The Women and Children's Hospital was started in Madikeri in 1956. Earlier, this was attached to the Civil Hospital. It was shifted to the present new building in 1958. There are 200 beds at present. The new building was constructed at a cost of Rs. three lakhs. There are seven special wards with a special Labour ward. There are 14 beds in these seven wards. Of these a special ward of four rooms was donated by Papaiah Naidu & Sons. A Special Ward of two rooms was built by A.C.Appaiah in memory of the late Dr. N.C.Appaiah in 1958. Another special ward of two rooms was got constructed by the Darian-Mercara Committee during 1959. Children's ward was built by C.M.Thimmaiah in 1958. There were one Assistant Surgeon, (Class I) Four Assistant Surgeons (Class II), One Nursing Superintendent (Grade II), 11 Nurses, 10 mid- wives, three Pharmacists and other administrative and technical staff in the Hospital during 1961. The daily average of out- patients during that year was 141 and in-patients was 71. Now there is a separate Medical Superintendent for this hospital. The present statistics of this hospital are included in the Statistics of the District Hospital.

General Hospital, Virajpet

The General Hospital, Virajpet was started during 1870 as a Dispensary. During 1884-75 twelve in-patients and 3,276 out- patients received treatments in this hospital. In 1878-79, 1,507 availed medical facilities. The records reveal that in 1880, 25 beds were made available for the patients and in that year 309 in-patients and 4,086 out-patients availed treatment. An operation theatre and the quarters for the Medical Officer were also built. The adjacent Christian mission building was purchased for Rs.4,000, for the use of the hospital. This hospital was handed over to Virajpet Municipality in 1883, but later in 1908 it was again taken back by the Government. In 1900, 873 in-patients and 10,602 out-patients received treatment. By spending 63,500 rupees a new building was constructed in 1908 to accommodate 56 in- patients. In 1950 X-Ray plant was installed. The post of the Assistant Surgeon was upgraded to the gazetted rank in 1953 and was renamed Superintendent. In 1959 a Mid-wife Training Centre was attached to this hospital, but later it was closed. There was a separate ward for T.B. patients and in 1963-64, 95 in-patients and

213 out-patients were treated. During that year there were 230 beds in the hospital, 75 members were on the hospital staff and Rs. 1,80,440 were spent on the hospital. In that year 5,446 in-patients and 55,986 out-patients received treatment; 2,233 dental cases were handled and 605 deliveries and 3,990 major and minor operations were performed.

At present there are 240 beds in the hospital. The special services include X-rays, unit, Blood Bank, Laboratory, Dental clinic and operation theatre. A post-partum centre is also attached to the hospital. The services of Ophthalmic and Cardiac specialists are also available. Occasionally cholera and gastroenteritis have been reported in areas coming under this hospital. Now (1990-91) this hospital is administered by a Surgeon, assisted by four Medical Officers of Health, four Assistant Medical Officers, one Dentist, one Medical Officer (Grade III), one Nursing Superintendent, 25 Nurses, 13 Lady Health Assistants, one Lab. Technician, one X-ray Technician, four Pharmacists, three clerks in the office and 28 other members of the staff. In 1989, 85,301 out-patients and 5,513 in-patients availed medical facilities; 932 deliveries were conducted, 161 major and 177 minor operations were performed 1,303 X-rays were taken and 794 screenings were made. There were 61 T.B. patients under treatment. Under Family Welfare Services, 3 vasectomy, 186 tubectomy, and 4 laproscopic operations were conducted. Under maternal and child health services 453 doses of D.P.T., 333 doses of D & T were administered to the children, 698 mothers and 450 children were administered T.T. and 453 children were administered oral Polio immunisation doses during that year.

General Hospital, Somvarpet

The General Hospital at Somvarpet was started as a 14 bed hospital in 1892. It was under District Board in the beginning but later in 1953 it was handed over to the government. This hospital was managed by an Assistant Surgeon who was under the Control of Civil Surgeon of Virajpet. However in 1956, he was given an independent charge by raising the post to the gazetted rank. Till 1968, the hospital was under the administrative control of District Surgeon, Madikeri. Later, it came under the control of the Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare services, Mysore Division. The buildings were built in a phased manner from 1951-1964. At present the bed strength is 120. A post-partum centre was started during Feb. 1983. There is an air-conditioned operation theatre. X-ray and Blood bank facilities are also available. A separate ward of 20 beds is kept for T.B.patients. It is reported that Gastro enteritis appears every year in the region coming under this hospital's jurisdiction.

During 1963, 478 in-patients and 39,535 out-patients received treatment, 15 major and 350 minor operations were performed, 363 deliveries were conducted, 35 T.B. in-patients, 498 Dental and 500 Ophthalmic patients were treated; 250 X-rays were taken and 625 urine and 200 stools samples were examined in this Hospital. Later in 1989, 1,11,980 out-patients, 34,493 in-patients received treatment, 530 deliveries were attended and 40 major and 176 minor operations were performed, 932 X-rays were taken and 456 screenings were made. During that year 123 T.B. and 9 Leprosy patients were under treatment. In 1989-90, under Family Welfare Services one Vasectomy, 175 Tubectomy operations were performed and 511 I.U.D. placements were made. Under Women and Children Health Programme 371 doses of D. , 150 doses of D & T were

administered and T.T. was administered to 285 mothers and 85 children. Oral polio immunisation doses were administered to 371 children.

In 1991, apart from the staff of the post-partum Centre, there were 62 members on the staff of the Hospital. Among them there were one Surgeon, two Medical Officers of Health (Grade I), three Assistant Surgeons, one Nursing Superintendent, One Dentist, 12 Nurses and three Pharmacists. Apart from these, there were office clerks, Lab and X-Ray technicians, and other staff. In the post-partum centre, there were two Medical Officers, one Lady Health Visitor, three Health Assistants and a first division clerk.

District Health Laboratory

There is one District Health Laboratory in Madikeri and its present building was constructed in 1969. There is one Medical Officer who is assisted by four Senior Lab. Technicians, four Lab. Assistants, a peon and sanitary staff. This Laboratory is under the control of District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Madikeri. The Laboratory undertakes analysis and testing of the malaria parasites, stools and urine examination, blood examinations, etc. As there is no senior Lab. Technician at present only blood examination for malaria is done. In this laboratory, during 1990-91, 6,142 samples of urine test, 93 samples of stools test, 3,137 samples of blood counts, 1,012 E.S.R., 166 F.B.S., 121 P.P.B.S., 28 samples of blood urea, 77 V.D.R.L., 9 colestral tests and 3,269 malaria blood counts were done.

Ramakrishna Sevashrama Hospital, Ponnampet

The Ramakrishna Sevashrama Hospital was started in 1942 as a homeopathic dispensary at Ponnampet by Sree Ramakrishna Sharadasrama. Later in 1947, it was converted into an allopathic dispensary and in 1958 into a hospital. By 1947, this dispensary provided medical service to the people of 25 villages, around Ponnampet. In 1958, the building of the Hospital was constructed by spending Rs.75,000. This hospital has 30 beds at present. It has the facilities of X-ray, clinical laboratory, operation theatre, E.C.G. etc. and it arranges regular camps for the detection and treatment of Ophthalmic, Dental, E.N.T. and other diseases of children and other patients. Normally, people who suffer from typhoid, T.B. and dysentery and Diarrhea visit this hospital. There is a Resident Medical Officer in this Hospital and along with him there are one Paediatrician and one Surgeon who are assisted by six Lady Health Assistants, a nurse, one lady servant, Lab and X-ray Technicians (one each) and other staff. During 1989, 16,138 out-patients, 1,298 in-patients got their treatment, 28 deliveries were attended, 177 X-ray were taken and 9 Screenings were made in the Hospital. There were 10 T.B. patients under treatment. Oral Polio and D.P.T. are administered to 25-30 children every month in this Hospital. It is reported that labourers of Coffee Estate working in far off places like Birunani and Kutta receive treatment in this Hospital.

Aswini Hospital, Madikeri

The Aswini Hospital, Madikeri, was started in 1977 in Madikeri as a Project of the Vishwa Hindu Parishat, under the auspicious of the Sri Cauvery Krupa Vishwa Kalyana Seva Samithi. At present, it is a 40 beds hospital. Rs. 13 lakhs have been spent on the buildings so far. This hospital

has an out-patient unit and arranges free camps for the detection of diseases pertaining to eyes, teeth etc. It has a mobile dispensary which provides treatment in the backward rural areas also. The staff of the hospital from 1974-1977 had toured remote villages of the district and have provided medical facilities. The London Mission Trust has provided a Land Rover, a mobile unit to this Hospital for organising Health Camps. The R.D. Birla Trust of Bombay has extended grants for organising health camps. Typhoid, diarrhea, lung infections etc., are generally reported in the Hospital. This Hospital has conducted medical check-up camps for the tribals of Basavanahalli and Anekadu. From the studies, it is found that the tribals of these areas are suffering from night blindness due to Vitamin deficiencies and fat contents in their food and much of it is attributed to their drinking habits. It is further reported that the tribal people suffer from anaemia due to round and hookworms.

The Chief Superintendent of this hospital is assisted by Medical Officers, Surgeons, Lab. Technicians, Pharmacists, Nurses and Midwives etc., In 1990, 6,565 out-patients, 1,149 in-patients received treatment from this Hospital, 910 women and 1,405 persons received treatment in camps arranged for women and ophthalmic patients; 102 deliveries were attended in this Hospital, 4,321 major operations were conducted, 1,545 X-ray exposures were taken, 300 screening were made in the Hospital during 1990. During the same year 96 new T.B. and 200 old T.B. patients were under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme one vasectomy, 13 tubectomy operations were performed and 61 I.U.D. placements were made. Under Maternal and Child Health Programme 125 children and 134 mothers were administered D.P.T. and T.T. respectively.

Rural India Health Project Hospital, Ammathi

This Hospital was started in 1968 under the joint ownership of Rural Health India Project of Chicago and Amercian India Dispensary Trust, Ammathi to provide higher medical facilities for the rural population in and around Ammathi. In the beginning this was known as America-India Dispensary. The expenditure of this dispensary was borne by Chicago Rural Health India Project in the beginning but after 1971, Ammathi Trust has taken the responsibility. The Consolidated Coffee Limited (Pollibetta) Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation (Siddapur) Elkhill Estate, Coffee Board and some coffee planters are providing funds at present. In 1981 the Chicago Trust handed over the Hospital to the Local Trust. Quarters are provided to the staff by spending Rs. 22 lakhs in 1968. The Hospital has 57 beds of which 40 are kept open for the general public. In 1990, along with a Chief Medical Officer, there were four medical officers, six nurses, two para-medical workers, two pharmacists, three clerks and other staff. The Hospital is having a laboratory, full-fledged operation theatre, X-Ray Unit and Incubator facility. It is reported that more patients suffering from hook-worm, anaemia, diarrhea and dysentery and typhoid attend the hospital. As most of them are workers in coffee estates they come for treatment of soft tissue and bone injuries. During 1989, in this hospital, 11,755 out-patients, 1,371 in-patients received treatment; 81 deliveries were conducted, 641 operations were performed, 77- X-ray exposures and one screening were undertaken. There were 119 T.B. patients and four leprosy patients under treatment. In 1989-90, under Family Welfare Programme, 49 sterilizations were performed and nine I.U.D. placements made. Under Women and Children Health Programme, 171 doses of D.P.T and 350 doses of T.T. were administered, and 170 children were given oral polio drops.

C.C. Hospital, Pollibetta

Consolidated Coffee Estate Hospital in Pollibetta was started in 1952. There are 30 beds and this hospital provides medical facilities to the workers of coffee estates. There are 16 sub-centres attached to this hospital. There are two Medical Officers assisted by five Nurses and two Pharmacists in this hospital. There are one X-Ray unit and a laboratory having one technician for each. During 1989, in this hospital 11,250 out-patients and 410 in-patients received treatment, 120 deliveries were conducted, 850 X-Ray exposures were taken and five screening were made. In the same year 10 T.B. patients, one leprosy patient were under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme, 67 operations were performed in 1989-90 and two I.U.D. placements made, and 440 doses of D.P.T. were administered under Women and Children Welfare Programme.

Sai Shankara Health Center, Ponnampet

Sai Shankara Health Centre was established in 1990 under the auspices of Prasanti Nilaya in Ponnampet. This Centre, is started for the purpose of providing medical facilities to the rural people. In addition to this, the centre tries to help the people to understand the basic knowledge of sanitation and health. In 1989, the hospital building was raised at a cost of 5.75 lakhs, to accommodate 18 in-door patients. At present, there is a Chief Medical Officer who is assisted by one Assistant Medical Officer, three Lady Health Assistants, one Clerk and one Ayah. There is a provision to treat only out-patients at present, and in the near future provision will be made to treat the in-patients also.

Community Health Center

Community Health Centers are opened at Taluk Centers and other places. Every such Center is opened for one lakh population or for four Primary Health Centers. Generally every such center will have 50 beds and they act as referral Hospitals, for the hospitals and dispensaries in the area and will have many medical specialists. In the district, Pollibetta and Shanivarasante have such centers. The table below (Table No. 6) gives some information about the Community Health Center at Pollibetta and Shanivarasante for the year 1989-90.

Table No. 6
Community Health Centers

	Pollibetta	Shanivarasante
Year of establishment	-	1942
Number of beds	52	30
Sub-centers	-	13
Out-patients treated	7,279	20,036
In-patients treated	36	960
Deliveries conducted	26	236

	Pollibetta	Shanivarasante
Operations performed	Nil	400
Vasectomy	Nil	Nil
Tubectomy	111	403
I.U.D.	51	192
D.P.T.	154	828
D & T	110	880
T.T. Mothers	70	960
T.T. Children	-	-
Polio vaccine	154	828
T.B. Patients treated	4	34
Leprosy patients treated	Nil	02
X-Ray	Nil	03

Earlier to 1989, the Community Health Center of Pollibetta, was only a Primary Health Unit. The facilities of X-ray, clinical laboratory, Dental treatment are available at Community Health Center, Pollibetta. There were four Medical Officers assisted by three Staff Nurses, two Pharmacists, Office Superintendent and First Division Clerk one each, three Second Division Clerks, Laboratory and X-ray technicians one each, Junior Lady Health Assistants and 20 other staff in 1989-90. It is reported that scabies, diarrhoea and dysentery, T.B., fever and anaemia are generally found in the locality. In 1989-90, in the Community Health Center at Shanivarasante there were two Medical Officer of Health, one Lady Medical Officer, one Dentist, three Staff Nurses, four Junior Health Assistants, 11 Junior Lady Health Assistants, one Lady Health Visitor, one Block Health Educator, one Senior Health Assistant, one Junior Technician, one X-ray Technician, one Pharmacist, one office Superintendent, one First Division Clerk, Typists, three Second Division clerks, 19 Group D workers and drivers on the staff.

Primary Health Centers

The Primary Health Centers were established to provide the basic medical services in the rural areas, to control epidemics, to promote general health and other preventive measures. The National and State Programmes like Eradication of Malaria, Control of T.B. and Leprosy Programmes, the Immunization programme, the Family Welfare Programme are effectively attended by these Centres. In rural areas they act as nuclei of health programmes. Earlier there were two types of health centers i.e., Government of India type and of Mysore model; but now they are called by only a single name. Government of India Primary Health Centers were established after 1957. In the district of Kodagu by 1960, Suntikoppa, Hudikeri and Napoklu were having Government of India type Primary Health Centers. Suntikoppa and Hudikeri centres were getting grants from UNICEF. In these Primary Health Centres, in the beginning there were one Medical Officer of health, four Nurses, one Staff Nurse or Lady health Visitor, one Pharmacist, one Junior Health supervisor, two servants. As the health programmes increased, the strength of staff and medical officers also increased. At present in every health centre at least there are two medical officers, one being a lady medical officer; and to assist them there are pharmacists, nurses, staff nurses, lady

health visitor, senior and junior health supervisors, lab.technicians, health instructor and multi-purpose health workers both male and female. During 1989-90, there were 15 primary health centres in the district. Generally every such centre caters to the health needs of about 30,000 people. Annually every P.H.C. is supplied with drugs worth Rs. 30,000. Napoklu, Hudikeri, Kutta, Balele, and Suntikoppa Primary Health Centers were having lady medical officers.

The Health Units of Chheyendane, Sampaje, Tithimathi, Marenadu and Kodlipet, were converted into Primary Health Centres in 1989. Napoklu Primary Health Centre was started as a dispensary in 1892 and later in 1964, it was converted into Government of India Type Health Centre. In this P.H.C., a maternity ward was opened in 1957, and in 1965 an operation theatre was started, and a ten bed ward was also built. The P.H.C. has an X-ray unit and the facilities are available for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases. Kutta Primary Health Centre was started as a Group Hospital in 1955. Later, in 1987 became a Health Centre for the Scheduled Tribes and in 1988 it was made a Primary Health Centre. The Bhagamandala Ayurvedic Dispensary was converted to Primary Health Centre in 1984. Now it was come under Tribal sub-plan and provides health and medical facilities to the Tribal people of the border areas of the district. During Tula Sankramana this centre arranges health exhibitions.

In 1989-90, 389 Health Guide Posts were sanctioned and of them 317 posts were filled-up. The number of Health Guides working in every Primary Centre was as follows; Napoklu 25, Bhagamandal 36, Murnadu 13, Shanivarasanthe 74, Hudikeri 34, Balele 32, Kutta 9, Shantalli 28 and Suntikoppa 66. The number of sub-centres which had buildings in 1989-90 were as follows: Kutta-5, Tithimathi-16, Bhagamandala-6, Santalli-11, Sampaje-6, Balele-8, Sreemangala-2, Murnadu-7, Marenadu-5, Hudikeri-12, Hebbale-4, Kodlipet-3, Shanivarasanthe-10, Napoklu-4, Chheyandane-2, Suntikoppa-8.

Some information of Primary Health Centres of Kodagu district are given in the Table No. 7 for the year 1989-90. (See pages 716-17)

Primary Health Units

The earlier Civil Hospitals, Dispensaries, Forest Dispensaries and Ayurvedic Dispensaries were renamed Primary Health Units by the Government in 1978. Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries were also called as Primary Health Units. These Units, like Primary Health Centres provide, both curative and preventive services, and also carry out the National and State Health programmes like Eradication of Malaria, Leprosy Control Programme etc. Generally these units offer medical and health facilities, to 15 to 20 thousand people. These Primary Health Units submit their monthly reports to the concerned Primary Health Centres. In these Primary Health Units, generally there will be a Medical Officer, who is assisted by a Staff Nurse, Pharmacists, Mid-wives and servants. In the bigger units, there will be a Lady Medical Officer and Maternity Wards. There are Lady Medical Officers in Siddapur, Gonikoppal and Madaput Primary Health Units. There will be a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist and a servant in Primary Health Units which were earlier Medical sub-centres. In 1989-90, there were 16 PHUs in the district including Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Mobile Units. The Department was providing them annually Rs.2,000 worth drugs per unit. However, the bigger units like the PHUs at Gonikoppal, Kushalnagar and Siddapur

were receiving higher amounts. A new building is built at Kushalnagar and it is likely to be converted into a general hospital. The units of Kushalnagar, Gonikoppal and Siddapur are some of the older dispensaries.

Karrike, Ballamavati and Arapattu of Madikeri taluk have Ayurvedic dispensaries, and Parane has one Government Homeopathic dispensary. To provide medical facilities to the tribals in the interior parts of the forests, there are Mobile Tribal Units. There are two such units, one at Kallahalla and the other at Kushalnagar. The building of the Kallahalla Unit was built in 1960 and the Kushalnagar Unit has no building of its own.

In table No. 8 some information about the PHUs are given for the year 1989-90. (See pages 718-19)

The Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres Units at Kutta, Hudikeri, Balele, Tithimathi, Gonikoppal, Pollibetta, Siddapura, Napoklu, Bhagamandala, Murnad, Ballamavati, Shanivarasanthe, Shantalli, Kodlipet, Gowdalli, Madapura, Kushalnagar and Chettalli had the tap water facility in 1989-90. The PHCs/PHUs at Sreemangala, Hudikeri, Ballamvati, Shanivarasanthe, Kodlipet, were having wells. However, Sreemangala and Hudikeri centres were not using the well-water. Murnad, Kanur, Kallahalli (mobile), Karrike, Parane, Sirangala, Nanjarajapattana Primary Health Centres/Units were not having any taps or wells.

During 1989-90, food was supplied to the patients at Napoklu, Shanivarasanthe, Suntikoppa, Balele, Kutta, Murnad, Sreemangala, Gonikoppal, Siddapur, Tithimathi, Chheyandane, Sampaje, Chettali, Kushalnagar, Kodlipet and Madapura Centres/Units. During 1989-90, 23 PHCs and PHUs had refrigerators and deep freezers.

Generally, in the areas coming under the Health Centres/Units, Diarrhea and Dysentery, fever, cough, intestinal disorders, anaemia due to hook-worm etc., were reported. T.B. as a general epidemic was found to be reported from Kushalnagar and Pollibetta Centre/Unit.

Madikeri Jail Hospital was one of the older Medical institutions in the district. In 1961-62, 27 in-patients, 2,675 out-patients had received treatment in this hospital. As this hospital is now closed, the prisoners and the staff of the jail receive their medical treatment from District Hospital, Madikeri.

Mahadevpet dispensary is also one of the older dispensaries which was working under District Hospital. A Medical Officer from the District Hospital was usually deputed to this dispensary. Madikeri Municipality was paying Rs. 3,000 by way of contribution. The building of this dispensary was built by the donation offered by the Speaker of the erstwhile State Assembly of Kodagu, B.S. Kushalappa. In 1960, the daily average of the out-patients of this dispensary was 122.9. Now Mahadevpet dispensary comes under the control of Madikeri Municipality and a Junior Health Assistant is looking after the hospital.

There are private Nursing Homes in Madikeri, Virajpet, Gonikoppal, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar, Ponnampet and Heggala. Along with them there are private clinics in places like Bhagamandala, Napoklu, Kodlipet, Suntikoppa, Sampaje, Ayyangeri, Karmadu, Balele, Murnad, Kutta, Sreemangala, Birunani, Hudikeri, Tolur, B.Settyhalli, Abburkatte, Madapur, Chettali, Pollibetta,

Kareke, Cherambane, Bettageri and at other places. The people are more attracted towards Nursing Homes and private clinics in these days.

The mobile unit of Venkata Ramana Gowda Hospital of Sullya examines the patients and distributes drugs at Kottur, Appangala, Katageri, Bettageri, Kirgunda, Cherambane, Copatti, Chettimani, Bhagamandala in one route, and in another route at Sampaje, Koyanadu and Made twice a week.

FAMILY WELFARE

During the Second Five Year Plan, Family Planning Programme on a mass scale was adopted at National level. In 1957, District Level Family Planning Associations were started. By about 1968 in Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet hospitals, family planning centres were opened. Family Welfare Programme was earlier called as Family Planning Programme. Later, when the importance of this was realised, the Health Department was named as Health and Family Planning Department. The District Health Officer was called District Health and Family Planning Officer. To implement effectively the Family Planning Programme at district level Family Planning Bureau was opened in District Health and Family Planning Officer's Office in 1964. In 1978, Family Planning Programme was named as Family Welfare Programme and the designation of the District Health Officer was renamed the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. Earlier, in order to encourage Family Planning operations wide publicity was given. Later incentives were offered to them. Now the incentive amount is increased and motivators are also given incentives. Government servants who have undergone the sterilisation operations are given special leave and special increment as incentives. Associations like Rotary and Lions Clubs have contributed for the success of the Family Welfare Programme by their participation.

In 1969, Post-Partum Centres Programme, was started by the Government of India to improve the health conditions of children and women through which Family Welfare Programmes were also made successful. Under this scheme, the pregnant women and children are immunised against dreadful diseases and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and night blindness. In the district there are post-partum centres at District Hospital, Madikeri, general hospitals at Virajpet and Somvarpet. Medical termination of pregnancies are available in the Aswini Hospital of Madikeri, India Health Project Hospital, Ammathi and the District and General Hospitals of Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet. Family Welfare Centres are found in all the Primary Health Centres and in general hospitals of the district.

Table No. 9

Details of Achievement in Family Welfare Programme are provided in the following table.

Year	Sterilizations	I.U.D.	C.C. users	Oral Pills
1975-76	2,087 (90.3)	307(68.2)	1,135(56.7)	
1976-77	4,370 (138.3)	306(32.9)	990(36.11)	

Year	Sterilizations	I.U.D.	C.C. users	Oral Pills
1977-78	1,387(35.9)	111(14.8)	717(31.0)	
1978-79	1,298(43.3)	220(48.9)	707(47.1)	
1979-80		--- Not Available	---	
1980-81	1,642(66.8)	385(54.2)	1,227(76.7)	
1981-82	2,912(123.4)	504(74.1)	1,164(77.5)	
1982-83	3,175(83.8)	774(60.9)	1,287(76.2)	
1983-84	3,188(61.3)	1,525(70.9)	2,589(123.3)	575(71.9)
1984-85	3,526(61.64)	1,619(43.17)	2,785(121.1)	723(80.3)
1985-86	4,858(116.2)	3,580(179.9)	3,164 (127.2)	840(107.1)
1986-87	5,753(132.3)	3,982(177.8)	7,019(403.4)	1,354(173.6)
1987-88	4,566(105.0)	2,998(121.9)	3,801(138.7)	1,248(160.0)
1988-89	4,163(103.0)	2,853(109.3)	3,965(144.7)	1,307(161.4)
1989-90	3,902(89.7)	2,729(98.5)	3,989(130.3)	1,047(129.5)
1990-91	3,109(77.7)	2,184(90.7)	4,902(122.5)	1,538(153.8)

Family Welfare Committees

There are district-level and taluk-level Family Welfare Committees in the district to review and carry out the Family Welfare Programme. The Deputy Commissioner and Tahsildars are the Presidents of these Committees. These Committees meet every month and observe the progress of Family Welfare Programmes and report the same to higher authorities. Apart from these committees, there is a Committee under the Presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner to award compensation to those who have died during the family welfare operations. The maximum amount of compensation per case was Rs.5,000 upto June 1985 and in June 85, it was raised to Rs.10,000. Such cases of compensation were one each in 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91.

In the office of the District Health and Family Welfare, there is a Family Welfare Bureau and the District Family Welfare Officer is the head. There are three sections in this Bureau, the Education Section, the Family Planning Operation Section and the Statistics section. In the Education Section, the Family Planning Operation Section and the Statistics section. In the Statistics section there is a statistician who is looking after the compilation of statistics; In the sterilization section, there are surgeon, a staff nurse, and assistant, who will help the surgeons in the operation camps and also attend the minor operation camps. In the Educational section, there are District Health Education Officer, Block Health Educators, who will look after Education and other training camps, publicity and other activities. During 1989-90, the unit arranged 100 film shows, 412 exhibitions, 246 photo exhibition, 20 mass media propaganda, 20 training camps, three debate competition for Pre-university students, four Anganawadi workers training camps, 37 publicity programmes.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH (MCH)

Maternal and Child Health Programmes is one of the earlier health programmes. Nutrition, Prophylaxis Against Nutritional Anaemia, Immunization against dreadful diseases are among its programmes. The improvement of health among mothers and children is important for the success of Family Welfare Programmes. The reduction in maternal deaths and infant mortality rate enhances the belief of the masses in the Family Welfare. Hence the Family Welfare Programme gives much importance to the programmes of Maternal and Child Health. As part of the M.C.H. Programme, recently, in all the districts of the State, Immunisation Officers are appointed at the District Health and Family Welfare Office to effectively implement the Immunization Programme. Under Immunization Programme, the children and the mothers are immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, pertussis, measles, tuberculosis, typhoid, etc.

In the District, MCH centres have been opened in General Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, and Units and in Community Health Centres. The achievements of the M.C.H. programme from 1975-76 to 1989-90 are given in the Table No. 10. (See pages 720-21)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

It was on October 2, 1975, that the Integrated Child Development Services was started in the country. This is a multi-faced programme involving a number of Departments. The beneficiaries of this scheme are pregnant women, lactating mothers, women belonging to the age group of 15 to 44 years and children below six years of age. The beneficiaries under this scheme are given nutritious food along with vitamins so that their health and longevity be improved. The activities of this scheme are carried out through 'Anganawadi' centres. The Medical Officer along with Nurses visits the Children and Mothers. The deficiencies and diseases of vitamin and nutrition are noted in their cards, so that care may be taken to improve their health. In case of minor ailments necessary treatment is given on the spot, and for better treatment they are referred to the Primary Health Centres, district or general hospitals. Children of age 0-6 years, pregnant women and mothers are immunised against dreadful diseases. In Virajpet Taluk of the district the I.C.D.S. was started in 1975. Later, the Scheme was started in Madikeri taluk under Government of India programme. There are 257 centres in Virajpet taluk and 202 centres in Madikeri taluk. The State Government started an I.C.D.S. Programme in Somvarpet taluk in 1985-86. Now there are 100 centres. There are Medical Officer in Hudikeri and Suntikoppa Primary Health Centres who are looking after this programme. To assist them there are four Lady Health Visitors, 12 Junior Health Assistants (Details in Ch.16).

School Health Programme

All PHCs and PHUs have introduced the School Health Programme when the Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme was introduced in 1978 in all the PHCs. The medical officers of PHCs and PHUs under their jurisdiction examine the school children and administer, D & T and T.T. under Immunisation programme, along with medical examination.

During 1990-91, 29 medical officers of Primary Health Centres/units had examined 20,460 students in 186 lower and 211 higher primary schools, out of 1,26,208 students. Tetanus toxoid was administered to 8,493 children under Immunization Programme.

Drugs Control Department

The Drugs Control Department protects the health of consumers by examining the drugs manufactured in the State and also the drugs which arrive from outside the State. It controls their standards and prices. To carry out all these the Department administers the following Acts and Rules thereunder: 1) The Drug and Cosmetics Act of 1940, 2) The Drug Price Control Order of 1979, 3) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, 4) The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulation thereunder, 5) The Import Trade Regulations for the Grant of Essentiality Certificate to the Pharmaceutical Industries, 6) The Poisons Act of 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules 1966 and 7) The Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

According to these Acts, the Department issues permission for manufacture and sale of drugs. The inspection staff of the department will find out the hoax drug manufacturers and prosecutes them. Drugs and Cosmetics are examined and their standards are determined. In addition, the Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of Pharmacy Education. The Department is having a laboratory in Bangalore to examine the samples of drugs. To carry on the administration in a smooth manner, the State is divided into six divisions and every division has an Assistant Drugs Controller. Kodagu belongs to Mysore Division and there is one Drug Inspector for the district at Madikeri, who is assisted in his office by a Typist and a peon. He is under the control of Assistant Drugs Controller of Mysore Division. In 1992-93, there were seven wholesale drug merchants and 44 medical shops in the district. In addition to these, there were 33 domestic drug shops. In 1990-91, 37 samples from the district were sent for examination to Drugs Testing Laboratory.

Indian Medical Association

A Branch of the Indian Medical Association is functioning in Kodagu even earlier to Independence. At present there are ten life members and five annual members in the Branch. The Medical Association normally arranges Seminars and Lectures by experts and also distributes medicines freely.

Table

Table Shwoing the causes of details in

Diseases	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cholera	4	2	3	-	1	2	-
Malaria	47	36	5	-	12	33	20
Typhoid	5	9	3	4	24	9	4
Other fevers	85	291	156	39	157	68	8
Dysentery & Diarrhea	19	35	21	17	16	40	38
Respiratory diseases	13	38	30	15	22	48	44
T.B.	20	31	5	3	37	18	18
Leprosy	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Maternal deaths	4	19	-	-	3	4	4
Suicide	9	3	5	2	8	3	9
Drowning	4	1	2	4	4	6	6
Wounds & Accidents	10	19	7	6	12	9	-
Killed by wild beasts	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Snake-bite	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Rabies	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Tetanus	5	-	5	3	7	1	-
Diphtheria	1	7	4	3	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	7	-	-	-
Pulmonary	-	-	6	4	1	6	3
Other causes	467	721	556	277	692	907	888
Polio	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Causes not stated	5	10	8	19	28	107	70
Total	704	1,228	817	404	1,027	1,262	1,116

No cases of plague and small pox were reported in the district.

No 5

Kodagu district from 1971 to 1986

1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
-	-	-	-	13	-	6	3	12
18	9	2	-	-	1	4	1	-
1	7	-	5	2	-	-	1	2
3	2	24	52	49	133	20	23	19
33	20	45	23	9	24	9	17	10
55	29	35	5	1	16	7	-	26
12	17	16	-	7	11	20	6	5
1	2	-	1	-	1	6	-	1
4	9	5	1	10	3	12	11	8
10	10	34	18	13	29	15	14	14
6	9	5	1	10	3	12	11	8
10	35	35	17	23	22	26	16	27
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	2	2	1	4	4	5	5
1	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	2
2	-	1	2	2	3	4	2	2
-	2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
4	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	-
738	957	38	689	564	677	1163	857	743
1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	112	33	84	266	255	104	437	325
997	1,227	281	911	969	1,180	1,412	1,400	1,204

Table
Primary Health

Sl. No.	Health Centres	Year of starting	No. beds	Sub-centres	In-patients	Out-patients	Deliveries conducted
<u>Madikeri Tq.</u>							
1.	Napoklu	1888	30	7	481	15,631	106
2.	Bhagamandala	1910	14	10	218	13,862	435
3.	Murnadu	1930	18	9	231	12,794	-
4.	Cheyyendane	1953	10	5	60	9,532	20
5.	Sampaje	1952	14	11	120	6,382	380
<u>Somvarpet Tq.</u>							
6.	Shantalli	1958	8	19	517	2,738	15
7.	Suntikoppa	1893	12	21	898	38,013	641
8.	Kodlipet	1956	15	4	182	7,031	211
9.	Hebbale	-	6	6	81	6,757	9
<u>Virajpet Tq.</u>							
10.	Balele	1939	14	12	146	8,277	18
11.	Hudikeri	1962	6	19	-	4,387	-
12.	Kutta	1955	28	8	206	13,975	215
13.	Marenad	1958	18	6	-	3,660	4
14.	Sreemangala	1913	16	4	400	7,493	229
15.	Tithimathi	1949	16	22	-	5,154	3

D.P.T. : Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus toxoids;

D & T : Diphtheria & Tetanus serum; and

T.T. : Tetanus Toxoids.

No 7

Centres

Operations performed	Family Welfare		M.C.H. Programme				National Programme of T.B. & Leprosy (patients treated)	
			Sterilization I.U.D.	D.P.T.	D & T	T.T. Children & mothers	T.B.	Leprosy
68	68	66	447	237	393	447	11	2
199	199	146	518	468	412	-	-	-
-	198	127	589	470	643	589	5	2
-	29	57	415	295	390	415	-	1
111	124	57	494	430	497	494	21	3
-	358	244	57	494	430	497	21	3
-	294	243	2,099	1,572	2,926	2,099	8	13
-	154	86	282	334	336	282	3	-
-	314	48	1,335	1,007	1,735	1,335	4	-
113	113	-	7	12	1,004	712	13	4
-	299	164	990	1,151	1,132	990	-	-
-	117	72	362	475	701	362	90	42
-	49	61	250	293	567	250	4	2
-	89	92	279	280	282	279	10	4
-	414	217	1,136	1,117	234	1,136	-	-

Table

Primary Health

Sl. No.	Name of Health Units	Year of starting	No. of beds	Sub-centres	In-patients	Out-patients	Deliveries
<u>Somvarpet Tq.</u>							
1.	Gowdalli	1982	-	6	-	6,735	125
2.	Madapura	1952	12	8	262	7,278	52
3.	Kushalanagar	-	20	4	880	41,304	369
4.	Chettalli	1953	18	-	96	7,837	36
5.	Sreemangala	1974	-	1	-	6,826	-
6.	Nanjarayapattana	1972	6	-	65	10,511	15
<u>Virajpet Tq.</u>							
8.	Gonikoppal	1890	45	-	2,940	38,427	678
9.	Siddapura	-	51	-	1,468	24,219	604
10.	Kanuru	1951	-	1	-	6,88-	19
<u>(Ayurvedic)</u>							
11.	Karike	-	-	-	-	2,903	-
12.	Ballamavati	1972	-	2	-	2,463	-
13.	Arapattu	1972	-	-	-	4,763	-
<u>(Homeopathic)</u>							
14.	Parane Mobile units	1986	-	-	-	4,232	-
15.	Kallahalli	1960	-	2	-	1,945	37
16.	Kushalagar	1967	-	2	-	4,928	17

No 8

Units

General operations	Family Welfare Sterilization	M.C.H. Programme			National programme of T.B and Leprosy Eradication			
		I.U.D.	D.P.T.	D & T	T.T. for mother and children	Oral Polio	TB	Leprosy
209	209	100	454	390	231	454	12	1
-	139	112	810	625	909	-	6	2
176	176	125	859	332	1080	859	34	14
-	10	11	224	225	481	224	6	-
-	67	22	102	220	182	-	2	-
-	-	16	36	180	60	360	4	1
-	12	9	35	60	62	35	2	7
64	197	45	302	223	409	302	47	3
-	90	94	386	437	434	386	12	5
-	76	58	30	30	50	30	-	-
-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7	14	56	12	65	56	1	1
-	5	11	44	53	56	44	-	1
-	-	5	40	54	143	40	-	-
-	19	14	49	37	143	49	2	-
-	27	1	45	37	36	45	-	-

Table No 10
Maternal and Child Health Programme

Year	D.P.T.	D & T	T.T.	Oral Polio	B.C.G.	Mothers	Children	Measles	Typhoid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
75-76	262 (6.2)	337 (7.4)	162 (4.8)	-	-	4,592 (353.2)	7,230 (556.1)	-	-
76-77	271 (3.5)	38 (1.0)	622 (16.0)	-	-	13,448 (689.6)	7,767 (609.2)	-	-
77-78	3,864 (42.5)	4,630 (89.0)	1,753 (33.7)	-	-	6,700 (137.4)	7,061 (120.7)	-	-
78-79	4,553 (56.9)	7,011 (119.8)	1,389 (35.9)	-	-	10,085 (112.1)	9,622 (106.9)	-	-
79-80				----- Not Available -----					
80-81	6,752 (52.8)	7,675 (79.1)	5,129 (98.6)	-	-	13,629 (117.5)	8,777 (75.7)	-	-
81-82	8,984 (38.0)	7,525 (76.0)	5,357 (95.7)	-	-	12,842 (114.7)	8,763 (78.2)	-	-
82-83	8,990 (60.3)	9,270 (92.7)	7,249 (88.4)	-	-	10,420 (93.0)	9,951 (88.8)	-	-
83-84	11,828	7,605	7,678	-	-	-	-	-	-
84-85				----- Not Available -----					
85-86	14,833 (132.4)	8,850 (129.4)	12,064 (118.7)	-	-	14,993 (133.3)	12,965 (115.8)	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
86-87	12,316 (107.1)	11,184 (143.4)	13,891 (120.8)	-	-	15,259 (102.3)	15,647 (104.9)	-	-
87-88	11,952 (99.6)	9,817 (111.6)	14,970 (118.6)	11,280 (94.0)	-	22,796 (152.8)	19,002 (119.7)	20,748 (259.4)	-
88-89	12,593 (104.9)	11,087 (124.6)	14,304 (110.0)	10,481 (87.3)	13,036 (108.6)	23,367 (147.2)	27,057 (169.4)	9,773 (81.4)	-
89-90	11,102 (92.5)	9,518 (94.8)	13,746 (104.1)	11,098 (92.4)	12,729 (106.0)	24,418 (182.2)	27,198 (82.9)	9,615 (80.1)	532 (5.2)
90-91	12,169 (84.5)	10,554 (95.9)	13,927 (89.2)	12,169 (84.5)	13,847 (96.10)	22,418 (194.6)	25,183 (83.4)	10,757 (74.7)	-

The figures of B.C.G. and Polio are not available for the earlier periods.
Immunization against Typhoid and Measles is a recent programme.

Fund Act 1965, The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, The Equal Remuneration Act 1975 and The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act 1979.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, the department immediately intervenes in cases of industrial strikes and lock-outs and temporary discharge etc. that leads to industrial unrest and obtains the benefits available to the Labour and tries to protect industrial peace and harmony. During the year 1990-91 there was one strike involving 17 workers causing loss of 384 man-days in the district. Similarly during 1989-90 there were two strikes involving 687 workers causing loss of 5,218 man-days and during 1988-89 there were 3 strikes involving 1,018 workers losing 13,516 man-days. There were 21 labour disputes in the year 1990-91 as against 13 in 1989-90 and 30 disputes in 1988-89 and the number of disputes settled during 1988-89 and 1989-90 were 28 and 10 respectively as reported, and there were no factory strikes or lock-outs during 1991-92. During the current year (1991-92) there were 14 labour disputes of which 12 have been settled.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 came into force in 1952 in the district. According to this Act, the Department has to obtain the advice of the State Minimum Wages Advisory Committee and implement the fixed minimum wages and provide social security to the unorganised agricultural and other labourers of Scheduled Industries and sectors. Under this Act there were 1,91,271 labourers in 6,937 industries and sectors during 1990-91. During the years 1989-90 and 1988-89 there were 4,216 and 4,183 Industries with 1,89,849 and 1,80,543 labourers respectively. By the year 1991-92 there were 1,98,942 labourers working in 5,433 industries and sectors.

In the year 1990-91, 44 shops and commercial establishments were registered and the amount realised from this was Rs.260 as against 38 and 29 shops and commercial establishments registered during 1989-90 and 1988-89 and the amount realised from this was Rs.420 and Rs.275 respectively and during these three years there were 1,845, 1,990 and 1,914 shops and commercial establishments with 3,140, 1,775 and 1,728 labourers working in them respectively. In 1991-92, there were 3,704 labourers working in 1,842 such establishments.

According to the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 those working in factories involved in accidental death or disability will be paid compensation. There were 15 accidental deaths and 42 labourers suffered disability in 1990 as against 12 accidental deaths, 43 permanent disability, and 3 temporary disability cases during 1989 and a sum of Rs.5,03,329 and Rs.2,38,992, was paid as compensation during these two years respectively. During 1991-92, four workers met with accidental death, 19 suffered permanent disability and three suffered temporary disability for which the total amount of compensation paid was Rs.1,43,626. The residential workers of the plantations have been provided rent-free houses as per the norms prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Plantations.

The Labour Department officials meet the Plantation Labourers personally to find out the welfare measures provided by the managements and to know their hardships if any. While doing so it is expected that the workers are made aware of their rights as well as responsibilities and also make them understand the need to gain the confidence of their managements to maintain better standard of life. The officials are empowered to advise the managements whenever there are drawbacks. By this the managements are expected to realise that it is their responsibility to

CHAPTER XVI

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

In addition to Education and Medical Services the State undertakes many other social services. Development of social and economic status of the individuals is the main aim of these activities. Besides the Government, private organisations also take up these activities. The service benefits under Education, Health and prevention of diseases have been discussed in the previous chapters. In this chapter the activities undertaken by the State and other voluntary agencies for the welfare of Labour class, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward classes and Minorities, Women's and Children's Welfare are briefly discussed.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Welfare Activities in the district are systematically implemented by the Labour Officer who works under the supervision and direction of the Assistant Labour Commissioner of Chickmagalur Division. There are Senior Labour Inspectors at Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet to assist the Labour Officer. The following Central and State Labour Acts with rules therein are enforced in the district by the Labour Department. The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, the Trade Unions Act 1926, The Payment of Wages Act 1936, The Child Labour Act 1936, The Industries Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Factories Act 1948, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Plantation Labour Act 1951, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, The Karnataka State Shops and Commercial Establishments act 1961, The Motor Transport workers Act 1961, the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act 1963, the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, The Karnataka Labour Welfare

improve the living conditions of the labourers which would make it possible to provide to the labourers, recreational facilities, medical aid, educational opportunity to their children, creches etc.

Labour Welfare Board

The Labour Welfare Board, has taken up a number of labour welfare schemes as per Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965. The Labour Welfare Fund is collected at Re.1 per worker per year from workers, Rs. 2 per worker from the employer with a contribution of Re. 1 per workers from the Government per year to make up the fund. The Board has the programmes of maintaining labour welfare centres, providing reading rooms, recreational facilities and sports activities to the workers. Beside this, they establish rest houses, conduct tours and picnics and award scholarships to the workers' children. There is a labour welfare centre functioning at Siddapur in Virajpet Taluk. During the year 1990-91 eight students got the benefit of scholarships amounting to Rs.5,520; while in 1991-92, five students secured scholarship amounting to Rs. 3,040.

Trade Union Movement

There are no large Industrial establishments in the district. As plantations are the main industry in the district and there is a large migration of illiterate labourers from other places and also due to oppression by the affluent, it is opined that it is difficult to organise the labourers. The trade unions worked firmly only during the Post-Independent period. The Kodagu District Plantation Workers Union registered in 1957 is the first such union. All the other unions came into existence after 1961. Yet the transport workers Union, Co-operative Institutions Union, Autorichshaw Driver's Union, Plantation and General Workers Union, and such other workers unions are working for the welfare of labourers. During 1990-91 the following labour unions were functioning in the district and the numbers given in brackets after them are their membership figures:

The Workers Union, Madikeri (1,010), Coorg District General Workers Union, Virajpet (1,931), Coorg Local Bodies Employees Union, Makutta (35), Coorg District Plantation and General Labour Union, Pollibetta (236), The Government Central Workshop Employees Union, Madikeri (31), Murkal Saw Mills Workers Union, Murkal (32), Coorg District Co-operative Central Bank Employees Union, Madikeri (143), Coorg Local Bodies Employees Union, Virajpet (57), The Coorg Coffee Growers Co-operative Society Employees Union, Madikeri (141), Kodagu District Small Growers Association, Siddapura (1,670), Harangi Project N.T.R. Workers Association, Hulugunda (184), Coorg District Co-operative Institutions Employees Union, Virajpet (25), Kodagu District Plantation and General workers Union, Devapura (135), Karnataka Rajya General Workers Association, Siddapur (192), Karnataka Plantation and General Labour Trade Union, Chettahalli (Not available), Kudige Dairy Employees Union, Kudige (54), Kodagu Plantation and other Agricultural Workers Union, Pollibetta (Not available), The Somvarpet Taluk, Co-operative Institutional Employees Union, Somvarpet (Not available), Kodagu District Bee Keeping Progressive Co-operative Society Employees Union, Bhagamandala (Not available), N.A.F.E.D. Processed Foods Employees Union, Kushalnagara (10); Coorg Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society Employees Union, Madikeri (31), Kodagu Motor Workers Union, Virajpet (154), Somvarpet Taluk Mason Workers Union, Somvarpet (113), Sanjay Gandhi

Memorial Plantation Labour and General Workers Congress of Karnataka, Siddapur (Not available), Kodagu District Press Workers Union, Madikeri (60), Kaveri Karmika Sangha, Somvarpet (20), Madikeri Auto Chalakara Sangha, Madikeri (90), Coorg District Hotel and Shop Workers Union, Virajpet (63), Karnataka State Plantation Non-Staff's Union, Virajpet (Not available), Somvarpet Taluk, Sri Vinayaka Loaders Kelasagarara Sangha, Somvarpet (Not available), Kodagu Jilla Lorry, Bus and Madyada Vahana Kelasagarara Sangha, Madikeri (Not available), Somvarpet Town Motor Workers Union, Somvarpet (Not available), Coorg District Plantation and Motor Employees Union, Virajpet (Not available), Kodagu District Plantation and General Workers Association, Gonikoppal (Not available), Sri Navodaya Workers Union, Kudige (Not available), Lokopayogi and Neeravari Dinagooli Karmikara Sangha, Madikeri (50), Sarkari Ilakhegala Dinagooli Naukarara Okkuta, Madikeri (80), Kodagu and Chickmagalur Plantation and General Mazdoor Sangha, Somvarpet (200), Banashankari Karmikara Sangha, Hebbale (150), Arrack Vendors' Union, Somvarpet (40), Kudalur Coffee Samskarana Karmikara Sangha, Kudalur (105), Shakthi Karmikara Sangha, Abdoorakatte (40), Karnataka General Coolie Karmikara Sangha, Gudugalale (40), Drivers' Union, Siddapura (120), Liquor Vendors' and Workers Association, Madikeri (60), Cauvery Labour Union, Katakkeri Village (80), Virajpet Taluk, Arrack Vendors Union, Virajpet (60), Kodagu Meters Employees Association, Aravathoklu (84), Madikeri Plantation and General Workers Union, Madikeri (60), and Government Printing Press Branch Employees Union, Madikeri (20).

The Labour Unions have opined that as the plantation labour is illiterate and is living in rural parts, the Government sponsored Labour Welfare Measures do not come into force effectively and the Minimum Wages Act, Provident Fund Scheme etc. are not wholly implemented.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Several efforts to improve the social conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes were started even before Independence. A school was opened in 1906 for the benefit of children of the Yeravas and Kadu Kurubas of Kodagu in the Thithimathi tribal area. It was closed within three years for want of sufficient strength. When Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast in the prison in 1932 protesting against Government dual policy of making separate electorate to the untouchables, people at several places in Kodagu undertook collective fast and organised public meetings and showed their solidarity with the cause the Mahatma had taken up. In the same year mass dinners and tea parties involving untouchables were organised at several places in Kodagu and a movement was started to open temples for their entry. At the first instance on 17.10.1932 The Kendada Basaveswara Temple at Chennayyana Kote was opened to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Sharada Pooja of the Virajpet High School was performed by a student belonging to Scheduled Caste during the same year. The response in Kodagu to the fast undertaken by Gandhiji for the object of eradication of untouchability was clearly seen. The leaders of different groups and areas unitedly implored upon the people of different castes of Kodagu not to practice untouchability and allow the Scheduled Caste people into all temples.

During his tour to propagate the eradication of untouchability Mahatma Gandhi came to Kodagu in 1934 (See Chapter II). His first visit was to Kaikeri, a Scheduled Castes' area where he held a meeting. He also visited and held meetings at Ponnampet, Virajpet and Madikeri and exhorted people to remove the sense of untouchability, allow Scheduled Caste people into temples and other public places. He also advised the social workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes to solve this problem. Many rich women who had attended these meetings gave away their ornaments to the Harijan Welfare Fund. Swamy Shambhavananda who worked at the Ponnampet Ramakrishna Ashram developed keen interest in the matter of service to Scheduled Castes, and established Scheduled Caste People's Union. In 1935 'Deena Sevashrama' was started near Gonikoppal with a view to serve the 'untouchables' under the leadership of Ajjikuttira Thammayya and Mallengada Chengappa. A Boys' School was opened for the children of untouchables at Arameri. At Chennayyanakote a similar school was established under the care of Biddanda Ayyappa where students were given instructions about hygiene and better way of living. Sewing of cloth and other craft works were also taught here. Often *Harikatha* and *bhajans* were arranged for their benefit. Somayanda Achiah addressed a letter to the Revenue Commissioner to allow Scheduled Caste people into Madikeri Omkareswara Temple. When the proposal did not succeed he even under-took a fast in the temple premises.

After independence Government have drawn up many schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the beginning these programmes were implemented by the Education Department. Later in order to ensure greater success of these programmes Government established a separate Department which is now called the department Social Welfare. This Department has implemented several constructive programmes under Education, Economic progress,, Health and Housing for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the Local Bodies are expected to spend 18% of their annual budget for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Education

According to the 1981 census figures there are 48,752 Scheduled Caste people in the District and of this 43,224 were resident in rural areas while 5,528 people account for urban population. The rural area male population was 22,310 of which 29.87% were literate, whereas 50.47% were literate out of 2,867 male persons of the urban area. The female population of rural area was 20,914 of which 14.94% were literate whereas 31.49% females were literate out of the Urban female population of 2,661.

Government have established Women's Welfare Centres which include nursery section with a view to inculcate school going habit among the children between 3 and 6 years of age, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to impart pre-primary education to them. These centres impart training in sewing, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts to women. In the pre-primary centres there is provision to admit upto 50 children and they are provided free mid-day meals and two sets of dress each per year. There are two such centres at Madikeri and Hebbale of Somvarpet taluk in 1959. By 1970 such centres were established at Bethu of Madikeri Taluk, Kushalnagar of Somvarpet taluk and Balele, Ponnampet, Chennayanakote and Bilgunda of Virajpet taluk and thereafter such nursery and women welfare centres were also established at

Arekadu and Kadagadalu in Madikeri taluk and Shanthalli and Suntikoppa in Somvarpet taluk and thereby during 1990 there were twelve such centres functioning in the district. There is a residential school at Kakkabbe in Madikeri taluk for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste children studying from 1 to 4th standards who get free education. They also get free books and dress besides food and shelter. Government used to pay Rs.75 per student, per month towards boarding charges and this has been raised to Rs. 100 per head per month during 1990.

There are hostels maintained for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pre-matric students studying from V to X standards where boarding and lodging facilities are provided. Rs.100 per head per month were provided towards food charges for these students which was raised to Rs.150 per head per month during 1990. In 1960, there were four boys' hostels and two girls' hostels for Scheduled Castes in the District and by 1970 there were six boys' and six girls' hostels. By the year 1990 the Department was maintaining pre-matric boys' hostels at Madikeri and Cherambane in Madikeri taluk, Somvarpet, Kodlipet, Shanivarasanthé, Kushalnagar and Hebbale in Somvarpet taluk and Virajpet, Ponnampet, and Balele of Virajpet Taluk, while girls' pre-matric hostels were maintained at Madikeri in Madikeri Taluk, Somvarpet, Kushalnagar and Shanivarasanthé of Somvarpet taluk and Virajpet and Ponnampet of Virajpet taluk and totally there were 12 pre-matric boys' hostels and 6 pre-matric girls hostels in the district.

For the benefit of those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pre- matric students who do not avail hostel facilities but continue studies as day scholars, scholarship of Rs.75 per annum per student is provided for those studying in middle schools and Rs. 100 per annum for those studying in high schools. The post-matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for full scholarships if their parents income is within Rs. 18,000 per annum according to Government of India Rules. Those students whose parents' annual income is between Rs.18,000 and Rs.24,000 are sanctioned half the rate of the Government of India scholarships. The Government of India scholarship rates are different at different stages for different disciplines. The monthly rate for hostel in-mates ranges from Rs. 115 to Rs.280 while it is from Rs.65 to Rs.125 to day scholars. For those students who are not eligible for Government of India Scholarships, the State Government pays from Rs.40 to Rs. 75 per month as scholarship. Besides this, prize money of Rs.500 to Rs.1,500 for different examinations are awarded for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who pass Public Examinations in 1st Class in 1st attempt. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure 60% and above marks in the annual examinations get Rs.75 per annum at the Middle School level and Rs. 100 per annum at the high school level as merit scholarship.

The children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations, a scholarship of Rs. 200 per month to middle school students are paid towards food and other expenses with a view to provide them education. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe meritorious students are admitted to institutions like the Ramakrishna Ashram to provide better education and a sum of Rs. 8,005 is sanctioned to each student to meet the boarding and other expenses. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in medical and engineering colleges are provided with reference books and also tour expenditure wherever educational tours are compulsory.

Details of beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes under various schemes and expenditure incurred during 1989-90 and 90-91 in Kodagu District are shown in the following table:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
		No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
1.	Nursery and Women welfare centres	435	4.89	300	4.50
2.	Ashram Schools	50	0.62	50	1.15
3.	Pre-matric Hostels	558	15.88	546	18.44
4.	Scholarships to Trainees of ITI/ITC	8	0.02	13	0.085
5.	Prize money to college and S.S.L.C. students	7	0.04	9	0.05
6.	Educational tour	20	0.02	-	-
7.	Pre-matric scholarship	2,550	2.11	2,564	2.10
8.	Post-matric scholarship	350	2.95	245	3.25
9.	Merit scholarship	402	0.24	778	0.52
10.	Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	10	0.18	16	0.08
11.	Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges	99	0.15	85	0.30
12.	Incentive for girls undergoing TCH Training	2	0.005	8	0.02

Economic Upliftment Schemes

Tailoring Training Centre for giving vocational training to Scheduled Caste Women is functioning at Madikeri since 1961. Generally, there is provision for admission to 25 candidates for training in tailoring for a period of 12 months with a stipend of Rs.75 per month per candidate. Each candidate who successfully completes the training is provided with a sewing machine free of cost to enable them to continue the profession. During the year 1989-90, 20 women and during 90-91 19 women were benefited under this scheme and the Government incurred an expense of Rs.53,985 and Rs.62,000 respectively. Government also spent Rs.21,690 in 1989-90 and Rs.23,463 in 1990-91 towards supply of sewing machines to them free of cost.

The Department is paying a stipend of Rs.200 per candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe who take up training in Auto Rickshaw driving to help them to take up self-employment. The training expenses and licence fee also are borne by the Department. During 1989-90, 15 Scheduled Caste candidates and in 1990-91, 19 candidates got the benefit under this scheme at an expenditure of Rs.14,250 and Rs.18,000 respectively.

Housing and Other Welfare Schemes

Under the Scheme of distribution of houses and house sites to the houseless Scheduled Caste people, during 1988-89 the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries are shown in brackets. Madikeri (30;46), Somvarpet (165;20) and Virajpet (51;63), the first figure shows beneficiaries of the houses and the second figure shows that of sites. During the end of year 1988-89, 8,219 Scheduled Caste persons had obtained house sites and 2,675 people had been provided with houses. During 1990-91, 44 Scheduled Caste people got houses and 186 persons got house sites. Under the Bhagya Jyothi Scheme, the taluk-wise number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries who were provided electrification is as follows and figures in the bracket indicate for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Somvarpet Taluk (16;15) and Virajpet Taluk (3;nil). During the year 1991-92, 40 Scheduled Caste persons in Madikeri Taluk and 10 in Virajpet Taluk were benefited under this Scheme.

Under the Scheme of removal of untouchability by encouraging inter-caste marriages a sum of Rs.5,000 (Rs. 2,000 in cash and Rs.3,000 in the form of National Savings Certificate) is sanctioned towards social security to married couple where one of them happens to be a scheduled Caste. A sum of Rs.40,000 during 1989-90 and Rs.20,000 were spent during 1990-91, on this account, and the number of beneficiaries during these two years was eight and four respectively.

There is a provision for payment of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 towards financial assistance according to loss suffered by those Scheduled Caste People due to atrocities committed against them. A sum of Rs. 13,500 was spent under this scheme during 1990-91 benefiting five persons.

Special Component Plan

Special Component Plan has been introduced for the all-round development of Scheduled Caste people since 1980-81. The Development Departments reserve 15% of their budgets under this scheme to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste families and as help for the eradication of poverty. Attention is also paid to provide drinking water, electricity, roads, health and education facilities in Scheduled Caste localities under this scheme.

The following table shows the progress achieved by various Departments under this scheme.

Name of the Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
Public Health Department (bore-wells)	22	3.00	10	4.85
Rural housing	61	5.50	44	3.96
Agriculture Department	100	0.50	174	1.02
Animal Husbandry Department	22	0.85	16	0.82
Co-operative Department (Financial Assistance)	4	0.40	5	0.50

	1989-90		1990-91	
Commerce and Industry Department	-	-	30	0.97
Sericulture Department (rearing of Silk Worm)	76	1.50	144	2.00
Minor Irrigation	-	-	2	2.00
Social Welfare Department	23	0.89	45	3.06
Adult Education Department	750	0.50	-	-
Women and Children Welfare Department	6,575	5.00	-	-
Engineering Division (Roads and Bridges)	16	13.00	-	-

The Horticultural Department spend Rs. 1.10 lakh to develop 105 hectares of land during 1989-90. During 1990-91, 76 hectares of land was developed at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs. The Forest Department provided 19 hectares of land in 1989-90 spending Rs. 6.50 lakhs and 14.80 hectares in 1990-91 spending Rs. 0.60 lakhs for the purpose of developing Social Security Forestry. All these programmes are implemented according to the Special Component Plan Schemes.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

As per 1981 census, the District Scheduled Tribes population was 36,877. The Taluk-wise population figures were as follows: Madikeri-4,336, Virajpet-27,634 and Somvarpet-4,907. The male rural population was 18,368 of whom 13.72% were literate. The Urban male population was 610 of whom 55.08% were literate. The rural female population was 17,276 with urban female population figure standing at 623, of these rural literacy figure was 7.50% and urban 38.36%. There were 120 Scheduled Tribe colonies in the District and the talukwise figures were Madikeri-29, Virajpet-62 and Somvarpet-29. Some of the prominent Scheduled Tribes of the District are Jenukurubas, Betta Kurubas, Phani Yeravas, Panjari Yeravas, Kadu Kurubas, Badagas, Yeravas, Soligas, Marathas, Medas and Male Kudiya. In order to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes intensive progressive programmes were started stage by stage during II Five Year Plan. During the year 1990-91 there were 22 women welfare centres attached with nursery classes 15 in Virajpet taluk and seven in Somvarpet taluk functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the District. These centres were functioning at Nagarahole, Gonigadde, Reshme Hadlu, Muvathmane, Maroor, Thithimathi, Madenur, Begur, Mathigodu, Kothur, Srimangala, Chennangi - Basavanahalli, Devarakadu, Kalathmadu, Majjigehalla and Mallangere of Virajpet Taluk and Basavanahalli, Kambibane, Hosakadu, Yadavanadu, Sita Colony, Kabbinaagadde, and Heroor of Somvarpet Taluk. During the year 1989-90, 538 children and women in all were benefited at a cost of Rs.8.62 lakhs and during 1990-91, 530 children and women in all were benefited at a cost of Rs. 9.36 lakhs. There were 12 Ashrama Schools in the District in 1990-91 for imparting education from standard 1 to 4 to Scheduled Tribe children with free boarding and lodging and also dresses and books. There were two Ashrama Schools in Madikeri taluk at Karike and Kudre Paya; eight in Virajpet taluk at Nagarahole, Maroor,

Tithimathi, Gonigadde, Madenur, Begur, Kothur and Chennangi-Basavanahalli and four Ashram Schools in Somvarpet Taluk at Adinador, Yadavanadu, Basavanahalli and Malambi, and 885 children during 1989-90 and 838 children during 1990-1991 were benefited from these schools at a total annual expenditure of Rs. 17.48 lakhs and Rs. 19.70 lakhs respectively. There were 7 pre-metric hostels in 1990-1991 for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe : students studying from 5th to 10th Standards. These were at Tithimathi, Kutta and Kallahalla for boys and Tithimathi and Kutta for girls in Virajpet taluk and at Gonimaroor for boys at Kushalnagar for girls in Somvarpet Taluk. During 1989-90, 243 students and in 1990-91, 247 students were benefited from this at a total annual expenditure of Rs. 5.25 lakhs and Rs. 10.15 lakhs respectively.

The Scheduled Tribe students who are not availing hostel facilities are eligible for scholarships. Many other educational facilities like scholarships, award of prize money and supply of books and dresses to students other than those in hostels have been provided.

The following table shows the details of beneficiaries who have obtained educational benefits during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1989-90		1990-91	
		No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
1.	Pre-matric Scholarships	126	0.093	440	0.37
2.	Post-matric Scholarships	34	0.35	35	0.38
3.	Merit Scholarship	61	0.04	57	0.03
4.	Prize money paid to high school and college students	02	0.01	03	0.015
5.	Extra boarding and lodging charges paid	06	0.012	01	0.001

An amount of Rs. 3,100 and Rs. 5,000 has been spent during 1989- 90 and 1990-91 to train Scheduled Tribe youth numbering 3 and 5 respectively for taking up self-employment. Under the scheme of providing house and site-less Scheduled Tribe people with house sites and houses, the following Taluk-wise figures for the year 1988-89 indicate the achievement: Madikeri Taluk (35:25) Somavarpet taluk (132:35) and Virajpet Taluk (43:8) and the first figure in the bracket indicates houses and the second figure indicates sites and at the end of the year a total of 6,288 Scheduled Tribe people had obtained house sites and 2,265 people houses. In the year 1990-91, 232 Scheduled Tribe people got houses/sites under this scheme. The following taluk wise figures indicate the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who had got electrification to their houses under the Bhagya Jyothi Scheme during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

	1989-90	1990-91
Madikeri Taluk	Nil	23
Somvarpet Taluk	46	1
Virajpet Taluk	11	Nil

During the year 1991-92 one Scheduled Tribe house in Madikeri Taluk and 11 Scheduled Tribe houses in Somvarpet Taluk were Electrified under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme.

A Tribal Sub-plan for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes has been implemented in the District. Several Government Departments provide financial assistance to bring ST families above the poverty line. The progress achieved through various developmental Departments in the year 1989-90 is shown below.

Sl. No.	Names of Department	Expenditure in lakh Rs.	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Adult Education	1.84	100 Centres
2.	Rural Health	11.23	11 Centres
3.	Rural Water Supply	3.95	15 Borewells
4.	Rural Housing	2.97	33 Houses
5.	Development of Jenukurubas	10.00	1,500 Units
6.	Nutrition Programme	1.20	1,175 Units
7.	Agriculture	2.50	174 Units
8.	Horticulture	4.49	57 Hectares
9.	Animal Husbandry	3.89	61 Units
10.	Forest	3.97	158 Units
11.	Sericulture	3.78	90 Units
12.	Industry & Commerce	3.98	89 Units
13.	Roads & Communication	18.00	248 Km Road
14.	Minor Irrigation	2.75	4 projects
15.	Fisheries	0.49	44 Units
16.	Life Insurance	2.00	596

District Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee is functioning in this District since 1984 to provide free legal aid to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Under this scheme The Court Fee Stamp and advocates fees are paid by the Department. During the year 1984, five Scheduled Caste persons and one Scheduled Tribe person got the benefit under this scheme and the amount spent on this

was: Rs. 2,097. During 1988-89, eight Scheduled Caste and two Scheduled Tribe persons and during 1989-90, five Scheduled Caste persons obtained this benefit.

Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation

This Corporation was established in the year 1975 for improving the financial conditions of the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The District offices of this Corporation were started in 1979. The Corporation assists those who are eligible for taking up self-employment and pays upto Rs. 3,000 per head as subsidy and upto a maximum of Rs. 8,750 as seed money at 4% interest and the rest as loan through the nationalised banks in each case under various productive ventures. There is a provision in this Corporation to lend Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 35,000 as loan to each beneficiary. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers can be paid loan up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 to buy land treating 50% of it as subsidy. Besides the Corporation renders financial assistance for irrigation borewells, and also it trains eligible persons in handloom weaving, automobile driving, radio and television repair and such other economic activities.

The Progress achieved under various schemes during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the following Table.

Sl.	Taluk	1989-90		Financial Assistance in lakh Rs.	1990-91		Financial Assistance in lakh Rs.
		Beneficiaries SC	Beneficiaries ST		Beneficiaries SC	Beneficiaries ST	
1.	Madikeri	50	25	1.21	27	01	0.60
2.	Virajpet	70	52	1.92	34	15	0.67
3.	Somvarpet	105	35	1.74	89	14	1.82

Certain voluntary agencies have also taken up welfare programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in the District.

Sri Sadguru Sai-Shankar Trust was started in Ponnampet in 1977. It has taken up several programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the Yerava Colony, Kuruba Colony and weaker sections in Virajpet Taluk. To provide agricultural inputs required for better agriculture to the agriculturists, providing mid-day meals to school-going children, creating awareness among people about mental hygiene and physical cleanliness; construction of school buildings and houses, drinking water supply are some of the other activities taken up by the trust besides it is also running a Health Centre at Ponnampet since 1990 where they arrange health investigation and provide medicines at concessional rates to rural people.

Coorg Organisation for Rural Development (CORD) was started at Kushalnagar in 1981 with a view to take up constructive programmes for social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes and Backward class people of Somvarpet and Virajpet Taluks. Community

Organisation, people's contact meetings, non- formal social and legal education, health care and such others programmes have been taken up by this. They have also taken up child development programmes, cultural activities, community health activities and financial aid by mobilising the locally available resources.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Even though Backward Classes movement was started in Karnataka during pre-independence days it got intensified after independence. The Praja Mithra Mandali started at Mysore in 1917, the Justice Party of Madras and Non-Brahmin Federation of Uttara Karnataka were the Backward Classes movements of pre-independence days. But there is no tangible effect of such movement in Kodagu.

The Government of India appointed Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953 to determine the backward classes and to fix reservation in educational institutions and service opportunities to them. The recommendations of this Commission were not satisfactory. As such the Government of India instructed the State Governments to appoint suitable Commissions to provide necessary protection to the Backward Classes. The Government of Karnataka in 1958 issued an order providing reservation of 75% of seats for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions. This was struck down by the Supreme Court. Again in 1959 the Karnataka Government issued an order reserving 65% seats in educational institutions for these sections. This was also struck down by the Supreme Court. In 1960 the State Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagana Gowda to decide the criteria to determine backwardness and to indicate required reservation to this section. The order of reservation passed by the State Government in 1962 on the recommendation of this Committee was struck down by the State High Court in 1963. As a result of this the State Government appointed Karnataka Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of L.G.Havanur in 1972. As per the recommendations of this Commission The Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities was started in 1977 with Backward classes and Minorities District Level Offices under it. Before this the Social Welfare Department was looking after the Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare programmes. The Government order giving effect to the report of the Havanur commission was questioned in the Supreme Court. The State Government gave an undertaking to the Supreme Court and appointed Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice B. Venkataswamy. This commission submitted its report in 1986. The State Government did not accept this report for implementation and issued an interim Government order for a period of three years, and appointed another one-man Commission of Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. This Commission submitted its report to State Government in 1989 but it has not been given effect to and hence the interim order continues. According to this order the backward classes have been classified into five categories as per its Government order dated 13th October 1986, and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution are as follows:

Sl. No.	Backward Classes	Annual income of the family from all the sources	Percentage reservation under Articles of the Constitution	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group 'A'	No income limit	5	5
2.	Group 'B'	Up to Rs. 10,000/-	15	13
3.	Group 'C'	Up to Rs. 10,000/-	16	16
4.	Group 'D'	Up to Rs. 10,000	9	11
5.	Group 'E'	Up to Rs. 8,000	5	5
	(Special Backward Group)			

Welfare Programmes

In order to help continue their education and to bring them up to the level of students of higher attainments, the Backward Classes and Minorities Students are given hostel facilities, prize money to inmates of hostel, payment of scholarships etc., as educational benefits. Besides these, the department provides bedding to pre-matric hostel inmates, financial assistance for construction of hostel buildings to voluntary agencies, supplies sports material to hostels, pays stipend to candidates taking up typewriting and stenography training etc., By 1980 there were pre-matric boys' hostels, two each in Madikeri and Virajpet taluks and one in Somvarpet taluk and one post-matric boy's hostel in Virajpet Taluk. During 1990-91 pre-matric boys Hostels were functioning at Bhagamandala, Sampaje and Murnad of Madikeri Taluk, Mayamudi, Virajpet, Ponnampet and Srimangala of Virajpet Taluk, Somvarpet, Kodlipet, Suntikoppa, Kushalnagar, Shanivarasanthe, Chettalli, and Shirangala of Somvarpet Taluk. With a pre-matric girls hostel at Ponnampet of Virajpet Taluk, there were in all 15 pre-matric hostels. A post- matric boys' hostel at Gonikoppal of Virajpet taluk and a post-matric girls' hostel at Madikeri were functioning in the District. The Physical and Financial achievements under various schemes achieved during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Pre-matric Hostels	572	632	14.11	18.09
2.	Post-matric Hostels	124	94	3.22	3.47
3.	Pre-matric Scholarships	8,762	7,964	6.94	6.30
4.	Post-matric Scholarship	1,861	2,303	5.74	6.95
5.	Group 'A' pre-matric Scholarship	135	132	0.14	0.10
6.	Group 'A' Post-matric Scholarship	16	33	0.05	0.10
7.	Construction of hostel buildings	5	6	1.00	3.00
8.	Stipend to trainees in typewriting and Stenography	31	29	0.15	0.14

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
9.	Supply of Sports materials	5 hostels	10 hostels	0.04	0.05
10.	Fee Concession	996	1,004	1.07	1.04
11.	Self-education Centre	-	18	-	0.007

The amount spent and the number of beneficiaries under the various welfare schemes during 1991-92 is as follows:

B, C, D and E Group Pre-matric scholarship: Rs.5.06 lakhs (5,946); A Group Backward Class Pre-matric scholarship Rs. 0.2 lakhs (232); B, C and D Backward group Post-matric scholarship - Rs.8.38 lakhs (2,793); A Group Backward Class post-matric scholarship Rs. 0.2 lakhs (66); Maintenance of pre-matric hostels Rs.21.41 lakhs (644); Maintenance of post-metric hostels - Rs. 4.13 lakhs (112); Improvement of student hostels Rs.1.14 lakhs (17 hostels); Construction of Students' Hostels - Rs. one lakh (6 hostels); 'A' Group Backward Classes extra-boarding and lodging charges - Rs. 0.44 lakhs (29); Grant of fee concession - Rs.1.17 lakhs (1,122); Award of incentives to students - Rs. 0.015 lakhs (13); and Stipend for those who are undergoing training in typewriting and stenography - Rs.0.15 lakhs (33); (The figures/ in the bracket indicate the number of beneficiaries).

In order to train Backward Class Women in sewing and enable them to earn their livelihood, a Tailoring Training Centre was started in 1982 at Chettalli of Somvarpet Taluk. The District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities is the competent authority to implement this scheme. 17 women in 1989-90 and 15 in 1990-91 were trained in this centre, incurring an expenditure of Rs.44,500 and Rs.41,919 respectively. During the year 1991-92, 19 Women were trained in this Tailoring Training Centre at a cost of Rs.47,572.

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation

The Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., came into existence in the year 1977 as per the recommendations of Karnataka Backward Classes Commission and the District Office of the Corporation was started in 1978. A separate Development Corporation was started in 1986 for taking up Welfare Programmes for Minorities. Under the 'Chaitanya' margin money loan scheme of Backward Class Development Corporation, those persons coming under Group A, B, C and D and whose family annual income is below Rs.6,000 are getting loans in co-ordination with Nationalised Banks for starting Small Scale Industries, business etc., The Corporation provides at 4% interest margin money of 50% of loan upto Rs.5,000, 30% of loan from Rs.5001 to Rs.10,000 and 20% margin money of loan from Rs.10,001 to Rs.15,000.

The talukwise beneficiaries under this scheme for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 are shown against each taluk, Madikeri (13;7), Somvarpet (5;3) and Virajpet (5;5) and during these two years Rs.54,650 and Rs.37,950 have been spent for this purpose respectively. The unemployed youth coming under group A, B, C and D whose annual family income is below Rs.6,000 are provided training in autorickshaw driving, light and heavy vehicle driving and are also paid a stipend of

Rs.200 per month during the training period. During 1989-90 four persons and during 1990-91, three persons got this training at a cost of Rs.4,042 and Rs.4,579 respectively.

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation

Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation was established in 1986 for the Development of religious minorities of the State such as Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees. The Corporation assists the minorities whose annual income is less than Rs.6,000 under its 'Swavalambana' margin money loan scheme, through the Nationalised Banks for taking up economic development in the field of Industry, business etc., 50% margin money for loans upto Rs.5,000, 30% margin money for loans from Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000 and 20% margin money for loans from Rs.10,001 to Rs.25,000 is released by the Corporation under this Scheme. The margin money amount carries 4% interest. The talukwise beneficiaries during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are respectively shown in brackets against each taluk; Madikeri (1;14), Somvarpet (4;1) and Virajpet (10;8). A total amount of Rs.42,850 and Rs.72,810 is spent during these years respectively. Besides this the unemployed youth belonging to minority communities are provided training in driving through recognised automobile training schools free of cost with Rs.200 per month as stipend during the training period. During the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 three youths in each year were benefited at a cost of Rs.716 and Rs.616 respectively.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Attempts to take up the Women and Children Welfare Programmes were initiated by voluntary agencies like Kodagu Mahila Sahakara Sangha Ltd., Virajpet, Mahila Sahakara Sangha of Somvarpet and Kote Mahila Multipurpose Co-operative Samaja, Madikeri even before independence. Now the Women and Children Welfare Department has taken up systematic programmes for their social security and welfare. This department was called Social Welfare Department prior to 1987. The Assistant Directors of the Department at the District Level are responsible to implement several Departmental Programmes and also the following Social Acts and rules framed thereunder. The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982, Juvenile Justice Act 1986, and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1986. As per the Government order issued on 8th December 1987 the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare, The Circle Inspector of Police and the Tahsildar are the Dowry Prohibition Officers in their respective jurisdiction.

Remand Home

A Remand Home is functioning at Madikeri since 1971 as per the Karnataka Childrens' Act 1964 and rules thereunder. This Act was changed as Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and Remand Home has been changed as Observation Homes since 1989-90. As per this Act the neglected, the victimised, the uncontrollable Children and Juvenile Offenders are kept in this house and their behaviour, conduct, background and the antecedents are enquired into, in detail. When the detailed reports in this regard are submitted to the Juvenile Court, by the probation Officers, the Court

decides about their future rehabilitation. Altogether 89 children in 1988-89 and 70 in 1989-90 were admitted to the Observation Homes and an amount of Rs.20,150 and Rs.30,908 was spent for this purpose respectively.

There were 50 boys and 25 girls in the beginning of 1990-91 in this home, of which 26 boys and 18 girls were sent to Juvenile Homes (Balamandirs) and one boy was transferred to another organisation; three boys were released against bonds, eleven boys and seven girls were rendered to the care of their parents and one child had escaped, with this there were eight children in this home by the end of March 1991, and an amount of Rs.11,388 was spent for this purpose during this year. The Office of the Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act 1958 was started in 1958 at Madikeri. The Probation of offenders Act is implemented according to the orders of seven Honorary Magistrates of Kodagu District under the administrative directions of the Director of Women and Children Welfare, Bangalore. If the offender accepts to correct himself after the first offence, he can be released on probation if the Magistrates order. In such cases the Magistrates can direct the Probation Officers to keep personal contact with the offender and supervise over his conduct and render suitable guidance. In addition to this the Probation Officers have powers to implement the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1986. The details of different cases that occurred during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given below.

Sl.	Deatils of Cases	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Cases under Probation of Offenders Act	12	14
2.	Cases under the Supervision of Probation of Offenders Act	7	9
3.	Cases under other Special Legislations	24	52
4.	Cases of State Homes and Reception Centres	6	3
5.	Cases of permissions granted on bonds	15	20

During 1990-91 there were 20 cases under the Probation of Offenders Act in the seven courts of the District, of which 12 young offenders were let off, five were convicted, and two were fined, and one case was pending disposal. There were five cases under enquiry at the beginning of the year and six at the end of the year. There were 52 cases under social legislations reported by various organisations, of which Home enquiry report in respect of 42 cases were sent to the concerned institutions. During the same year, there were three follow-up cases of ex-residents' of the district. The expenditure incurred during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs.59,267, Rs.48,576 and Rs.39,484 respectively.

Destitute Homes

Under the scheme of the Central Government, the voluntary agencies that take up protection, education and rehabilitation of destitute and orphan children are eligible to get 45% of approved expenditure from the Central funds and 45% from State funds. The balance of 10% has to be met by the concerned organisation. During 1989-90, the Kodagu District Child Welfare Organisation

was functioning, and 25 children were benefited and the Department spent Rs.40,500 on this Scheme. During 1990-91, the Cauvery Destitute Children Protective Home and Field Marshal Cariappa Home at Madikeri and Sikadini Convent School at Kudemullur of Virajpet taluk were functioning with 25 children each and in all there were 36 boys and 39 girls who were benefited by this and during this year, the department has spent Rs.1,21,500.

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Special Nutrition Programme

The Government have undertaken Special Nutrition Programme to fill the lacuna in nutritional food among the children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers from families in urban slums and those living in tribal villages. There were 443 beneficiaries including both children and mothers during each of the years 1988-89 and 1989-90.

Integrated Child Development Programme

Under this Scheme the Special nutrition food is distributed through the Anganawadis to the under-nourished pregnant and post-natal women and children between 0-6 years of age and it also conducts pre-school activities to children between 3-6 years of age. The details of beneficiaries for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 under Ponnampet and Somvarpet Projects from 357 Anganavadi Centres are given below:

Beneficiaries	1988-89	1989-90
Children between 6 months and two years	7,664	11,846
Children between 2 years and 6 years	8,398	11,021
Pregnant women	1,345	2,167
Lactating mothers	1,887	2,378
Total	18,694	27,412

Anganawadi Training Centre

The Anganawadi Training Centre at Madikeri is functioning since 1982 to impart training to Anganawadi workers and their assistants. This centre imparts three months training to Anganawadi workers and also refresher training to them and introductory programmes to their assistants. The Anganawadi workers are paid a stipend of Rs.75 per month during the training. Normally there is provision for 50 workers for training in a batch. In the year of commencement, training was imparted to 50 Anganawadi workers at a cost of Rs.39,780.

In the year 1989-90, 138 Anganawadi workers were trained for 3 months spending Rs.1,82,642. During 1990-91, 73 workers were trained for 3 months and 146 workers were given refresher course for 18 days and 148 Anganawadi Assistants were trained for 8 days spending a total of Rs.1,67,365.

Maintenance of Creches

The State Government is providing grants to registered voluntary organisations to run creches to provide protection to the children of women labourers engaged in agriculture and daily wages. The main aim is to provide protection and good environment to the children below 3 years for their healthy growth. During the year 1989-90 the Kote Mahila Samaja, Kodagu District Child Welfare Centre of Madikeri and Maragodu Mahila Samaja of Madikeri Taluk, were maintaining creches and the total financial assistance paid towards this was Rs.25,115. During 1990-91 Kote Mahila Samaja of Madikeri was maintaining a creche with 25 children for which the Department has paid a financial assistance of Rs.16,333.

Grihakalyana Scheme

Under this scheme, women of weaker sections living in urban areas whose family income is less than Rs.3,600 per annum are assisted to undertake income generating small scale industries. 25% of the loan sanctioned by the bank is paid as subsidy by the Department to encourage women to take up productive activity. During the year 1988-89 five women were sanctioned Rs.4,000 as financial subsidy, 29 women, during 1989-90 and 22 women during 1990-91 were benefited by this and the amount spent during these years was Rs.19,734 and Rs.20,000 respectively.

Vocational Training

Women whose annual family income is less than Rs.2,400 are provided financial assistance to take up training in sewing, typewriting and such other vocational training; 21 women during 1988-89, 10 women in 1989-90 and seven women in 1990-91 took benefit from this scheme at a cost of Rs.3,364 Rs.2,732 and Rs.2,104 respectively.

Altogether 803 women during 1989-90, attended women's camps at Anganawadi Centres coming under Somvarpet and Ponnampet projects and 851 women attended camps coming under Madikeri, Ponnampet and Somvarpet projects during 1988-89 and they were oriented on Nutrition,

Child Care, Environment protection, Importance of Small Savings, Eradication of Illiteracy, Family Welfare etc.,

Women's Organisations

Mahila Sahakara Samaja Ltd., was started in 1939 at Somavarpeta under the name of Bhagini Samaja at the initiative of D.Sakamma and her family members. It was registered as a co-operative society in 1944. In the beginning its objective was to impart training in sewing, embroidery, and classical music and conducting Hindi classes, and arranging lectures, on health, child care etc., and to organise, indoor and outdoor games. Later the Samaja took up programmes of preparing and preserving of fruit juice, jam, chilli powder, candle sticks etc., and won prizes by participating in many cottage industries exhibitions with the co-operation and guidance of 'Krishi Vigyana Kendra', Chettalli, Central Horticultural Research Centre, Chettalli, and Co-operative Department in Madikeri. The Samaja is training its members in various creative activities and awareness programmes. It has also enabled many women to take up S.S.L.C. condensed course and also it has arranged to buy sewing machines on instalment basis. The Samaja is also conducting nursery classes and Yogabhyasa classes. It celebrates National Festivals and during these festivals it conducts various competitions for women and children.

The Kodagu Mahila Sahakara Samaja Ltd. was started at Virajpet in 1938 and registered in 1941 (See also Chapter VI) Its main objective is to encourage women to undertake and accomplish women's welfare programmes. In the beginning, it had 10 members which raised to 378 by 1990. Initially the Samaja had a Shishuvihara and was conducting classes in dance, classical music, Hindi, tailoring and condensed course for S.S.L.C. At present the Samaja is conducting tailoring classes and also imparting training in the preparation of cleaning powder, soaps and preparation and preservation of fruit and vegetable products. Besides the Samaja is also having production unit of fruit and vegetable products. The Samaja has received financial assistance of Rs.2,000 during the year 1989-90 from the state Government. This Samaja has secured membership of taluk level Women's federation.

The Kote Mahila Multipurpose Co-operative Samaja Ltd., was started in 1944 at Madikeri, at the initiative of a retired education officer, C.M.Rama Rao and P.M. Chengappa and was registered in 1984. Nellamakkada Muthamma Karumbayya was the first President of the Samaja. Promotion of love and affection and spirit of co-operation among its members, encouraging to attain better life through savings habits and self-reliance, eradication of illiteracy, conducting summer camps for children, distribution of free clothing to poor women, etc., are some of the aims and objectives of this Samaja. It also imparts training in Mushroom Culture, Bread and Biscuits manufacture, preservation of fruit and vegetable and preparation of fruit and vegetable items for taking up self-employment. It also conducts classes in drawing and painting, embroidery and sewing, besides maintaining a nursery class and children's centre. The District Central Bank has awarded the Best Service Award for its achievements during 1990-91.

The Mahila Co-operative Samaja Ltd., was started at Kushalnagar in 1954 and is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. A pre-primary school is functioning under this Samaja. It selects educated unemployed women for training in animal husbandry and sends them to the

training centre. It also conducts tailoring classes and also trains women in the preparation of phenyl, soap powder, soap and pesticides and encourages them to take up self-employment.

The Mahila Co-operative Samaja at Ponnampet was started in 1953. It conducts classes in sewing, embroidery etc., and arrange several cultural activities. It also maintains a Balawadi for children and arranges training in cottage industry and crafts, and co-operative and vocational education for women.

The number of talukwise Mahila Samajas in the district during 1990-91 was as follows:- Madikeri-144, Somvarpet-81, and Virajpet-55. Some of the important Mahila Samajas engaged in constructive activities are: Galibeedu Mahila Mandali, Madikeri, Kaveri Mahila Mandali, Bhagamandala, Bhagavathi Mahila Mandali, Ballamavati, Ambala Mahila Samaja, Nelaji, and Chettimani Mahila Mandali, Chettimani in Madikeri Taluk; Dandikeshwari Mahila Mandala, Kudige, Mahila Mandali, Handli, Kaveri Mahila Mandala, Kodlipet, Sahakara Mahila Mandala, Shanivarasanthe, Sahakara Mahila Mandala, Kushalnagar in Somvarpet taluk and Kaveri Mahila Mandala, Halligattu, Bhuvanewari Mahila Mandala, Kittur, Hudikeri Mahila Samaja, Hudikeri, Poothala Mahila Samaja, Parakatageri, Jayanthi Mahila Samaja, Besagur, Chaitanya Mahila Samaja, Besagur and Kirugur Mahila Samaja of Virajpet Taluk. Maintenance of Balavadi for children, conducting sewing and embroidery classes and imparting training in the preparation of various food items, and organising cultural activities are some of the important activities of these Samajas.

Taluk Level Mahila Mandal Federations

All the three taluks of the district have Taluk Level Mahila Mandal Federations. Each Taluk federation was paid a financial assistance of Rs.500 during the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91. Besides, tailoring teachers and 12 Mahila Samajas during 1988-89 were paid a total sum of Rs.5,480 and tailoring teachers of 17 Mahila Samajas were paid a total sum of Rs.5,540 during 1989-90 as honorarium.

Destitute Widow Pension Scheme

The Government of Karnataka has implemented a scheme of monthly payment of Rs.50 with effect from 1.4.1984 to destitute widows who are above 18 years of age and whose annual family income is less than Rs.1,500 as a measure of social security. According to this scheme the pension to destitute widows is payable for life or until they employ themselves earning more than Rs.1500 per year or untill remarriage. Those widows who are in receipt of physically handicapped maintenance allowance are not eligible for this pension.

The talukwise number of beneficiaries under this scheme during the last four years is given below:

Year	No. of Pensioners	Expenditure in lakh Rs.
Madikeri Taluk		
1988-89	1,871	25.82
1989-90	1,897	24.33
1990-91	1,927	11.60
1991-92	1,958	11.90
Somvarpet Taluk		
1988-89	3,065	18.54
1989-90	3,062	20.10
1990-91	3,109	16.59
1991-92	3,120	17.14
Virajpet Taluk		
1988-89	1,849	11.33
1989-90	1,975	10.87
1990-91	2,078	12.99
1991-92	2,138	13.61

Maternity allowance to Landless Women Agricultural Labourers

The Karnataka Government brought into effect the rules in 1984 for payment of maternity allowance to landless women agricultural labourers. These rules are applicable to those agricultural labourers who are working on daily wages or on contract basis. The eligibility criteria is that the husband of the applicant must be a resident of Karnataka continuously for atleast three years. This allowance is paid at the rate of Rs.100 per month for 3 months including the period before and after delivery and for the first two children only. During the year 1985, 2,685 women in Kodagu District took the benefit under the scheme at a cost of Rs.8.06 lakhs. During the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 the no. of women agricultural labourers benefited under this scheme was 4,029 and 3,739 and the total amount spent on this was Rs.12.09 lakhs and Rs.11.22 lakhs respectively. The talukwise number of beneficiaries and the total amount spent in lakhs during 1990-91 is stated in brackets against each Taluk. Madikeri Taluk (454 - 1.36), Somvarpet (1,268-3.80) and Virajpet Taluk (1,730-5.19)

Welfare of the Handicapped

The Welfare of the Handicapped was not given much attention by the Government before Independence. However after Independence several programmes have been implemented both by the Central and by State Governments for the welfare of the handicapped and the Women and Children Welfare Department was implementing these programmes before 1988. The Department for the Welfare of the Handicapped was established in 1988 and as there is no District Level office to this Department the work pertaining to welfare of the handicapped in the district is looked after

by the Assistant Director of Women and Children Welfare. The Schemes of the Department of Welfare of the handicapped is aimed at the all-round advancement of the handicapped.

The taluk-wise figures of the physically handicapped persons in the district as per 1981 census is as follows:-

Taluk	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
Madikeri	30	47	60
Somvarpet	24	49	59
Virajpet	24	44	28

The State Government is paying scholarships to the handicapped whose annual family income is less than Rs.10,000 who are studying in 1 to 8 standards and also those who are undergoing training in music, physiotherapy, photography, line drawing, painting and such other fine arts.

Scholarship of Rs.25 per month for those studying from 1 to 5 standards and Rs.35 per month for those studying from 6th to 8th standards is paid. In addition to scholarship the blind students are paid reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped students coming from places where there is no educational facility get transportation allowance as per rules, and those handicapped students who are studying in 9th standard and above the scholarship are paid by the Government of India. The rate of Scholarship depends upon the nature of the course. The details of those who received this benefit during different years is given below:

Year	State Govt. Scholarship		Central Scholarship	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakh Rs.	Beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
1988-89	22	0.17	6	0.05
1989-90	15	0.05	4	0.03
1990-91	70	0.21	11	0.08

The State Government is paying Rs.50 per month as maintenance allowance to those handicapped whose annual family income is less than Rs.6,000 and who have no means of livelihood.

The talukwise no. of beneficiaries who obtained benefits under this scheme during recent years is given in the following table.

Taluks	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs	Beneficiaries	Amount in lakhs
Madikeri	2,496	13.37	2,506	14.16	746	3.57
Somvarpet	1,009	5.83	1,004	6.79	1,008	5.88
Virajpet	878	4.75	888	5.17	910	4.81

During the year 1991-92, 2,629 handicapped persons in the district received the benefit of maintenance allowance amounting to Rs.14,60,542.

Government is assisting the handicapped persons with a view to lessen their burden to buy tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids, gadgets braile watches etc., to the extent of 100% of the cost for those whose annual family income is below Rs.8,000 and 75% of the for those whose annual family income is between Rs.8,000 to Rs.12,000.

In order to encourage self-employment among the physically handicapped persons, financial assistance in the form of loans is given through Karnataka State Financial Corporation. According to this scheme, those handicapped persons whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.10,000 are eligible to obtain loan and also Government subsidy to set up small scale industry and the maximum limit of the loan is Rs.25,000 and 25% of the loan sanctioned is given as subsidy. The rate of interest towards the loan amount is 1% repayable within a period of 5 to 8 years. Government has paid Rs.4,500 as subsidy to one person during the year 1989-90 and Rs.28,750 as subsidy to six persons during the year 1990-91.

Four per cent of jobs under direct recruitment to group C and group D in State Government employment is reserved for the physically handicapped. Besides, physically handicapped workers earning by wages and other blind workers are exempted from the payment of professioned tax.

OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Old Age Pension

Government of Karnataka introduced the Old Age Pension Scheme in January 1965 for those who have no source of income and who are atleast 70 years of age and do not possess children or grand-children of more than 20 years of age. For the handicapped persons the age limit is minimised to 65 years. In the year 1972 this age limit was reduced to 65 years and in respect of handicapped persons to 60 years. Gradually this age limit to handicapped was reduced to 45 years in 1974 and 16 years in 1977. In 1979 the age limit in case of handicapped was fully removed and the benefit under the scheme was extended to mentally retarded persons also. In Kodagu District Old age pension was first paid on 16.11.1966. During the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 1990-91, the talukwise number of beneficiaries and the amount spent respectively is as follows: Somvarpet (2,518 - Rs.15.98, 2,478-16.39 and 2,406-14.72), Madikeri (7,028-47.45, 6,837-48.07 and

1,114-7.52) and Virajpet (3,343-22.10, 3,208-21.26, and 3,219-19.98) and the first figure in the bracket indicates the numbers benefited and the second figure the amount spent in lakhs of Rupees.

In the year 1991 the rate of Old Age Pension was raised to Rs.75 per month and 6,571 persons got this benefit in the district during 1991-92 spending Rs.56,17,292.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The Scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and widows of political fighters was introduced by the State Government in 1968 under the 1967 Karnataka State Freedom Fighters Welfare rules with an amendment to it in 1969. Initially this pension was Rs.50 per month. In 1971 this was enhanced to Rs.75, the same was raised to Rs.90, in June 1978, and to Rs.125 in September of the same year. In 1986, this was further enhanced to Rs.150 and Rs.200 in 1987 and Rs.300 in 1989 and Rs.400 in April 1991. The Government of India introduced the scheme of paying a pension of Rs.200 per month in 1972 to the freedom fighters. In the beginning, State Government's monthly pension of Rs.75 was included in this Rs.200 pension and in 1976 the Government of India decided to enhance the pension to Rs.200 without taking into account the State Government's pension in this respect. In 1977 the State Government stopped paying pension to those who were in receipt of Government of India pension. But in 1979 it was given effect to again. In the year 1980 the Government of India renamed the Freedom Fighters' Pension scheme as "Swatantra Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme" and raised the rate of pension to Rs.300 which was further enhanced to Rs.500 in 1985, and to Rs.750 on 14th November 1988. In 1992 this has been raised to Rs.1000. During the year 1991-92, 58 persons were receiving State Govt. Freedom Fighters Pension and 56 Freedom Fighters from the Central Government and four Freedom Fighters were receiving both the State Government and Government of India pensions in the district, expending an amount of Rs.2,94,674- towards the State Government Pension Scheme and Rs.4,26,300 towards the Government of India Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme in 1991-92.

Green Card Facility

The Government of Karnataka has introduced a scheme for the supply of ration at reduced rates from 1st November 1985 for extremely poor persons in rural areas identified on certain norms. This scheme was extended to landless agricultural labourers from 27th December 1985. The taluk-wise figures of those who received this benefit at the end of September 1991 are given below.

Madikeri-8,504 persons, Somvarpet-21,818 and Virajpet 25,162 persons.

Distribution of Cloth at Reduced Rates

The Government of Karnataka has introduced the benefit of distribution of cloth at reduced rates on 15 August 1985 to those men and women of the weaker sections who are below the poverty line and are in the age group of 19 years and above. As per this scheme one pair of *dhoti* and one piece of shirting to men at Rs.25 each per set and one pair of saree and one pair of blouse piece at Rs.25 per set per women are supplied. Those people who are covered under the Integrated

Rural Development Programmes and also those covered under the benefit of green cards get the benefit under this programme. During the year 1990-91, 4,700 men and 4,700 women in Madikeri Taluk, 7,500 men and 7,500 women in Somvarpet Taluk and 10,600 men and 10,600 women in Virajpet Taluk got this benefit and clothing worth Rs.12,39,180 in all was distributed. In the year 1991-92, 8,600 men and 8,600 women in Virajpet Taluk got this benefit and none in the other two Taluks.

Prohibition

Attempts to introduce Prohibition in Kodagu District were started during pre-Independence days. A mammoth meeting was called under the presidentship of Koravanda Ponnappa in 1930 as a part of Prohibition programme. Picketing of Arrack shops in Virajpet and Hudikeri was conducted. Successful picketing of excise auction was also done. Effective propaganda was conducted, due to which liquor sale was reduced even during festival days. (Please see Chapter two).

Prohibition was first introduced in Kodagu District with effect from April 1956, under Act 1 of 1956 of the Old State of Kodagu which prohibited the production, possession, export, import, purchase, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs except for medical, scientific, industrial and such other purposes. With the introduction of Karnataka Prohibition of Liquors (Amendments) Act, 1967, prohibition was liberalised in the district since 1967. Sale of toddy was prohibited in the district from 1979-80 to 1981-82. This was liberalised in 1982-83 and 1983-84 and again sale of toddy is prohibited now.

Religious and Charitable Institutions

The management of Temples and Charitable institutions are governed by the Kodagu Temple funds managements Act 1956 under which a committee takes care of the administration of the Religious and Charitable institutions in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of this committee and the committee has eleven local members who are nominated by the State Government. The Omkareswara Temple and the Rajas tombs at Madikeri, Padi Sri Igguthappa Subraya Temple of Kakkabbe in Madikeri Taluk, Palur Mahalingeswara Temple, Harishchandra Temple, Palur, and Talakaveri Agastheswara and the Bhagamandala Bhagandeswara Temples, and the Irpu Sri Rameswara Temple of Kurchi Village in Virajpet Taluk come under the purview of this Committee. The income of this Committee during 1989-90 and 90-91 was Rs.14,37,479 and Rs.10,98,749 and the expenditure during these two years was Rs.14,12,479 and Rs.10,37,940 respectively.

Wakf Institutions

The Central Wakf Act, 1954 was brought into force in the district in 1955 and subsequently it was amended during 1959, 1964 and 1968. The administration of Wakf properties in the District is looked after by the District Wakf Committee under the directions of Karnataka Wakf Board. The existing Committee was constituted on 12th of May 1986. The Taluk wise Wakf institutions are given below:

Madikeri Taluk: The Jamia Masjid, Mahadevpur, Madikeri; M.M.Jamat Mosque, Ganapathy Street, Madikeri; Lashkar Mosque, Chikpet, Madikeri; Bhatkal Jumma Mosque, Mahadevpur, Madikeri; Thanr Badriya Jumma Mosque, Ganapathy Street, Madikeri; Jumma Mosque, Bhagamandala Jumma Mosque, Iyengeri, Jumma Mosque, Napoklu; Jumma Mosque, Yemmamadu; Jumma Mosque, Kolakeri; Jumma Mosque, Kunjila Village; Jumma Mosque, Beligeri; Jumma Mosque, Yedapala; Jumma Mosque, Padiyanil; Jumma Mosque, Koyanadu; Jumma Mosque, Chittimani; Jumma Mosque, Cherambane and the Jumma Mosque, Bettageri.

Virajpet Taluk: The Shafi Jumma Mosque, Virajpet; Bismilla Shavali Makan, Virajpet; Shadali Shafi Jumma Mosque, Virajpet; Jamia Mosque (Khaji Mohalla) Virajpet; Jumma Mosque, Kondangeri; Jumma Mosque, Siddapur; Jumma Mosque, Belagonda; Jumma Mosque, Ammathi; Jumma Mosque, Srimangala; Jumma Mosque, Dhanagala; Jumma Mosque, Bilur; Jumma Mosque, Balele; Jumma Mosque, Hudikeri; Jumma Mosque, Halligattu; Badar Jumma Mosque, Halligattu; Jumma Mosque, Ponnampet; Jumma Mosque, Aravathoklu; Jumma Mosque, Nokya; Jumma Mosque, Kutta; Jumma Mosque, Chambukolli, Kutta; Shafi Jumma Mosque, Gonikoppa; Hanfi Jumma Mosque, Gonikoppa; Masjid Rashad, Elyangad; Jumma Mosque, Gundikeri; Jumma Mosque, Bethri; Shafi Jumma Mosque, Ponnampet; Mohideen Jumma Mosque, Chokandahalli; Jumma Mosque, Devanageri; Jumma Mosque, Kallubane; Shafi Jumma Mosque, Ammathi; Jumma Mosque, Channayyakote; Jumma Mosque, Bittangala; and Jumma Mosque, Chamiyala Village,

Somvarpet Taluk: Jamia Mosque, Somvarpet; Jalaliya Jumma Mosque, Somvarpet; Jamia Mosque, Shanivarasanthe; Jumma Mosque, Kogadikatte; Jumma Mosque, Kodlipet; Jumma Mosque, Doddakunda; Jamia Mosque, Kushalnagar; Jumma Mosque, Kudige; Jumma Mosque, Nanjarayapattana; Jumma Mosque, Madapur; Jumma Mosque, Suntikoppa; Jumma Mosque, Cherala-Srimangala; Jumma Mosque, Chettalli; Noor Jumma Mosque, Gaddahalla; Jumma Mosque, Hoskote and Jumma Mosque, Gudugalale.

The funds collected from the Wakf institutions during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively are: Madikeri Taluk: Rs.2,20,000/- and not available; Somvarpet Taluk: Rs.6,414 and Rs.5,000; and Virajpet Taluk: Rs.10,250 and Rs.7,832. and the expenditure incurred during these two years on improvement of Wakf properties amounts to: Madikeri Taluk Rs.65,000 and Rs.35,000; Somvarpet Taluk Rs.30,000 and figure not available and Virajpet Taluk Rs.65,000 and Rs.45,000 respectively.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Akhila Kodava Samaja was started in 1942 at Virajpet. The main objectives of the Samaja are to create social awareness, protection of special rights, development of economic, social, moral and cultural aspects and fostering spirit of self-reliance and co-operation among the community and to study and protect Kodava culture, traditions, customs etc. The protection of the social environs of Kodagu from decay and efforts to protect the continuous practice of the traditions and culture of Kodava Community are some of the main achievements of this Samaja.

The Kodagu Brahmin Educational Development Fund was established at Madikeri in 1917 with the objective of organising religious and cultural programmes, identifying and encouraging talented students and conducting talent competitions, granting scholarships and financial assistance to economically backward students of the community etc.

The Kodagu Gowda Educational Sangha was established under the Leadership of Kumbugowdana Kushalappa in 1908 at Madikeri and was registered in 1933. In the beginning this organisation was rendering financial assistance to poor students. Later it stopped this practice and started granting scholarships to talented students who score high marks in examinations every year. The organisation has established a permanent separate fund for this purpose. It has started boys and girls hostels at Madikeri, for the benefit of Gowda students coming from villages to Madikeri schools and colleges. Besides they provide facilities for the conduct of marriages of Gowda community people and other community people as well in this Hostel.

The Lion' Club was started at Virajpet in 1976. It has taken up many social service programmes including health camps, eye and dental treatment camps, sports and music competitions, and many other constructive programmes including welfare programmes for the blind and the handicapped people.

Rotary Club, Virajpet was started in 1971. It has established a recreation centre in the Government Hospital of Virajpet, a school, a garden and a play field in the town. It has taken up other constructive activities like conducting health camps, arranging hockey and cricket match, organised taluk level, general knowledge and talent competitions for High School students.

The Lions Club, Gonikoppa was started in 1972, and it is conducting several social, educational and health programmes, health camps, eye treatment camps, vanamahotsava celebrations, sports competitions and National festivals. Since 1980 it is managing a pre-primary and a primary school. It has conducted two Lions District Conferences and several regional level Lions conferences.

The Madikeri Lions Club is organising similar much social programmes with great enthusiasm. Besides, the Junior Chamber (J.C.) at Madikeri Virajpet and Somvarpet are also engaged in similar activities. There is an inter-town relationship association between Madikeri and the American Town of Darian called *Darian-Mercara Association* and the association is engaged in all-round social service programmes.

The Karnataka Sangha, Virajpet was started in 1962 at Virajpet with the object to serve the cause of Kannada language and literature. It organises competition, in light and classical music, dramas, debates, discourses etc., to the students of schools and colleges and also it has provided the facility of a library and free reading room for the convenience of the public. It also conducts poets' meet with a view to promote Kannada Language. It also honours Kannada literateurs, artists and social workers.

Prathibha Spandana Yuva Sangha Somvarpet (1989) has a view to promote young people to take part in sports, social and cultural activities and to develop leadership qualities among the youth in order to make them good organisers. It has organised free medical examination and drug supply camps, district level cultural activities' competitions for school and college students.

Celebration of National Festivals and promotion of National Integration, environmental protection Literary movement etc. are the several constructive programmes taken up by this organisation.

The C.S.I. Girls Boarding Home was started in 1964 at Madikeri. It imparts vocational training for children in tailoring, horticulture and also in the making of phenyl and such other products. During 1991-92, 52 children were benefited from this.

Sri Ramakrishna Sharadashrama was started in 1927 at Ponnampet by Swamy Nirmalananda, who was a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa. This is a branch of Sri Ramakrishna Matha and Mission organisation established by Swami Vivekananda. The First President of this Ashrama was the Late Swamy Shambhavananda from Kodagu. The Ashrama has a small temple and a prayer hall. It is involved in several religious, moral and philosophical programmes. It has also a small library for the use of the public. A small dispensary started in the Ashrama by Swamy Pranaveshanandaji in 1942 has grown into a well equipped 30 bedded hospital with several facilities to-day.

The Rotary Club, Madikeri was started in 1950 at Madikeri. Col.D.S.Bedi was its first President. It has several programmes in various fields. Some of its achievements are that it has sent teachers abroad for higher education and one student to Australia for coaching in cricket. The organisation has entertained the members who came from America, Australia and Philippines under Community Study Programme by providing all facilities to them. Besides, it has organised many eye camps. The organisation is also providing scholarships to students for higher education.

CHAPTER XVII

PLACES OF INTEREST

Kodagu nestles in the high hills and ever-green dales of the Western Ghats which form its backbone from the north-west to the South, linking the high ranges of the Subrahmanya to the Brahmagiri. In this chain of high hills rise lofty peaks with picturesque names like Pushpagiri, Tadiyandamol, Brahmagiri and Peramalamale. These steep slopes covered with thick tropical evergreens remained the repositories of the world's ecological wealth which envelope this tiny land with a cool salubrious climate, making it the veritable Kashmir of the South. These dense ever-green forests have a number of beauty spots for a lover of nature. There are places of antiquity for the academician with aesthetic mind and sacred spots for those with a religious bent of mind. The hill slopes are covered with well-maintained coffee estates. The River Cauvery, the life line of Kodagu, springs from the Brahmagiri hills and flows through south-east till she changes her course to the north-east only to leave Kodagu. As she flows through Kodagu with smaller rivers and mountain streams draining their waters in it, Cauvery becomes a fast flowing river in the jungle clad hilly terrain. The river branches into two streams near Maldare in the Virajpet taluk forming an Island which is the first Srirangapattana but which is now a part of a private estate. Further down, near Nanjarajapatna the river curves into a crescent shape creating two small islands. Near Kushalnagar, another such island has been formed at Suntigutti. Presently, this place is being developed as a tourist spot. The forest of Kodagu are the natural habitat of many wild animals and have led to the formation of reserves, chief among them being the Nagarahole game sanctuary. One of the important places of forest wealth protecting the natural flora and fauna of the land from human defiguration.

For towns 1991 population figures and for revenue villages 1981 population figures are given. Abbreviations used: Tq-Taluk, Tq Hq - Taluk Headquarters, Dt-District and P-Population.

Numerous mountain streams gusting out from their mountain fastness create a number of water falls, among which the Saratabbi (Barpole), Irpu and the Abbi are notable. Throughout the northern and southern parts of Kodagu high hill resorts narrow and steep passes, pleasant valleys like Surlabbi, and dense and impenetrable jungles abound. While some are historically significant and some sacred, others are sheer delights of natural beauty.

There are sacred places like Talacauvery, Bhagamandala, Padi, Balamuri, Harihara, etc. being visited by thousands of pilgrims. In this Chapter, such important places of Kodagu district are briefly introduced.

Abbi Falls (Madikeri tq) is very near to Madikeri, six km away on the Galibeedu Road. *Abbi* in Kodava language means a waterfall. The British called it as the Jessy waterfalls in memory of Jessy, the daughter of Madikeri's first chaplain. The Madikeri or the Muttaramutta stream naturally falls from a precipice to form a picturesque waterfall. Due to the efforts of Dharmaveera, the then Governor of Karnataka, it is now possible to easily walk upto the falls through a flight of cement steps. To reach the falls, one has to go down from the road amidst private coffee estates to reach a more or less levelled ground. There is no witnessing platform, but in front, one can see the stream hurling itself down from a height of about 70 ft in between huge boulders to a deep rocky valley. This stream which falls in two stages into the ravine below during summer, becomes a roaring torrent by monsoon rains. It is possible to view the water falls after crossing the bridge and traversing the fields for about two km from the main road only from a safe distance. The icy spray from the roaring waterfalls amidst the thick ever-green jungles is inspiring and awesome. Of late, this has become a favourite spot for tourists and as it is close to Madikeri; tourists come here mostly during holidays and week-ends.

Abbi Matha (Somvarpet tq) is located in a pleasant valley surrounded by green hills which is six km away from Somvarpet. Here is a branch of the Muruga Rajendra Matha of Chitradurga. The structure of the *matha* is built partly in stone and partly in brick and mortar with elaborately carved wooden doors and windows, but now in a dilapidated condition. As one enters from the main door, there is a wide open pavilion with three rooms in a line with the *gadduges* (tombs) of Shantaveeraswamy in the central cell and Veerabhadraswamy and Channaveerarudraswamy in cells to the left and right. According to a copper plate grant (No. 63) in the custody of the Matha, Doddaveerappa of Kodagu granted the villages of Hosahalli, Jigattahalli and Bachahalli to the Abbi Matha in Edavanad in 1728 A.D. This donation was re-affirmed by king Doddaveera Rajendra in 1796 A.D. On Shivarathri day, an annual fair is celebrated here. Near the Matha is a waterfall.

Walking 300 metres further, one can cross a stream which forms an *abbi* or falls over huge boulders, passable only during summer. Across the boulders and down the valley is the Later Vijayanagara temple of Mallikarjuna. This temple built of undressed stone has a flat roof. In the *garbhagriha*, there is a Shivalinga and a Saptamatrika panel. On the exterior wall is an unpublished inscription recording the grant to the Lord by one Mallappa Nayaka in 1464 A.D. The ruins behind the temple are identified by M.G.Nagaraj as parts of a fortress. Even this temple in its picturesque locale by the side of the waterfall can be approached only during the summer as the fury of the

flood waters prevent access to it. It is possible to view this falls during the rainy season from the opposite side amidst the paddy fields, approachable from a different route.

Aluru Siddhapura (Somvarpet tq; p.550) situated at a distance of 13 km from Somvarpet is an ancient site. Near the town in a private land, a *nishidhi* slab with an inscription engraved on it lies half buried with bas-reliefs in three stages depicting the events effectively. It records the *nishidhi* of the Jaina saint Prabha Chandra Deva, who was a disciple of Shubha Chandra Deva of the Moolasangha, Desiyagana and Pustakagaccha in the year *Tarana* which corresponds to about 1044 A.D. (No. 89). The bas-reliefs on this *nishidhi* stone depicts women holding Parasols and fans nearby is a partially ruined temple of Basava, which is architecturally insignificant. Close-by on the road to Kanagal is the tank of Aluru with the temple of Bandiyamma on the bund, has no structure but a huge stone slab is worshipped as Bandiyamma. During the last week of *Vaisakha* a big fair is held here. **Doddakanagalu** (Somvarpet tq p.568) is an interesting ancient site and has the Deyal hill rising prominently behind. This area abounds in hero-stones. The town has two tanks and a temple of Basava on the outskirts. Around the temple lie several hero stones. Prominent among them is a huge hero stone which is about 1.05 metres high and 1.02 metres wide. It is depicted in later Vijayanagara style. This interesting hero-stone depicts a raging battle scene with soldiers fighting by the side of wounded and dead soldiers carved with telling effect. One of the hero, obviously a leader, is seen standing with his five wives and one son. This headless figure is depicted with the severed head in his hand. The dress of the female figures reveals the fashions of the contemporary times. Another hero stone which is partly damaged has a hero martyr and his wife who becomes a *sati* and accompanied by a servant. The third hero stone has two heroes with a lady holding a mirror. The fourth one has a lady with a mirror in hand standing by the side of a hero who holds his severed head in one hand and a round shield in another. Many more hero stones partially damaged lie around scattered. Outside the town by the side of the Doddahally Kanagalu road beneath a tree is an old sculpture of Ganesha. In close proximity is a part of a pillar fashioned in the Ganga style. Evidently, this was also a site of an ancient temple dating back in all probability to the Ganga times.

Andagove Kalluru (Somvarpet tq, p.1,563) is an isolated interior place which appears to be a pre-historic site situated at a distance of five km from Suntikoppa. Amidst the private estates nearby are megalithic burials. These burials are four huge slabs erected as walls with cap stones covering the top and the front slab pierced with a crescent-shaped hole. Such passage chambers are found in many places around Somvarpet tq which are locally known as the temples of the Pandavas. There is an inscribed hero stone in the town. One Bachiga offered his life by cutting his head and in his memory his descendants have engraved this memorial slab. Though mostly erased, the inscription is assigned to 944 A.D. and mentions the name of the scribe as one Basavannaiah. Kunta Basavaiah, the Chief Minister of Chikkaveerarajendra belongs to this place. **Uliguli** (Somvarpet tq) is an old place famous for *pannya* (Raja's farms) lands. The place is found mentioned as 'Yalagale' in a hero stone record (EC-No.95) dated 1264 A.D. from the same place. Another inscription (unpublished) discovered by M.G.Nagaraj at Gudagur (Somvarpet taluk) also mentions the place name 'Yelagale' or 'Uliguli'¹. This hero stone according to M.G.Nagaraj displays a fierce death by 'Fire jumping' belonging to the 10th c. AD under the rule of the Ganga Freyappa. The place also has innumerable hero-stones.

1. M.G.Nagaraj, 'Kodagina Kolekallugulu' Pub: Harithi Suri - pp-727-733

Anjanageri Bettageri (Somvarpet tq p.1,915) was a capital of a feudatory family called the Changalvas. Being situated at a distance of three km from Suntikoppa. It now lies in the midst of a private coffee estate (D. Shivappa estate) and it can be reached through a private path through the estate. According to an inscription dated 1544 A.D. from here, Anjanageri appears to be an important Jaina centre. At present, most of the old township is ruined except a *basadi*, which has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa* but with no images inside. The building constructed in the post-Vijayanagara style is in good state of preservation. There are three vacant altars in the rectangular *garbhagriha*. Figures of devotees are sculptured on the pillars in the *navaranga*. In front of the *garbhagriha* to the right side is an inscription dated 1544 A.D. of *Karthika* month (E.C.,19)*. This inscription mentions one Charukeerthi Panditadeva of Shravanabelagola and his disciples. This apart, there is no mention of any king or any royal dynasty. But, it gives an interesting information that the Jaina images of Shantiteertheswara and Anantaswamy Teerthankara were originally installed at Tatangi, on the banks of the river Suvarnavathi. The river Suvarnavathi is identified with the river Harangi which flow just five km north of Anjanageri. The town Tatangi, mentioned in the inscription perhaps existed on the banks of Harangi. It was from this place that the idols of the Teerthankaras were brought to Anjanageri to be installed. Originally, this *basadi* was a wooden structure and later rebuilt with stone by one Sreekantarasu of the Changalva family in 1544 A.D. One Jaina saint Shantopadyaya is said to have installed the images according to this record. The inscription also records a grant of fields in the surrounding areas of two villages, Bemmati and Bhutanahalli, which fall under the jurisdiction of Nanjarayapattana to facilitate the daily rituals in the *basadi*. The images of Ananteswara, Shantiteertheswara and Padmavathi Yakshi of this *basadi* are now preserved in the archaeological museum at Madikeri. These three images have features resembling the Hoysala style of the 12th century.

All the Jina *bimbas* contain inscriptions. According to the inscription on the pedestal of the first *Jina bimba*, the image of Santhinatha was installed by one Maghanandhi Bhattaraka, who was the disciple of Nyayakirthi of Tatangi, who belonged to the Moolasangha and the Desiyagana. The inscription on the right side of the *prabhavali* is mostly erased. The inscription on the 2nd *Jina bimba* pedestal is contemporaneous with the first and mentions the name of Harishchandra Devaru of the Heragu village, who was one of the disciples of Tatangi's Bhattaraka and who got the image carved. This stone image is also in the Hoysala style of art. Maghanandhi, who was obviously an influential person is mentioned once again in the inscription on the pedestal of the third *Jina bimba* and an officer called Hiriyantha Heggadde appears to have got this image sculptured. Hiriyantha was the disciple of Nyayakirthi Siddhantha Chakravarthy and was an influential cavalry officer. But, his master's name is mentioned nowhere in the record.

Balamuri (Madikeri tq; p.878) near Murnad is 18 km away from Madikeri. One of the sacred places for the Kodavas, the well-known pilgrimage centre is on the banks of the Cauvery. It is here that the river changes her course to the right in a crescent curve. Hence, the name 'Balamuri'. From ancient times, it was known as 'Valampuri' a famous Shaiva centre. According to the local legend the river Cauvery took a sudden turn to the right and the women-folk bathing here could not control their sarrees whirling to the right and in order to withstand the force of the flow, they tied

their sarrees to the right waist and hence, the place was called Balamuri or Valampuri. As per another belief, the mythological Kodava King Devakantharaja and his subjects were blessed by the goddess Cauvery and hence this place is also respectfully regarded as *anugrahakshetra* by the local people. On the right bank of the river, on an elevated place is the laterite temple of Agasthyeshwara. The huge Banalinga on the high *panipeetha* in the square *garbhagriha* indicates the features of the Ganga style. Sage Agasthya is said to have installed the Linga and thus came to be called Agasthyeswara. The *garbhagriha* has the *sandhara pradakshina patha*. In front is a *mukha mantapa* with a spacious courtyard around. *Yalis* are carved on both sides of the parapet to the steps leading to the *mukhamantapa*. An annual fair of three days from March fourth in the month of Kumbha attracts thousands of devotees to the temple. For those who are unable to go to Talakaveri during the *teerthodbhava* (Tula Sankramana) take a dip in the river at Balamuri. So also, during the days of *Sankramana* and full moon days, to bathe in the river is considered equally auspicious. On the opposite bank, on the road towards Murnad, is a small Eshwara temple ascribed to sage Kanwa and built of laterite. It is an unpretentious structure.

Barpole Falls (Virajpet tq) is set among some of the most idyllic scenes of Kodagu and is situated near the Kodagu-Kerala border. It is 16 km away from Virajpet and can be reached through Bittangala upto which there is a motorable road. From Bittangal, it is a difficult journey of 11 km further through a mud track in the middle of dense jungles. Two streams, Kanganahole and Kakkattuhole join and have the name Barpole, a west-ward flowing river which tumbles over rocks to a depth of about 434 ft. This water fall is also known locally as 'Saratabbi'. The plan of installing a hydro-electric project like the one at Jog (Shimoga district), though considered, is still in cold storage. In the entire district, the water falls and its neighbourhood can be said to be the most beautiful locale.

Bellur (Virajpet tq; p.947) is an ancient place which is 11 km away from Ponnampet and can be reached through Hudikeri. The history of Bellur dates back to the 9th century. The historicity of this place is based on an inscription along with few damaged sculptures. A Ganga inscription belonging to 888 A.D. gives the name of this town as Biliyuru. The Ganga King Satyavaky Rachamalla gave grants of 12 villages around Biliyuru, and other donations to one Sarvanandi deva Bhattaraka who was the disciple of Shivanandi Siddhanta deva. The grant was made for the administration of the Satyavakyajinalaya at Pennekadanga. But this inscription which is said to have been outside the village is not to be seen now. Even, the structure locally called a Jaina *basadi* which is in the midst of the gardens is in the post-Vijayanagara style, and possesses no sculptures or symbols of the Jaina faith. But in a private garden a little distance away from this structure are damaged sculptures of the Saptamatrikas found scattered under a huge tree. Among them is a 1.5 metre high figure of Varahi, Chandikeswara and other Saptamatrika figures along with a portion of the head of Brahmi. Excavation of this site may unearth more antiquities. Outside the town is the laterite temple of Mahadeva. The figure of Nandi that was here originally is said to have been transported to the Kalgudeswara temple. The town possesses a recently built Jumma Masjid. In the midst of the forest is a high basement over which is a four armed figure of Chamundi. By its side are figures of votive earthen dogs as well as iron tridents. During the fair held in the month of May, it is locally said that animals are sacrificed. Closeby is a square temple with a *mantapa* in front and a *prakara* around. The images include a four-armed Goddess Durga and Vishnu. Even here, a fair is held during every May.

* The number of the inscription in the *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. I according to the 1971 revised edition.

Bhagamandala (Madikeri tq; p.2,024) is a well known pilgrimage centre of sanctity not only for the Kodavas but also for other Hindus and is 29 km away from Madikeri and 50 km from Virajpet. Bhagamandala is on the banks of the confluence of three rivers, Cauvery, Kannika and the sub-terranian Sujyoti. Here is the famous Sri Bhagandeswara temple complex. According to the *Skanda Purana* this place was haloed by the penances of Bhaganda Maharshi which pleased God Sriskanda who appeared and blessed him. The Shivalinga installed by Bhaganda Muni came to be called Bhagnadeshwara and the place, Bhagamandala. An interesting inscription is found in the temple premises. This inscription of the 11th century is multi-lingual (No. 21). It calls this place as Bhagandashrama, and mentions the systematisation of temple rituals by a religious pontiff, one Bodharupa Bhagavar. The same pontiff is heard in the inscription at Palur mentioned later. Bhagamandala attracted the devotion of many royal dynasties of Karnataka who paid their homage. But when Tipu Sultan laid seige to the place and occupied the temple and he made it his strong hold, by calling it "Abzalabad". In 1790, Dodda Veerarajendra invaded Bhagamandala and after a bitter fight lasting for five days made Tipu Sultan and his soldiers to beat a retreat. Caught between the two armies, the temple structure was damaged in the cross-fire and three copper tiles of the temple roof were destroyed. To cleanse the sacrilege, Dodda Veerarajendra substituted them with silver tiles which are seen even to this day. The dieties which were secretly hidden during Tipu's invasion were brought back and reinstalled. A Shivalli Brahmana family from Dakshina Kannada was invited to function as official priest. The Bhagamadeswara temple complex though said to have been built by the Cholas prior to the 11th century, follows the gabled roof style of the Kerala temple architecture common in the West Coast. Here are temples of Iswara, Subrahmanya, Mahavishnu and Ganapathi. While the Ganapathi temple is in the outer *prakara*, the other three temples of Iswara or Bhagandeswara, Subrahmanya and Mahavishnu are in a line in the inner *prakara*. A high wall surrounds a spacious courtyard. The Bahagandeswara temple is in the middle of a four feet high *jagati* or base. It is a simple structure consisting of a square *garbhagriha* with a small *ardhamantapa*. The cone shaped *shikhara* has the *stupika* and the golden pinnacle donated by Dodda Veerarajendra. While the foundation of the temple is in stone, the walls are in laterite. The *ardhamantapa* has sloping copper sheated roof. The main diety in the *garbhagriha* is a Linga of a very ancient type. The copper image of Parvathi is by its side. The processional images were donated by Dodda Veerarajendra. The exterior walls of the temple have *devakostas* with attractive sculptures of Gods and Goddesses. Bas-relief of male and female figures and flowering creepers adorn the walls by the side of the *devakostas*. The *balipeetha* in front of the Bhagandeswara has a square wooden roof with decorated sculptures of Brahma, Dikpalas and creepers inside are painted with sculptures of Gods and Goddesses, Astadikpalas (Gods of the eight cardinal directions), sages, dancers, drummers, peacocks, flowering creepers and such other wooden sculptures are found in good state. The copper tiled slanting roof over the *mukhamantapa* has protruding monkey tops which also have fine wooden sculptures. On the entrance, *torana* figures of eight entwining serpents in wood can be seen. Among all the temples in Bhagamandala, the most beautiful temple is that of Subrahmanya temple in the centre¹. This temple is completely of stone with polished exterior stones. The same type of *garbhagriha* with a small *ardhamantapa* can be seen here. The *garbhagriha* has the familiar slanting roof covered by copper sheet inside. The diety Subrahmanya which is almost 2.5 metres in height is standing on a square *panipeetha*. This beautiful image in

stone holds a trident in one hand, the other resting on his waist, indicating similarities of Pallava-Chola style. Fine sculptures of Yoganarasimha, Brahma, Iswara, *Ashtadikpalas* and such others adorn the abacus and the slanting roof of the *garbhagriha*. A separate *mantapa* in front of the *ardhamantapa* has beautiful sculptures depicting puranic tales like the birth of Taraka, his death, the churning of the ocean, the *Astadikpalas*, *Dashavatara* scenes, *ganas*, *rishis*, Vishnuleela, musicians and such other beautiful sculptures on the interior of the slanting roof giving it the appearance of an art gallery of very fine quality. Though small in size, they are depicted in horizontal panels. The exterior walls of the temple have beautiful stone sculptures embedded in *devakostas*. The exterior of the protruding roof of the *ardhamantapa* again has *devakostas* which houses the four headed Ganapathi with his wife Siddhi by his side. The *torana* in front resembles a Chaitya. The outer walls have the carving of the Kannada letter 'Vi' with background of decorative motifs in brass to commemorate the renovation work done by Veerarajendra. To the left of the Subrahmanya temple is the Mahavishnu temple built in the Kerala style of architecture. The foundation and the basement of the temple is of stone while the walls are of brick and mortar. In the *garbhagriha* stands the four armed Vishnu image. In front is a detached fine *mantapa* which has an extremely decorated wooden roof. The attractive wooden sculptures include the *navagrahas*, *rishis*, Gods and Goddesses, dancers, drummers and birds like peacocks etc. In another *mantapa* in front, the wooden pillars have very fine sculptures in relief depicting scenes of Lord Krishna dancing on the hood of the Kalinga serpent, hiding of the clothes of the shying Gopikas bathing in the Yamuna river and such other scenes. The date of the installation of the dieties in the three temples are recorded. According to an inscription on the engraved brass base under the Vishnu figure, Dodda Veerarajendra performed the installation on the 29th January, 1797. Similarly, on the basis of Kumaraswamy and the Bhagandeswara images are engraved inscriptions referring to the reinstallation of these two images¹. Another inscription is found on the lampstand in the Bhagandeswara temple enclosure. This inscription on the base of the copper lampstand belongs to 1881 A.D. and is inscribed in both Kannada and Grantha scripts. The portion in Kannada mentions the name of one Manavatti Thimmaiah, who was the son of Belliyappa of Nelaji Village, as the installer of the lampstand. The Grantha portion describes the casting of the five ft high lampstand in pure copper under the supervision and support of one Chinnappa. Dodda Veerarajendra ordered the carving of the wooden entrance gate of the Bhagandeswara temple. The entrance doorway is made of dark wood (6" X 36") having a delicate and beautiful depiction of *Sri Santana Gopalakrishna* in all his playful moods on the *lalata bimba*. In the treasury of the temple, there is a silver seat which has an inscription dated 1839 A.D. According to it, the silver seat, the silver *prabhavali*, three golden parasoles, two *Surya panas*, and two *pathakas* (flags) were offered to the Lord by Dewan Poonam Poyi Bopu and Meenakshaiah who were serving as the officers under Captain Le Hardy, the British Superintendent of Kodagu. In the outer *prakara*, a stone image of Ganapati is in a small but elegant *mantapa* facing west and is built right in front of the main temple. In the two niches on the outer walls are installed tiny images of Lakshmi and Kali. In the enclosure, there is a *Vasantha Mantapa*, in front of which are two damaged stone elephants. People of the locality attribute the loss of their trunks to the damage done by Tipu's invasion. In entire Kodagu district, the Bhagandeswara temple is one of the most beautiful structures with its tastefully painted wooden sculptures. During the Huttari festival, the newly cut

1. Yadurkala K.Shankaranarayana Bhatta, *Sri Kaveri Vaibhava*.

corn or *Kadiru* is brought from the fields and worshipped in the *Vasantha mantapa*. During the one month fair after *Tulasankramana*, more than a lakh pilgrims gather at Bhagamandala to take a holy dip and offer oblations to their ancestors. A branch of the Kashimatha and Ramamandira are also there in this small town.

Bhagamandala is a famous honey marketing centre, which produces the best of Kodagu honey. The bee-rearing centre here called appropriately 'Madhuvana' possesses a rare museum of objects relating to bee-keeping and is the only such centre in the entire State of Karnataka. The place has an Apiculture Training Institute being run by the State Government. There is also Bee-Keeping museum with valuable exhibits. Apart from honey, Bhagamandala is also famous for its cardamom. At the outskirts of the town, there is a Travellers' Bungalow.

Chaudlu (Somvarpet tq; p.3,834) is just one km from Somvarpet and falls within the town limits. Surrounded by thick forests with a big tank on its side Chaudlu is known for its various cultural activities. The people here celebrate the harvest festivals with great joy and enthusiasm. In fact, just outside the town, there is a temple dedicated to the diety of harvest. Throughout the year, the temple enclosure witnesses various cultural activities. The inscription near the temple belongs to the time of the Changalva king Hariharadeva and can be assigned to the 13th century A.D. This inscription registers the permission accorded to the bequeathing with complete control of the property of a slave woman of Kunduru to her daughter and grand-daughter. The inscription also mentions the name of the author of the text as one Senabhova Chinnaiah and the engraver as one Malloja. Nearby, is another inscription documenting the excavation of a tank along with other religious donations by a lady called Mariamma in 1884 A.D. These two inscriptions are on a mound which also has about 20 varieties of hero stones or sacrificial stones which are interesting and offer scope for further study. Closeby is Nagaruru, which according to epigraphical evidences was the traders establishment of the ancient town of Chaudlu, having a *nakhara* or merchant guild.

Chambellur (Virajpet tq; p.1,371) is located at a distance of eight km from Virajpet and is surrounded by captivating high hills. The big temple of Bhadrakali of this place has been renovated recently. But the more important temple is the Ishwara temple constructed during the time of the Kodagu Rajas. This stone structure has a *garbhagriha* with a *shikhara* in brick and mortar, and an *ardhamantapa* and an open *pradakshinapatha*. In front is another spacious *mantapa*. There is a spacious *mukhamantapa* in front which houses a one metre tall Nandi. The main entrance to the temples has sculptures of *dwarapalika*s on both sides sporting with pretty coiffure of flower creepers. In front on an elevated platform is the image of Bet Chamundi and a small trident beside it along with hundreds of earthen figures of dogs, set up as offerings. This temple of Ishwara of Chambellur is said to be the inspirer of a number of special offerings during the fair at Virajpet.

Dodda Bilaha (Somvarpet tq p.455) is at a distance of four km from Shanivarasanthe, lying at the foot of the Rameshwara hill. Dodda Bilaha has many ancient antiquities. The temple of Rameshwara on the hill behind the town has been recently renovated. The figures of Surya, the sun god and Mother Goddess at Dodda Bilaha are fine examples of folk art traditions. The diety in the *garbhagriha* is a shining Shivalinga installed on a square *panipeetha*. Sculptures with intricate decorations adorn the pillar abacus. These pillars are said to have been brought from private dwellings to be used in the temple structure. Dodda Bilaha is also a pre-historic site. Nearby in a

private estate are a number of dolmens. Dolmens are graves of pre-historic people, but known to the local people even to this day as temples of the Pandavas or 'Pandavara pare'. Just 2.5 km from Doddabilaha, is *Siraha* which is 14 km from Somvarpet. It had an ancient temple built in the Hoysala style. This Mallikarjuna or Rameshwara temple is now a heap of ruins amidst encroaching jungle. An inscription dated 1175 A.D. discovered here calls the town as 'Sirivura'. It registers the grants made by the Hoysala king Veeraballala II to his officer one Mayanna who was the son of Beeraiah to God Mallikarjuna of Sirivura. If proper exploration of the temple precincts is undertaken, many antiquities can be unearthed. Except for a damaged *panipeetha* and a few stone sculptures and a finely carved hero stone of the Hoysala times, the temple site has a desolate appearance.

Dodda Malte (Somvarpet tq), six km from Somvarpet, is an ancient place, indicating not only historic but also a pre-historic past. The approach to the town is over the bund on the Honnamma tank. This tank is one of the biggest tanks in Kodagu spreading over 16.2 acres. Information about the construction of this tank goes back to the 15th century. According to the inscription discovered in the town (no. 88) a Changalva king called Annadani got a sluice gate built for the tank and those responsible for the work were one Venkataiah and Mallaiah. Local tradition refers to a human sacrifice for the tank. As the tank remained dry, a trader known as Mallasetty of the Yelusavira seme offered his daughter-in-law called Akkoni to be sacrificed. But it must have been a natural pond of pre-historic times, later strengthened with stone and sluices. Just outside the town is a temple known as the Siddeshwara temple in the Ganga-Chola style now covered with thorny shrubs. By its side is an original rock which has a very hazy inscription which is unpublished. The temple consists of a small *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* which still remain there. The square base has pillars with octagonal shafts revealing the early Ganga style. On the entrance doorway of the *garbhagriha* is a relief of a Kalasa, but the *garbhagriha* is bare. The *shikhara* built in the Dravidian style is of brick and mortar. In the *ardhamantapa* is an image of Surya. To the left of the tank bund is a spacious modern temple of Basava. At the entrance to the town stands a hero stone with the hero holding a bow in his hand. The sculptures of cattle by his side suggest that this was a *tarugol* stone. Overlooking the village is a high hill covered with thick green bushes behind which there are some caverns. Pre-historic people must have used the caverns to live and probably began cultivation in and around the tank. On the left bank of the Honnamma tank is the Morebetta a rocky hillock full of dolmens of the megalithic period. (See Morebetta).

Ganagur (Somvarpet tq. p.583) is now a large village, which appears to have had a historic past. It is situated at a distance of 13 km from Somvarpet. The name Ganagur or old Ganaguru has remained unchanged down the centuries as an inscription here belonging to the Changalvas calls it Ganaguru. Though no remarkable ancient structural remains are to be found now, the historicity of this village is amply evidenced by a number of hero stones dating back to the Ganga period. A hero stone standing in a garden outside the village limit has well carved bas-reliefs. On the lower part, a hero is seated with his head bent and hands folded. Another man is shown standing by his side with a sword in hand, raised in the act of cutting the head of the hero, perhaps indicating the self-immolation practice of the day. In the second part a heavenly chariot (representing a *vimana*) shaped like a boat is shown with a cabin like roof held aloft by circular pillars of the Ganga style appears to take the martyr to heavenly abode. Towards one side, the entire hero stone (*atmabali* stone) has an inscription in 10th century characters. The inscription informs that a hero known as

Lalluga, who was the brother of an officer called Ranimolaga, voluntarily got his head cut. As to what cause this deed was performed is not detailed in the inscription. There is one more hero stone lying close by behind a house and another in a private estate. The site of the ancient village of Ganaguru has the remains of an ancient temple with its ruins scattered under banian tree along with three published inscriptions. The first one which is mostly erased belongs to the year 1597 A.D. It records a grant of land by one Rudragana the son of Sreekataraiaiah of the Changalva family who ruled Nanjarajapattana for the religious merit of his parents. The second inscription with 13th century characters is to be found at the entrance of the village. This is an interesting inscription which mentions that if any resident of Gundanadu-70 has no sons, his property should go to his daughters. In this connection, the name of one Mahapradhana Padiyara Bana Maharaja is mentioned. This inscription was engraved on the orders of his son Heggade Nakkanna by the sculptor Bammoja.

The third inscription in characters of the 12th century A.D. is easily decipherable. It refers to some gifts granted by one Odeyappa an officer of the Kongalva king Veerachola Kongalvadeva. The donee is one officer Honnappaiah, the son of Odeyappa. The scribe is one Gangoja, who was the son-in-law of Bammoja, mentioned in inscription two. The inscription engraved on a piece of stone now lying by the side of the road, mentions an interesting religious ritual called *paroksha vinaya*, when Tribhuvanamalla Chola Kongalva was ruling and records the death of an officer. In his commemoration, the ritual of *Paroksha vinaya* was performed. A little further is the small temple of Malleswara which has a tiled roof. Near Ganagur at *Unjiganahalli* is a recent Mulasthana Ishwara temple. In the temple, there is an image of Bhairava and in front of the temple tank a stone slab has the engraving of a cow and a calf.

Garvale (Somvarpet tq) was an important refuge of the Kodagu Rajas and it lies 8 km away from Madapur. Doddaveera Rajendra after occupying Kodagu by defeating Tipu Sultan invited his brother Appaji Raja from Kadiyathnad, granted him the *jagirs* of Gadinadu, Harangi and Irali and built a palace at Garvale for him in 1804 A.D. But when he suspected Appaji Raja's loyalty, Veerarajendra got his brother assassinated. The entire responsibility of the Garvale *jagir* was given over to Lingaraja, his younger brother. Later, Appajiraja's son, Veeraraja had lived here till 1816. With the passage of time when Kodagu came under the British, the palace at Garvale was neglected and ruined. At present, the site of the palace is on the left side of the road outside the town near the high school. The only impressive part of the palace is the entrance surmounted by an arch. The palace site is covered by trees and thorny bushes, with fallen debris of walls and pillars spread all round. Inside these are steps with remains of balustrades. Beside the steps is a pillar with a seated Basava atop. This place will yield new information if properly explored. In front of the ruined palace is a recently commenced honey marketing centre.

Gargandur (Somvarpet tq; p.2,071) has many archaeological remains which reveal its antiquity. It is about 24 km from Somvarpet. Archaeological remains lie all over this town, such as fortress and several hero stones. The local people inform that one of the two hero stones which was outside the town has been preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Madikeri. The ruins of the mud fort close to the town is said to have been constructed by the Changalvas. The fortress has a moat. On entering the fortress, one comes to a spacious level ground of about five acres in extent. In the middle is a ruined temple which has a laterite foundation. An octagonal stone pillar stands in

front of the temple which has bas-relief decorations of elephant, horse, lion and swan holding a blossoming lotus in its beak.

A stone Shiva temple is seen on the bank of the Madapura rivulet. It is here that Madapura and Hattihole rivulets unite to flow as the Harangi river. On the other bank is an ancient Mallikarjuna temple. It has a *garbhagriha ardhmantapa* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *mukhamantapa* is made up of tall elegant pillars. This temple probably was originally constructed during the times of the Gangas, but renovated during the 18th century. The beautiful natural setting has been enhanced by a garden of colourful flowers raised here recently.

Gonikoppal (Virajpet tq; p.5,911) is an important town in South Kodagu, 16 km from Virajpet on the bank of the rivulet Attihole, which joins the Lakshmanateertha river. It is an important commercial centre connecting Mysore with the coast of Kerala. The road from Mysore goes through Gonikoppal to Tellicherry and Kannanur. This town is surrounded by a net-work of motorable roads connecting the neighbourhood, where abundant crops of coffee, paddy and oranges are grown. Good marketing facilities for the food and commercial crops have been provided in this town. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has a Horticultural farm here. In 1969, a Fruit Processing Centre was established, and a Coffee Research Centre of the Coffee Board was also founded. Nearby, at Chattahalli, is the Orange Cultivation Centre established in 1947. This Research Centre is conducting a number of experiments to improve orange fruit yielding and processing and plant grafting (for details see chapter IV). Gonikoppal is a well known educational centre too. There is a temple complex on the western bank of the big tank near the town. This complex consists of the temples of Umamaheswara, Ganesha and Subrahmanya said to have been constructed just three decades ago. A Kalyana Mantapa is being constructed as an adjunct. There is an old temple of Muneshwara close to this complex. Gonikoppal is remarkable for a number of Islamic religious structures. The Shafi Jumma Masjid and Hanafi Jumma Masjid are in the centre of the town. Among these the Shafi Jumma Masjid is said to have been 150 years old. The Hanafi Jumma Masjid with its beautiful minarets and hemispherical domes were constructed in 1957 by the side of the bridge over the Lakshmanateertha river. The Hazrat Pathan Shah Wali-ullah Peer Dargah at nearby *Pollibetta* is approachable from Gonikoppal.

Gonimarur (Somvarpet tq; p.1,874) is situated at a distance of just 12 km from Somvarpet and is a very interesting place historically with a number of hero stones and inscriptions. A 13th century inscription on a hero stone mentions that Gonimarur was the frontier between the two regions of Yedavanad and Gattabadinad. Two other hero stones with inscriptions in 13th century characters belonging to the time of the Changalvas are lying under a banian tree by the road side. The first hero stone is almost completely ruined. The lines of the inscription which are intact reveal the names of Mallidevarasa and Hariharadevarasa who were kings of the Changalva family, along with the signature of an officer called Channasadasiva. The second inscription is also engraved on a hero stone. The people of the two *nads* frequently fought with each other. This frontier place naturally became a battle field. The second hero stone inscription depicts one such battle. The bas-reliefs of a woman and man have been carved with a woman holding a mirror in her hand. The hero who died in the battle was one Chikkaiah Nayaka. In acknowledgment of his loyal service, the Changalva Kings Malladevarasa and Hariharadevarasa mentioned in the above inscription gave a grant to his son. Near these hero stones are two mounds concealing the ruins of a

square structure. A proper excavation of this site may yield many more details. Outside the town, a recently constructed Basaveshwara temple is seen amidst the green fields.

Haleri (Madikeri tq) about 10 km from Madikeri on the Madikeri- Madapura road was the original capital of the Kodagu Rajas . It is now a popular coffee growing area. A prince of the Ikkeri family left his home-town Ikkeri in the Shimoga district, migrated to Kodagu and settled down at Haleri. In a short span of time he gained power and established his dynasty to rule Kodagu. His dynasty came to be called the Haleri royal family named after the town. In 1681, his descendant Mudduraja changed the capital from Haleri to Madikeri. Thereafter, Madikeri continued as the Capital. In their inscriptions, the kings of this dynasty have given the Sanskritised form of Haleri as *Kshirasagara*. It is popularly believed that these kings constructed a palace here. All that remains of the palace are a few ruins in the present private coffee garden known as Haleri estate. Obviously the old palace structure was completely dismantled to build a modern bungalow. The elephant shaped stone railings seen on both sides of the flights of steps to the office of the estate are the only remains. The Veerabhadra and the Bhadrakali temples situated in the Haleri village have been recently renovated. In the *devarakadu* which lies in the jurisdiction of the Haleri estate, there is a modern temple of Ayyappa, which witnesses special festivities once a year.

Halugunda (Virajpet tq. p.1,678) is two km away from Chembebellur which appears to be an old site with many temples which witness various folk practices. The temples in the town are Mahadeva, Bhadrakali, Bhagavathi, Ayappa, Betegara Muttappa etc. Among them, the oldest appears to be the Mahadeva temple with its spacious enclosure. The *garbhagriha* built of laterite is circular but now ruined. The Shivalings inside is not attached tightly to the *panipeetha*. In front of the *garbhagriha* is a detached *mukhamantapa* which is also of laterite and has an outer *prakara*. The temple of Bhagavathi also called Povvedi is in its proximity. This 100-year old temple has been recently renovated. The main diety in stone is a four-armed Goddess with a gentle expression on her face. While one hand is in the gesture of benevolence and the other of assurance, the remaining two hold a conch and a disc. Strangely, women are denied entrance into this temple. The annual fair of the Goddess is celebrated in the *Magha masa* corresponding to February and March. Outside the town is the small temple of Ayyappa. By its side is a more prominent temple enshrining Vishnu in a rare posture. He is depicted as seated with his hand stretched on his knee. It appears that in 1968, the ancient Vishnu image which was damaged was immersed in the river Cauvery. In front of the Ayyappa temple, there is a detached platform. On it are piled up hundreds of figures of earthen dogs. People of the locality take vows to offer for the health and longevity of their canine pets. The temple of the Betegara Muttappa has a heap of tridents and swords offered by devotees. During the annual fair celebrated on every *Sankaranthi* in the *Mesha* month (February-March), special rituals are performed in this temple. Plantains are offered on the Bhagavathi alter in front of the temple and the same fruit is distributed among devotees as tokens of divine blessings. Devotees who come from Kerala, particularly those belonging to drama troopes don different costumes and take part in a ritual dance in front of the temple. Close to the town, by the side of the Nandikanda estate, there is a sacred grove in the middle of the forest. In this *Devarakadu* there is a completely ruined temple. Only the *stupika* (finial) of the *shikhara* can be seen on the high pedestal among other broken stone blocks.

Harangi (Somvarpet tq) eight km from Kushalnagar is familiar for the project called the Harangi river project. From Edavanad, the road leads through Kajur to the dam sight. Behind the dam is the vast reservoir on the bank of which stands the temple of Basavanna with a modern tiled roof. It has a square *garbhagriha* with a spacious detached *mantapa*. A Shivalinga is enshrined in the *garbhagriha*. To the right of the *garbhagriha* is a tiny shrine of Kannambadiamma. And to the left side is a vacant room where a few swords are preserved. The Hanumantha image which is in the temple enclosure is said to have been brought from elsewhere. This area gets inundated in the rainy season. A hero-stone is found standing in the forest near the Chikkamatha of the Harangi village. The inscription on the herostone dates back to the 12th century and contains the information about the death of one Shanmedokoka, a senior man of consequence, who was known by his title 'Kaliyuga Brahma'. The other details are obliterated. Near the Harangi reservoir, there is an image of Cauvery which is regularly worshipped. *Igur* in Somvarpet tq is not far from Harangi. By the side of the *Igur* river is the Basavanna temple which is a recent structure with a tiled roof. There is an inscription near the temple which is not published. Probably Igur was a wellknown *agrahara* during the times of the Changalvas. In front of the *garbhagriha*, there is a damaged sculpture of Basava and just next to it is a seated image holding a *veena*. The Ishwara temple at Igur could be considered ancient. On both sides of the *mahadwara* or the main entrance are two attractive sculptures of *dwarapalikas*. Closeby is a small recently built temple of Betegara(hunter) Muttappa. Just behind is a megalithic monument. This dolmen has the usual perpendicular stone slabs on four sides with the front slab pierced with a crescent shaped hole. *Hudaguru*, in the Somvarpet tq is on the main road leading to the Harangi dam site. A new temple of Uma Maheshwara has been constructed recently. It has a number of small shrines of Ganapathi, Subrahmanya, Naga and other deities; the stone images of which depict the sculptural features of the times of the Kodagu Rajas. There is a big banyan tree by the side of the temple. The road along the bank of the canal leads to the foot of the Harangi project. By the side on the hillock is a Travellers bungalow. The area of the Harangi project and its environs is beautiful and an ideal picnic spot.

Harihara (Virajpet tq; p.811) situated at a distance of about four km from Bellur and 15 Km from Ponnampet, is one of the prominent pilgrimage centres of Kodagu. The Subrahmanya temple which is now completely modernised is the chief attraction here. In the *garbhagriha* the image of Subrahmanya has a modern Shivalinga by its side. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is also recent. The small shrine beside the temple has a rare Balamuri Ganesha in sitting posture. In its proximity is another small temple enshrining the seated Goddess Durga. A fair is held here in the month of July every year. On the day of *Subrahmanya Shasti*, thousands of devotees congregate here and offer special worship. *Koturu* (Virajpet tq; p.2,070) is six km from Ponnampet and can be reached *via* Harihara too. This place has a historic past dating back to the Ganga period. There are many temples here like those of Basavanna, Kalika, Maramma, Mahadeva and others. Among them, the Maramma or the Badhrakali temple could be an ancient one. A seven day grand fair is celebrated here in every May. Near this temple on an open stone platform is the temple of Mandatavvamma which is merely a small open *mantapa*. This area which probably known in ancient times as the Lakkunda forest has an inscription of the Ganga period with the elephant symbol. It records grant of land by Ganga King Satyavakya Kongunivarma (Rachamalla) to his officer one Erayanga Gounda who was ruling the area. The king followed a custom called

permadvattam (i.e. tying the donatory record on the forehead, while donating), a custom which was probably prevalent during those days. The scribe was one Boovaiha. The Ayappa temple is in the Lakkunda coffee estate which is near a *devarakadu*. Apart from this, Koturu does not reveal any other historical remains.

Hudikeri (Virajpet tq; p.2,165) is close to Kalgudeswara and lies seven km from Ponnampet. This place was the administrative centre of Kiggatnad in the past. The large temple of Mahadeva has a circular *garbhagriha* with lovely *devakostas* in the exterior walls. The *garbhagriha* has an open *pradakshinapatha*. To the right of the temple is a tiny shrine of Ganapathy. Inside the town, a *Jumma Masjid* is constructed recently. Five km from Hudikeri is *Aivatte* which comes under the Virajpet tq. This is a very popular pilgrimage centre of the Muslims, who congregate at the *dargah* of Syed Sheik Mir Hazarat. An *urus* is celebrated during every *Rajjab* month, which attracts people from different parts of the district. Not far from *Aivatte* is *Kondangeri* which has a hundred-year old *dargah* of Abdul Shah Vali Shariff. It is believed that the *Jumma Masjid* nearby was constructed during Tipu's time.

Irpu (Virajpet tq) is a pilgrimage centre surrounded by hills, 45 km from Virajpet and coming under the jurisdiction of Kurchi village. This place can be reached either through Kurchi village by deviating to left or from the Kutta-Srimangala road and proceeding for a further five km on a mud track. This is another valley surround by green hills. Here, the Rameswara temple with a legend of mythological antiquity and the water falls of the Lakshmanateertha river which rises in the Brahmagiri hills make this place doubly enchanting. Local legends believe that Lord Sri Rama installed the Rameshwara linga on the banks of the Lakshmanateertha. The wide enclosure of the temple is a completely different structure. The temple is built in the Kerala style and has a circular *garbhagriha* with an *ardhamantapa* and an open *mukhamantapa*. It has rather a low *Shikhara*. In the outer enclosure, there are a number of small shrines assigned to Gandharva, Bhairava, Kuruchi Mahadeva, Ganapati and Parvathi. The temples of Gandharva and Bhairava are located the front of the main temple and to its left are the temples of Ganapati and Parvati. In addition, in a small temple built in laterite, there is a vacant *panipeetha* and of the two copper images of which one is a female figure seated on a horse with a goblet in one hand and a sword in the other. The second is a damaged male figure holding a sword in one hand and a shield in the other. During the annual fair on the Shivarathri day, thousands of people congregate here to offer worship. An inscription in the enclosure belonging to the cyclic year *Sharvari* of 1840-41 A.D. refers to some renovations to the "Irpu Rameshwara temple of Lakshmanateertha by the concerted effort of the farmers of Kiggattu and Hattunadu". To the south of this temple in a strategic place was a palace in the Kurchi village which was built by Doddaveerarajendra when he escaped from his prison at Piriypattana. This palace was later burnt down by his enemies from Kerala (See page 75.). In an inscription of 1174 A.D., at Kampalapura in the Piriypattana tq, Kurchi is referred to as the capital of Udayaditya, who was a feudatory of the Chandalvas. (E.C.Vol.IV No.118). Kurchi village is identified with this Kuruche. Now, there is a big old house belonging to the Ajjamada family with stone railings at the steps leading to its verandah. It has some wooden carvings on its doors and windows. To the north-west of the temple is the Irpu Water Falls which can be reached through a climbing path of about one km from the temple. The stretching Brahmagiri mountain chain from Vynad forming a back drop and facing the falls on a hillock is a rest-house which commands a striking view of the Irpu Water falls. The Lakshmanateertha river flowing down amidst high hills, jumps in two stages

of about 170 ft with a resounding roar into a deep rocky valley. Only during the summer months, it is possible to approach the valley.

A large number of pilgrims who come to Irpu visit the water falls. Surrounded by thick evergreen forests, the water falls presents a beautiful contrast between the jungle greenery and the roaring waters muddy during the rainy season and crystal clear during the summer. The river, then flows north-west and joins another rivulet called Ramateertha and changes its course to the north-East to join the Cauvery in the Mysore dt. The best season to visit the Irpu water falls is between October and November when the rain washed forests are in their full greenery with a chill wind blowing under a clear blue sky. At Ramateertha, an annual fair is held on the Shivaratri day.

Kalakandur (Somvarpet tq; p.1,270) is another ancient Jaina centre situated at a distance of six km from Somvarpet. The Parshwanatha Basadi here was constructed in all probability around the 14th century A.D. But at present, modern tiles cover its roof. In the *garbhagriha* is the seated Parswanatha carved in dark chloritic schist. The figure is about one metre in height with an ornamental *prabhavali* behind. There are two unpublished inscriptions in front of the basadi of which one is partly erased. The Brahmayaksha in the *basadi* is a beautiful sculpture carved in the Hoysala style carrying an *ankusha* with spear in one hand and the *sreephala* in the other. By its side, is another vacant altar. There are two more images of Parshwanatha and Adinatha in dark chloritic schist, supposed to have been brought from Gejjanakodu (Hassan dt.). The *prabhavali* behind the Adhinatha image is also intricately carved. The altar of the Brahmadeva has an inscription in the 14th century characters. It gives the credit of installing the image to a Jaina monk, one Manikadevaru. There is another inscription on the heraldic disk *jagate* which reveals that a Hoysala officer called Chandanna donated it to the Chandranatha *basadi*. (Though locally this basadi is called Parswanatha, the inscriptions call it as Chandranatha basadi). Interestingly, the devotees of the locality belong to the Gowda community, whose ancestors obviously must have been Jains. The entrance gate to the *basadi* was originally a fortress gate and the boulder strewn ruins around suggest the existence of a fortress in its vicinity. The Eshwara temple near the *basadi* is an ordinary structure. There are a number of hero stones in the town. Kalakandur now has a government fisheries centre.

Kalgudeswara (Virajpet tq) can be reached through Balele, near Gonikoppal. It falls under the jurisdiction of Belluru village. Here, the Rajas of Kodagu built the Kalgudeswara temple. The temple has an octagonal ground plan. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is conical in shape with a circular base of mortar. The detached circular *mukhamantapa* houses the images of Ganapathi, Karthikeya, Umamaheswara and Parvathi. The temple has a wide roof and the spacious *prakara* provides the open *sandhara pradakshinapatha*. Devotees offer models of earthen dogs in fulfilment of their vows. Every year the annual fair is held during the *Bharani* (constellation) in the month of Vaisakha which is attended by thousands of pilgrims.

Kodlipet (Somvarpet tq; p.2,254) is on the northern boundary of the district and is 30 km from Somvarpet. The Sakaleshpura- Arkalgud road which runs through the northern extreme of the district passes through Kodlipet. This town along with the neighbouring town of Shanivarasante are centres in the trade links between Kodagu and Hassan districts. According to a local legend, when Parasurama threw his axe (*Kodli or Kodali*), it fell in this place and the town which rose here

thus was called Kodlipet. In the centre of the town is the temple of Basaveshvara said to have been constructed originally by Shivappa Nayaka of Keladi. The *garbhagriha* has a wooden entrance door with the bas-relief of the double headed Eagle (*Gandabherunda*) sculptured as the *lalata bimba*. This temple has been renovated and extended. The special feature is the installation of the Nandi in the *garbhagriha* itself. There are two finely sculptured wooden pillars in the verandah in front of the *garbhagriha*. The walls have figures of Durga, Akkamahadevi, Anubhava mantapa, Siddalingayati and scenes of Shiva and Parvathi being worshipped by Ganesha and Kartikeya, all drawn recently. There are other temples in the town, like Kannambadi Amma, Maleya Malleshwara, Gopura Basavanna, Viganeswara and Ramadevaru (Parashurama which is said to be ancient) and a small Ramalingeshwara temple. There are a number of Veerashaiva Mathas around the town. Close to Kodlipet are two other towns, one called the Dodda Kodli which is one km away and Kiri Kodli which is three km away. At Dodda Kodli are two old Veerashaiva Mathas-the Somappa Kallumatha and Urumatha of the Siddhaganga Matha near Tumkur. Closeby is the Kallahalli Matha of the Murugha tradition and a seat of Virabhadraswamy. It is believed that Somappa Yogi who founded the Somappa Matha sought re-union in God at Pushpagiri. At Kiri Kodli there is another Veerashaiva Matha of the Siddhaganga tradition. The recently constructed Jumma Masjid at Kodlipet has tall minarets and high domes.

Kudige (Somvarpet tq p.3,694) is among the important dairy centres in the state and is at a distance of five km from Kushalnagar. The State Government has turned this into a model Agricultural and Dairy Development centre. The Agricultural Department has successfully experimented in growing hybrid varieties in various crops like rice, ragi and others in an extensive farm of about 500 acres here. In 1956, an Agricultural Teachers Training Centre or a Rural Development Training Centre (R.D.T.C.) was established and this has achieved much progress in the spheres of poultry, dairy development, Red-Dane project, Sericulture and soil culture. Bulk of the silk cocoons reared in this sericulture farm is sent to the Mysore State Silk Factory for weaving silk sarees.

The Government Dairy Farm which maintains a large number of Red- Dane cows supplies pasteurised milk to many towns in the district. This dairy is run by the Karnataka Milk Producers' Co-operative Union, which functions under the supervision of the Karnataka Milk Federation at Bangalore. This Centre has taken a number of developmental activities (See also Chapter IV). As early as 1952 itself, an artificial insemination centre came into operation maintaining good pedigree bulls, thus, developing Kudige as a centre for the growth of high cored Red-Dane cows. In 1954, a fodder Research Station was started which caters to the needs of the majority of live stock. Kudige has also a Higher Residential Sports Training School. Another place of interest is the coffee curing unit. Among the religious buildings are the temple of Subrahmanya and Sri Krishna Ashrama which is a branch of the Sri Kaveri Ashrama of Virajpet. Recently, the Jumma Masjid has been constructed in the town.

Kumaralli (Somvarpet tq; p.834) is a small town in the midst of thick jungle and is about 21 km from Somvarpet. It is an important pilgrimage centre. Outside the town limits by the side of the road there are about seven memorial stones. The tradition of such *kolegallus* appears to be prevalent extensively in this area. Another significant feature of the Kodagu district is the *suggikattes*. These *suggikattes* are perpendicular poles as high as 20 ft bisected by horizontal ones

of about 10 ft long beam with sculptures. (They resemble the *uyyale kambas* in some places). At the base of the western front of the pillars are bas-relief figures of Sthanikas holding *trisula* over the *dwarabhadras*. This image is holding the *damaru* and the *gada* and assuring *abhaya* with one of its four hands. The harvest festival is celebrated here a fortnight after Ugadi, when lamps are lit and the newly threshed corn together with the mask of Bhadrakali is worshipped. This is a special cultural feature in this part observed by the Gowda community. The conception of these *suggikattes* and their worship are among the many ancient traditions of Kodagu*. **Pushpagiri** of Subrahmanya hill, which is two km away from Kumaralli is a double peaked hill rising to a precipitous height of 5,626 ft. Seen from Madikeri the twin peaks resemble the hump of a giant bull. The ridge between the twin peaks flattens to a level ground under which the entire land below stretches far and wide as the eye can see. It is a difficult climb, steeply winding and narrower than the climb to the top of Tadiyandamol. It is about 10 kms from the Heggademane-Bhagati village located at the foot of the hill and the path to the hill-top is narrow, leading through dense forests. At present, a new road is being laid from Heggade-mane to Kukke Subrahmanya, which completed, lessens the distance from Somvarpet. There are numerous Hindu religious structures and stone mounds on the peak of the Pushpagiri hill which is full of shrubs with yellow flowers, and so the name Pushpagiri. At present, there is a renovated stone temple housing an ancient Linga. Devotees come to worship at the temple of Ishwara for *Tulasankramana* and spend the day on the Pushpagiri hill. There is a huge stone lamp into which pilgrims pour large quantities of oil, twist a wick out of cloth (*dhoti*) and light it after sunset. This is believed to be a pious act which would bless them with abundant rains. Throughout the night the flickering light of the lamp on the Pushpagiri peak promises hope to the people living in villages in the neighbourhood. If one is lucky, they can find on the peak semi-precious hexagonal stones known as *Kuranda* (*Korandam-aluminium-oxide*) which is considered as the token of the blessings of Lord Shanmugha. On the way down one comes to the banks of the Kumaradhara flowing from the slopes forming water fall of about 50 feet height called the Kumaralli falls. The river then enters the Hassan dt and forms the northern border of Kodagu with the Manjarabad (Sakleshpur) tq of Hassan dt. Gushing through the narrow pass of the Bisile-ghat, Kumaradhara enters the Dakshina Kannada dt, and flowing from the vicinity of the holy place of Subrahmanya, the river confluences with the river Nethravati near Uppinangadi.

Kundagiri (Virajpet tq) is just one km from Hathur village. The name Kundagiri or Kundabetta comes from the word 'Kund' in the Kodava language meaning a hill. Hathuru, is five kms from Gonikoppal on the main road to Virajpet. The Kundagiri when viewed from below resembles the famous Nandi hills near Bangalore. Covered with thick forests and coffee gardens, the Kundabetta is an enchanting place with a view from the peak affording a glorious sight of the sun setting into the western horizon. It provided an ideal hide out to fugitive Virarajendra, after escaping from the Piriya-pattana prison in 1787 A.D. and taking refuge here in a hut as the hills and dense forests here were almost impassable to outsiders. One family now residing here is known as Maneyappanda, a name originating as a result of giving shelter to the fugitive king. The peak of the hill is known as Kundakshetra or 'Mahadevakshetra' of Bettayathnad. It is a steep climb of about

* M.G.Nagaraj, *Kodagu Jilleya Suggi Kattigalu*

90 feet to the peak. On the top is the temple of Mahadeva*. According to the local legends, here the credit of building the temple just in one night goes to the Pandavas during their banishment. They are also credited with bringing the Linga from Kashi and sprinkling the holy water of Cauvery collected from the place of its origin i.e., Talacauveri while installing the diety. On the *sankramana* day, Lord Mahadeva is addressed as Kundada Ayyappa (Ayyappa of the hill or Mahadeva) in all devotion by the Kodavas. The *garbhagriha* is a square shaped structure. The entrance is through a carved wooden door. The temple stands on an elevated platform providing an open *pradakshinapatha*. In front of the cellar on another raised basement is a beautifully sculptured Nandi. An inscription on one of the pillars of the temple provides an interesting information. One Hayath Khan, a Muslim jagirdar of the Kunda village helped the renovation of this temple between 1854-57 and installed the Nandi after his name. On the hill and close to the temple are two more sites known as *Beemanakallu* and *Deratkallu*. This place has special significance for the Kodavas, who make offerings here on the *Tulasankrama* day. At this time, they exhibit the ancient folk art of Kodagu. Seven days before the *Tulasankramana*, the devotees perform a ritual of taking vows known as *bedu kattuvudu* (songs of vow-taking). On the eve of the *sankramana* day, they cover themselves with green leaves as costumes to take part in folk dances as a part of fulfilment of their vows. This is called *bettalekali*. Similarly, they perform another dance called *Bodukudurekali* (horse dance). On the day of the *sankramana*, the young and old Kodavas climb on to a protruding rock which lies about 50 ft away from the temple. This protrusion is called the *Devara pare* or the *Derat kallu* which is just 3/4ths of a ft long and half a foot wide. Behind, the land drops down to a sheer depth of about 900 ft. On this precarious hedge, the fearless Kodavas stand and twirl thrice seemingly recklessly in their devotion. The enchanting natural scenes of the sun set are an important aspect of the Kundagiri.

Kushalnagar (Somvarpet tq; p.6,936) first town one encounters on entering Kodagu from Mysore. It is on the left bank of the Cauvery, which is growing into a busy trade centre. It is 28 km from Somvarpet on the Madikeri Mysore road. Originally known as Mullusoge, it changed its name twice. The story goes that Hyder Ali who had encamped at Mullusoge, changed its name to Kushalnagar in commemoration of a news of some happy tidings he received there. Its name was changed once again by the British to Fraserpet in honour of Col. Fraser who was the Chief Commissioner of Kodagu. After India became independent and the State was Reorganised, the name Kushalnagar was restored. On the outskirts of the town, Tipu Sultan had built a fortress on the banks of the Cauvery. There is an Anjaneya temple in the town proper. The Coorg Raja Doddavira Rajendra after recapturing it from Tipu in 1789 set fire to it destroying most of the fort. Again in 1846 the remaining stones of the fortress were loosened to build the stone bridge over the river Cauvery. Kushalnagar has a celubrious climate. It is neither as chilly as other parts of Kodagu nor as damp, escaping the ferocity of the heavy monsoon rains. At the same time, it is cooler than the neighbouring Mysore dt. For the English officers, Kushalnagar offered a pleasant retreat from the monsoon down-pour of Madikeri. The town now houses the Jamia Masjid and the St. Sebastian Church of the Roman Catholic order. The church runs a nursery, primary and the Fatima High School in this town. *Suntigutti*: The river Cauvery after springing at Brahmagiri hills flows through the plains of Kodagu and enters Kushalnagar bifurcating into two streams forming an island at Suntigutti. This now is an enchanting tourist spot. The river Cauvery which turns north

wards near Siddapur, flows by Kushalnagar upto Shirangala to form the eastern border of Kodagu from where it bids farewell to the land of its birth and enters the Mysore plateau. Just two km down stream from Kushalnagar, the river has formed a beautiful island. On the road from Kushalnagar to Madikeri is a high wooden arch to the left which leads to a hanging bridge to the island. Crossing the river on the hanging bridge is a thrilling experience with the roaring waters rushing below and the bridge swinging crazily threatening to overturn. On this island, known as Suntigutti, the State Forest Department has created a deer park *Nisargadhama*. While preserving the beauty of its wilderness, the State Tourism Dept. has put up cottages for tourists who desire to enjoy a restful holiday in the midst of such beautiful surroundings.

Kutta (Virajpet tq; p.5,251) is the border region of Kodagu opening into Kerala. It is 24 km away from Ponnampet through which runs the main road leading from Virajpet to Nagarahole. To the west of this town, the Vynad forests of Kerala join the forests of Manchalli on the Brahmagiri range. Kutta is significant for the annual fair lasting for a fortnight celebrated between March or April in honour of the village diety known popularly as Kuttadamma or Kalikadevi. The next interesting feature of this fair is the devoted participation of the different tribes of Kodagu like Panjari-Yeravas, Kurubas, Panis and such others who take a very enthusiastic part in this fair. The different and varied activities of these tribal folk during the fair has made the Kutta fair an important cultural occasion in the entire district. Close-by, about three km amidst the dense forests is a temple of the forest diety Karungali. This temple is a bare walled structure built on an elevated platform in the middle of which is a trident open to the sun and moon. The tribal folk pay their obeisance by leaving thousands of bangles around the trident which they worship as forest goddess. Nearby is a wild *champak* tree under which are many earthen sculptures including tortoises. Here, a big annual fair is celebrated lasting about 15 days.

Madapura (Somvarpet tq) is situated 15 km away from Somvarpet. It is on the banks of the Madapura river which is a tributary of the Lakshmanateertha. The tomb of Lingarajendra Wodeyar I, the father of Doddaveerarajendra is at Madapur built on the Indo-Saracenic style. The ground plan is squarish and in the centre of the roof rises a hemispherical dome embellished with pretty floral motif decorations in mortar. Small domes are arranged at the angles. The roof projects forward and the images of Basava are placed on two sides. To the right of this tomb is the Veerashaiva Matha, a branch of the Chitradurga Murugha Matha. Attached to it is the tomb of Gurupadaswamy. An inscription inscribed on the entrance door of the Matha dated 1779 A.D. (*Kali* year 4881) records the death of Appajendra's eldest son Lingarajendra. His son Veerarajendra built the Basaveshwara temple and the tomb of his father. He gave a grant of fields in the villages of Chikka Harave, Bellur, Jambubasavanahalli and Madapur to the temple. The Basaveshwara temple was constructed between 1780 and 1782 A.D. There is another inscription on the inner entrance door of the temple dated 1843 A.D. (*Kali* year 4943). According to it, Somashekhara Shivayogeshwaraswamy, the disciple of Shanthaveeraswamy of the Murugha matha installed a *kalasha* on this *gadduge*. The *shikhara* of the Basaveshwara temple in the matha enclosure has a brass flag on the *kalasha* finial which also has an inscription. This is the third inscription which does not specify the date of the temple construction, the letter 'Vi' (Virarajendra) in Kannada is seen prominently in the middle of the inscription along with the *kali* year 4881. The copper plate grant in the possession of the Matha dated 1796 A.D. confirms the information that

* M.G.Nagaraja, "Kundagiri, Dakshina Kodagina Nandi", Udayavani, 19.10.1980

Veerarajendra I built his father's (Lingarajendra) tomb and completed the construction of Basaveswara temple. On this occasion, he gave grants to the visiting pontiff, Shanthaveeraswamy.

Madikeri (District headquarters; p.28,729) or Mercara is 260 km from Bangalore is the District Headquarters and situated on an uneven plain surrounded by the Western Ghats, it is separated from Vynad of Kerala by the Brahmagiri chain of hills. At a distance of 14 km north of the town stretches the Kote hill, a part of the Subrahmanya hill chain. Surrounded on all sides by densely wooded hills, the deep valleys, high cliffs and lush green meadows make this an enchanting town. The red-tiled roofs of the houses built on hills and dales with the most un-even and twisting roads reminds one of a Himalayan township; called 'Mercara' by the British, the name of this town is now once again officially called Madikeri. Mudduraja of the Haleri Dynasty, who lived in the palace at Haleri built this town in 1681 and made it his capital. Called Muddurajanakeri during his time, it gradually became Madikeri according to *Rajendraname* and other documents. Another opinion gives a geographical origin for the name. This town built on the top of high hills (*maradi*) was known as '*Maradiyakeri*', which in course of time came to be pronounced as Madikeri. A copper plate grant of the Ganga times which was originally in Madikeri, but now in the museum of Switzerland, gives the geographical delimitations of the grant. In it, the mention of the northern limit '*Kayga moradi*' appears to support the latter theory.

In the nineteenth century, Madikeri was a small town, secluded in its mountain fastness, without much social or trade and commercial links with the outside world. The town grew around the fort. The Raja and his family with their retinue lived in the palace inside the fortress. Around the fortress were raised the houses of his officers. The town gradually grew as Virarajendra formed new extension 'Mahadevapete' to the memory of his queen Mahadevammaji. To the north of the town, the office building of Petasubedar was added by the same king, which now houses the Government Pre-University College.

The main edifice at Madikeri is the fortress built on a flat-topped hill, providing spacious enclosures for the palace and its subsidiary buildings. The original mud fortress was rebuilt in stone by Tipu Sultan, and named Jafarabad. In 1790, the fortress was recaptured by Doddaveera Rajendra, who came with sufficient force and confiscated the entire arsenal and military equipment. But in April 1834, the fortress changed hands once again and came under the control of the British. The fortress is well preserved along with the palace built in the centre. The palace is now converted into government offices. The ground plan of the palace is an irregular hexagon and is prominently visible from any part of the town. It has circular bastions built at six different angles. The main entrance faces east with a huge and spacious entrance gateway decorated, has extensive stucco embellishments of flower creepers and figures in bas-relief. Inside this main entrance are two more gates, which lead to the inner enclosure. In front, towards the south, there was a temple of Veerabhadra which is no longer there. Richter informs that it was demolished and an Anglican Church was built in its place in 1855 by Rev. A. Fennel with government help. The church is in the Gothic style of architecture with pointed-arch windows and pointed steeples. The interior back wall window has beautiful coloured stained glasses. At present, this building houses a museum under the aegis of the State Archaeology Department. This museum is a repository of many antiquities of Kodagu. Here are collected various art treasures and architectural remains of the land. Among them are the images of two Teerathankaras, Kubera, Padmavathi, Yakshi and a

portion of the elaborately carved gateway from the Jaina basadi at Bettageri, the sculpture of Vishnu from Virajpet and many such antiquities. The various awards and gifts bestowed on Field Marshal General K.M. Cariyappa, have been donated to this museum. Documents and correspondence of the British Government as well as the Coorg Rajas have been preserved here. This museum affords a glimpse of Kodava society and its distinct culture with the various traditional dresses, jewellery, weapons, utensils and tools. It is a show-piece of the arts and crafts of the land to every visitor. Outside the museum, there are a number of hero stones collected from different parts of Kodagu.

In the fort, the most prominent building is the palace which originally had a thatched roof. Between 1812 and 1814, the palace was rebuilt by Lingarajendra II in brick and mortar. The tiled roofing is the contribution of the British. An inscription on a brass plate fixed on the door frame on one of the palace rooms furnish the details of the date of the commencement and the completion of the palace. According to it, the construction began in the Kali year corresponding to 1812 A.D. and the building was completed two years hence. Lt. Connor describes the palace in these words. "This edifice consists of two stories is lofty and spacious and like most Hindoo buildings of this nature, covers a great extent of area. It is of a square form having a small court in the centre, three of its sides present nearly a blank space varied only by a few apertures to admit the air. Considerable innovations, however, have been made in the architecture of the country with regard to the face of this structure which is quite after the European fashion, presenting a very handsome front of about 110 ft long; a range of arches run along the whole extent of the bottom part, the upper having a contiguous row of windows shut in by glass sashes and Venetian blinds, a balustrade surmounting the whole. The front rooms are quite after the European manner, and visitors are received in an apartment, the architecture and furniture of which differ in nothing from an English one; as to the interior arrangements, they are doubtless more consonant to native ideas of excellence and comfort. The whole, however, is an exceedingly stately fabric presenting something greatly superior to most Hindoo palaces, being conceived and executed after a much better taste than those royal residences generally are; it is of brick and altogether finished with equal solidity as elegance". British documents reveal that they renovated the palace twice. In 1933, they constructed a clock tower and a portico for parking the Commissioner's car at the extreme right end of the palace. To the north-east in the outer enclosure are two majestic figures of life sized elephants in mortar. The palace now is used for housing all important government offices including the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. At intervals, the walls of the palace now used as the Deputy Commissioner's Office have paintings executed after the Western tradition, along with huge sized Royal seals in different patterns (now in the Jilla Parishad Office). The Mahatma Gandhi Public Library is located to the right of the palace. The Kote Maha Ganapathi temple is at the eastern gateway of the fortress. Hundreds of devotees come to worship Ganapati on the Chauti day of the Bhadrapada month and break coconuts.

The Onkareshwara temple is a very interesting monument in Madikeri. It is built in a hollow plain in the centre of the town to the east of the fortress. Built by Lingarajendra II in 1820, it has an interesting legend behind it. It is said that the sensuous king unjustly and cruelly put to death, a pious and innocent Brahmin who dared to protest against his misdeeds and licentious behaviour. Lingaraja earned his retribution when the spirit of the Brahmana turned into a 'Brahma Rakshasa' and began to plague the king day and night. To escape torment, the Raja built a temple as advised

by wise men, secured a Shivalinga from Kashi installed it and freed himself. This brick and mortar temple is a peculiar structure. It is built according to the Indo-Saracenic style with a dome on the roof and minarets at the four corners. The temple is reached by a high flight of steps leading from a square and spacious tiled enclosure with the square *Kalyani* (tank) in the middle. A small *mantapa* used for special festive occasions is built in the middle of the serene waters of the tank. This temple has no *garbhagriha* but is built like a Muslim *dargah* with the Linga installed in a prominent place right in front of the entrance door. Linga Rajendra donated various grants and inscribed the history of this temple in his copper plate grant which is fixed at the entrance door frame. Here, it is mentioned that the Onkareshwara Linga was installed after prolonged worship and rituals by a group of priests (*tantris*) hailing from Neeleshwar in Kerala on the 27th of March 1820. Provision for worship thrice a day and conducting festivals throughout the year as also providing facilities for pilgrims coming to Madikeri have been made by donations of Linga Rajendra. The serene atmosphere of the temple enhances its sanctity. Lingaraja also constructed another Ishwara temple near Madikeri at Karavale Badaga in the Karnangeri village.

Apart from the fortress and the Onkareshwara temple, there are two royal tombs at Madikeri. Veerarajendra began the construction of the royal tomb on a hill commanding a view from all directions to the north of the Mahadevpet. The work was completed by his younger brother Linga Rajendra. Veerarajendra's grave is by the side of his queen's. At a short distance is the tomb of Linga Rajendra built by his son Chikkaveera Raja in 1820 A.D. The tomb of the royal priest Rudrappa was built by Dewan Cheppudira Ponnappa in 1834. Nearby are the tombs of two other royal officials, Biddandra Bopu and his son Biddandra Somaiah. A commemorative inscription acknowledging the bravery of the martyred general Bopu who died fighting Tipu Sultan is gratefully acknowledged by Doddaveerarajendra in an inscription here. All these tombs are built according to the Indo-Saracenic style commanding a view from all parts. The bars of the windows made of brass show fine engraving. The window frames are decorated with fine stucco sculptures. Gen Welsh who had seen only the tomb of Doddaveera Rajendra in 1811 calls it "magnificent". He adds: "It is in the style of the Muhammadan edifice, being a wide square with a handsome dome in the centre and four turrets in the angles".

A most attractive spot for a lover of nature is the Raja's seat in Madikeri. This is a small square *mantapa* in brick and mortar of four pillars bridged by arches. The beauty of this otherwise plain *mantapa* is enhanced by the beautiful surroundings. It is built on a high level ground with a commanding view of the cliffs and valleys to the west with the sea out there just out of sight. Here, the Raja and his consorts sat to enjoy the glorious scene of the setting sun. Thus the popular name Raja's seat. Early in the morning as the sun is just rising in the east, the mist shrouded valley below affords a rare sight. Peaks high and low slowly rise up like islands in the sea as the mist gradually evaporates with the warmth of the sun-rays. Raja's Seat attracts tourists and offers sights of equal beauty both at such rise and sun set. To the left, on the way to the Raja-seat, a *mantapa* was built on the sacred mortal remains of Mahatma Gandhi in 1956. At Raja's seat as well as at the Gandhi *mantapa* tastefully planned gardens with colourful flowers and creepers are raised. Recently, a toy train has been installed for the amusement of children. A tourist home was constructed on the Stewart Hill close to Raja's Seat. This hill got its name from Donald Stewart a planter who formerly had his bungalow on this hill. At the base of this Stewart Hill which is by the side of the

Raja's seat is an old temple of Kunduramotte Mariyamma. Many such temples of village deities can be found in the town.

There are a few Mosques in Madikeri among which the oldest one is the Lashkar Masjid in Chickpet near the fortress and Jamia Masjid in Mahadevpet. The Lashkar Masjid has tall minarets and domes with stucco work decorating the arched openings. This Masjid which is two hundred years old has been renovated recently. The *dargah* nearby is said to be that of a peer, whose name is not known (belonging to the Hanfi tradition). The Jamia Masjid in Mahadevpet is said to belong to Tipu's time. A single minaret and dome marks this big Masjid built within a spacious enclosure. The peer Yusuf Ali Shah *dargah* is near the Jamia Masjid. Celebration of *Urus* is not regular at this *dargah*. Among the various other Masjids are the Bhatkal Jamia Masjid of the Shafi tradition in Mahadevpet, the Sikander Ali Shah Khalija Masjid near the Market, the Badriya Jumma Masjid on Ganapathi street and M.M.Jamat (Mangalore Muslims) Masjid in the same street, the Madina Masjid near the bus stand etc. The *dargah* of Syed Ibrahim Shah Pir is close to the Jamia Masjid which does not celebrate *urus*. Syed Ibrahim Shah is believed to have come from a place known as Kesara Madu in the Tumkur dt. The Peer Hazarat Ganje Gauhar Ali Shah *dargah* is near the Bhatkal Jamia Masjid in which a big *urus* is celebrated regularly in the month of Ramzan. The *dargah* of Gul Hussain Shah is behind this Masjid in which the *urus* is not celebrated regularly. A little further away is the Arif-ul-Hassa Urf Syed Sikander Ali Shah *dargah* in which the *urus* is celebrated in the month of *Rabia-ul-Awal*. In the Madina Masjid near the bus stand religious training is imparted in the Arabic Madrasa. There is an unnamed *dargah* near the Idgah grounds and the Jacchabi *dargah* near the government travellers bungalow. These *dargahs* do not celebrate any *urus*.

The cosmopolitan town of Madikeri has many churches; among which, the prominent one is the Roman Catholic Church of St Michael built in 1768. This Gothic structure with its steeples has elegant arches over the windows and doors. Sun rays filter in through the multi-coloured stained windows behind the altar and transform into many coloured hues. The church runs a number of educational institutions. There is another elegant old church belonging to the Basel Mission on the road to Mysore.

General James Welsh had visited Kodagu in 1811 on a hunting trip. He records his impression of 'Madikeri'. According to him "the town is remarkably clean and well built, about half-a-mile off by an excellent high road and at the farther extremity there is a rising ground, with a strong mud barrier..." He also states that the hills provide an excellent view over all the roads coming from outside. He mentions the Raja's palace inside the fortress. His horse and elephant stables were built on the slope outside the fortress. His description of the royal tomb is already mentioned.

Madikeri rose in prominence as a capital from the time of the Kodagu Rajas. Yet, it was a small town by 1817 A.D. with hardly 300 houses. It is only after the British annexed Kodagu by 1834 A.D. that the town began to prosper and expand. The old parts of the town are the areas where the Brahmins and the Goulis lived. The town was constituted into a municipality by 1870 A.D. A planned development of the town began after the constitution of the municipality.

In 1929, when Lord Irwin came to Kodagu, it appears that a memorial pillar was erected near the Raja's Seat, now not found. Mahatma Gandhi came to Kodagu in 1934 and rested at Madikeri in the building known as Krishnaraja Villa which belongs to the Kodanda family according to the memorial stone erected there.

In 1942 A.D., the Macpherson Bungalow in Madikeri had in confinement, the great freedom fighter of Bengal, Sharat Chandra Bose. In 1953, the Government First Grade College was constructed. The Town Hall of Madikeri was built in the middle of the Coronation Garden which was in existence in 1912. This building was constructed in 1954. Presently the Municipal offices are housed in this building. The Town Hall is the stage for public functions, meetings and cultural activities. It has a spacious hall with a seating arrangement for about 1,000 persons. On the flat surface, on a small hillock is the Sudarshana Guest House. This building originally called 'Beauvoir Bungalow' was the residence of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The high doors of carved teak and rose wood, stained ventilators and windows are remnants of the tastes of the colonial period. There are visitors' rooms on both sides of the entrance having hemispherical roofing. A pretty flower garden is grown around the building. From this high elevation a bird's eye view of the town of Madikeri with its houses on hills and dales and surrounded by garden presents a very pretty sight. At the junction where roads to Mysore and Mangalore meet, there is a life size statue of the late Commander-in-Chief of India, General K.S.Thimmaiah. At present, Madikeri is fast developing into an industrial and educational centre.

Madikeri is best visited between the months of October and January, when the climate will be congenial. The December chill and the enveloping mist makes it the veritable 'Kashmir of the South' and 'Switzerland of India'.

The town goes gay on Vijayadashami, the last day of the Dasara festival with many festivities. Thousands of people participate with great enthusiasm, when decorated *mantapas* are brought from different parts of the town. This is the time for various entertainments and cultural activities.

Malambi (Somvarpet tq; p.1,237) is a place of antiquity situated 10 km away from Shanivarasanthe on the main road to Somvarpet. Near the town is the ancient site of the original village. In an inscription found here which dates back to about the 11th century A.D., the place is called 'Malavvi'. The ordinary structure of the Basavanna temple here has a few antique images like Ganapathi, Shivalinga and two mother goddesses. Another inscription gives important political details. It is the main source detailing the genealogical details of the Kongalvas. This inscription records a grant of the village of Malambi by one Chola Raja in recognition of the valour exhibited by his officer, one Manija. This is a herostone wherein the bas-relief figures of the hero is depicted, seated on a horse with his wife by his side holding a sword in her hand. The couple are accompanied by a servant holding his dog on leash. The other inscription which is close by belongs to 1756 A.D. It records the grant of lands by one Krishnappa Nayaka, who was the chief of Belur and the son of Venkatadri Nayaka to Raje Gowda of Malambi. In a private estate near the town are two more herostones. A hero playing a musical instrument, the Rudraveena is an interesting carving here. Near the fields of the local Patel, is a recent inscription lying by the side of the road. It is dated as the *Dathu Samvatsara* corresponding to the 19th century A.D. with modern characters.

More Betta (Somvarpet tq) located at a distance of six km from Somvarpet is a pre-historic site. The stone monuments at MoreBetta are known as 'Pandava Pares'. There is a motorable road upto the foot of the hill. A climb of about three km over a serpentine path leads to the peak. At this height, there are more than 20 dolmens situated on the uneven cliffs of the peak. Fergusson has compared them to the megalithic monuments of England¹. Unfortunately, many of these have been victims of tomb robbers who have damaged them. Four huge slabs have been planted as walls with a huge capstone. The slab in front has the typical crescent shaped hole and around these tombs are circles made of large rocks. Near one such dolmen is an eight ft high slab resembling a bird or a horse. Dr.K.K.Subbaiah opines that this probably could be the figure of an ancient bird or a horse. The presence of such a curious shaped stone among hundreds of others is intriguing. Some of these dolmens have been excavated by Captain Cole, who discovered skeletons along with potsherds of red and black ware. Some of these pots stand on three or four pods. In addition, numerous wide-brimmed pottery, cups, jars and such other earthen ware have been discovered. Dr. Subbaiah mentions ornamental beads found in some dolmens (see also chapter II). In all probability, the man of the Megalithic age cultivated land with the waters of the Honamma tank to irrigate, and built the dolmens on this hill. The Archaeological Survey of India has taken up the task of preserving these pre-historic monuments.

Mulluru (Somvarpet tq. p.798) is one of the most ancient Jaina sites in Kodagu, which is in the Nidtha Hobli of the Somvarpet tq. The inscriptions discovered here take the date back as early as the 10th century A.D. The historicity of this place continued upto the 14th century. When the Cholas won a war against the Gangas, the Kongalvas who were the feudatories of the Cholas appear to have made Mullur their Capital as evidenced by the Hanasoge inscription of 1004 A.D. (Mysore dt). The prominence of this place as an administrative unit rose by 1175 A.D. When it is referred to as Mulluru-70 in the Nandigonda inscription (Somvarpet taluk)². About 25 km from Somvarpet on the Shanivarasanthe-Banavara road to the right, a dirt track, leads to a mango orchard. There are three Jaina *basadis* here. This actually was the ancient Mullur. These basadis of Parshvanatha, Shantinatha and Chandranatha Teerthankaras are built in a row. There is a record inscribed on the wall of the *navaranga* of the Parswanatha *basadi*. It informs that Pocchabbe, the queen of King Kongalva II, was the disciple of the celebrated Jaina scholar and saint Gunasenapandita. She constructed the Parshwanatha basadi at Mulluru somewhere in the middle of the 11th century A.D. Another inscription found on the basement of the *basadi* gives further information. This record of Rajadhiraja Kongalva the son of Rajendra Chola mentions the installation ceremony performed by Gunasena Pandita for the *basadi* built by his disciple, the queen- mother Pochabbarasi. Though undated, paleographically this record can be ascribed to the 11th century A.D. The structure has a square *garbhagriha* with an *ardhamantapa* and *navaranga*. The diety inside is a beautiful image of Parshwanatha in the Hoysala style, seated in meditation on a one metre high *panipeetha*. Behind the image is an intricately carved *prabhavali* with a serpent head held aloft. The roof of the *garbhagriha* has a recently renovated brick and mortar *shikhara*. The four pillars of the *navaranga* have a square base with a circular shaft holding a cushioned capital in the Ganga-Chola style. A flight of steps lead to the *navaranga*. But, the temple has no *mukhamantapa*. The inscription kept in the *navaranga* which is mostly erased refers to the

1. K.K.Subbaiah, *Archaeology of Coorg*, p.65

2. E.C. Vol. I, No.87

installation of some images in this Parswanatha *basadi* by Rukmini Mahadevi who was another queen of Rajendra Chola. There is a *nishidhi* inscription lying by the side of the *basadi*. In this, the intellectual achievements of Gunasena Pandita who was the disciple of Pushpadanta is extolled as a celebrated scholar on *vyakarana*, *agama*, *vedanta* and the six *angas* of *tarkashastra*. He undertook the *sallekhanavratha* and ended his life by about 1064 A.D. at Mullur. The inscription of Rajendra Kongalva which is closeby, mentions the construction of a *basadi* by his father and also mentions the grant of a few villages to the *basadi* and that Pochabbarasi gave this grant to Gunasena Pandita. This record can be assigned to about 1059 A.D. In the same *basadi*, there is another inscription of the 11th century, set up in commemoration of the wife of King Pritvi Kongalva.

The Shanthinatha *basadi* is to the left of the *basadi* of Parswanatha built originally in the Ganga-Chola stylistic characteristics (it saw renovations with the characteristic features of the times). The *upana* of the *garbhagriha* is in the Ganga style, with an *ardhamantapa* and *navaranga*. This *basadi* has Shanthinatha Teerthankara on a high *panipeetha* in the *garbhagriha*. The inscription on the pedestal of the image mentions the renovation of this ruined *basadi* and the reinstallation of the Shanthinatha Teerthankara by the Jaina Guru Sreepala Traividhyadevana Mallisenadevaru in and around the 12th century (1125) A.D. The original structure dates in all probability back to the 10th century A.D. The collapsed *shikhara* has been recently renovated. The main diety Shanthinatha has been carved in the Chola-Ganga style with a decorative *prabhavali* behind. The pedestal has figures of Yakshas and Yakshis in relief. The *ardhamantapa* has another Teerthankara image but it is damaged. The bas-relief sculptures of Yakshas and Yakshis on pedestal is repeated here. The central pillars of the *navaranga* reveal Vijayanagara style indicating a renovation in between 15th and 16th centuries A.D. The *navaranga* has two Teerthankara images one of which has been carved in the Hoysala sculptural style. The pedestal in front of the Shanthinatha-*basadi* contains a 11th century inscription which mentions Gunasena Pandita as well as his guru Puspasena Sidanthadeva. The *basadi* enclosure has another 11th century record mentioning the same Gunasena Panditha. It refers to a well Nagabavi built with the help of the grants donated by all the *nakaras* (traders) of the town. A figure of a serpent is seen below the inscription. The high *jagati* in front of the *navaranga* entrance door of the *navaranga* has a flight of steps. To the left of this *basadi* is the Chandranatha *basadi* built around 1058 A.D. in the Chola Ganga style and has a *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The stone image of Chandranatha is carved in the meditative pose on a high *panipeetha* in the *garbhagriha*. On the two sides of the entrance are two *dwarapalakas*, each one metre high. The pillars in the *navaranga* are in the Ganga-Chola style. There are a flight of steps in front from the *jagati*. The *shikhara* is a modern tower in brick and mortar. The external walls are decorated with sculptures of a dancing Yaksha, seated Yakshi, a seated monkey and other such figures. An inscription on stone which has been cut in two is kept leaning to the external wall of the Chandranatha *basadi*. It consists of two stages with the upper one having a seated Jaina with a male and female devotees. On both sides carved in relief, and on the lower stage a short inscription of two sentences mentioning a date *Saka* 980 *Vilamba Samvatsara* corresponding to 1058 A.D. Another inscription nearby belongs to the Vijayanagar times. It is dated 1390 A.D. It refers to the renovation of *basadi* of Mallur by one Gundappa who was the General of Harihara II of Vijayanagar. This grant further reaffirms the grants of queen Pochabbarasi who was the mother of Rajadhiraja of the Kongalva dynasty.

Gundappadandanayaka gave a grant of the Karagodu village after changing its name to Annangapura as a donation to the Parshwanatha *basadi*. Another interesting information provided is that of the name of one Gonka Reddy Nayaka who was a victor of many battles and who governed as an officer of Vijayanagara kings governing the administrative unit of Mulluru-70. The 1216 A.D. inscription which is near the *mantapa* in front of the *basadi* is mostly erased. The only information that it yields is that it is a commemorative stone of Vidhyadhara Bucchidevarasa known popularly as Katakacharya. This *basadi* complex has now come under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India, which has renovated and maintained them properly. The wide field in front of the *basadi* is used to plant nearly 20 stone inscriptions, herostones and *nishidhi* stones for better view as well as preservation.

Nagarahole (Virajpet tq) is one of the important game sanctuaries of India. Nagarahole in Kodagu is at a distance of 68 km from Virajpet, and from Madikeri and Mysore, it is in equal distance, that being 96 km. The stream which rises in the jungle of Nalkeri and winds through the jungle in a serpentine course gives the name Nagarahole (serpent stream) to the sanctuary. A slightly different derivation is also offered: the stream takes its birth in Kerala at a place called Tolupatti in the Vynad district. Here, it is seen as a mere water course in fields flowing towards Karnataka and through the jungle¹. It later joins the Taraka river which is a tributary of the Kabini. The rivers Kabini and Lakshmanateertha flow in its vicinity. During the British rule, the jungles of Nagarahole and Kakanakote were kept as exclusive Royal game reserves for the Maharajas of Mysore and Kodagu as well as the British officials. For the first time in July, 1955, the Government of Kodagu converted this Royal amusement park into a Wild Life Reserve. At that time, the extent of the Park was about 285 sq kms and the area was steadily expanded since 1975. The forests of Kakanakote, Metukuppe, Veerana Hosalli and Kachuvanahalli of Mysore dt were combined with the sanctuary, thus, expanding it by 571 sq kms; Nagarahole became a National Park in 1983. Again, five years later in 1988, it was extended to include an area of 643 sq km. The Karapura travellers bungalow at Nagarahole sanctuary is built in the midst of very attractive scenic surroundings with the waters of Kabini reservoir surrounding it on the three sides, leaving access only from one side. Originally, an impenetrable jungle teeming with wild life, it has now become a natural park where people can safely view wild life in its free, true state. (For details about the *flora* and the *fauna* of Nagarahole-see chapter I). The Nagarahole National Park has now become a favourite spot for Indian and foreign tourists. Good transport facilities connect Nagarahole with Bangalore, Mysore and Madikeri. Two well furnished rest houses, Cauvery and Gangotri have been built by the Forest Department and dormitories with twenty beds are provided for students from schools and colleges. At Murkal, close to Nagarahole, the Forest Department has another rest house. Forest department arranges conducted tours. Tourists are taken into the forest in special vans in the mornings between 6 to 10 A.M. and in the evenings between 5 to 6.30 P.M. which is an ideal time to chance upon the varied wild life in their natural state. The sanctuary will be open till 6 O'clock in the evening and after this entry is forbidden. After six in the evening till six in the morning, strict prohibition of vehicular traffic is imposed to preserve the peaceful serenity of the animals. While the Forest Department vehicles run along a mud tract crossing the jungle, an elephant ride is more thrilling as it can walk right through the jungle on the narrowest of bridal paths. Summer is the ideal season to visit the sanctuary. But from the middle of June to the middle

1. M.G.Nagaraj, 'Itihasa Darshana', Vol 5 pp 110-111

of November, incessant rains make it impossible to sight the animals. For a stay at the guest houses and for assured accommodation, prior permission from the Forest Department, at Bangalore or Mysore is necessary. The estate home of the Palekanda family which is closeby has a good private collection of antiquities.

Nalknad Palace (Madikeri tq) is built on the level top of a hillock. A twisting ghat road of about eight km from Kakkabe leads to this place. Doddaveerarajendra built this palace in 1792 A.D. at a place which comes under the jurisdiction of the Yavakapadi village in Nalknad. Veeraraja escaped from Tipu Sultan's prison at Piriypattana and took refuge at the Kurchi village. But after the destruction of the palace at Kurchi, he shifted his family to Yavakapadi village in Padinalaknad. Here on a hillock surrounded by dense jungles, he built his palace in the area at the foot of the high hill of Tadiyandamol which provided greatest safety. The palace is a planned structure of two floors. The base is about four feet high over which rises high walls of brick and mortar. It has a long verandha of 65 ft with sufficient width. Twelve immense hexagonal wooden pillars bear the weight of the high roof. Sculptures in relief are carved on the pillars. The window and door frame carvings are fine specimens of decorative art in wood. Inside is a spacious hall with a roof borne by six pillars. The roof is entirely of wood, reinforced by huge iron rafters. The planks of the roof is ornamented by attractive paintings of foliage, flowers, dancing girls, musicians, queens, fairies and others¹. The exterior roof of the palace, which is now tiled, was originally of thatch. The verandah wall has a beautiful painted scene of a Royal procession with the king seated on his elephant and accompanied by soldiers and musicians. This painting is 10 ft long and 6 ft high. Repeated lime-wash has obliterated whatever painting there was on the remaining parts of the verandah. Even this painting of the Royal procession has dimmed due to lack of proper preservation. In front of the palace, there is a small but elegant square mantapa, which was erected in 1796 in which year the marriage of Dodda Veerarajendra with Mahadevammaji was celebrated. This *mantapa* is decorated by elegant sculptures in plaster. Behind the palace are four dark rooms which were used apparently to confine criminals and others². This place gave refuge to Chikkaveerarajendra and his family who was forced to flee from Madikeri, in the face of invading soldiers of the British East India Company approaching Kodagu from all sides. This historic building has been repaired by the State Archaeology Department in 1990. Recorded evidence mentions the existence in the vicinity of the burial of the two princesses of Kodagu who married Tipu. But it is not distinguishable now. At present, the palace houses a Bee Keeping Centre run by the State Trade and Handicrafts Department.

Nanjarayapattana (Somvarpet tq; p.1,032) or Nanjarajapattana is 17 km away from Kushalnagar. A historic place on the left bank of the river Cauvery, it was known as 'Holesalalli. During the 16th century, Nanjundaraja of the Changalva dynasty built a palace and called this town after his name as 'Nanjarajapattana'. It is also mentioned in the inscription of Nanjundaraja's son Sreekantha dated 1544 A.D. found at the *basadi* of Anjanageri. But Nanjarayapattana lost its importance under the Kodagu Rajas. The prominent temples in the town are Nanjundeshwara and Veerabhadra. *Rajendra Name* claims that the Kodagu Rajas built two temples here. This does not appear to be true. It was here according to *Rajendra Name* itself that the aged Changalva king

breathed his last after Piriypattana went under the control of Mysore. The Veerabhadra temple in fact is of the Hoysala variety. As such, the claim of *Rajendra Name* appears to be not justified. The Nanjundeshwara temple is in the post-Vijayanagar style. The Kodagu Rajas probably affected renovations to this structure. Originally built of stone, it has a square *garbhagriha* with the intermediary chamber leading to the *navaranga*. In front of the *navaranga* is a separate *mantapa*. The high brick and mortar *shikhara* in the Dravida style has a projecting *shukanasa*. Sculptures of Nandis, Garuda, Shiva-Parvati, Nataraja, dancing girls, Gandharvas and bands of musicians adorn the *shikhara*. The tomb of Changalva king Nanjundaraja is in the *garbhagriha*. He is the same old king who is mentioned in the *Rajendraname*.

In front of the *ardhamantapa* are two small *devakostas* on each side with stone images of Ganapathi and Subrahmanya. In another small niche by the side of Ganapathi is a silver image of Kannambadiyamma. The *navaranga* has four lathe turned Hoysala style pillars which in all probability were transported from the nearby Veerabhadra temple. The niche in the *navaranga* has the masks and weapons of the diety which are used only during the celebration of festivals and fairs. A flower bedecked beautiful stone sculpture of Parvathi carved in the seated posture is in the next cell. She is holding the *trishula* and the *dhamaru* in her hands. To the right of the entrance of the *navaranga* is a vacant *panipeetha* in a cell. Dr.K.K.Subbaiah in his *Archaeology of Coorg* mentions that it had a Shivalinga said to have been brought from Varanasi.

The entrance has the bas-relief sculpture of Gajalakshmi. The *dhwaja stambha* is almost nine feet high. And on the capital are relief figures of a lion, a woman blowing conch and Nataraja. Closeby is a Nandi *mantapa* which has a highbase. The Nandi has turned its head towards the *mahadwara*. The roof of the *mantapa* has a small tower of brick and mortar. Presently (1991) renovation work is being carried out on the roof of the Nanjundeshwara temple. An annual fair in honour of Nanjundeshwara is celebrated for 15 days after Ugadi. During this fair, a flower bedecked palanquin is taken in procession. In a small cell to the west of the temple is a sculpture of a male warrior with an axe in the right hand and a wheel in the left. To the right of the temple the river Cauvery takes a curve and splits herself into two to create two islets. A short distance from the Nanjundeshwara temple are ancient stone pillar remains on the banks of the river which M.G.Nagaraj considers to be ruins of a Veerabhadra temple of the Cholas Kongalva times. This picturesque area was a part of the Srirangapattana of Kodagu. Across the river is a *dargah* of Hazarat-Domini Mastan which witnesses an annual *urus*. The Jumma Masjid at Nanjarayapattana is locally said to belong to the times of Tipu.

People claim to have had a Jaina *basadi* at Nanjarayapattana which is now inside a private estate with no ruins to prove the fact. There is an interesting hero stone in the *pallakigadde* on the banks of the Cauvery. It depicts the figure of a hero who valiantly fought with an elephant till death. Along with the hero the figure of his wife becoming *sati* is also depicted. Near the entrance to the town, by the side of the road is a ruined Veerabhadra temple now enclosed in a private estate. This temple is in the traditional Hoysala style and is a *dwikutachala* (twin- shrine). The partially damaged pillar shafts depict sculptures of women in different dance poses. The two *garbhagrihas* are completely ruined but the *ardhamantapa* has a vacant *panipeetha* without any image. The temple ruins lie scattered and half buried under earth.

1. K.K.Subbaiah - *Archaeology of Coorg* p.205

2. K.K.Subbaiah, *Ibid*

The river bank here and the surrounding area is an enchanting picnic spot. To the left of the Nanjundeswara temple, across the Cauvery is an islet which is barely eleven acres wide covered with forest. Here is a branch of the Murugha Rejendra matha, with the Someshwara swamy's *gadduge*. This old building built in the post- Vijayanagar style remains open only during summer when the island is accessible. During rainy season, the flood waters make it impossible for anyone to reach the place. There is another island covered by dense vegetation of the Dubare forest in the middle of which the State Forest Department has built a travellers' bungalow for tourists who often came to stay here to enjoy the scenic beauty of the natural surroundings. Closeby is another *dargah*. M.G.Nagaraj¹ maintains that there was another island, 20 km from Nanjarajapattana. It is said to have been in the Margolly Ghatta- halla² area in the jurisdiction of the Maldare village. He maintains that this island which is no longer there, was the Srirangapattana of Kodagu. But what is now known as Srirangapattana of Kodagu is hidden inside a private estate. The Changalvas came over to this place from Palpare in the *Kiggattnad* by about 1245 A.D. and made this Srirangapattana their capital. The temple ruins and the sculptures of Gods and Goddess found here and at Palpare reveal the reconciliation on the concept of Hari-Hara struck by both Changalva Boppadeva and Hoysala Someshwara and their artistic taste and religious bent of mind. According to a recently discovered, but unpublished *turugol* inscription, Mahamandaleshwara, Veeracholadevarasa was ruling in the *Rudhirodgari samvatsara* of Saka 1220. It applies to Hariharadeva. But, even in 1298, the Changalvas continued to rule from Kodagu Srirangapattana as the feudatories of the Hoysalas. Apart from this, at present no further evidence has been uncovered.

Nidtha (Somvarpet tq; p.7411) was originally known as 'Nidtha' evidenced by the Mullur inscription and is situated at a distance of 25 km from Somvarpet. The Mallikarjuna temple of this place referred to in the inscription is now extant. Only the Basavanna temple which has been recently renovated is given historical antiquity. There are two hero stones by the side of this temple. The first one dated 1255 A.D. in the reign of Hoysala Narasimha III commemorates the martyrdom of one Somaiah of Kahigodu village, who lost his life fighting in a battle. The inscription was set up by his son Mayiga. The second inscription dated 1285 A.D. also falls in the reign of Narasimha III. This hero stone was inscribed under the orders of the Chief of Kahigodu. There is a small temple of Kannambadiamma to the left of the Basavanna temple. In the *Chaitra masa*, falling in March, after the festival of Ugadi, an annual fair is celebrated at the temple of Basavanna. During this five-day fair, every home sends a *kalasha* to the temple for worship. Behind the temple are ruins of another temple ascribed to Biredeva. The Biredeva temple contains an inscription mentioning the donations by Hiriya Veeranna, Chikka Veeranna and other officers to Lord Mallikarjuna of Malapanahalli. This inscription is dated in 1278 A.D. The ancient site of Malappana village mentioned in the above inscription was in all probability in the neighbourhood of Nidtha. Another place in Somvarpet taluk was *Kuguru* which also has historical links. It is about one km from Heggula in Shanivasanthe. The Panchalingeswara temple said to be ancient has been recently renovated in 1986. It has five cells in a line with Shivalingas installed in them. The more interesting feature is the Nandi Mantapa in front which has a Linga and a damaged image of the Sun God with an inscription below. The inscription is also damaged with one part having fallen

1. M.G.Nagaraj - *Ithihasa Darshana* Vol. V PP.110 & 111

2. *Ibid*

under a tree by the side. Significantly, the upper portion of the inscription has the bas-reliefs of the Panchalingas. A part of the damaged head of a Surya is resting under a nearby tree. On the lower portion of the *mantapa* is an inscription which is broken and another piece of which is again found under the tree. This inscription is an unpublished one. A number of other sculptures of Naga stones, mother goddesses and Veerabhadra are found strewn under the same tree.

Padi (Madikeri tq) is one of the very sacred places for the Kodavas. It is accessible through a motorable road, and just 2.5 km from Kakkabe. It is the sacred abode of Lord Iggutappa or Subrahmanya revered by the Kodavas. The temple of Lord Iggutappa or Subrahmanya is built atop a hillock surrounded by distant peaks covered with dense forest. A steep flight of steps leads to the outer *prakara* which is paved. The temple structure is square with the entrance through the wooden roofed *bali peetha*. The ceiling of the wooden roof has the cardinal deities *dikpalakas* symbolising the directions on the eight sides of the *bali peetha*. There are deities and geometrical patterns engraved in relief. These are painted in gay colours. The temple is a square structure with cloisters running around the four sides leaving an open quadrangle in the middle. In the centre is a small square *garbhagriha* built of laterite. It has a circular *shikhara* capped by a golden finial. In front of the *garbhagriha* standing apart is a small square Nandi Mantapa. The exterior of its sloping roof is tiled. Inside, a copper sheet covering is provided. The main diety, Lord Iggutappa is installed on an ancient *panipeetha*. An intricately carved silver *prabhavali* is provided after the main diety which has a five-hooded Naga as canopy. The silver cover in the *panipeetha* is engraved with swans among flowering creepers. To the left of the diety is a processional image in silver-white. To its right is a figure of a small silver elephant which is decorated by a silver back cover. On this back cover is an inscription of the Kodagu Raja Lingarajendra dated 1810 A.D. According to it, the silver elephant was donated to the temple as a symbolic offering for his personal bravery in hunting down 34 elephants and capturing eight tigers and lion cubs in the Balyattare forest near the Nalakanad Palace. The person who renovated this temple was an officer Bopu of the Apparanda family who effected the necessary repairs and renovations in the years 1834 to 1835 and also lifted a golden finial on the circular *shikhara*. In the front entrance are the two wooden pillars. There are attractive carvings representing floral and vegetal themes in the wooden canopy covering the main structure. Even though there is no *navaranga* or *mukhamantapa*, there is a wooden Nandimantapa facing the *garbhagriha* as already observed. Its inclined roof has been covered with copper sheets from within. There is a *sandhara pradakshinapatha* to the *garbhagriha* surrounded by an inner *prakara*. To the right of the outer enclosure is a big flowering *champak* tree blooming with fragrant flowers under which are some tridants. Behind rises a view of the high peak of the Tadiandamol clothed in lush greenery resounding with the songs of exotic wild birds. The annual fair and the special worship to Lord Iggutappa is celebrated during March after the Holi festival in conjunction of the Hubba star. The devotees particularly the Kodavas congregate at this Holy place to offer their worship. The worshipping of Iggutappa is not only found at this Padi (of Nalkunadu) but also at Peruru Padi and Nelje Padi of Madikeri taluk.

Paluru (Madikeri tq; p.852) is an ancient pilgrimage centre on the banks of the river Cauvery and is about 18 km from Madikeri, near Napoklu. The ancient name according to an eleventh century inscription found here is Palayuru. The temple of Mahalingeswara is built in the Kerala style of architecture. The square *garbhagriha* has a low roof which rises upwards in the shape of a cone. The spacious temple enclosure has been recently renovated. Obviously this temple must have

been built much earlier to the 11th century inscription found here which records the grant of some donations. The script of the inscription is a mixture of Grantha, Malayalam, Tamil and Vatteluttu. It mentions an individual, Bodharupa Bhagavar and a king called Kunniarasa. Bodharupa Bhagavar was a disciple of Avidyamrutyu Bhattaraka. The complete administration of the Mahadeva temple at Palayuru was handed over to the guild of Sreevaishnava merchants (No. 20). A similar inscription is seen at Bhagamandala (for details see Chapter II).

Ponnampet (Virajpet tq; p.4,367) is a prominent town in Kodagu and is 21 km away from Virajpet. Ponnampet was built in the memory of Cheppudira Ponnappa who was the Dewan of both Chikkaveerarajendra and continued in the same post under the British by his son Madaiah between 1845-1850. Originally, a part of Kiggattunad, Ponnampet was brought under the jurisdiction of Virajpet tq after the State Re-Organisation in 1956. A famous marketing centre for paddy, this town is also known for the socio-religious activities. Sree-Sharada Ashrama of the Ramakrishna Mission and the recently established Prashanti Nilaya are working as centres of socio-religious activities. The Sai- Shankara General Hospital run by Prashanti Nilaya is providing medical facilities to the people. The Muslims have a Jumma Masjid built recently.

Mattur (Virajpet tq) is located at a distance of 10 km from Ponnampet and is surrounded by coffee plantations. Among the temples of this place are those of Mahadeva, Chamundi and Ayyappa. The Ayyappa temple also called Eshwara temple is built in the style of the Kodagu Rajas. The *garbhagriha* built in laterite has a Shivalinga and a recently installed stone image of Ayyappa. The temple is painted in gay colours recently. In the outer enclosure on an open basement a stone image of Chamundi holding a trident, *panapatra* and a sword in three hands, and forth arm is raised in the gesture of *abhaya*. Closeby, is another recently built temple of Chamundi. The Ayyappa's annual fair attracts hundreds of pilgrims which will be held in the month of March.

Shanthalli (Somvarpet tq; p.1,024) 11 km from Somvarpet is a famous centre for bee-keeping and honey marketing. The Kumaringeshwara temple built in 17th century is of the Chandalva times. The *garbhagriha*, has a Dravida *shikhara* of medium height. In front of the *garbhagriha* is the *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*. Sculptural decoration of the temple consists of figures in bas-relief which are seen on the entrance doorway of the *ardhamantapa*, pillars in the *navaranga* as well as on the exterior walls. The entrance doorway has *mithuna* figures and flower creepers. The four pillars in the *navaranga* are square shaped in the post-Vijayanagara style with a relief sculptures of a peacock, a Shivalinga, an elephant, *nagbandha*, *hamsa*, a lady etc. The reliefs on the exterior walls depict a devotee, a horse, an elephant rider, Hanumantha, Ganesha and *mithuna* figures. In front, near the left entrance door, there is an unpublished inscription. Over the *prakara* entrance door is the *gopura* said to belong to the times of the Kodagu Rajas. A recent Kalyana Mantapa is under completion near the temple. The car festival of the temple is celebrated during the annual *makarasankramana* day. Another interesting festival is the *Emme Suggi*. This occurs once in every twelve years, when all the cultivators of the entire hobli congregate to celebrate with great enthusiasm and gaiety for a fair of buffaloes. The bee-keeping and training centre at Shanthalli often conducts public exhibitions on methods of honey gathering and such other practices.

Somvarpet (tq hq; p.7,092) a prominent town in North Kodagu and is about 40 km from Madikeri. The name obviously was derived from the regular fair *sante* conducted every Monday (*Somavara*). Hence, it came to be known as Somvarpet. It was under the Ganga rule during the 9th and 10th centuries and later the Kongalvas who were the feudatories of the Cholas took control of the area. After the 12th century, the area went into the hands of the Chandalvas who were the feudatories of the Hoysalas. They were followed by the Vijayanagar rulers and thereafter the Haleri Royal family ruled this area from 1600 to 1834. After 1834, the British took control of this town. Under them, Somvarpet began to grow as an important town and taluk headquarters. Being situated on the north-eastern borders of the Kodagu dt, this taluk geographically occupies an uneven landscape. But only to the northern borders of the tq is the evergreen peaks of Kunara-Parvatha or Pushpagiri. The rivers like the Hemavathi, the Cauvery and the Harangi flow in the taluk.

The place has temples dedicated to Basaveshwara, Someshwara, Ganesha, Anjaneya, etc. The temples of Basaveshwara and Someshwara are located in a spacious area. The Basaveshwara temple has a square shaped *garbhagriha* (modern), spacious *navaranga* and the main entrance is at one side. Its ceiling is arch shaped and covered with tiles artistically. The ceiling above the *garbhagriha* is slopy and has a pinnacle atop. The Basaveshwara *utsava* during the end of the *Karthika* and the Ganesha *utsava* during the *Bhadrapada* are celebrated with great enthusiasm and grandeur. At the local *Ane kere* (tank) only when it is full *teppotsava* is held. There is also a branch of the Murugarajendra Matha of Chitradurga. The Betegara Muttappa *jatra* is held annually in Somvarpet which attracts thousands of devotees.

The imposing structure of the town is the bungalow of the famous coffee planter Sakamma. This building in Anglican style consists of giant-sized iron rafters to support the sloping tiled roof held aloft by tall pillars. The Roman Catholic Church of My Lady Victoria was built in 1866 A.D. Under its aegis, many educational institutions and orphanages have been established and maintained at Somvarpet and the villages in the vicinity. The Protestant Church is a recent construction. Among the other newly constructed buildings are two Masjids of the Hanafi and the Shafi sects are notable. The *dargah* of Malang Shah Vali is claimed to be a 300 years old structure. The *urus* at this *dargah* is celebrated in the *Shaban* month which is accompanied by a *Kawwali* programme.

Surlabbi (Somvarpet tq; p.1,069) situated on the northern border of Kodagu. It is eight km from Garvale. In the village, there are about fifty herostones grouped together, said to represent the men and women of Goudanda, Mapanda, Muddanda, Padiyanda, Aimudiyanda and other families. At a distance of 10 km from this town is the *Kote betta*, which has an old temple. Pandava *pares* or pre-historic megalithic dolmens could be found here. In between the rocks on the hill is a deep natural cave going down to a depth of one hundred feet swarming with bats. The Kote betta area is an ideal site for archaeologists as it promises many more details about prehistoric life. Near Surlabbi, two km on the Garvale road is a bridge on the Medara Hole. Behind this Bridge, the water tumbles with great force. The beauty of the waterfalls is best enjoyed after the rains ceases in October and the stream is full, while in summer, the dried up bed leaves the rocks bare.

Tadiyandamol (Madikeri tq) mountain rises to a height of 1,717 metres above the sea level and is the highest mountain in Kodagu, situated in the south-east part of the district in the Napoklunad, this mountain poses a challenge to adventurous trekkers. The climbers have to spend the night at Yavakapadi, which is close to Nalaknad palace and walk a distance of three km in the dense jungle to reach the foot of the mountain. The steep serpentine path to the peak demands stamina and determination on the part of the climbers. On reaching the peak, they are more than compensated for all their exertion, for here the cool breeze that wafts around the flat peak relaxes tired muscles. A bird's eye view from the peak is magnificent. During a cloudless evening, the climber is rewarded with a glorious scene of the setting sun in the western sea. Down the hill at Yavakapadi is the temple of Pannangalattmme, who is believed to be the sister of Lord Iggutappa. She is a patron deity of the *dalit* devotees, who worship her. Every April, thousands gather at this temple for the annual fair of five days. Here, the various folk dances and cultural performances of Kodagu are presented. About 10 km from the peak of Tadiyandamol, as the bird flies is the *Somamalai shikhara* of Kadiyatnad. Here is the temple of Lord Malaitambiran which is a modern structure. The Padi hill of Igguthappa is closeby.

Talcauvery (Madikeri tq) is among the many pilgrimage centres in the country and is the birth place of river Cauvery. Talcauvery which is eight km from Bhagamandala and 46 km from Madikeri. Talcauvery is deemed the holiest place in Kodagu. Nestling at the foot of the Brahmagiri hill and surrounded by jungle clad hills on all sides, Talcauvery has a mythological background. It is connected to all parts of Kodagu with good motorable roads. A place of ancient sanctity river Cauvery called variously as Lokapavana, Lopamudra, Dakshina Ganga rises at Talcauvery, also called in inscription as 'Modal Kaveri', is treated as their mother goddess by the Kodavas. She is the immortal inspiration for all Kodavas who worship her as the saviour of the people of the south-the Dakshinathya Janoddharini and the cleanser of all pollution or *Kalikalmesha Nashini*. The Kodavas take a dip at Talcauvery at least once in their life-time, a tradition which has been handed down through the ages. The peaks in the Brahmagiri range of Talcauvery is variously known as Agnigiri, Vayugiri and Gangagiri in the *puranas*. The river rises as a spring in a small 2.5 sq ft square pit. This is called Brahmakundike. The gushing spring flows into a rectangular tank which is 30 ft long and three ft deep. From there she flows into the larger *pushkarni* or tank. According to local legends, on every October 16th or 17th, when this spring gushes out of the Brahmakundike, the devotees believe that Cauvery appears and blesses them. Every Hindu on the *Tulasankramana* day or any day in the *Tula* month hailing from Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra and other places take a dip in the river and participate in the fair. The Cauvery legend is described in the *puranas*. According to the *Agnipurana* and the *Skandapurana*, Kaverimuni pleased Lord Brahma by his unflinching penance at Brahmagiri. Lord Brahma blessed him with a daughter called Vishnumaya, Lopamudra or a Cauveri. Vishnumaya was originally in the Himalayas and was brought up by Kaveramuni. At Brahmagiri, she entered the *Kamandala* of the great sage Agasthya and flowed forth as a river (for more details see Chapter 2). Talcauvery is connected to the Pandavas of *Mahabharatha*, who during their banishment are said to have come here took the waters from Brahmakundike and bathed Lord Mahadeva with it at Kundagiri which is close to Gonikoppal. On the road from Bhagamandala to Talcauvery there is a big rock known as 'Bheemanakallu' in one of the cardamom estates. Coming down to historical times, an inscription of 1001 A.D. at Madikeri belonging to the Gangas mentions a grant given to Lord Rameshwara

after having taken a dip at Modal Kaveri. This Modalkaveri or the place of origin of Cauvery can only be Talcauvery. This inscription is now preserved in the Museum at Madikeri. The offerings and the worships that had been stopped during Tipu's control was restarted again by Doddaveera Rajendra, who gave grants for the special worships regularly. He invited Brahmana families from Dakshina Kannada to take over the management of the regular worship process daily.

Little above the birth place of the river is a small *mantapa* which has an eternal lamp burning. Hence, this *mantapa* is called Jyothi Mantapa and has been renovated on the 23rd of January 1972. Further up is the recently renovated Agastyewara temple. Local legends say that Agasthyamuni had originally installed a Linga of sand in the *garbhagriha* and offered worship. In close proximity is the shrine of Ganapathi. In the vicinity is an Ashwatha platform where Agastya is believed to have worshipped Lord Ashwatha Narayana. At present, there is only a small Ashwatha tree here. To the left of the Agstyeswara temple is the Brahmagiri hill which rises to the majestic 300 ft height. One has to climb 500 steps to reach the peak. Atop the peak, there are three pits said to have been the sacrificial pits or the *yagna kundas* around which the Seven Great Sages performed *yagna*. The high peak of Brahmagiri commands a magnificent view of the sun setting in the west. Across the deep valley at a distance, a windmill is visible over a hillock. Below, to the right of Brahmagiri is a rest house, commanding an excellent view of the beautiful scenery. A narrow path running down leads to a spot known as *Salamkatte*. It is said that when Tipu Sultan came to Talcauvery, he stood in this place and reverentially bowed to Goddess Cauvery, and hence the name. Further left, is the government guest house. At a short distance is a large building known as Kailasa Ashrama. This is a choultry for the pilgrims. Not far away from this, to the right is the guest house of the Karnataka Forest Department. Talcauvery and its neighbourhood are an ideal tourist resort, at once beautiful and serene. No wonder, the devotees visit the spot throughout the year except during the rainy season when the steady down-pour blots out everything, a season which is tolerable only to the local population who are acclimated to it.

Titimathi (Virajpet tq) is a town surrounded by forest and coffee estates. It is situated at a distance of 26 km from Virajpet and is in the same taluk on the main road between Gonikoppal and Hunsur. It is an important trading centre with historic past. A number of ancient ruins remind the visitor of the glory of the bygone days. At a distance of five km from the town, deep in the silent jungle, rests a Shiva temple dating back to the Chandalva times. The temple has a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The *dwarapalaka* images at the entrance of the *navaranga* are now kept in the *garbhagriha*. In front is an open pillared mantapa. The tall slender pillars have attractive bas-reliefs such as a woman with Chamara, Nandi, a drummer, a lady bowing before the Shivalinga, another woman churning butter, a lady with a mirror in hand, a dancer admiring her long tresses, a swan and *mithuna* sculptures. The fallen *dwarastambha* in front of the temple has relief sculptures of Ganapathi, Veerabhadra, Kamadhenu and a *gana* with the body of an animal. Below the figure of Ganapathi is an inscription of only two lines. The jungle of Titimathi is the home of a large number of tribal folk and among them, the Jenu Kurubas are prominent, and Titimathi is known for its bee-keeping industry. It is growing in importance as a trading centre.

Virajpet (tq hq; p.13,136) 32 km from Madikeri, is an important town. It is connected to Madikeri by motorable roads. This town was built in 1792 A.D. by Doddaveerarajendra. On the site where he met and held discussions in 1791 with Robert Abercromby who was the Governor

of Bombay (see chapter II History). This town came to be called for the Raja as Virarajendrapet which was later shortened to Virajpet. It is believed that a number of Christians of the Roman Catholic faith from the West Coast who were forcibly brought by Tipu and imprisoned in Srirangapattana, escaped from his hands, came to Kodagu and settled down at Virajpet by 1792¹, under the protection of the Raja of Kodagu. The cosmopolitan character of the town was further enhanced by his inviting the craftsmen and traders from other places to Kodagu and apportioning separate localities for their residence, like the Telugu street (of Chetis), Bengali street (Muslims from Bengal) etc. Lingayat traders came from Periyapattana. From the beginning, Vijrapet was an important commercial centre exporting coffee, rice, cardamom and pepper to the West Coast. Even now, fine roads connect it with the towns in the Kerala coast like Cannanore and Tellichery. The town is built at the foot of a hill called locally as the Maletambiran or the Eswara hill. Among the few temples in this town, the important ones are the Eshwara temple on top of the hill and the Ayyappa temple on the slopes. The road leading to the hill covers only a part of the distance. From there, it is a steep climb up the hill. The temple built during the time of the Kodagu Rajas is square in plan and built in the middle of a spacious enclosure surrounded by high walls. The hill-top provides a fine bird's eye-view of the entire town. Viewed from the hair pin curves of the ghat road on the hill, the setting sun is seen in all its glory. Down below is the Basavanna temple said to belong to the time of the Rajas along with an ancient temple of Ganapathi near the clock tower, the Chaudeswari temple and the Maramm a temple near the government bus stand which is still being constructed. In 1792, Doddaveerarajendra ordered the building of a palace protected by a fortress wall around, which is now extant. It existed on a raised flat area, which is behind the present travellers bungalow. It appears that he had built a brick fortress wall with a front entrance gate to the palace. That entrance gate is still standing. Only ruins of the fortress are found around. A few years ago, according to D.N.Krishnaiah, there was a small but strong armoury behind the palace. to the left of the palace area and to the right of the Murnad-Madikeri road on a hollow ground, Veerarajendra built a tank and a well and lined them with dressed stones.

Among the public buildings at Virajpet, the prominent one is the old Church of St. Anne built in the Gothic style. As this church was renovated in the late 19th century, the original structure could be said to belong to the 18th century. According to one opinion, it came into existence by about 1792 A.D. A record mentions Doddaveerarajendra inviting a priest called John Decosta and granting him many gifts. This church is a Gothic structure. This church was actually repaired and rebuilt by another priest called Gullian. Being himself an artist, Father Gullian decorated the church with his paintings and works of art. Doddaveerarajendra had gifted two bronze lamps which are preserved to this day. In addition, he had donated a golden crown to the image of Jesus Christ. Accounts of Baptism registrations are entered in the church hanging in the belfry is inscribed. This refers to the raising of the bell for the memory of Salvador Pinto who died on 15th January 1893. Inside the church is a spacious prayer hall and the walls have 12 stations depicting the life of Jesus Christ, done in relief and framed. Every year, on the 11th of February, a Holy feast is celebrated known as the 'Candle Feast' in which all the local citizens without distinction of caste or creed carry a candle as part of the celebration. This church runs a number of educational centres and orphanages in Virajpet as well as in other towns.

1. D.N.Krishnaiah, *Kodagina Itihasa* p.244-45.

The Clock Tower in the centre of Virajpet town was built in commemoration of the Delhi Durbar of King George V in 1911. Rao Saheb Mukkatira Aiyappa, who was a well known coffee planter as well as a popular leader of the co-operative movement in Kodagu took a prominent part in its construction. The Municipality of the Town was formed in 1870 and continues to cater to the facilities of the citizens. In 1935 a Town Hall came up. Religious as well as theological activities of the town are conducted under the aegis of an organisation called Cauvery Ashrama. The celebration of Sri Ganesha festival attracts thousands of people. There are numerous structures of the Islamic faith in this town, particularly the *masjids* (mosques). Among them are the Bismillah Shah Vali Makhan, the Shadli Shafi Jumma Masjid, the Khazi Mohallah Jamia Masjid, the Masjid-e-Azam in the Bengali Mohallah (built in 1880) and the Hanafi Jamia Masjid on the Aiyappa Swamy Road. Among them, the Bismillah Shah Vali Makhan which is located near the market is considered to be about 200 years old. Built in the Indo-saracenic style, it has a spacious enclosure with tall minarets and a hemispherical dome. The arched window and door frames are decorated with polished plaster ornamentation. Just by the side of this Masjid is the *dargah* of Bismillah Shah Vali. During every *Rajjab* month, the annual *urus* is celebrated here. Apart from this, there is Akhat Shah Makkat Shah Vali *dargah* or *peers* said to have come from Arabia. Even here, the *urus* is conducted in the month of *Rajjab*. Closeby is the Hassan Shah Vali *dargah* which also celebrates the *urus* in the same month. Recently, another Masjid called Shafi Masjid is constructed in the fish market. The Azam-e-Masjid in the Bengali Mohallah is claimed to be the biggest in the entire Kodagu.

Yadavanad (Somvarpet tq) is about 13 km from Kushalnagar on the Somvarpet-Kushalnagar road. This town has no significant antiquities but has a colony of Jenukurubas, one of the important tribal folk of Kodagu. Near the bus stand on a platform under a tree are remains of images of Vishnu, Nandi and other figures supposed to have been brought from Hunduru. The town has temples of Basavanna and Anjaneya. There is a curious abandoned temple in the middle of the forest near the town. From Yadavanad, a walk of about four km on the banks of the Harangi river takes us to this ruined temple of the time of Chandalvas, which can be approached only during summer as at other times, the water of the river flood the area. The temple is built of square dressed stones. On the *lalata bimba* of the *garbhagriha* entrance is a figure of Gajalakshmi in bas-relief and on it is another seated nude female figure wearing a crown and projecting her vagina prominently. On both sides of the entrance door are two erotic *mithuna* figures. The base of the *navaranga* is square with cylindrical pillars. The roof of the *navaranga* has fallen. In the *mukhamantapa*, there is a lone Basava figure said to have been brought from Hunduru. Even the *mukha mantapa* is bare. This abandoned temple is an ideal watering place for elephant herds which are said to come here at mid-day to quench thirst. Across the river at Herur, there is a recently renovated Basavanna temple with a tiled roof. In a private land at Herur, a fallen herostone contains an almost erased inscription in 13th century characters. All that can be made out from this inscription is the name of an officer, under the Chandalva rule by name Munivaraditya. The rest of the inscription is completely damaged.

Yaduru (Somvarpet tq. p.750) is just five km away from Somvarpet. On the left side of the road from the Yaduru tank are some 15 *Kolegallus* (sacrificial stones). After a wedding, persons related to such families keep the *ede* or sacrificial offering at these stones. Thus this town came to be called *ede + uru* Yaduru¹.

1. M.G.Nagaraj - *Kodagina Suggikattegulu*

The custom of raising such stones for a person who dies before marriage or dies childless is prevalent even this day. Recently in 1990, one such stone had been raised in memory of a person who died four or five years back. In a single site itself, there are about 20 such stones belonging to the Hasegodu Kallarata group. This tribal practice finds its echo in Dakshina Kannada. There is an opinion that the word *kule* (ghost) in the Tulu language can be used in this context to mean *kole*. Close to this site is the temple of Mariyamma. The suggi altar in the town of Yaduru is said to have been originally from the old site of Palarmakki (old town), popular in folklore as Halaarmakki². There are three inscriptions in front of the high stone swing. Among them, the published inscription of 1095 A.D. belongs to the Kadamba (Bana) being Raja Duddarasa. This is a *veera shasana* engraved in commemoration of Duddarasa by his brother Junjarasa. Duddarasa, who was the son of Pitteyarasa and Junjala devi had titles like Mahamandaleswara, Tripuradhishwara, Balindra Kulaputra, Baliyara Bheema, etc. This inscription was inscribed by Bommadeva, who was the son of Rajamaiah under the direction of *Sandhivigrahi* Duddamalla of Molate. Molathe, mentioned in this inscription can be identified with Dodda Molathe of the Somvarpet tq. On the pillars of swing in the Suggidevara temple are bas-reliefs of an elephant, a devotee, a hero with a sword in hand etc. In this temple, elaborate arrangements are made for the celebration of the Suggidevara festival during the twelve days every year during the spring season beginning with the rise of the star *Ashwini* and concluding with *Bharani*. The folk cultural activities of the *suggi habba*, here represent an important cultural feature of Kodagu. Close to this temple are the temples of Basaveshwara, Eshwara and Beeredeva. The Basavanna festival coincides with the *suggi* fair. At that time, religious rituals like fire walking etc. are usually conducted once in two years. The Beeredeva or Bhairava fair is celebrated during the time of Sankranti.

Appendix A

List of Deputy Commissioners of Kodagu from 1956

1. Sri. f.C.Subbaiah	07.11.56	to	24.12.58
2. Sri. Demello	25.12.58	to	26.03.59
3. Sri. A.Muniswamy Gowda	27.03.59	to	17.06.61
4. Sri. Ahmed Siddiqui	29.06.61	to	16.07.62
5. Sri. S.H.Ahmed	17.07.62	to	22.04.63
6. Sri.T.P.Issar	29.04.63	to	02.07.65
7. Sri. Siddajiah Puranik	03.07.65	to	30.04.67
8. Sri. K.S.Mallegowda	14.06.67	to	14.01.69
9. Sri.K.Narasimhamurthy	20.01.69	to	20.12.70
10. Sri. T.J.Ramakrishna	21.12.70	to	10.09.73
11. Sri. M.Chitranjandas	11.09.73	to	28.11.74
12. Sri. A.Bharat	29.01.74	to	18.12.76
13. Sri. S.Swathantra Rao	22.01.77	to	16.04.77
14. Smt. Achala Moulik	17.04.77	to	08.05.77
15. Sri.M.Krishna Murthy	09.05.77	to	12.04.79
16. Sri. Ramesh Kumar	13.04.79	to	18.02.80
17. Smt. Veena Srirama Rao	25.02.80	to	08.02.83
18. Sri. A.Ramaswamy	09.02.83	to	12.12.83
19. Smt. L.Shanta Kumari	12.12.83	to	11.06.84
20. Sri. P.Vijayan	02.07.84	to	30.09.86
21. Sri. M.R.Srinivas Murthy	16.10.86	to	31.01.87
22. Sri. N.R.Venkatesh	02.03.87	to	06.05.88
23. Sri. M.N.Vidyashankar	07.05.88	to	07.07.89
24. Sri. H.Bhaskar	07.07.89	to	27.07.91
25. Sri. A.S.Srikanth	08.08.91	to	15.06.92
26. Sri.S.K.Pattnayak	15.06.92	to	

Appendix B

List of Revenue Villages in Kodagu District

Abbimatha(S)*	ಅಬ್ಬಿಮಠ	Balagunda(S)	ಬಾಳಗುಂದ
Abyathmangala(S)	ಅಭ್ಯಾತ್ಮಮಂಗಲ	Balamuri(M)	ಬಲಮುರಿ
Agali	ಅಗಲಿ	Balele(V)	ಬಾಳಲೆ
Aigoor	ಐಗೂರು	Ballyamandur(V)	ಬಲ್ಲಮಂಡೂರು
Aimangala(V)	ಐಮಂಗಲ	Ballamavati(M)	ಬಲ್ಲಮಾವತಿ
Alur Siddapura(S)	ಅಲೂರು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	Balugodu(V)	ಬಾಲುಗೋಡು
Ammathi(V)	ಅಮ್ಮತ್ತಿ	Basavanahalli(S)	ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Andagove(S)	ಅಂದಗೋವೆ	Bedagutte(S)	ಬೇಡಗುಟ್ಟಿ
Anjanageri-Bettageri(S)	ಅಂಜನಗೇರಿ-ಬೆಟ್ಟಗೇರಿ	Begur(V)	ಬೇಗೂರು
Ankanahalli(S)	ಅಂಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bekkesodlur(V)	ಬೆಕ್ಕಸೋಡ್ಲೂರು
Arkeri forest-1(V)	ಅರಕೇರಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ-1	Bellaralli(S)	ಬೆಲ್ಲಾರಳ್ಳಿ
Arakeri forest-2(V)	ಅರಕೇರಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ-2	Bellumadu(V)	ಬೆಳ್ಳುಮಾಡು
Arakeri forest-3(V)	ಅರಕೇರಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ-3	Bellur(V)	ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು
Arameri(V)	ಅರಮೇರಿ	Belur-Basavanahalli(S)	ಬೇಳೂರು-ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arapattu (M)	ಅರಪಟ್ಟು	Bembalur(S)	ಬೆಂಬಳೂರು
Aravathoklu(M)	ಅರವತ್ತೂಕ್ಕು	Bengoor(M)	ಬೆಂಗೂರು
Aravathoklu(V)	ಅರವತ್ತೂಕ್ಕು	Besagoor(V)	ಬೆಸಗೂರು
Arkadu(M)	ಅರ್ಕಾಡು	Bettadalli(S)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದಳ್ಳಿ
Arji(V)	ಆರ್ಜಿ	Bettageri(M)	ಬೆಟ್ಟಗೇರಿ
Athur-Nallur(S)	ಅತ್ತೂರು-ನಲ್ಲೂರು	Bettakeri(V)	ಬೆಟ್ಟಕೇರಿ
Avaredalu(S)	ಅವರೆದಾಳು	Bettathur(V)	ಬೆಟ್ಟತ್ತೂರು
Badaga(V)	ಬಾಡಗ	Betoli(V)	ಬೇಟೋಳಿ
(near Rudraguppa)		Bethu(M)	ಬೇತು
Badaga(V)	ಬಾಡಗ	Bhagamandala(M)	ಭಾಗಮಂಡಲ
(near Kutta)		Bidarur(S)	ಬಿದರೂರು
Badaga.B(M)	ಬಾಡಗ-ಬಿ	Biligeri(M)	ಬಿಳಿಗೇರಿ
Badaga Banangala(V)	ಬಾಡಗ ಬಾಣಂಗಾಲ	Biligeri(S)	ಬಿಳಿಗೇರಿ
Badaga Kodamboor(M)	ಬಾಡಗ-ಕೋಡಂಬೂರು	Bilugunda(V)	ಬಿಳುಗುಂದ
Badaga Keri(V)	ಬಾಡಗಕೇರಿ	Bilur(V)	ಬೀಳೂರು

* S - Somvarpet tq; V - Virajpet tq; and M - Madikeri tq

Bittangala(V)	ಬಿಟ್ಟಂಗಾಲ	Gopalapura(S)	ಗೋಪಾಲಪುರ
Bychanalli(S)	ಬೈಚನಳ್ಳಿ	Gowdalli(S)	ಗೌಡಳ್ಳಿ
Byrambada(V)	ಬೈರಂಬಾಡ	Guhya(V)	ಗುಹ್ಯ
Checkanahalli(S)	ಚೇಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Hachinadu(V)	ಹಚ್ಚಿನಾಡು
Chelavara(M)	ಚೇಲಾವರ	Hakathur(M)	ಹಾಕತ್ತೂರು
Chembu(M)	ಚೆಂಬು	Halugunda(V)	ಹಾಲುಗುಂದ
Chembebellur(V)	ಚೆಂಬೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು	Halligattu(V)	ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಟ್ಟು
Chennapura(S)	ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ	Hammiyala(M)	ಹಮ್ಮಿಯಾಲ
Chennayyanakote(V)	ಚೆನ್ನಯ್ಯನಕೋಟೆ	Hanagallu(S)	ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲು
Cherala Srimangala(S)	ಚೇರಳ ಶ್ರೀಮಂಗಲ	Haraga(S)	ಹರಗ
Cherangala(M)	ಚೇರಂಗಾಲ	Harihara(V)	ಹರಿಹರ
Chikkamandur(V)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಂಡೂರು	Harohalli(S)	ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkatholur(S)	ಚಿಕ್ಕತೋಳೂರು	Hathgattu forest(V)	ಹತ್ತುಗಟ್ಟು ಅರಣ್ಯ
Chowdenahalli(S)	ಚೌಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Hathur(V)	ಹಾತೂರು
Chowdlu(S)	ಚೌಡ್ಲು	Hebbale(V)	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಲೆ
Devamachi forest(V)	ದೇವಮಾಚಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ	Hebbale(S)	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಲೆ
Devanageri(V)	ದೇವಗೇರಿ	Hebbettageri(M)	ಹೆಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಗೇರಿ
Devanur(V)	ದೇವನೂರು	Hebbulase(S)	ಹೆಬ್ಬುಲಸೆ
Dhanugala(V)	ಧನುಗಾಲ	Heggala(V)	ಹೆಗ್ಗಲ
Doddabhandara(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡಭಂಡಾರ	Heggula(S)	ಹೆಗ್ಗುಲ
Doddabilaha(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡಬಿಳಹ	Heravanadu(M)	ಹೆರವನಾಡು
Doddakangalu(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡಕಣಗಾಲು	Heroor(S)	ಹೆರೂರು
Doddakodli(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡಕೋಡ್ಲಿ	Hithlukeri(S)	ಹಿತ್ತುಕೇರಿ
Doddakolathur(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡಕೋಳತೂರು	Hodavada(M)	ಹೊದವಾಡ
Dodda Malthu(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡಮಳ್ಳಿ	Hoddur(M)	ಹೊದ್ದೂರು
Doddatholur(S)	ದೊಡ್ಡತೋಳೂರು	Honnahanakodu(S)	ಹೊನ್ನಹಣಕೋಡು
Dündalli(S)	ದುಂಡಳ್ಳಿ	Honnekodi(S)	ಹೊನ್ನೆಕೋಡಿ
Emmemadu(M)	ಎಮ್ಮೆಮಾಡು	Heroor(S)	ಹೆರೂರು
Eralevalamudi(S)	ಈರಲೆವಳಮುಡಿ	Hosakote(V)	ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Gallibeedu(M)	ಗಾಳಿಬೀಡು	Hosakote-7 (S)	ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ-7
Ganagur(S)	ಗಣಗೂರು	Hoskeri(M)	ಹೊಸ್ಕೇರಿ
Gargandur	ಗರಗಂದೂರು	Hosur(V)	ಹೊಸೂರು
Garvale(S)	ಗರ್ವಾಲೆ	Hudikeri(V)	ಹುದಿಕೇರಿ
Gonimarur(S)	ಗೋಣಿಮರೂರು	Hulse(S)	ಹುಲಸೆ

(Kodlipet hobli)		Kelakodli(S)	ಕೆಲಕೊಡ್ಲಿ	Kunjila(M)	ಕುಂಜಿಲ	Naladi(M)	ನಾಲಡಿ
Hulase(S)	ಹುಲಸೆ	Kedamullur(V)	ಕೆದಮುಳ್ಳೂರು	Kurchi(V)	ಕುರ್ಚಿ	Nalavathoklu(V)	ನಲವತ್ತ್ಯೊಕ್ಕು
(Kushalnagar hobli)		Kerakeri(S)	ಕೆರಕೇರಿ	Kusubur(S)	ಕುಸುಬೂರು	Nalkeri(V)	ನಾಲ್ಕೇರಿ
Hysodlur(V)	ಹೈಸೊಡ್ಲೂರು	Kiggall-Ikola(M)	ಕಿಗ್ಗಾಲು-ಐಕೊಳ	Kutta(V)	ಕುಟ್ಟ	(Srimangala hobli)	
Ibnivalavadi(M)	ಇಬ್ನಿವಳವಾಡಿ	Kiragandur(S)	ಕಿರಗಂದೂರು	Kuttandi(V)	ಕುಟ್ಟಂದಿ	Nalkeri(V)	ನಾಲ್ಕೇರಿ
Iyangeri(M)	ಆಯ್ಯಂಗೇರಿ	Kiragur(V)	ಕಿರಗೂರು	Made(M)	ಮದೆ	(Virajpet hobli)	
Janardhanahalli(S)	ಜನಾರ್ಧನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kirikodli(S)	ಕಿರಿಕೊಡ್ಲಿ	Madravalli(S)	ಮಾದ್ರವಳ್ಳಿ	Nalkeri forest(V)	ನಾಲ್ಕೇರಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ
Kadagadalu(M)	ಕಡಗದಾಳು	Kirundadu(M)	ಕಿರುಂದಾಡು	Madre(S)	ಮಾದ್ರೆ	Nallur(V)	ನಲ್ಲೂರು
Kadanakolli(S)	ಕಾಡನಕೊಲ್ಲಿ	Kithur	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು	Maggula(V)	ಮಗ್ಗುಲ	Nandigunda(S)	ನಂದಿಗುಂದ
Kadanga Marur(V)	ಕಡಂಗನಮರೂರು	Kokeri(M)	ಕೊಕೇರಿ	Makkandur(M)	ಮಕ್ಕಂದೂರು	Nangala(V)	ನಾಂಗಾಲ
Kadanur(V)	ಕದನೂರು	Kolagadalu(M)	ಕೊಳಗದಾಳು	Malambi(S)	ಮಾಲಂಬಿ	Nanjarayapatna(S)	ನಂಜರಾಯಪಟ್ಟ
Kaggodlu(V)	ಕಗ್ಗೊಡ್ಲು	Kolakeri(M)	ಕೊಳಕೇರಿ	Maldare(V)	ಮಾಲ್ದಾರೆ	Napoklu(M)	ನಾಪ್ಪೋಕ್ಕು
Kaikeri(V)	ಕೈಕೇರಿ	Kolathodlu-Bygodu(V)	ಕೊಳತ್ತ್ಯೊಡು-ಬೈಗೋಡು	Managali(S)	ಮಣಗಾಲಿ	Nariyandada(M)	ನರಿಯಂದಡ
Kajur(S)	ಕಾಜೂರು	Konanjageri(M)	ಕೊಣಂಜಗೇರಿ	Manajur(S)	ಮಣಜೂರು	Nerugalale(S)	ನೇರುಗಳಲೆ
Kalakeri-Niduganc(M)	ಕಳಕೇರಿ ನಿಡುಗಣ	Koothy(S)	ಕೂತಿ	Manchalli and forest (V)	ಮಂಚಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ	Nergale-Karkalli(S)	ನೆಗಲ್ಕೆ-ಕರ್ಕಳ್ಳಿ
Kalathmadu(V)	ಕಳತ್ಮಾಡು	Kopatti(M)	ಕೊಪಟ್ಟಿ	Maragod(M)	ಮರಗೋಡು	Nelaje(M)	ನೆಲಜೆ
Kalkandur(M)	ಕಲ್ಕಂದೂರು	Koragallu(S)	ಕೋರಗಲ್ಲು	Marur(S)	ಮರೂರು	Nelli-Hudikeri(V)	ನೆಲ್ಲಿ-ಹುದಿಕೇರಿ
Kalur(M)	ಕಾಲೂರು	Kottageri(V)	ಕೊಟ್ಟಗೇರಿ	Masagodu(S)	ಮಸಗೋಡು	Nemmale-East(V)	ನೆಮ್ಮಾಲೆ-ಪೂರ್ವ
Kanbyl-Bychanahalli(S)	ಕಾನ್‌ಬೈಲ್-ಬೈಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kothanahalli(S)	ಕೊತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Mathur(V)	ಮತ್ತೂರು	Nemmale-West(V)	ನೆಮ್ಮಾಲೆ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ
Kannangala	ಕಣ್ಣಂಗಾಲ	Kothur(V)	ಕೋತೂರು	Mayamudi(V)	ಮಾಯಮುಡಿ	Nidtha(S)	ನಿಡ್ಡ
Kanthur-Murnad(M)	ಕಾಂತೂರು-ಮುರ್ನಾಡು	Kottoli(V)	ಕೊಟ್ಟೋಳಿ	Mekeri(M)	ಮೇಕೇರಿ	Niluvagilu(S)	ನಿಲುವಾಗಿಲು
Kanur(V)	ಕಾನೂರು	Kudige(S)	ಕೂಡಿಗಿ	Mekoor-Hosakeri(V)	ಮೆಕೂರು-ಹೊಸಕೇರಿ	Neerugunda(S)	ನೀರುಗುಂದ
Karada(M)	ಕರಡ	Kudlur(S)	ಕೂಡ್ಲೂರು	Menasa(S)	ಮೆಣಸ	Nittur(V)	ನಿಟ್ಟೂರು
Karadigodu(V)	ಕ ರ ಡಿಗಿ ಾಡು	Kudlur Shettalli(S)	ಕೊಡ್ಲೂರು ಶೆಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ	Monnangeri-1(M)	ಮೊಣ್ಣಂಗೇರಿ	Nokya(V)	ನೊಕ್ಕ
Karika(M)	ಕರಿಕೆ	Kudumangalore(S)	ಕುಡುಮಂಗಲೂರು	Mugutageri(V)	ಮುಗುಟಗೇರಿ	Palangala(V)	ಪಾಲಂಗಾಲ
Karmadu(V)	ಕಾರ್ಮಾಡು	Kukloor(V)	ಕುಕ್ಕೂರು	Mukkodlu(M)	ಮುಕ್ಕೋಡ್ಲು	Palur(M)	ಪಾಲೂರು
Karnangeri(M)	ಕರ್ಣಂಗೇರಿ	Kumaralli(S)	ಕುಮಾರಳ್ಳಿ	Mullur(S)	ಮುಳ್ಳೂರು	Parakatageri(V)	ಪರಕಟಗೇರಿ
Karugunda	ಕಾರುಗುಂದ	Kumatoor(V)	ಕುಮಟೂರು	Mullusoge(S)	ಮುಳ್ಳುಸೋಗೆ	Peraje(M)	ಪೆರಾಜೆ
Kassur(S)	ಕಸ್ಸೂರು	Kumbaladalu(M)	ಕುಂಬಳದಾಳು	Muttarumudi(M)	ಮುತ್ತಾರುಮುಡಿ	Perur(M)	ಪೇರೂರು
Katakeri(M)	ಕಾಟಕೇರಿ	Kumboor(S)	ಕುಂಬೂರು	Muvathoklu(S)	ಮುವತ್ತ್ಯೊಕ್ಕು	Puliyeri(V)	ಪುಲಿಯೇರಿ
Kattepura (S)	ಕಟ್ಟೀಪುರ	Kunda(V)	ಕುಂದ	Mylathpura(S)	ಮೈಲತಪುರ	Rangasamudra(S)	ರಂಗಸಮುದ್ರ
Kattemadu-S	ಕಟ್ಟಿಮಡು	Kundacheri(M)	ಕುಂದಚೇರಿ	Mythadi(V)	ಮೈತಾಡಿ	Rasulbettageri(S)	ರಸೂಲ್ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗೇರಿ
Kawadi(V)	ಕಾವಾಡಿ	Kundalli(S)	ಕುಂದಳ್ಳಿ	Nakalagodu(S)	ನಾಕಲಗೋಡು	Rudraguppe(V)	ರುದ್ರಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Kedakal-Megadalu(S)	ಕೆಡಕೆಲ ಮೇಗದಾಳು	Kunjageri(V)	ಕುಂಜಲಗೇರಿ	Nakur-Sirangala(S)	ನಾಕೂರು-ಶಿರಂಗಾಲ	Sampaje(M)	ಸಂಪಾಜೆ

Sannapulicotu(M)	ಸಣ್ಣಪುಲಿಕೋಟು	Thalthare-Shettally(S)	ತಲ್ತಾರೆ-ಶೆಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ
Shanthalli(S)	ಶಾಂತಳ್ಳಿ	Thannimani(M)	ತಣ್ಣಿಮಾನಿ
Shettigeri-B(V)	ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಗೇರಿ-ಬಿ	Theralu(V)	ತೆರಾಲು
Shettigeri-T(V)	ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಗೇರಿ-ಟಿ	Tholur-Shettalli(S)	ತೋಳೂರು-ಶೆಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ
Shivaralli(S)	ಶಿವರಳ್ಳಿ	Thorenoor(S)	ತೊರೇನೂರು
Sidigalale(S)	ಸಿಡಿಗಳಲೆ	Uluguli(S)	ಉಲುಗುಲಿ
Siddapura(V)	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	Urugutti(S)	ಊರುಗುತ್ತಿ
Singathur(M)	ಸಿಂಗತ್ತೂರು	Valnur-Thyagathur(S)	ವಾಲ್ನೂರು-ತ್ಯಾಗತ್ತೂರು
Sirangala(S)	ಶಿರಂಗಾಲ	Yedur(V)	ಯೆಡೂರು
Sirangalli(S)	ಶಿರಂಗಳ್ಳಿ	Yedur(S)	ಯೆಡೂರು
Surlabbi(S)	ಸೂರ್ಲಬ್ಬಿ	Yalakanur(S)	ಯಲಕನೂರು
Sunti(S)	ಸುಂಟಿ	Yavakapadi(M)	ಯವಕಪಾಡಿ
Thakeri(S)	ತಾಕೇರಿ		

APPENDIX-C

The prominent ethnic groups in Kodagu are the Kodavas (Coorgs) and the Gaudas. A list of their family (Okkapeda) names are provided herewith. Family names of smaller communities have been listed together with discussion on them in Chapter III.

I. The Kodava family names

Aached Aacheyanda Aadongada Aamera Aanera Aarandada Aareyanda Aapadanda Aapattira Aarangada Achandira Acharameda Achakalira Achapattira Achamada Achiyanda Achchengada Adakera Addanda Addangada Addamada Ajjakuttira Ajjamada Ajjamakkada Ajjinanda Alenda Alamanda Alamaachanda Alameganda Alibilira Allamada Allanda Allapanda Allappira Allaramda Ammachanda Ammachimaniyanda Ammunda Ammaniyanda Ammazdira Ammananda Ammanakuttanda Ammaninchanda Ammaatanda Ammekkanda Ammeriyanda Annarakanda Annalamada Annambira Annaediyenda Appanderanda Appachattilanda Appaneravanda Apparanda Appengada Apperiyanda Appunaniyanda Appura Aramananda Areyanda Avaremadanda Ayyanda Ayyakuttira Ayyamada Ayyamananda Ayyappananiyanda Ayyaneravanda Ayyuda Ayyuriyandiyanda.

Baachamaada Baachangada Baacharaniyanda Baachallira Baachinaadanda Baachettira Baachira Badakada Badapera Baduvamanda Baduvanda Baddira Baadumanda Baananda Baanangada Baariyanda Baalekuttira Baaleyada Baalera Baaluvanda Badalera Baddachettira Ballachanda Ballattikaalanda Balladichanda Ballanamada Ballaranda Ballunda Balyanda Balyamanda Balyamiderira Balyatanda Baleyadira Battakaalanda Battira Battiyanda Bayamanda Bayananda Bayiranda Bellangida Bellathanda Benjaanda Bepadiyanda Berera Biddanda Biddaatanda Biddaamada Bijjanda Bodanda Bodangada Boddanda Bojangada Boppanda Bolakaranda Bolthanda Bolavanda Bolayaadira Bollachanda Bollachettira Bollajira Bollanda Bollapanda Bollarpanda Bolera Bollera Bollimaada Bolliyanda Bolundanda Bolyangada Bommanda Bonira Boppera Boplera Boppadathanda Bopura Bottangada Bottapanda Bottolanda Bovveriyanda Buttanda Buttiyanda Buduvanda Buvakanda Buvadira Byaranda Byrajanda Byrettira

Chaachira Chaamera Chaarimaada Chakkera Chalamaada Chammakattira Chammattira Channapanda Chandapanda Chandura Changachanda Changanamaada Changepanda Changetira Changradira Changulanda Chanhunda Channira Chappanda Charmanda Chattamaada Chattangada Chattera Chavanda Chedumanda Chedeyanda Cheeranda Cheerapanda Checholiyanda Cheeyakanda Cheeyakabbera Cheeyakapoovanda Chendanda Chembanda Chemira Chenanda Chendrimaada Cheppudira Cheranda Cheruvolanda Cheriyaamaada Cheriyaanda Cheriyaapanda Cherumadanda Cheriyaapanda Chettanda Chettanemaada Chettemaada Chettira Chettiyaaranda Chetranda Chettolira Cheyyanda Chikkanda Chillavanda Chimmunda Chimmamada Chimmattira Chimmengada Chimmunira Chindamada Chindolira Chindulira Chirotira Chiriyapanda Chiyandira Chiyapanda Chiyattira Chodumaada Chokaada Chokira Chokkanda Cholanda Chollanda Chollapanda Chomachira Chomenda Chomanamaada Chomayyanda Chonchira Chondanda Chonira Choundira Chourira Chottemaada Chottemanda Chottepanda

Chottanda Chottangada Chottaniyanda Chottekalapanda Chottekamada Chottera
Chotteyanda Chotteyandamada Choyamanda Choyamaadanda Chulimaada Chuvadira

Daasanda Daddera Dekamaada Derapanda Devanira Devapanda Deyanda Deyira

Eichanda Eichittira Eichodiyanda Eilapanda Eimudiyanda Einanda Eipumada Eipura
Eithichanda Elathanda Eithanda

Gadanda Gadangada Ganangada Gaudanda Gecjangada Gudaamaada Gudaanda
Gudiyangada Gummattira

Hanchettira Hottengada Hottemaada

Indanda Ittira

Jabbanda Jaddamandand Jaggaranda Jokkmaada Jammada

Kaadanda Kaadengada Kaadira Kaadumada Kaadyamada Kaakamada Kaakira
Kaalachanda Kaalachettira Kaalamada Kaalapanda Kaalengada Kaaleyanda Kaalimada
Kaamera Kaameyanda Kaanathanda Kaancherira Kaandanda Kaandera Kaangira Kaarera
Kaariyappanda Kaatikuttira Kaatimada Kaatira Kaatumaniyanda Kaavadichanda
Kaayamaada Kaayapanda Kabbachhira Kachhapanera Kaddaniyanda Kademada Kaibulira
Kaipalera Kaipattira Kalakanda Kallengada Kaliyanda Kallangada Kallichanda
Kallikanda Kallira Kalyatanda Kambanda Kambeyanda Kambiranda Kamudiyanda
Kandrathanda Kanjithanda Kannachanda Kannambira Kannanda Kannikanda Karavanda
Karavattira Karineravanda Karkanda Karotira Karthachira Karthamada Karthura
Kathanimaada Katrachanda Kattamada Kattenda Kattera Kayyandira Kayyinda
Kechamaada Kechanda Kechattira Keckanda Keckira Keepaadanda Kekada
Kembadathanda Kenchettira Kenjangada Kethanda Kethira Ketolira Kelapanda Kelattira
Kikanamada Kikkeriyanda Kiriyaada Kirudanda Kithiyanda Kochanda Kochamanda
Kochathanda Kochhera Kodaanda Kodangada Kodandera Kodavanda Kodengada
Kodimaniyanda Kodira Kokkaberu Kokkalemaada Kokkanda Kokkengada Kokkera
Kolethanda Kolera Koodanda Kunhangada Kunhira Kollimaada Kollira Kolumadanda
Kolumadiyanda Koluvanda Konachanda Kondira Konerira Konganda Kongeeranda
Kongepanda Kongera Kongettira Kongipanda Kongira Koniyanda Koopadira Koothanda
Koothira Koovelara Kopatira Koppada Koppira Kopuda Kotera Kotkattira Kottanda
Kottangada Kottengada Kottiyanda Kottremaada Kotttrangada Kuduvanda Kukkeru
Kuliyakanda Kullachanda Kulletira Kulliyada Kullodanda Kumaanda Kumbanda
Kumbera Kumberira Kumbiyanda Kunchettira Kundacherira Kundachira Kundira
Kundranda Kundyolanda Kunlimaada Kunhimudiyanda Kunhiyanda Kunhiyangada
Kumiyiyira Kunjilanda Kuppachira Kuppanda Kuppanimaada Kuppudira Kuttanchettira
Kuttamaada Kuttanda Kuttandira Kuttetira Kuyimanda

Maachangada Maachimaada Maachimanda Maadanda Maadapanda Maadetira
Maadeyanda Maadira Maaletira Maaleyanda Maangera Maanira Maidapanda
Maaniyapanda Maapangada Maapanamada Maaramada Maarichanda Maathanda
Maayanamaada Machamaada Machanda Macharanda Machettira Machiyanda Machuda

Madachanda Maddanda Midirira Madeyanda Madlanda Madreera Malaanda Malachira
Malavanda Mallajira Mallamaada Mallanda Mallangada Mallapanera Mallengada
Mandachanda Mandamaada Mandanda Mandanerapanda Mandapanda Mandathanda
Mandera Mandepanda Mandetira Mandeyanda Mandira Mandumgada Mandupanda
Maneyapanda Mannera Manotira Marada Maruganda Maruvanda Mattaranda Mayyira
Machamaada Mechanda Medhada Medhura Meedapanda Mekamaniyanda Mekathanda
Mekerira Menada Mepaadanda Meriyanda Minnanda Minnira Moodanda Moodera
Mookachanda Mookalera Mookonda Mookanamada Mollera Monnanda Monnikanda
Monunda Mooteru Morkanda Motanalira Motteyanda Moovera Muddanda Muddiyara
Muddura Mukkatira Mundachadira Mundanda Mundotira Mundumaada Munjandira
Mullanda Mullengada Mullera Muniyondira Muruvanda

Naaganda Naaliyanda Naamera Naapanda Naapaneravanda Naaplira Naayanda
Nadikeriyanda Naduvattira Nallamaada Nallipattira Nambiyapanda Nambudumaada
Nanachira Nanchymaniyanda Nandelapanda Nandetira Nandineravanda Nandira
Nanamanda Natolanda Nayakanda Nellamakkada Nellapanda Nellattira Nellmaad Nellira
Nerapanda Neravanda Neyyanira Nidumanda Ningerira Noorera

Oddachettira Odiyanda Odikanda Oterira Ottemaad

Pacharanda Padayettira Padeyanda Paadeyanda Paadichattira Paadira Paalachanda
Paalandira Paalayanda Paalekanda Paalangada Paandanda Paaruvangada Paasura Paandira
Paikera Palanganda Palangettira Paleyanda Paliyakanda Pancherira Pandikuthira
Pandimaada Pandiyanda Paradanda Paruvanda Pattacheravanda Pattada Pattamaada
Pattanda Patrapanda Pebbattira Pemmanamaada Pemmanda Pemmachanda
Pemmanachanda Pemmudiyanda Periyanda Pillanda Podhapada Podumada Ponnachanda
Ponnachittira Ponnachira Ponnimaada Ponnettira Ponnira Ponnolathanda Ponjaanda
Pokkolanda Poodathanda Poodrimaada Poopanda Poothera Poovodera Poolakanda
Poolanda Poreyanda Porera Porikera Porimanda Porukhonda Pottengada Poyyettira
Puchimanda Pudiyanda Pudiyaneravanda Pudiyathanda Pudiyokkada Puggera Pujjimaada
Pullangada Pullera Puliyanda Puttachanda Puttungada Puttarira

Saadera Saanera Saantayanda Sannuvanda Sabyuda Sarakanda Settara Siddanda
Sivachaliyanda Someyanda Sullimaada Subbammanda

Thachira Thadiyangada Thambangada Thambanda Thambukuttira Thanachira
Thapanda Thathanda Thathapanda Thatharamaada Thathamaada Thathira Thirodira
Thirukacherira Thiruteru Thirunellimaada Theetharayada Theethira Theekaramada
Thekkachottolanda Thekkada Theethamada Tholanda Thelapanda Theenira Thondiyanda
Thorera Thoorira Thotira Thottiyanda Thulunadanda Thumbera

Uddapanda Uddivaadanda Udiyaanda Uduvera Ukkaragada Ukkeriyanda Ulliyada
Uluvangada Uluvaaranda Uprangada Uthangada

Vaaterira Vaanchira

Some families have common family names but they are not an endogamous groups. Such names with number of such families are indicated here.

Ammanda-3 Ammanichanda-2 Allanda-2 Alamanda-2 Anjaparavanda-2
Avaremaadanda-2 Aychanda-2 Aythichanda-2 Biddanda-3 Chedanda-3 Chembanda-2
Chemira-2 Kaalamanda-2 Kallengada-2 Kechettira-2 Kollira-2 Koluvanda-2 Kotera-4
Kuttanda-6 Mechanda-2 Mollera-2 Mookonda-2 Mookachanda-2 Moonanda-2 Mooletira-4
Mukkaatira-40 Mundanda-2 Neravanda-3 Paandira-3 Pandyanda-2 Poyyatira-2
Puchimanda-2 Pullera-2

II. Gauda family Names

Aamemane Aanera Achalpadi Achandira Achapattira Achuda Ajakda Ajcera
Ajjegowdana Akkaari Alike Amachuru Ambekallu Ambraati Amnavvana Anchemane
Anchera Annachira Arambooru Arpegatte Attedi Ayyandra Ayyetira

Baalaji Baalapada Baalchtlu Baaledi Baarana Baarika Baariyanda Babbeera Badana
Baddana Baichana Bailera Bailolira Baimana Baineravana Baitadka Bakilana Balladka
Batyana Bekal Bellipaadi Belyana Beppurana Berike Bidrupani Birumanasa Bitteera
Bolana Bolloru Bollumane Bommegowdana Bommiyana Boltajira Bottumane

Chandadka Chandera Chaangana Changari Chariyamane Chattadka Chattineravana
Chedukaru Cheeyappana Chellangar Chettimada Chillana Chiyandira Chokkadi Chondira
Chottanda Chudadammana

Dabbadka Dandina Dayana Deraaje Derannana Deshakodi Devajana Devangodi
Devaayira Doddadka Doddira Dolpadi

Edakeri Eniyary Ennekalumane Ermekalu

Gonigara Godanji Govindammana Goududaare Guddana Guddemane Guddera
Guttimundana Guttiyeti Guttu

Handana Hemmana Hoddeti Holekere Hosagadde Hosamane Hosoklu Hosolike
Hosuru Huderu Hulimane Hullubenki

Ittanike Ittyadka

Jainira Jappegoove Jappekodi Jattannana

Kaachalu Kaachilu Kaalamandira Kaalerammana Kaaliyandra Kaalyana Kaanehitlu
Kaangeera Kaashpadi Kaaverimane Kaayara Kadlera Kadodira Kadyada Kaibillira
Kalanjana kalavaje Kallembi Kallemmana Kallugadde Kallugudde Kallumuttlu Kannadka
Kantaramajalu Karakarana Karumbi Karunayyana Katrattana Katrikolli Katrira Kattakodi
Kattepura Kechappana Kedambadi Kedana Kcejana Keelaru Kekada Kekareera
Kelagemane Kemmarana Kenera Kenjaana Keremane Ketolira Khandige Kodagadde
Kodagana Kodapala Kodekallu Kodi Kodiyadka Kolangaya Kolibailu Kollir
Kolumanda Kolumbe Kollyada Kolyana Kombadra Kombana Kombarana Kompulira

Koochana Koodikandi Koolumanda Koopana Koopera Koriyan Korana Kotemane
Koteera Kottakeriyand Koitaru Kottangeri Koltige Koyangajje Kudanekovidi Kudukuli
Kudupuje Kukkanuru Kukkeru Kullachana Kullachettira Kumbalacheri Kumbana
Kumbugowdana Kunchadka Kundalpadi Kundana Kundyana Kunhali Kunjilana
Kurambakda Kurana Kurikada Kurneri Kurunji Kutlamaniyana Kuttana Kuttiyadi
Kuttyadi Kuvendra Kuyyamudi Kuyyintodu

Lakkandra

Madattila Madena Majjigegowdana Mandedira Mandeera Mandrira Mattari Mechana
Medatana Meraje Mittooru Mogera Montadka Moodagadde Moolemajalu Mootera
Moovana Mottana Mottera Mudyena Mukkatira Mundodi

Naadyana Nadayyana Nadubettu Nadugallu Nadumane Nadumutlu Naduvattira
Nambudira Nanjanamale Nangaru Narkodu Narukodi Natolana Nedbabu Nedigilu
Nekkila Nellipuni Neriyan Nidbbe Nidanji Nidyamale Noojubailu Neyyenir

Oodeyappana Oodiyana

Paadi Paandane Paandi Paanattale Paareikodi Paaremajalu Paareppadi Paarera
Paddambailu Padikal Paddu Paikera Palangaya Palangolu Palleti Panale Paniyadka
Paniyodi Panjade Panjipalla Parichana Parivara Parlakoti Pattada Pattandir Pattati
Pattemane Peechemane Peltadka Pemveti Periyana Perubayi Perumanda Podanolan
Pokkulandra Ponnachman Ponnati Poojari Poojarigadde Poreyana Potandra Poyyakandira
Pudichettira Pudineravan Pulakandra Pulanjana

Raamakaje

Sabhandra Sannammana Sometira Sonangeri Soortale Sudana Sulyakodi Suralimane

Tadiyappana Talooru Tammachana Tantepadi Tekkade Telappana Tenana Tirodi
Tokkuli Tooter Tore Totambailu Totyana Tumtaje

Udiyan Ududoli Ugranira Uluvarana Uppukuli Uppundira Urolana Urubailu

Vaterira

Yandalu Yankana Yeparu

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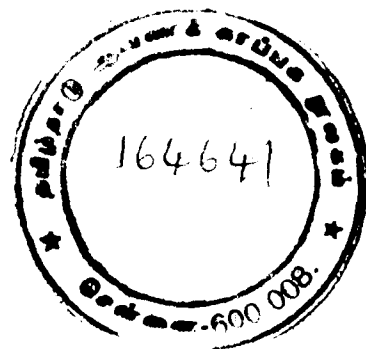
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