

**SURVEY OF ECONOMIC CHANGE
IN RURAL AREAS
A RESURVEY REPORT
(1980-81)**

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**AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTER
GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
PUNE 411 004**

SEPTEMBER 1983

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RURAL AREAS**

**A RESURVEY REPORT
(1980-81)
ON
CLUSTER OF PLANTATION VILLAGES
VILLAGE : ALDUR
TALUK & DISTRICT : CHIKMAGALUR
KARNATAKA STATE**

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CHAPTER - IINTRODUCTION

The present study is undertaken at the instance of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. It forms part of a series of studies on economic change in rural areas. It is actually the result of ^{a re-} survey of a cluster of villages that was first surveyed over two decades ago. Although the gap between the two points of surveys appears to be rather wide, the survey could not be carried out at a much earlier point of time due to some technical and other considerations. Moreover, from the point of view of assessment of significant changes, the cluster of villages was not ideally suited for a re-survey until recent period.

The major reason for the long gap, however, is on account of the peculiarity of the cluster's economy. It revolves around the coffee plantation sector and any change of major significance in the case of heavy investment perennial crop culture is rather slow to reach a point of stability for any meaningful evaluation of its impact. The most important change bringing force in regard to coffee sector has come about in the form of new strains of high yielding varieties of Arabica coffee. These are popularly known as selection varieties and they are more disease resistant too. The process of successful introduction and a fairly large scale proliferation of the new selection varieties could be completed at Aldur cluster only by the end of the seventies.

Indeed, the successful advent of the new selection varieties has proved a turning point in the fortunes of the cluster's economy. The resurgence of the activities

in the coffee sector has been paving way for the increased activities in all other sectors. This percolation effect has had such wider ramifications that the nuclear part of the cluster has now grown into a little plantation township with more than fair share of development in infra-structure facilities.

This rapid development of the cluster has necessitated some changes in the approach to resurvey. This approach has differed considerably from that of the bench-mark survey carried out during the year 1957-58. While the survey could be carried out generally on a census basis as the selected cluster of three villages contained just 640 households, the resurvey could not cope up with the tremendously increased population on the same basis of complete coverage. Besides, the resurvey has broadly aimed at, 'inter alia', the understanding of the interrelationship of the forces that have been contributing to the change. Also it may be mentioned that since the objective is not to make any statistical estimates, the methodological plan of the resurvey has remained rather flexible. Instead of covering all the households, (over 1400) most of which are typical plantation labour, small and peasant cultivation, petty trading and such other classes, the sample frame provides for a somewhat purposive selection with varying weightage to include households representing all the activities. The two common and typical cases are given lesser weightage as compared to bigger plantations and other interests which are in the *core & rural*. In all, a sample size of 500 households has formed the core of the study which forms about 35 per cent of the total households at the preliminary enumeration.

The collection of data has been done in two stages. In the first stage, a general listing of all the resident households has been carried out to elicit some basic information like population, occupations, land holdings etc. This general listing has also served as the basis for selection of households for more detailed study in the second stage. The data have been gathered by canvassing questionnaire - schedules among the selected households for general as well as specific purposes like family budget and coffee cultivation. The field work had lasted whole of the year 1980 and spilled over to a couple of months in 1981 as well.

The scope of the present study is restricted to the presentation of the patterns and situations obtainable during the resurvey period and also to bring out the major and significant changes that have taken place since the bench-mark survey. The present introductory chapter is succeeded by Chapter-II which deals with the changing scene of infra-structure, growth of various institutions and the process of urbanisation. The Chapter III takes up the socio-economic features including such aspects as the general demographic, in-migration, caste pattern, family types, literacy levels etc. The changes in economic status as reflected in occupational pattern, earner status, income levels and their inter-relationships are presented in Chapter IV. The Chapter V deals with the various aspects of the most important sector, that is, agriculture in general and plantation activity in particular. The income patterns and some aspects of the levels of living are presented in Chapter VI. The Chapter VII provides the summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER II

THE CHANGING SCENE OF INFRA-STRUCTURE

Since the bench-mark survey in 1957-58 the Aldur Cluster has grown rapidly in several directions. In just over two decades, apart from normal growth of population, there had been a considerable influx of migrant population, tremendous growth in the institutions and other areas of activities. However, what is remarkable is the fairly rapid development of various infra-structure facilities, most of which in terms of both kind and degree, are not normally available even in towns in the hilly region. As a result the nuclear area of the cluster exhibits several urban characteristics. Included in the scope of this chapter are such aspects as transport and communications, educational facilities, civic amenities, financial and promotional institutions and other manifestations in the development of the cluster.

2.1 Transport and Communication:

In the field of roads and transport development, Aldur cluster has been favourably placed in so far as the location is concerned. It is situated at 20 km. distance from Chikmagalur, the district headquarters, in the South-Western direction. The State Highway that links Chikmagalur with Mangalore the Port City, on the West coast across the Western ghats, passes through Aldur town area. Moreover, the Road that links Chikmagalur with most of the hilly plantation areas in the Western and Southern parts like Koppa, Sriwgeri and N.R.Pura taluks in the district also branches from Aldur. Thus Aldur is actually perched on one of the major roadways junction, getting the

benefit of asphalted roads and traffic passing through its town area. In this regard, the changes since benchmark survey have accrued in the form of asphaltting of the main roads in the town for a length of about two kms., a permanent bus-stand and ever increasing passenger and goods traffic. Aldur is the first major halt for all the traffic flowing through that direction in the Western ghats and serves as an important reception centre for the in-migrating seasonal plantation workers and other job seekers. This facility has helped the local traders to gain much. Besides, the long distance traffic flowing through Aldur helps the in-migrants and residents to have the direct access to many parts of the State.

Another development that has taken place since the bench-mark survey is the net work of proper roads connecting interior parts and coffee estates with Aldur. Now, almost all the hamlets and plantation sites have all weather motorable roads facilitating easy and quicker movement of agricultural inputs, produce and workers.

In the field of communicational facilities, there has been significant changes in regard to post, telegraph and telephones. The post and telegraph office which had been only a sub-branch office of Chikmagalur, has since been upgraded. This has resulted in considerable progress in the speedier handling of mail, telegrams, money orders and other services.

However, the more notable feature is the installation of telephone exchange at Aldur. It has been functioning since March 1970. This facility covers about 8 km. radius and many coffee planters have availed of the same at their estate residences. During the year 1980, the exchange has had 85 connections from which revenue

could be collected. Almost all the big coffer planters, businessmen and Government offices and banks possess the telephone connections. In addition to quarterly rentals and excess call charges, the exchange has been collecting, on an average, a sum of Rs. 3,500/- by way of trunk-call charges every month. Presently, it is an automatic exchange, with only 100 line capacity, being looked after by three officials and three linemen. However, in view of growing demand for additional lines numbering over 50 connections, it was to be converted into a manual exchange with effect from April 1981.

2.2 Educational Institutions:

The bench-mark survey in 1957-58, had recorded seven educational institutions, of which three catered to Muslim community in Urdu medium, three being common to all with Kannada as medium of instruction and one high school. According to the then prevailing system the three tier schooling comprised primary school (upto IV), Middle School (V to VIII) and High School (IX to XI). Prior to the restructuring of schools, Aldur had separate Primary Schools for girls and boys and coeducation in Middle Schools and above. Because of this reason Urdu medium had three separate schools. The reorganised set up eliminated the separate schools for boys and girls among other changes. Eventually, there remained just one Govt. school for Urdu medium, a coeducational institution imparting instruction upto VII standard. The Kannada medium schools too have been reorganised. However, many new schools have been set up, especially in some of the hamlets of Aldur cluster. Besides, a couple of private schools have appeared on the scene specifically to provide English medium kindergarten and primary level education.

Table 2.1 : Particulars of Educational Institutions Functioning in Aldur Cluster during the Year 1980

Name of the Educational Institution	Year of Establishment	Management	Range in-struction available	Strength of the pupils			Strength of the Staff			Location	
				Male	Female	Total	Teaching Male	Non-Teaching Fe-male	Total		
1 Govt. Higher Primary School	Old	Govt.	I to VII	352	302	654	9	7	3	19	Aldur Town
2 Govt. Urdu Higher Primary "	Old	Govt.	Do	143	121	264	3	8	1	12	do
3 Govt. Higher Primary School	1970	Govt.	do	28	22	50	4	-	1	5	Guddadamane
4 Lower Primary School	1960	Govt.	I to IV	25	32	57	4	-	1	5	Old Aldur
5 Lower Primary School	1961	Govt.	I to IV	16	14	30	1	-	-	1	Kataralli
6 Govt. Lower Primary School	1962	Govt.	I to IV	19	13	32	1	-	-	1	Elekhan
7 Pre-Primary School	1975	Govt.	Nursery	22	12	34	-	1	1	2	Aldur Town
8 Children Centre	1975	T.O.Board	"	19	31	50	-	2	1	3	do
9 Aldur Nursery School	1978	Private	K.G.& Primary (English)	42	29	71	-	3	2	5	do
10 Urdu Milayet Nursery School	1974	Private	Nursery (English)	34	22	56	-	1	1	2	do
11 Govt. High School	1958	Govt.	VIII to X	305	185	490	13	1	5	19	do
12 Govt. Junior College	1979	Govt.	XI & XII	40	17	57	4	2	2	8	do
13 Adult Literacy Council	1980	Govt.	Adult Edu.-		23	23	-	1	-	1	Hosalli

The resurvey (1980) has revealed the existence of as many as 13 general educational institutions and a private religious school giving instructions in Arabic language for which no information was made available. However, some particulars of the 13 institutions are provided in Table 2.1. One of the interesting features is that there are as many as four nursery schools, two in Government sector and the other two managed by the private parties. The two private schools provide much demanded training in montesorie system, and obviously only the upper class and officials patronise these schools. Some children from out-side the cluster too attend these private nursery schools. It appears to be too many for a small place like Aldur. However, it points out to consciousness among the residents about the value of education.

Apart from the nursery schools, there are three schools providing instruction upto VII standard, one of which is located at a remote hamlet. Three lower primary schools catering to students upto IV standard, two of which are located in interior parts of the cluster; one high school catering to higher elementary classes (VIII, IX and X) and one Junior College comprising two classes of pre-university course. Included in the list is also an adult education centre, located at Hosalli, a hamlet, where^{er} illiterate women are given coaching in reading and writing. Apart from this, the dozen institutions, four of which are dispersed in larger hamlets accessible to coffee estate dwelling places, appear to be more than adequate for the population within Aldur cluster and nearby villages. Another interesting feature is that girl students account for nearly 44 per cent of the total strength. In most of the Government Schools, other than

the nursery ones, the students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for about nine per cent of the total strength. Also, it may be noted that in five cases the schools are manned by single teachers and three of these are located at the hamlets.

2.3 Civic Amenities:

Electrification

The service of electricity for residential and other purposes has been available in Aldur cluster since 1953. The bench-mark survey data (1957-58) reveal that 39 street lights, 100 domestic installations, including 20 in hamlets and coffee estates, as well as two connections for industrial uses in rice mills, having availed of the services.

The major changes that have occurred since then point out to fairly rapid proliferation of electrification and upgrading of local office of the Electricity Board for better maintenance and service. The upgraded local office started functioning since 1965 in its owned building (with residential quarters for the staff), under a Junior Engineer. The other complement of staff (during 1980) includes a supervisor, three meter readers and ten line-men. Presently, the service is available for 1980 domestic and commercial connections, 338 street lights and 173 heavy power connections mostly pump sets for sprinkler irrigation and coffee processing in estates and drinking water purposes. With the extension of the facility to all the hamlets and residential sites.

Drinking Water

Aldur has come a long way in finding a solution for its chronic problem of drinking water. The problem is used to be very acute especially during summer months in the Town area. The entire cluster used to depend on about 50 wells for its requirements.

Presently, one of the most significant change in the infra-structure set up that has taken place over the two decades refers to the piped water supply to the town area. The entire scheme consists of one ground level and two overhead storage tanks powered by 45 H.P. electric motors to pump the water obtained from the stream and a small natural lake. The total capacity of the three tanks amounts to 52,000 gallons. However, only two tanks are already operational and third is scheduled to be commissioned in 1981. Already public taps, erected at a number of places in different localities are supplying water for a limited hours. The entire complex of piped water supply has been made possible by a generous grant from the Central Government. The system is being maintained by Aldur Panchayath.

Health and Medical Facilities

The major change that has taken place since the bench-mark survey in regard to public health and medical facilities is the transition from a primary health unit, operating a dispensary with a minimum complement of medical staff, to that of an enlarged health centre with a dispensary and a small sixteen bed hospital. The upgraded facility includes a maternity ward as well. Presently, there are two doctors and a lady doctor resident at Aldur Town with a fairly adequate para-medical staff like nurses, midwife, compounder and so on.

The public health activities are carried out by a Health Inspector assisted by vaccinators, midwives and other necessary staff. The dispensary, hospital, etc., are housed in specially built Government built buildings near the central part of the town. Besides, there are five staff quarters where some of the health and medical staff are housed.

Another facility that continues to operate since the time of bench-mark survey is the Govt. Veterinary Dispensary. This facility too has been upgraded in recent years and shifted from a rented place to a more spacious building, specially built for its exclusive use. The jurisdiction of this unit extends to Aldur and the neighbouring Khandya circles. It is fairly well equipped with modern veterinary instruments and the treatment of the afflicted cattle is given both at the dispensary and the cattle owners' dwelling places on request. The dispensary is manned by the qualified veterinary stockmen and other necessary staff.

It may not be out of place here to make a mention of the branch operated by the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation (BAIF). It is one of the 28 branches in Karnataka State and fourth in Chikmagalur District. The Aldur branch, opened only very recently, renders free service towards the milch cattle improvement to obtain very high yields of milk by cross-breeding with Jersey and Hollestein breeds. The frozen semen imported from abroad is stored at each centre and available for the purpose of cross-breeding. This artificial insemination is not only free but also rendered as a door-step service. In order to propagate the availability of the service, cash incentive is given to those who provide the information about the cows coming to heat. The Vet

himself calls at the address, local or outstation, and renders the necessary service and follow-up visits after a period of two months to confirm the conception. During the year 1980, the Aldur centre of BAIF has had successfully inseminated over 50 cows.

2.4 Financial and Promotional Institutions:

A. Financial Institutions

The cooperative movement in Aldur cluster has been showing a chequered career. In the field of agricultured, almost all the types of societies that have been formed from time to time become dormant sooner and eventually get liquidated. Presently, there remains just one credit society, having periodically been propped by the cooperative department, and even this is in a very bad shape owing to large scale default\$us, losses on account of trading activities and huge financial dent consequent to embezzlement by one of the former secretaries.

The society in question had been functioning as Aldur Large Scale Primary Agricultural Credit Society Ltd., before it was reorganised and reconstituted as Aldur Agricultural Service Cooperative Society Ltd., in October 1976. In addition to the three revenue villages of the cluster under resurvey, the society has jurisdiction over twelve other villages. The audited report of the society for the year 1979-80 reveals that it has 1412 individual members, with the total share capital amounting to Rs. 127,407/- including the share capital of the Government to a tune of Rs. 10,000/-. The society has to recover over Rs. two lakhs by way of overdues from defaulters and embezzled funds (Rs. 1,25,000/-) from the former secretary. The outstanding loans dispersed (1979-80) are as under:

Type of loan	No. of loans	Amount (Rs.)
Short term loan	60	1,15,950
Coffee cultivation loan	43	6,00,000
Medium term loan	27	26,500
Consumption loan	80	3,900

Among the highlights of the affairs of the society, mention may be ^{made} of the following observations. That the miscellaneous income of the society being Rs. 4,080/- the expenditure on salaries etc., amounts to Rs. 31,068/-.

That the credit and debit account puts the total transaction at Rs. 19,27,384/-. That the trading activities of the society amount to Rs. 1,49,409/-. That the profit and loss account reveals total net loss amounting to Rs. 1,03,050/- which includes Rs. 67,911 as loss previously incurred. The asset and liability account shows the total liability at Rs. 11,30,427/- and the asset being balanced with the net loss and amount to be recovered from the ex-secretary. That the survival of the society will depend upon only when it recovers the overdues from the defaulters as well as the amount misused by the former employee together with legal expenses of such recoveries.

In the non-agricultural sector, a cooperative housing society, established about 20 years ago has been nearly dormant for several years. Among 112 members, it has managed to advance long term loans to only three members, the total amount involved being Rs. 22,126/-. Another society which has been in existence since 1952, and now in the red, facing continual losses is the Bee-keepers' Cooperative Society, Aldur Branch. The society has been propped up by Khadi and Village Industries Commission through subsidies. The list is not complete

without the mention of yet another Stagnant Basket Makers Cooperative Society. Established 21 years, it managed to disburse loans worth Rs. 2,000/- to members in 1965 and since remained inactive.

However, the significant change that has come about in the field of financial infra-structure in the recent past is the establishment of branches of Vijaya Bank (now a Government of India undertaking) and District Central Cooperative Bank of Chikmagalur. Both the branches undertake all types of general banking service. The arrival of the branch of commercial bank, in particular, has fulfilled a long felt need of the local planters and business men. Apart from the conduct of normal business like accepting deposits, operating savings and other accounts, advancing loans for agricultural and other purposes and providing usual banking services, these two branches have been operating the pigmy deposit collections of even very small amounts everyday through their agents. The collection is made at the door steps of the account holders and the branch of Vijaya Bank in particular has been very successful in inculcating the thrift habits among the people and thereby mobilising the deposits.

B. Promotional Activity

Extension and Development by Coffee Board

In regard to the institutional set-up toward promotional activity, the most significant change has taken place in the form of the establishment of the Liaison office at Aldur by the Development Wing of the Coffee Board. During the bench-mark survey, Aldur had the benefit of only the Coffee Board's depot facility provided by the Marketing Wing, the extension was being handled by the Liaison office from Chikmagalur. Recently however, Board has started devoting greater attention to

extension and provision of credit infra-structure aspects. As a result of this major policy reorientation, a regional office under the Deputy Director, Development and Extension, has been set up at Chikmagalur and a Liaison office at Aldur.

The aldur Liaison office has a jurisdiction over 32 villages and hamlets, covering an area of 15,000 acres of coffee (both registered and unregistered) comprising 1453 holdings, of which only 102 are big plantations with more than 25 acres each. The Liaison office has been entrusted with the task of conducting various types of extension work and rendering technical inspection and processing of loan applications made to the Board.

The extension part of the work consists of holding demonstrations about newer coffee strains and modernisation of coffee estates and rendering technical advice to individual planters on request, if necessary, by visiting their estates. Besides, the officer in charge of the Liaison office has to keep watch on general crop condition, yield prospects, crop diseases and such other aspects. Moreover, he has to persuade and select planters for the Plantation Management Training Course. It is a six-month course, held at the All India Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur, Chikmagalur District. The small growers (upto ten acres of coffee estates) are given monthly stipend of Rs. 200/- during the training period while the other trainees have to manage at their own expenses.

Financial Assistance by Coffee Board

In recent years, the Development Wing of Coffee Board has initiated several schemes of direct financial assistance to coffee planters to promote modernisation, propagation of new varieties and extension of coffee

cultivation to increase the yields and improve the lots of small coffee growers. The various types of loans and schemes for which assistance is made available by coffee Board are briefly mentioned as under:

1. Intensive Cultivation Loan

This loan is available only to the existing selection varieties of plants (S.795 and S.1934 varieties of new strains of coffee). The loan is mainly to cover inputs, shading trees and operational labour charges. However, it is not need based and there is a ceiling on scale of finance to the tune of Rs. 2,000/- per acre, and total loan amount is allowed upto a maximum of 50 acres of registered area of a planter. The sanctioned loan amount is released in three annual instalments in the proportion of 40:30:30 after due inspections. The repayment starts from the sixth year and to be cleared in five instalments, the interest chargeable being 9.5 per cent.

2. Re-planting Scheme Loan

This loan is strictly limited to those planters who would replace the old plants with only the new strains released by the Coffee Research Station. The loan amount is at the scale of Rs. 3,000/- per acre to any size holding and it carries a subsidy of Rs. 1,000/- to planters owning coffee holdings upto 50 acres. The loan amount is released in four annual instalments at the per acre rate of Rs. 1200: Rs. 800: Rs. 500: Rs. 500. The recovery of loan begins from the 5th year for big planters and 6th year for others (upto 50 acres). The interest is charged at the rate of 9.5 per cent.

3. Extensive Cultivation Loan

It is given to those planters who have less than 50 acres of registered area (coffee) and want to expand

the area under coffee cultivation. It is not necessary that the new ^{area} to be contiguous to the present estate. However, it is limited to that part which makes the plantation to reach the combined total of 50 acres and not more. The terms and conditions as also scale of finance as same as replanting loan mentioned as above (No.2). This also carries the subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per acre to all the loanees.

4. Short-Term Crop Loan or Hypothecation Loan

This crop loan is advanced against the security of the current crop as estimated by the officials. The loan is given up to the 100 acres of the plantation and the amount of loan is restricted to 65 to 70 per cent of the value of the standing crop (estimated) or previous three year average crop and whichever is lower. The loan is to be recovered within 18 months.

5. Hire Purchase Terms Scheme

Under this, financial assistance is available for purchasing the plantation equipments (only movable). It is a very liberal one as no documents needed except the copy of the Coffee Registration Certificate. The equipment can be purchased on down payment of 10 per cent of cash. Technically, the ownership of equipment will be in the name of Coffee Board till the loan is fully redeemed. The amount of loan will depend on the basis of valuation of the estate and the feasibility report by the concerned Liaison Officer. However, it is restricted to 65 per cent of the valuation. The loans are usually availed of for the purchase of sprinkler unit, pump set, power sprayer, G.I. pipe, pulper, tractor, tiller and trailor, polythene hose pipe and such other movable equipment.

6. Special Purpose Loan

The loan, allowed under the terms and conditions as applicable to other loans, is available for the purpose of constructing drying yards, sinking of wells, storage tanks, pulper vats, bunds etc. The maximum amount allowed for each planter is fixed at Rs. 15,000/- per item.

7. Interest Subsidy Scheme

Under this novel scheme, the coffee planters who cannot get adequate loan from coffee Board, but manage to obtain loans for any of the above mentioned six schemes from the commercial banks, may approach the Board for the subsidy to cover the interest over and above 9.5 per cent charged by the banks. The Board would subsidise the interest differential, even though banks have advanced on the need base scale of finance, subject to feasibility report of the Extension Wing. However, this facility is restricted to small coffee growers upto 25 acres.

By and large, the above mentioned schemes of assistance cover all the productive needs of the coffee growers. Apparently, these are quite liberal and on easier terms compared to cooperatives and commercial banks. The one significant advantage that Coffee Board enjoys over other credit agencies is that recovery of the loan is easily facilitated by the fact that all the coffee produce is statutorily marketed through only the Coffee Board by each and every grower. Thus, the Extension Wing handles the loan disbursement and the recovery is promptly done by the Marketing Wing by adjustment of payment to the growers when produce is surrendered to the Board.

The financial assistance by Coffee Board through its Aldur Liaison Circle for the period 1-4-1979 to 31-3-1980 is given below:

Type of Loan	Sanctioned (No.)	Area covered (Acres)	Amount involved (Rs.)
1. Intensive cultivation	24	124.75	1,94,525
2. Re-planting	12	57.75	1,73,000
3. Extensive cultivation	5	13.00	39,000
4. S.T. Crop Loan	31	425.00	3,16,000
5. Hire-purchase terms	37	601.12	3,46,831
6. Special purpose	9	132.75	1,28,900
7. Subsidy scheme	288	1297.00	5,18,800
Total:	406	2651.37	17,17,056

2.5 Civic Administration:

Since the bench-mark survey, there has not been any major change in the structure or constitution of civic administration at the local level. The Village Panchayat (V.P.) for the Aldur cluster continues to be the focal point of local self-government. It is managed by a council of 17 elected members and the Gram Sevak being the only ex-officio member. Fourteen of the members are educated, three of them graduates. There are five members belonging to Scheduled Caste group. Three members are Muslims. By and large, it reflects the relative strength of the caste composition of the villages. In keeping with the changing times, two women are also elected on the council. Planters and traders dominate the council with the labour and under privileged interests being in the minority. The personnel of the establishment consists of a bill collector, two water works attendants, a sweeper and an office peon.

It is in regard to the finances of V.P., however, we find some remarkable change. The total revenue of V.P. in 1957-58 being Rs. 5,000/- only, the present capacity of

resources has risen to 12 times. Even though much of the rise is due to general price level, a considerable proportion of the increase over the years reflects the growing non-agricultural sector which brings in a good deal of funds by way of taxes and cess. Some major items of revenue of Aldur V.P. are as shown below.

Item of Revenue	Amount (Rs.) (per annum)
1. Share in the Land Revenue (from State Govt.)	9023
2. House Tax with cess	20742
3. Tax from Cinema Theatre	2200
4. Taxes from Weekly market	5452
5. Taxes from business and professions	3028
6. From Auctions	5720
7. Rent from V.P. premises	2189
8. Cattle pound fines etc.	2667
9. Licences	1489
10. Other receipts	2550

On the other hand, the expenditure of the V.P. on items of maintenance, establishment, civil works and development or capital works has also been considerably growing. During 1976-77, it had to contribute a sum of Rs. 17,500/- towards the National Rural Water Supply (drinking water through the pipes). The following gives a broad idea about some of the major itemised expenditure.

Item	Amount (Rs.)
1. Salaries on Establishment	5890
2. Grant to Women's Welfare Centre	1560
3. Civil Works	12260
4. Electricity Charges on Street Lighting	14260
5. Expenditure on Drinking Water Supply	4297
6. Harijan Welfare (housing)	5000

The V.P. budget varies around Rs. 60,000/- annually and for its size of population, Aldur V.P. is considered to ^{be} one of the richest and progressive panchayats in the District. Although it is faction ridden on caste and political ideological grounds, the dimension of its activities is comparable to any minor municipality.

2.6 Other Government Institutions:

Among the various infra-structure facilities available at Aldur, mention may be made of several agencies or departmental offices of Government which render considerable services, otherwise like most other villages, the residents would have been required to spend time and money to go to Chikmagalur town for a number of requirements. In the following are recounted important institutions and some of their major developmental activities or services.

1. V.L.W. Circle of T.D. Board

The Chikmagalur Taluk Development Board (Karnataka State does not have a district level local self-Government but between the State and Village levels it is at the taluk or tehsil level) undertakes some developmental activities through the V.P. and Gram Sevak Circle of Aldur. In the year preceding this resurvey it had carried out several works and services ^{to} weaker sections which are mentioned as below:

<u>(a) Loans and Free Aids</u>	<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
i) S.F.D.A. Loans	40,000
ii) Buffaloes (25 Nos.)	32,500
iii) D.I.K. Loans (52 persons)	45,500
iv) Tenement houses of 300 sq.feet - 34 Nos.	85,000
v) House sites (60' x 40' each) to 260 weaker sections	N.A.
vi) Consumption Loans (30 Nos.)	3,000
vii) Bhagyajyoti Scheme of electrifica- tion of poor dwelling places	500
viii) Welfare Centre	13,000
ix) Financial Assistance to Students	3,000
x) Cross breeding of cows	9,000
xi) Renovation of school buildings	2,500

In regard to the maintenance of law and order, the resurvey finds the transformation of police out-post (1958) into an upgraded and full fledged police Range Station in-charge of a Police Sub-Inspector assisted by the necessary complement of the staff. The station office as well as the staff are housed in Government buildings. Among the new or upgraded Government offices that we find operating at the time of resurvey, mention may be made of office of the Public Works Department, under the charge of a Junior Engineer, to carry out the Government construction activities within Aldur Circle. Similarly, the Forest Department has established a full fledged Forest Checking Office, manned by a range officer and guards to protect the forest wealth, to issue licences to fire-wood dealers and carry out such other functions. The Department of Agriculture has set up a soil conservation unit in the ~~care~~^{of} an agricultural assistant. Also functioning are offices of the Revenue Inspector for Aldur Circle, Land Surveyor and representative of the Regulated Market Committee. Some of these government offices are normally located only in taluk headquarters.

2.7 Process of Urbanisation:

In the foregoing sections of the present chapter, we have seen a fairly rapid development of basic infrastructure facilities like transport, communications, electrification, educational, financial, promotional and other institutional set up. While all these are made possible by the Government in keeping with the locational and developmental requirements, as also on account of increased pressure from the local leadership. There are other growing activities which serve as indicators of change, transforming Aldur from a normal rural status to that of rururban or little township. Among other things,

the availability of telephone service and piped water supply, and a small hospital, presence of fancy english medium schools, a junior college, a fair number of Government offices and public buildings to house most of these institutions and government offices and their staff give an unmistakable appearance of township.

The population, which is growing fairly rapidly on account of considerable in-migration of ^{plantation} ~~population~~ workers and salaried employees, has been providing opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors. The activities in service sector, in particular, are quite diversified in nature and meet the needs of most of the local residents and people of nearby villages. Presently, suffice it to mention some activities in non-traditional areas by way of indicators to have a broad idea of process of urbanisation at Aldur. The new activities refer mainly to those which have been established in the post-survey period (after 1957-58).

In the manufacturing and processing sector, there are five brick klins, pop-rice, bakery and coffee processing units. In the trading and other service sector new activities worth mentioning are petrol service station, auto garage, mechanical workshop, two fertilizer and pesticide dealers, watch repair unit, news paper agencies, dry cleaning laundry, a wine store with attached bar and wine country liquor and toddy vending units. In the field of recreation facilities, the notable developments refer to a million rupee modern cinema theatre, a public stage hall called Ranga Mandira and the flourishing Planters' Recreation Club. In all, there are about 100 households who pursue trading as main or subsidiary occupation.

CHAPTER III
SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

The present chapter deals with some broad aspects covering changes in population, number of households, migration, residential status, family type, caste composition and educational attainments. The data collected by way of preliminary listing of all the households on census basis and the resurvey data on sample basis are both used here. Besides, some data culled from the benchmark survey is also utilised for the purpose of illustrating the broad changes that have taken place over the last two decades.

3.1 Changes in Population and Households :

At the outset, it may be remarked that the net increase in population has been quite stupendous. Which the benchmark survey has recorded a total of 3186 souls, the resurvey has listed 7583 persons residing in the same cluster. This works out to 138 per cent of net increase over the entire period and the simple average increase per annum being 6.27 per cent. This extra-ordinary growth, over and above the natural increase in population, is obviously due to considerable in-migration of people into Aldur cluster. The sex ratio and the composition of adults and non-adults have generally remained at the same levels. The migrant character of population, however, continues to give a slightly greater ratio in favour of males. Some broad idea about the relevant changes between the two points of time may be obtained from the data as shown in the following :

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
Total No. of Households	640	1404
Male Adults	936	2584
Male Non-adults	709	1297

3.2	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
	Total Males	1645	3881
	Female Adults	847	2421
	Female Non-adults	694	1281
	Total Females	1541	3702
	Total Population	3186	7583
	Average Size of Household	4.98	5.40

Since the survey in 1957-58, the total number of resident households has more than doubled, that is, from 640 to 1404 in 1979-80. This change works out to a net increase of 119.4 per cent over a 22 year period, the simple average increase being 5.43 per cent per annum. The very increase in the number of households to the tune of 119 per cent in itself is quite remarkable especially from the point of view of monocrop culture around which revolves the economy. This remarkable growth may be ascribed to the continuous increase in in-migration to a large extent and the partition of old families to a considerable extent. The change in the average size of the household too has shown a slight increase from 4.98 in 1957-58 to 5.40 in 1979.80.

3.2 Changes in Patterns of Migration and Residential Status :

The influx of people into Aldur cluster for reasons of livelihood has all along been there. It is principally the coffee economy, requiring considerable number of labourers for expansion and more so for its seasonal operation of harvesting, that has been causing in-migration of people from outside the cluster. By and large, much of this migration is seasonal in character. However, a considerable proportion of such seasonal workers tend to stay on as they secure employment in coffee estates on regular basis. The cumulative effect of such stay-back

of workers has been the growth in other directions, especially in trading and service activities to cater to the needs of growing population. In the wake of this growth, the infra-structure activities are also continuously expanding to provide further opportunities of employment and consequently further in-migration. Besides, the location of the cluster, especially the road junction of two state highways, and the presence of fairly fast developing retail market facilities, have helped the nucleus of the cluster to develop into a reception centre for the in-migrating seasonal plantation workers, who seek employment in the Western parts of the district.

During the bench-mark survey of 1957-58, the in-migrants had formed 29.2 per cent of the total households of 640. The resurvey data reveal as many as 43 per cent of sample households being in-migrants, that is, 209 out of 493 households have had in-migrated during the two points of time and stayed on to reside in the cluster. However, it may be pointed out here that the sample data totally excluded the several hundreds of the seasonal plantation workers who were working temporarily during some part of the resurvey period.

A somewhat general idea about the duration of the stay of in-migrant of those who have been staying in the cluster for a period of five years preceding the inquiry at both points of time. However, a considerable proportion of them have stayed on for about 10 years and longer. The relevant details in respect of resurvey are presented in Table 3.1. A comparative picture of length of stay at two points of time in a summary version is as shown below.

Table 3.1 : Residential Status of Households According to the Duration of Stay at the Cluster

Residential Status	Period of Migration							Non-migrants	Total
	During 1947-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-80		
1 Original family	(1) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	277
	(2) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
	(3) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.93	56.19
2 Change of location within same cluster	(1) -	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5
	(2) -	-	(20.00)	-	-	-	(20.00)	(60.00)	(100.00)
	(3) -	-	9.09	-	-	-	0.83	1.07	1.01
3 Resident in 57-58	(1) 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(2) (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3) 16.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
4 Within the Taluk	(1) 1	-	2	1	3	3	14	-	24
	(2) (4.17)	-	(8.33)	(4.17)	(12.50)	(12.50)	(58.33)	-	(100.00)
	(3) 8.33	-	18.18	11.11	11.54	10.00	11.67	-	4.87
5 Same District	(1) 3	-	1	0	6	2	22	-	34
	(2) (8.82)	-	(2.94)	-	(17.65)	(5.88)	(64.71)	-	(100.00)
	(3) 25.00	-	9.09	-	23.08	6.67	18.33	-	6.90
6 From adjoining district	(1) 5	2	5	5	9	17	41	-	84
	(2) (5.95)	(2.38)	(5.95)	(5.95)	(10.71)	(20.24)	(48.81)	-	(100.00)
	(3) 41.67	40.00	45.45	55.56	34.62	56.67	34.17	-	17.04
7 Other parts of the State	(1) -	-	1	1	2	3	14	-	21
	(2) -	-	(4.76)	(4.76)	(9.52)	(14.29)	(66.67)	-	(100.00)
	(3) -	-	9.09	11.11	7.69	10.00	11.67	-	4.26
8 Other States	(1) 1	3	1	2	6	5	28	-	46
	(2) (2.17)	(6.52)	(2.17)	(4.35)	(13.04)	(10.87)	(60.87)	-	(100.00)
	(3) 8.33	60.00	9.09	22.22	23.08	16.67	23.33	-	9.33
Total	(1) 12	5	11	9	26	30	120	280	493
	(2) (2.43)	(1.01)	(2.23)	(1.83)	(5.27)	(6.09)	(24.34)	(56.80)	(100.00)
	(3) 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) No. of Households

(2) Row Percentage

(3) Column Percentage

Table 3.2 : Localitywise Distribution of Households According to Residential Status

Residential Locality	Original family	Change of location with- in same cluster	Resident in 57-58	Within the Same Taluk	From adjoining District	Other parts of the State	Other States	Total	
1 Aldur Bazar	(1) 68 (2) (59.65) (3) 24.55	(1) 4 (2) (3.51) (3) 80.00	(1) 1 (2) (0.88) (3) 50.00	(1) 6 (2) (5.26) (3) 25.00	(1) 8 (2) (7.02) (3) 23.53	(1) 24 (2) (21.05) (3) 28.57	(1) 1 (2) (0.88) (3) 4.76	(1) 2 (2) (1.75) (3) 4.35	(1) 114 (2) (100.00) (3) 23.12
2. Aldur Hamlets	(1) 126 (2) (91.97) (3) 45.49	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 1 (2) (0.73) (3) 50.00	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 1 (2) (1.73) (3) 2.94	(1) 2 (2) (1.46) (3) 2.38	(1) 4 (2) (2.92) (3) 19.05	(1) 3 (2) (2.19) (3) 6.52	(1) 137 (2) (100.00) (3) 27.79
3 Aldur Estate	(1) 6 (2) (6.45) (3) 2.17	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 7 (2) (7.53) (3) 29.17	(1) 6 (2) (6.45) (3) 17.65	(1) 32 (2) (34.41) (3) 38.10	(1) 10 (2) (10.75) (3) 47.62	(1) 32 (2) (34.41) (3) 69.57	(1) 93 (2) (100.00) (3) 18.86
4 Havalli Bazar	(1) 56 (2) (51.38) (3) 20.22	(1) 1 (2) (0.92) (3) 20.00	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 8 (2) (7.34) (3) 33.33	(1) 12 (2) (11.01) (3) 35.29	(1) 20 (2) (18.35) (3) 23.81	(1) 4 (2) (3.67) (3) 19.05	(1) 8 (2) (7.34) (3) 17.39	(1) 109 (2) (100.00) (3) 22.11
6 Havalli Estate	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 2 (2) (40.00) (3) 8.33	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 3 (2) (60.00) (3) 3.57	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 5 (2) (100.00) (3) (1.01)
7 C.M.Valli	(1) 21 (2) (60.00) (3) 7.58	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) - (2) - (3) -	(1) 1 (2) (2.86) (3) 4.17	(1) 7 (2) (20.00) (3) 20.59	(1) 3 (2) (8.57) (3) 3.57	(1) 2 (2) (5.71) (3) 9.52	(1) 1 (2) (2.86) (3) 2.17	(1) 35 (2) (100.00) (3) 7.10
Total	(1) 277 (2) (56.19) (3) 100.00	(1) 5 (2) (1.01) (3) 100.00	(1) 2 (2) (0.41) (3) 100.00	(1) 24 (2) (4.87) (3) 100.00	(1) 34 (2) (6.90) (3) 100.00	(1) 84 (2) (17.04) (3) 100.00	(1) 21 (2) (4.26) (3) 100.00	(1) 46 (2) (9.33) (3) 100.00	(1) 493 (2) (100.00) (3) 100.00

N.B. : (1) No. of Household
(2) Row Percentage
(3) Column Percentage

3.4

<u>Duration of study</u>	<u>Percentage of In-migrants</u>	
	<u>Bench-mark Survey (1957-58)</u>	<u>Resurvey (1979-80)</u>
Upto 5 years	72	60
Upto 10 years	10	15
Over 10 years	18	25
	100.0	100.0

The pattern of residential status (place of origin) and their dispersal (residence) into various localities of the cluster, in respect of the sample households covered in the resurvey are presented in Table 3.2. It may be seen that among the selected households those originating from within the cluster of the three villages form 57 per cent. Those who have had arrived after the first point survey (in-migrants) form a substantial 42 per cent. A substantial proportion of in-migrants are from the neighbouring districts, most of them have taken up residence in Aldur and Havalli bazar area as well as Aldur coffee estates. The next in importance are those from same taluk and other taluks of the same district, the majority of them being found in bazar areas of the three villages. Those from the distant parts of the same state and from neighbouring states (mostly from Tamil Nadu and Kerala) together form nearly 14 per cent of the total sample and majority of them reside in Aldur estate areas. In comparison with the bench-mark survey, the resurvey sample does not show any significant change in the pattern.

Another characteristic of the in-migrants at the time of resurvey is that a large majority (over three-fourths) of them are present generation migrants. It is only in the case of about a quarter of them that we find the fathers of the present heads of households having

Table 3.2 : Localitywise Distribution of Households According to Residential Status

Residential Locality		Original family	Change of location with- in same cluster	Resident in 57-58	Within the Same Taluk	From adjoining District	Other parts of the State	Other States	Total	
1 Aldur Bazar	(1)	68	4	1	6	8	24	1	2	114
	(2)	(59.65)	(3.51)	(0.88)	(5.26)	(7.02)	(21.05)	(0.88)	(1.75)	(100.00)
	(3)	24.55	80.00	50.00	25.00	23.53	28.57	4.76	4.35	23.12
2. Aldur Hamlets	(1)	126	-	1	-	1	2	4	3	137
	(2)	(91.97)	-	(0.73)	-	(1.73)	(1.46)	(2.92)	(2.19)	(100.00)
	(3)	45.49	-	50.00	-	2.94	2.38	19.05	6.52	27.79
3 Aldur Estate	(1)	6	-	-	7	6	32	10	32	93
	(2)	(6.45)	-	-	(7.53)	(6.45)	(34.41)	(10.75)	(34.41)	(100.00)
	(3)	2.17	-	-	29.17	17.65	38.10	47.62	69.57	18.86
4 Havalli Bazar	(1)	56	1	-	8	12	20	4	8	109
	(2)	(51.38)	(0.92)	-	(7.34)	(11.01)	(18.35)	(3.67)	(7.34)	(100.00)
	(3)	20.22	20.00	-	33.33	35.29	23.81	19.05	17.39	22.11
6 Havalli Estate	(1)	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	5
	(2)	-	-	-	(40.00)	-	(60.00)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	-	8.33	-	3.57	-	-	(1.01)
7 C.M.Valli	(1)	21	-	-	1	7	3	2	1	35
	(2)	(60.00)	-	-	(2.86)	(20.00)	(8.57)	(5.71)	(2.86)	(100.00)
	(3)	7.58	-	-	4.17	20.59	3.57	9.52	2.17	7.10
Total	(1)	277	5	2	24	34	84	21	46	493
	(2)	(56.19)	(1.01)	(0.41)	(4.87)	(6.90)	(17.04)	(4.26)	(9.33)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) No. of Household
(2) Row Percentage
(3) Column Percentage

3.5

migrated into the cluster, mainly from the adjoining districts as well as neighbouring states. The relevant details are set in Table 3.3.

As in the bench-mark survey, a large majority of resurvey households migrated to Aldur cluster for reasons of employment to earn livelihood. However, about 27 per cent of the in-migrants show the reason of service as salaried employees and hence shift to Aldur cluster mainly on transfer of service. Nearly three-fourths of these households belong to neighbouring taluks and adjoining districts. Those seeking livelihood in coffee sector form nearly 55 per cent of the total in-migrant households covered by the resurvey. Most of these hailed from adjoining district of Dakshina Kannada and the two neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. As many as 18 per cent of the resurvey in-migrants have stated the business or trading as the reason for arriving at Aldur cluster. Nearly half of them originated from the adjoining districts. It is significant to note that nearly 85 per cent of the in-migrants from other states and about 50 per cent of those belonging to other districts of the state have shown wage employment as the reason. The relevant details are set in Table 3.4.

3.3 Changes in Family Type :

As regards the family type, the available evidence suggests an increasing tendency in favour of unitary or nuclear family type (either or both parents living with unmarried children). In the bench-mark survey about 54.7 per cent of households were found in this category and the remaining ones were in varying types of joint family category. In the case of sample households of resurvey 66.1 percent are found in biologically nuclear type of family and the rest have favoured joint family types.

Table 3.3 : Distribution of Migrant Households According to Persons Deciding Migration

Residential Status		Self	Father	Others	Non-re- porting (Non- migrants)	Total
1 Original family	(1)	0	0	0	277	277
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	-	98.93	56.19
2 Change of loca- tion within same cluster	(1)	2	0	0	3	5
	(2)	(40.00)	-	-	(60.00)	(100.00)
	(3)	1.21	-	-	1.07	1.01
3 Resident in 57-58	(1)	2	0	0	0	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	1.21	-	-	-	0.41
4 Within the Taluk	(1)	21	3	0	0	24
	(2)	(87.50)	(12.50)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	12.73	7.14	-	-	4.87
5 Same district	(1)	30	4	0	0	34
	(2)	(88.24)	(11.76)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	18.18	9.52	-	-	6.90
6 From adjoining district	(1)	65	17	2	0	84
	(2)	(77.38)	(20.24)	(2.38)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	39.39	40.48	33.33	-	17.04
7 Other parts of the State	(1)	12	7	2	0	21
	(2)	(57.14)	(33.33)	(9.52)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	7.27	16.67	33.33	-	4.26
8 Other States	(1)	33	11	2	0	46
	(2)	(71.74)	(23.91)	(4.35)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	20.00	26.19	33.33	-	9.33
Total	(1)	165	42	6	280	493
	(2)	(33.47)	(8.52)	(1.22)	(56.80)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) No. of Households

(2) Row Percentage

(3) Column Percentage

Table 3.4 : Distribution of Households According to Reasons for In-migration into Aldur Cluster

Residential Status		To earn lively-hood	For service or on transfer of service	For trading purpose business	Purchased land for cultivation in this village	Non-migrants	Total
1 Original Family	(1)	-	-	-	-	277	277
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	-	-	98.93	56.19
2 Change of location within same cluster	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(40.00) ²	(60.00) ³	5
	(3)	-	-	-	100.00	1.07	(100.00) 1.01
3 Resident in 57-58	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	1.72	-	-	-	-	0.41
4 Within the Taluk	(1)	13	8	3	-	-	24
	(2)	(54.17)	(33.33)	(12.50)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	11.21	13.79	8.11	-	-	4.87
5 Same district	(1)	10	16	8	-	-	34
	(2)	(29.41)	(47.06)	(23.53)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	8.62	27.59	21.62	-	-	6.90
6 From adjoining districts	(1)	41	26	17	-	-	84
	(2)	(48.81)	(30.95)	(20.24)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	35.34	44.83	45.95	-	-	17.04
7 Other parts of the state	(1)	11	6	4	-	-	21
	(2)	(52.38)	(28.57)	(19.05)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	9.48	10.34	10.81	-	-	4.26
8 Other States	(1)	39	2	5	-	-	46
	(2)	(84.78)	(4.35)	(10.87)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	33.62	3.45	13.51	-	-	9.33
Total	(1)	116	58	37	-	280	493
	(2)	(23.53)	(11.76)	(7.51)	(0.41) ²	(56.80)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B.: (1) No. of Household
(2) Row Percentage
(3) Column Percentage

3.6

Apparently, the joint family system is on the way and especially, in the new localities where in-migrants dominate, a great majority of families are of nuclear type (see - Table 3.5).

The pattern of in-migrant households favouring nuclear or unitary family type overwhelmingly may be seen from the resurvey data presented in Table 3.6. Excluding the original households, we find over 76 percent of the sample, favouring unitary family type. Even among original inhabitants, about 60 percent of households are found to be living as unitary families.

There is no significant relationship between a particular caste or caste group and its preference to joint family system. In almost all castes we find over 55 percent of households living as unitary families. Both advanced caste groups and backward castes have shown preference to nuclear or unitary family type. Even among scheduled castes, as many as 67 percent households are found to be nuclear families. The distribution of sample households according to the caste is presented in Appendix Table 3.1.

From the point of view of the household main occupation too the pattern of family type is broadly similar. Majority of households in most of the occupational groups have been found to be unitary family type. However, one significant exception is provided by the land owning class, especially the coffee planters where nearly 56 percent of the households belong to various combination of joint-family types. If we consider both coffee growers and non-coffee cultivators together, we find a little over half of the cultivating households still clinging to joint family types. It is needless to add that almost all of them are old residents or original inhabitants of the cluster. There are two or three other occupations like

Table 3.5 : Distribution of Households According to Family Type

Residential Locality		Unitary Family Husband wife un- married sons and daughter	Joint Family with old parents	Joint Family with married sons	Joint Family with married brothers	Any other typed family	Total
1 Aldur Bazar	(1)	77	10	9	12	6	114
	(2)	(67.54)	(8.77)	(7.89)	(10.53)	(5.26)	(100.00)
	(3)	23.62	24.39	20.93	30.00	13.95	23.12
2 Aldur Hamlets	(1)	74	15	19	14	15	137
	(2)	(54.01)	(10.95)	(13.87)	(10.22)	(10.95)	(100.00)
	(3)	22.70	36.59	44.19	35.00	34.88	27.79
3 Aldur Estates	(1)	77	5	2	4	5	93
	(2)	(82.80)	(5.38)	(2.15)	(4.30)	(5.38)	(100.00)
	(3)	23.62	12.20	4.65	10.00	11.63	18.86
4 Havalli Bazar	(1)	72	10	9	5	13	109
	(2)	(66.06)	(9.17)	(8.26)	(4.59)	(11.93)	(100.00)
	(3)	22.09	24.39	20.93	12.50	30.23	22.11
6 Havalli Estate	(1)	4	-	-	-	1	5
	(2)	(80.00)	-	-	-	(20.00)	(100.00)
	(3)	1.23	-	-	-	2.33	1.01
7 C.M.Valli	(1)	22	1	4	5	3	35
	(2)	(62.86)	(2.86)	(11.43)	(14.29)	(8.57)	(100.00)
	(3)	6.75	2.44	9.30	12.50	6.98	7.10
Total	(1)	326	41	43	40	43	593
	(2)	(66.13)	(8.32)	(8.72)	(8.11)	(8.72)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) Actual No. of households

(2) Row Percentage

(3) Column Percentage

3.7

tailoring and masonry falling with above type but the number of observations being too few to merit much consideration. The occupationwise distribution of households falling into different family types may be obtained from the Appendix Table 3.2

3.4 Caste :

At the outset it may be mentioned here that although the selection of households for the resurvey has not been done on the basis of caste, there appears to be a fair measure of representation of all castes and ethnic groups among the informants.

In all, the sample households (493) belong to as many as 49 castes and sub-castes for the obvious reasons. Hindu as a religious group dominates the scene with 77 per cent of the total sample households. In the bench-mark survey, the Hindus accounted for 79.3 percent of the entire cluster. As a distinct religious entity the Muslim Community has been a substantially well entrenched minority group in Aldur cluster. In the bench-mark survey this community formed 17.5 percent of the entire cluster, whereas in the resurvey it accounts for 20.7 percent of the selected households.

The resurvey data reveal that out of a total of 49 castes and sub-castes as many as 32 are too insignificant to merit any individual consideration as each of them accounts for less than five families. However, to obtain a broad idea about some socio-economic patterns, these innumerable splinter castes or sub-castes have been clubbed into commonly accepted social hierarchical groups. The relevant data accordingly are presented in Table 3.7. In order to obtain somewhat a general idea as to the situation between the two points of time, the bench-mark survey data are also shown in the same table.

Table 3.6 : Residential Stateswise Distribution of Households According to the Family Type

Residential Status		Unitary Family Husband, wife unmarried sons and daughters	Joint Family with old parents	Joint Family with married sons	Joint Family with married brothers	Any other type of family	Total
1 Original Family	(1)	163	28	39	23	24	277
	(2)	(58.84)	(10.11)	(14.08)	(8.30)	(8.66)	(100.00)
	(3)	50.00	68.29	90.70	57.50	55.81	56.19
2 Change of loca- tion within same cluster	(1)	4	-	-	-	1	5
	(2)	(80.00)	-	-	-	(20.00)	(100.00)
	(3)	1.23	-	-	-	2.33	1.01
3 Resident in 57-58	(1)	1	-	1	-	-	2
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.31	-	2.33	-	-	0.41
4 Within the Taluk	(1)	18	1	1	3	1	24
	(2)	(75.00)	(4.17)	(4.17)	(12.50)	(4.17)	(100.00)
	(3)	5.52	2.44	2.33	7.50	2.33	4.87
5 Same District	(1)	24	2	1	2	5	34
	(2)	(70.59)	(5.88)	(2.94)	(5.88)	(14.71)	(100.00)
	(3)	7.36	4.88	2.33	5.00	11.63	6.90
6 From adjoining District	(1)	59	8	1	8	8	84
	(2)	(70.24)	(9.52)	(1.19)	(9.52)	(9.52)	(100.00)
	(3)	18.10	19.51	2.33	20.00	18.60	17.04
7 Other parts of the state	(1)	17	2	0	1	1	21
	(2)	(80.95)	(9.52)	-	(4.76)	(4.76)	(100.00)
	(3)	5.21	4.88	-	2.50	2.33	4.26
8 Other States	(1)	40	-	-	3	3	46
	(2)	(86.96)	-	-	(6.52)	(6.52)	(100.00)
	(3)	12.27	-	-	7.50	6.98	9.33
Total	(1)	326	41	43	40	43	493
	(2)	(66.13)	(8.32)	(8.72)	(8.11)	(8.72)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) Actual No. of Households
(2) Row Percentage
(3) Column Percentage

3.8

Table 3.7 : Distribution of Households According to Major Caste Groups

Caste Group	Resurvey (1979-80) No. of families	As % of Total	Survey (1957-58) No.	%
1. Advanced Hindu I (Brahmins)	16	3.25	11	1.72
2. Ad. Hindu II (Vyshya, Kshatriya etc.)	33	6.69	52	8.12
3. Hindu-cultivating castes (Vakkaliga etc.)	116	23.53	160	25.00
4. Hindu Intermediary-I (artisans etc.)	33	6.69	44	6.88
5. Hindu Intermediary- -II	44	8.93	25	3.91
6. Hindu Backward-I	20	4.06	31	4.84
7. Hindu Backward-II	9	1.83		
8. Hindu Scheduled Castes & Tribes	107	21.70	185	28.91
9. Muslims	102	20.69	112	17.50
10. Christians	12	2.43	20	3.18
11. Jains	1	0.20	-	-
Total	493	100.00	640	100.00

Broadly speaking, three caste groups are numerically dominant among the households included under the resurvey. Among these, the most prominent group is that of cultivating castes with 23.5 percent, especially the vakkaliga caste which alone accounts for 82 percent of the caste group. It is followed by scheduled castes group with 21.7 percent and Muslim community with 20.7 percent. These three groups together account for 65.9 per cent of the total sample households. Hindu Intermediary caste groups with nearly 16 percent and Hindu Advanced groups with

3.9 10 percent are the next two substantial caste groups. Among the Scheduled Caste groups, it is the Adi Karnataka caste which is numerically very important and it accounts for 88 percent within the group and 19 percent of the total sample households. Among the numerically lesser important castes, mention may be made of Lingayat and Brahmins.

Strictly speaking, the caste pattern between the bench-mark survey and the resurvey cannot facilitate accurate comparison. However, the general pattern of distribution in the two surveys, by and large, show similarities as to the relative proportion of the major caste groups.

Residential Status of the Caste Groups

The pattern of residential status of various castes that is, whether they are old residents or recent in-migrants (along with place of origin) may be obtained from the Appendix Table 3.3.

By and large, it may be seen that the numerically important top five caste or caste groups emerge as mainly the old residents. In other words, a great majority of Advanced Hindu group II, mainly comprising Lingayat caste; the vakkaliga caste among cultivating caste group; the Hindu Intermediary, the scheduled caste and Muslims, are the dominant old residents. The proportion of old residents varies from 61 percent to 77 percent. The old residents from these five groups between themselves account for 93.7 percent of the total old resident households.

Among the castes that have contributed ^{to} a great majority of in-migrant households, mention may be made of Hindu Backward caste groups. Hindu Intermediary castes,

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Brahmins and Christians (each with over 75 percent of their group as in-migrants). While the Brahmins have mainly hailed from the adjoining districts, most of the Hindu Intermediary group, Christians and Hindu Backward castes originated from adjoining districts as well as outside state.

3.5 Literacy and Educational Attainments :

It has already been seen that the cluster has a fairly well developed educational infra-structure, where schooling in two media and junior college facilities are more than adequately provided for all the sections of the people. However, some of the weaker sections and, the seasonal plantation labourers, for the obvious reasons, do not avail of the same. By and large, the children of school-going age between six and ten years, mostly receive the primary education and some of the children of weaker sections later on end up as school dropouts. Presently, therefore, our analysis regarding educational attainments is confined to the literacy level of the head of the household included in the study.

At the outset, the resurvey data reveal that only 209 out of 493 informants have remained totally illiterate. In other words, the literates form 57.61 percent of the total, which gives a fairly high proportion of literacy rate and favourably comparable to urban set up in the State. Localitywise, the illiterates are mainly confined to coffee estates and hamlets where generally the weaker sections, the backward castes and the workers are dominant among the residents. On the other hand, the proportion of illiterates is somewhat lower among the residents of bazar (township) areas of the cluster, inhabited by mainly upper castes, salaried class and higher income groups. It may also be seen that large majorities of

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matriculates, college educated and University degree holders belong to the township localities. The relevant details are presented in Table 3.8.

In regard to the attainment of various levels of literacy, it may be seen from the same table that nearly a third of the total sample (including illiterates) has attained only the primary or elementary level of education i.e. upto seven years of schooling. However, among the literates this group forms 56.7 percent. It is also significant to note that 25.0 percent of the informants have obtained high school and University level education. This group forms 43.3 percent of the total literates (284). More significantly, the sample includes 19 general and eight professional graduates who form 9.5 percent of the total literates.

Viewed from the point of residential status (old resident or in-migrant) it may be commented that the proportion of illiteracy is slightly greater among the in-migrants (48%) than is the case with the old residents (40%). Among the in-migrants the proportion of illiteracy is considerably lesser in the case of those hailing from the places within the district than those of other origins. The level reaches as high as 65 percent in the case of migrants from other states. Besides, the same group of migrants (from outside state) does not show much literacy attainments as all the literates have had education upto only the primary level. Among the literates in all groups it is the primary level followed by matriculation level that account for substantial proportions. However, it is significant to note that 15 informants among the old residents have received higher education and 10 are graduates. On the other hand, presence of considerable proportion of college educated and graduates among the

Table 3.8 : Distribution of Households According to Residential Locality and Educational Status

Residential Locality		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed primary (7th) std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C.	College Education	Degree in Arts Science Commerce	Professional Degrees	Total
1 Aldur Bazar	(1)	32	-	35	9	23	3	10	2	114
	(2)	(28.07)	-	(30.70)	(7.89)	(20.18)	(2.63)	(8.77)	(1.75)	(100.00)
	(3)	15.31	-	21.87	64.29	32.39	27.27	52.63	25.00	23.12
2 Aldur Hamlets	(1)	57	-	50	2	17	4	6	1	137
	(2)	(41.61)	-	(36.50)	(1.46)	(12.41)	(2.92)	(4.38)	(0.73)	(100.00)
	(3)	27.27	-	31.25	14.29	23.94	36.36	31.58	12.50	27.29
3 Aldur Estate	(1)	68	1	18	1	5	-	-	-	93
	(2)	(73.12)	(1.08)	(19.35)	(1.08)	(5.38)	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	32.54	100.00	11.25	7.14	7.04	-	-	-	18.86
4 Havalli Bazar	(1)	34	-	46	-	19	2	3	5	109
	(2)	(31.19)	-	(42.20)	-	(17.43)	(1.83)	(2.75)	(4.59)	(100.00)
	(3)	16.27	-	28.75	-	26.76	18.18	15.79	62.50	22.11
6 Havalli Estate	(1)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
7 C.Magavalli Bazar	(1)	13	-	11	2	7	2	-	-	35
	(2)	(37.14)	-	(31.43)	(5.71)	(20.00)	(5.71)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	6.22	-	6.87	14.29	9.86	18.18	-	-	7.10
Total	(1)	209	1	160	14	71	11	19	8	493
	(2)	(42.39)	(0.20)	(32.45)	(2.84)	(14.40)	(2.23)	(3.85)	(1.62)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) Actual No. of Households

(2) Row percentage

(3) Column Percentage

3.12

migrants from Chikmagalur and the neighbouring districts, is not surprising as almost all of them are salaried employees in Government service. The relevant details of levels of literacy according to the residential status are presented in Table 3.9.

The pattern of literacy attainments according to the caste groups is analysed here to have a broad idea about one aspect of the progressiveness in the cluster. The detailed data pertaining to all the 49 castes that have figured in the resurvey are presented in the Appendix Table 3.4. However, for the sake of convenience, comments in the following are confined to major castes and broad caste groups. It may be seen that 100 percent literacy is recorded by the Brahmin castes. Among the other caste or caste groups of Hindu heirarchy, the level of literacy declines with each downward rung in the Social ladder. The Advanced Hindu^{II} group follows the Brahmins with 75.8 percent and the third position is taken by cultivating castes like Vakkaligas with 72.4 percent literates. Eventually, the proportion of literates declines to 22.2 percent in the case of Hindu Backward (II) castes and 12.2 percent with the scheduled caste group (Harijan). Among the other religions groups, Muslims have recorded 77.4 percent literacy and Christians 41.7 percent.

Similar is the pattern in regard to educational attainments among the literates in various caste groups. The post-matric level higher education is as high as 31.3 percent of literates among Brahmins, followed by 24 percent among those of Advanced Hindu and 14.3 percent in the case of cultivating caste group. The proportion declines considerably in the case of other groups in the downward rungs and ^{none}~~more~~ from the scheduled castes report having college education. The Muslims occupy the fourth position with 13.9 percent of literates having college and higher

Table 3.9 : Distribution of Households According to Residential Status and Educational Status

Residential Status		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed primary (7th Std)	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C.	College Education	Degree in Arts Science Commerce	Professional Degrees	Total
1 Original Family	(1)	112	-	101	8	41	5	9	1	277
	(2)	(40.43)	-	(36.46)	(2.89)	(14.80)	(1.81)	(3.25)	(0.36)	(100.00)
	(3)	53.59	-	63.12	57.14	57.75	45.45	47.37	12.50	56.19
2 Change of location within same cluster	(1)	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
	(2)	(40.00)	-	(60.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.96	-	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
3 Resident in 57-58	(1)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.48	-	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
4 Within the Taluk	(1)	10	-	7	-	6	-	1	-	24
	(2)	(41.67)	-	(29.17)	-	(25.00)	-	(4.17)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	4.78	-	4.37	-	8.45	-	5.26	-	4.87
5 Same district	(1)	10	-	6	3	8	4	3	-	34
	(2)	(29.41)	-	(17.65)	(8.82)	(23.53)	(11.76)	(8.82)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	4.78	-	3.75	21.43	11.27	36.36	15.79	-	6.90
6 From adjoining district	(1)	34	-	21	2	14	2	5	6	84
	(2)	(40.48)	-	(25.00)	(2.38)	(16.67)	(2.38)	(5.95)	(7.14)	(100.00)
	(3)	16.27	-	13.12	14.29	19.72	18.18	26.32	75.00	17.04
7 Other parts of the State	(1)	10	-	6	1	2	-	1	1	21
	(2)	(47.62)	-	(28.57)	(4.76)	(9.52)	-	(4.76)	(4.76)	(100.00)
	(3)	4.78	-	3.75	7.14	2.82	-	5.26	12.50	4.26
8 Other States	(1)	30	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	46
	(2)	(65.22)	(2.17)	(32.61)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	14.35	100.00	9.37	-	-	-	-	-	9.33
Total	(1)	209	1	160	14	71	11	19	8	493
	(2)	(42.39)	(0.20)	(32.45)	(2.84)	(14.40)	(2.23)	(3.85)	(1.62)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) Actual No.
(2) Row Percentage
(3) Column Percentage

education. On the other hand, most of the Intermediary and Backward groups report educational levels below matriculation. Among the individual castes reporting some graduate level education, mention may be made of Muslims, Brahmins, Vakkaliges, Lingayats, Bawts and Devangas. A summary version, ^ucalled from the Appendix Table (3.4) giving the broad caste groupwise literacy and other details is presented in Table 3.10.

The occupationwise pattern of the literacy and educational attainments reveals that the general literacy level is the highest in the case of coffee planters (96 percent) followed closely by salaried group (94.3 percent). In the case of salaried group, there exist some illiterate informants who have been employed as ~~menials~~ or servants. Otherwise, this group shows very large proportion of informants with higher educational attainments for the obvious reason. The informants engaged in processing and commercial activities on the other highly literate groups with over 80 percent of literacy. At the other extreme, the permanent plantation workers and other casual plantation and general farm labour classes, are educationally backward with less than 20 percent literacy, comprising entirely the primary school dropouts. Those receiving college education and above are found among salaried class, coffee planters, traders and other professional service groups (all of three are private medical practitioners). The relevant details in a summary version may be obtained from Table 3.11. The details in respect of all the 52 occupations, however, are shown in Appendix Table 3.5.

Even though, the informants with cultivation as main occupation show 80.6 percent of literacy (coffee planters 96 percent and other cultivators 47 percent) the proportion of the same, by and large, varies with the size of

Table 3.10 : Castewise Distribution of Informants According to Levels of Literacy

Caste Group		Total	Illiterates	Level of Educational Attainment			Total Literates	Percentage of Literacy
				Upto primary	Matriculation	College & Higher education		
I	Hindu Advanced (Brahmin)	16	-	2	9	5	16	100.0
II	Hindu " (Others)	33	8	8	11	6	25	75.8
III	Hindu Cultivating Castes	116	32	48	24	12	84	72.4
IV	Hindu Intermediary I	33	10	19	3	1	23	69.7
V	" II	44	18	21	4	1	26	59.1
VI	Hindu Backward I	20	10	8	1	1	10	50.0
VII	" " II	9	7	1	-	1	2	22.2
VIII	Scheduled Caste & Tribe	107	94	7	6	-	13	12.2
IX	Muslims	102	23	41	27	11	79	77.4
X	Christians	12	7	5	-	-	5	41.7
XI	Jain	1	-	1	-	-	1	100.0
Total		493	209	161	85	38	284	57.6

Table 3.11 : Occupationwise Distribution of Informants According to Literacy Levels

Occupation Group	Total	Illiterates	Literacy Levels				Total literates	Percentage of Literacy
			Primary	Matriculation	College and above			
1. Farm Cultivation	45	24	14	7	-	21	46.7	
2. Coffee Plantation	99	4	54	27	14	95	96.0	
3. Permanent Plantation Labour	89	73	16	-	-	16	18.0	
4. Casual Plantation and Farm Labour	87	77	10	-	-	10	11.5	
II. Processing	8	1	5	2	-	7	87.5	
III. Other processing and manufacturing	15	6	9	-	-	9	60.0	
IV. Trade	18	2	9	5	2	16	88.9	
V. Other Trade	30	5	15	8	2	25	83.3	
VI. Transport & Construction	17	7	8	2	-	10	58.8	
VII. Salaried (Govt. & Private)	70	4	17	32	17	66	94.3	
VIII. Professions & other services	15	6	4	2	3	9	60.0	
Total	493	209	161	85	38	284	57.6	

3.15

the cultivated holding. The pattern in respect of 163 cultivators, including 19 informants for whom cultivation is subsidiary occupation, may be seen in Table 3.12.

Broadly speaking, the cultivators upto 5.0 acres show the literacy at 56.7 per cent, followed by 5-10 acre group with 85.7 per cent and 10-20 acre group with as high as 96 percent. In the case of other cultivators with holding size above 20 acres, all of them are literates with 30.2 percent attaining education upto primary level, 44.2 per cent upto matriculation level and 25.6 percent with college education and University degree levels. While all the cultivators upto 5.00 acre size group have attained education upto only the matriculation, those obtaining education at post-matric level belong to size groups above five acres.

Finally, the informants' educational attainments and the size of their present annual incomes are related to the broad educational pattern. The relevant details are presented in Table 3.13.

By and large, it may be observed that literacy proportion increases with the size of household income. The proportion of literates is just 25.0 percent among the very low income groups (upto Rs.2000 per annum). In the case of those in the income range of Rs.2,001 - 5,000, it goes upto 38.1 percent. Further, it raises to 67.2 per cent in the case of Rs.5,001 - 10,000 range, 91.5 per cent in respect of Rs.10,000 - 50,000 and finally registers full literacy in the highest income group of over Rs.100,000. The proportion of informants with post-matric attainments is largely greater in the higher income groups.

Table 3.12 : Educational Status of Informants According to Size of Holding

Size of Cultivated Holding		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th Std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C.	College Education	Degree in Arts Science Commerce	Professional Degrees	Total
1 Upto 1 Acre	(1)	6	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	11
	(2)	(54.55)	-	(27.27)	(9.09)	(9.09)	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	2.87	-	1.87	7.14	1.41	-	-	-	2.23
2 1.01 - 2.50	(1)	7	-	10	1	5	-	-	-	23
	(2)	(30.43)	-	(43.48)	(4.35)	(21.74)	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	3.35	-	6.25	7.14	7.04	-	-	-	4.67
3 2.50 - 5.00	(1)	16	-	11	1	5	-	-	-	33
	(2)	(48.48)	-	(33.33)	(3.03)	(15.15)	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	7.66	-	6.87	7.14	7.04	-	-	-	6.69
4 5.00 - 10.00	(1)	4	-	20	-	3	-	1	-	28
	(2)	(14.29)	-	(71.43)	-	(10.71)	-	(3.57)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	1.91	-	12.50	-	4.23	-	5.26	-	5.68
5 10.01 - 20.00	(1)	1	-	17	-	4	-	3	-	25
	(2)	(4.00)	-	(68.00)	-	(16.00)	-	(12.00)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.48	-	10.62	-	5.63	-	15.79	-	5.07
20.01 - 30.00	(1)	-	-	7	1	3	2	2	-	15
	(2)	-	-	(46.67)	(6.67)	(20.00)	(13.33)	(13.33)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	4.37	7.14	4.23	18.18	10.53	-	3.04
30.00 - 50.00	(1)	-	-	4	1	7	1	1	-	14
	(2)	-	-	(28.57)	(7.14)	(50.00)	(7.14)	(7.14)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	2.50	7.14	9.86	9.09	5.26	-	2.84
50.01 - 100.00	(1)	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	6
	(2)	-	-	(33.33)	-	(16.67)	-	(33.33)	(16.67)	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	1.25	-	1.41	-	10.53	12.50	1.22
100.01 and above	(1)	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	8
	(2)	-	-	-	(12.50)	(62.50)	(25.00)	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	-	7.14	7.04	18.18	-	-	1.62
Non-cultivators	(1)	175	1	86	8	37	6	10	7	330
	(2)	(53.03)	(0.30)	(26.06)	(2.42)	(11.21)	(1.82)	(3.03)	(2.12)	(100.00)
	(3)	83.73	100.00	53.75	57.14	52.11	54.55	52.63	87.50	66.94
Total	(1)	209	1	160	14	71	11	19	8	493
	(2)	(42.39)	(0.20)	(32.45)	(2.84)	(14.40)	(2.23)	(3.85)	(1.62)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) Actual No. of Households
(2) Row Percentages
(3) Column Percentages

Table 3.13 : Educational Status According to Size of Income Group

Size of Income Group		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th Std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C.	College Education	Degree in Arts Science Commerce	Professional degree	Total
1 upto 500	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
2 501- 1000	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
3 1001- 2000	(1)	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	22
	(2)	(72.73)	-	(27.27)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	7.66	-	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	4.46
4 2001- 5000	(1)	140	1	57	7	17	1	3	-	226
	(2)	(61.95)	(0.44)	(25.22)	(3.10)	(7.52)	(0.44)	(1.33)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	66.99	100.00	35.62	50.00	23.94	9.09	15.79	-	45.84
5 5001- 10000	(1)	42	-	49	2	25	5	3	2	128
	(2)	(32.81)	-	(38.28)	(1.56)	(19.53)	(3.91)	(2.34)	(1.56)	(100.00)
	(3)	20.10	-	30.62	14.29	35.21	45.45	15.79	25.00	25.96
6 10001- 20000	(1)	5	-	28	1	12	2	9	5	62
	(2)	(8.06)	-	(45.16)	(1.61)	(19.35)	(3.23)	(14.52)	(8.06)	(100.00)
	(3)	2.39	-	17.50	7.14	16.90	18.18	47.37	62.50	12.58
7 20001- 50000	(1)	3	-	13	2	9	1	3	1	32
	(2)	(9.37)	-	(40.62)	(6.25)	(28.12)	(3.12)	(9.37)	(3.12)	(100.00)
	(3)	1.44	-	8.12	14.29	12.68	9.09	15.79	12.50	6.49
8 50001-1000000	(1)	1	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	10
	(2)	(10.00)	-	(60.00)	(10.00)	(20.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(3)	0.48	-	3.75	7.14	2.82	-	-	-	2.03
9 100001and above	(1)	-	-	1	1	6	2	1	-	11
	(2)	-	-	(9.09)	(9.09)	(54.55)	(18.18)	(9.09)	-	(100.00)
	(3)	-	-	0.63	7.14	8.45	18.18	5.26	-	2.23
Total	(1)	209	1	160	14	71	11	19	8	493
	(2)	(42.39)	(0.20)	(32.45)	(2.84)	(14.40)	(2.23)	(3.85)	(1.62)	(100.00)
	(3)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B. : (1) Actual No. of households
(2) Row Percentages
(3) Column Percentages

Literacy Levels of Total Sample Population

In so far as literacy attainments of the total sample population is concerned, it may be surmised that highly appreciable change has taken place since the survey in 1957-58. Much of the credit goes to the availability of fairly well developed educational facilities and the operation of the system of compulsory primary education for children of school-going age. Equally appreciable credit may be given to responsive population which is steadily exposed to the process of urbanisation and thereby realise the advantages of education. Seen in this background, it is possible to appreciate the significant changes in the literacy attainments of the younger lot of the present generation. The details of occupation-wise distribution of the total population covered by the sample households according to literacy may be seen in data set in Table 3.14.

It may be seen that out of a total population of 2628, as much as 17.5 percent is formed by children of below school-going age. This segment which accounts for 51.3 percent of total non-adult population may actually be kept out of the purview of our consideration for the obvious reason. Among the educants, those attending the schools form nearly 18 percent of the total population and most of them may be deemed as non-adults (upto age of 14 years) Thus, the younger generation is fairly represented among the educants. There may be some exceptions, especially among the migrant plantation workers, some of them are still unsettled or may not have inclinations to settle down.

At the aggregate level, the illiterates account for only 30.5 percent of total population. It is considerably lower than state average (61.6%). However, illiteracy

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is rather highly manifested in families pursuing all types of labour as their main occupations where the proportion of illiterates to total varies from 56 to 69.4 per cent. The peasant farmers and those engaged in transport and construction show illiteracy around 30 percent. On the other hand, coffee planters (10.7%) salaried class (11%), those from manufacturing and processing and traders are among those where illiteracy is very low, varying between 10 and 16 percent.

Among the educated persons, those who have had education upto secondary school level dominate the scene in all the occupational groups. It is in respect of college educated level, we find a significant 4.3 percent and another 2.8 percent who are still receiving college education. However, plantation, cultivation, trading, salaried and professional classes dominate in accounting for most of the college level educated and educants.

In sum, as a result of institutional changes and individual efforts, the cluster shows significant progress with field of education. The literacy level of 69.5 per cent at Aldur cluster is far higher than state average of 38.41 percent, as well as, 43.51 percent for Chikmagalur district as recorded by the census of 1981.

Table 3.14 : Occupationwise distribution of the total sample population according to the literacy levels

Family main occupation	No. of families	Below school going age	Attending school	Attend- ing college	Illite- rates	Educated upto S.S.L.C.	Educated college	Total	Adult		Non-adult	
									M	F	M	F
Cultivation	45	50	48	7	101	81	5	292	109	93	37	53
Agricultural labour(casual)	16	20	5	-	59	2	1	87	27	26	14	20
Planters	99	61	154	52	272	267	64	670	253	242	89	86
Plantation permanent labour	89	110	4	-	188	34	-	336	104	105	67	60
Plantation casual labour	71	67	22	-	227	11	-	327	104	108	60	55
Manufacturing and processing	8	6	16	-	6	22	-	50	13	18	11	8
Artizans	15	17	17	-	20	31	-	85	25	24	19	17
Retail shops	18	21	22	2	18	37	6	106	37	34	22	13
Trading establishments	30	32	46	2	29	69	8	186	57	51	39	39
Transport & construction	17	21	21	-	31	27	-	100	28	29	19	24
Services (salaried)	70	49	99	11	36	109	22	326	106	97	60	63
Professions /other	15	6	15	-	16	20	6	63	22	19	9	13
Total	493	460	469	74	803	710	112	2628	885	846	446	451
(Percentage)		(17.5)	(17.9)	(2.8)	(30.5)	(27.0)	(4.3)	(100)				

CHAPTER IV
CHANGES IN ECONOMIC STATUS

The present chapter broadly deals with some main characteristics of economic status of households, such as, occupational pattern, composition of earners and pattern of income levels. In addition to providing some general understanding of the changing situation, it may prove useful, by way of background information, to the subsequent analyses of changes in major areas of activities like plantation sector and levels of living.

4.1 Change in the Occupational Pattern :

At the outset it may be observed that there has been some broad changes in the occupational structure of the cluster. However, it may also be mentioned that this observation is based on the main occupation of the household and not the subsidiary or minor occupations, if any, pursued in the family. Anyway, not many households are found pursuing several occupations. The change in the occupational structure points out to some shift in favour of non-agricultural structure. A fair idea of change that has taken place over the last two decades may be obtained from the data set in Table 4.1 which gives the distribution of households according to main occupational groups as revealed in bench-mark survey and general listing at the beginning of resurvey. The table also gives the occupationwise (major groups) distribution of sample households included in the resurvey.

It may be seen from the table that primary sector comprising cultivators of both coffee and non-coffee and agricultural labourers including plantation workers, has declined from 73.1 percent in 1957-58 to 68.3 percent in 1980 (general listing). However, the sector as a whole

Table 4.1 : Distribution of Households According to Main Occupational Groups as Revealed in Bench-mark Survey of 1957-58 and General Listing and Sample Data of Resurvey (1980)

Major Occupational Group	Survey 1957-58		Resurvey (1980)				Proportion of Column (6) to Column (4)
	No.	%	General Listing		Sample Data		
	(2)	(3)	No.	%	No.	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I (a) Primary Agriculture	468	73.1	354	25.2	144	29.2	40.7
(b) Agricultural Labour			605	43.1	176	35.7	29.1
II Processing and Manufacturing	28	4.4	58	4.1	23	4.7	39.7
III Trade	46	7.2	106	7.6	48	9.7	45.3
IV Construction and Transport	28	4.4	53	3.8	17	3.5	32.0
V Salaries : (Govt. and Private)	50	7.8	178	12.7	70	14.2	39.3
VI Other Professions and Services	20	3.1	50	3.5	15	3.0	30.0
Total	640	100.0	1404	100.0	493	100.0	35.1

registers the decrease only in relative strength. Actually, the absolute number shows an increase of a little over 100 percent. Almost all this increase in number has come in the form of agricultural labour, especially the plantation wage labour. From a mere 118, it has risen to a strength of 605 in two decades, that is about five-fold increase. The strength of cultivation has increased only marginally. This remarkable increase is attributed to the development in plantation sector, in the form of extensive cultivation and the spread of new high yielding strains requiring labour intensive operations.

Consequent to remarkable increase in the labour strength, mainly in the form of in-migrants, there has been an allround increase of activities in other sectors, especially in the tertiary sector. In the process, the strength of households in non-agricultural sector has more than doubled, the net increase being nearly 160%. Among these very imperative gains are recorded by trading, salaried and professional and other services groups. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector remains the largest, providing major source of livelihood to 25 percent directly and 43 percent of households indirectly in the form of wage labour. But the shift in favour of plantation labour overwhelmingly and non-agricultural occupations considerably is evident over the years.

From the same table we can see that relative proportions of households in various occupational groups are, more or less, maintained between the preliminary general listing of households and the households included in the sample frame for resurvey. Since the basis of selection is the main occupation of the household from the general listing, as also fair representation to numerous occupations in the non-agricultural sector, the final outcome

mainly reflects the general structure. The occupational distribution of sample data (column -6) as proportion to aggregate picture as revealed in general listing (column -4) is shown in column -8. The occupations like cultivation and trade get slightly higher weightage as the study aimed at assessing changes in the plantation sector, the pivot of economy where changes in the modernisation of production taking place, and trade and salaried classes have exhibited rapid increase in their number. The agricultural labour group gets slightly lesser weightage on account of too many similarities in characteristics and uncertain nature of length of residence among the in-migrant plantation labourers. In respect of other groups, the proportion of representation varies from 30 to 40 percent. The overall sample size forms 35.1 percent of the total households in the entire cluster. Another point worth noting is the large similarities in the proportions distributions between bench-mark survey and the resurvey sample with due weightage to reflect the changed occupational pattern.

Occupational Pattern & Residential States

The pattern of domination of certain occupations by old inhabitants and certain others by migrants are quite obvious. Some major occupational groups are the preserve of well entrenched old residents, while a number of occupations requiring increased participation and the diversified field requiring new skills attract out-side talents. In the case of former, the obvious are those where property rights to fixed capital assets like land which are held by the old inhabitants, and some occupations with traditional linkages such as farm labour, village arts and crafts and certain trading activities. The

4.4

details pertaining to over 50 occupations pursued by households according to their residential states are set in Appendix Table 4.1.

However, from the point of view of broad occupational groups, the pattern that emerges reveals the domination of general cultivation, coffee plantation and casual form labour by the old residents to the tune of over 90 percent of the sample households. In the case of farmers and planters, the migrants who form just about four percent, are the older in-migrants from the adjoining tables and districts within the state. Among the plantation labour households, the locals form only 43 percent, the majority being outsiders especially about 22 percent of the total from outside the state. Among the non-agricultural occupations, the old residents are dominant only in the case of trading activities (64.5 percent) In all other fields, the in-migrants, mostly from adjoining taluks and districts dominate scene. The migrants form three-fourths of total sample in respect of salaried, professions and other services. The summary version for the broader groups is shown below:

Main occupational group	Old residents		Outsiders		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	
Cultivation	43	95.6	2	4.4	45
Plantation	95	96.0	4	4.0	99
Agricultural Lab. (casual)	15	93.8	1	6.2	16
Plantation Labour	69	43.1	91	56.9	160
Processing & Manufacturing	9	39.1	14	60.9	23
Trade	31	64.5	17	35.5	48
Construction & Transport	4	23.5	13	76.5	17
Salaried services	13	18.6	57	81.4	70
Professions & other services	4	26.7	11	73.3	15
Total	283	57.4	210	42.6	493

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4.2 Composition of Earners :

One notable change that has been registered in the resurvey refers to considerable reduction of child labour in the composition of earners. The non-adults of both sexes, upto the age of 14 years, had formed 8.1 percent of the total earners during bench-mark survey. In the resurvey, this proportion has come down to about 2.2 per cent. One of the major reasons that can be advanced for this significant change is the operation of the system of compulsory enrollment of children of school going age (six years and above) in schools. The system is also supported by existence of adequate number of schools that are within the reach of even the remotest habits of hamlets and plantations. Furthermore, the plantations are discouraged to employ the child labour. However, two-thirds of the non-adult earners covered in the resurvey belong to labour households. The usual avenues of employment for children are domestic service, service in restaurants and shops, and cattle grazing. The distribution of sexwise earners among adults and non-adults according to family main occupation may be obtained from Table 4.2.

Among female adult earners too, there appears to be decline in the earner status as far as relative proportions indicate. The bench-mark survey shows male and female adult earners in the proportion of roughly 6:4. However, in the resurvey we find this proportion having changed to nearly 7:3. Majority of female adult earners belong to labour class families. Out of 846 women that are covered in resurvey sample, 331 are earners in various occupations and two-thirds (214) of them belong to households who pursue plantation labour and farm labour as their main occupations. The proportion of female earners to total

Table 4.2 : Occupationwise Distribution of Earners According to Sex and Broad Age Group

Family Main Occupation	No. of families	Male Adults			Male Adults			Female Adults			Female Nonadults			Total			Average No. of earners per Family
		Total	Of which earners	%	Total	Of which earners	%	Total	Of which earners	%	Total	Of which earners	%	Persons	Of which earners	%	
Cultivators	45	109	83	76.15	37	2	5.40	93	36	38.71	53	-	-	292	121	41.43	2.7
Agricultural Labour (Causal)	16	27	21	77.78	14	1	7.14	26	21	80.77	20	1	5.00	87	44	50.57	2.8
Planters	99	253	188	74.30	89	-	-	242	21	8.68	86	-	-	670	209	31.19	2.1
Plantation Permanent Labour	89	104	98	94.23	67	9	13.43	105	102	97.14	60	2	3.33	336	211	62.80	2.4
Plantation Causal Labour	71	104	92	88.46	60	2	3.33	108	91	84.26	55	1	1.82	327	186	56.88	2.6
Manufacturing and Processing	23	38	36	94.74	30	-	-	42	12	28.57	25	-	-	135	48	35.55	2.1
Retail Shops-Trading Establishments	48	94	74	78.72	61	2	3.28	85	14	16.47	52	1	1.92	292	91	31.16	1.9
Transport	17	28	24	85.71	19	1	5.26	29	14	48.28	24	-	-	100	39	39.00	2.3
Services (Salaried)	70	106	79	74.53	60	-	-	97	14	14.43	63	-	-	326	93	28.53	1.3
Professions and Other Services	15	22	17	77.27	9	1	11.11	19	6	31.58	13	-	-	63	24	38.09	1.6
TOTAL	493	885	712	80.45	446	18	4.03	846	331	39.12	451	5	1.10	2628	1066	40.56	2.2

4.6

females in these households is around 90 percent. It is the highest (97.1%) among the plantation permanent labour households. However, the participation rate is the lowest (8.7%) among the coffee planter households. Even these few instances are possibly reported from the very small coffee growers. The prevailing social custom prevents the rural rich and upper caste women to participate in earning the livelihood. Among the salaried and trading classes too, the participation rate among women is very low, just 14.4 percent and 16.5 percent respectively.

The proportion of earners among male adults is 80.5 percent at the aggregate level of sample households. This participation rate varies from around 74.0 percent for planters and salaried services to above 90 percent in the case of plantation workers and families mainly engaged in manufacturing and processing activities. Among these two occupations, as also in the case of ^{small} female farmers, construction workers, etc. The educated above the age of 14 years tend to be very low. Around the age of 15 they become school dropouts and take to some work. On the other hand, among better off cultivators, especially the coffee planters, salaried and professional classes, the boys over the age of 14 years continue in the education.

At the aggregate level, the working population is just about 41 percent of the total population. The total number of earners are made up by 66.8% of male adults, 31.1 percent of female adults and 2.1 per cent of non-adults. The average size of earners per family works out to 2.2.

Secondary Occupations and Earners

Hitherto, we have seen the distribution of households according to the family main occupation and the composition of earners too on the same basis. However, quite a number

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of households is seen pursuing secondary occupations as more than one earner is available in the household and opportunities exist for diversification of interests to supplement the incomes. While it is possible for the same earner pursue more than one occupation or source of livelihood, what we are concerned here is diversification^{of} surplus earners to other occupations on the basis of one earner and one occupation. In other words, only the main interest of each earner is, one occupation, either family main or secondary occupation is taken into consideration. The dispersal of all the 1066 earners from 493 selected households into various occupations as per their main interest and without double counting may be seen in Table 4.3. The distribution of households and earners is however, shown on the basis of family main occupation.

Thus, it may be seen from the table that in almost all occupational groups, the majority of earners are found working within their family main occupations. However, the sole exception is provided by the peasant cultivation (non-coffee farming) group. In this case, out of 121 earners from 45 families pursuing cultivation as main occupation, only 49 earners are seen employed in cultivation, that is, only about 41 percent of earners work in cultivation. Majority of the other earners from the group is seen taking up wage labour in plantation and farms cultivating field crops. ²All of them are small farmers. Also about 18 percent of total earners from the group are engaged in non-agricultural sector, such as, salaried service, processing trading etc.

Among the other groups, the plantation labour, both casual and permanent and farm labour record almost 100 percent of the total earners employed as wage labour, almost entirely in plantations. In the case of planters, about

Table 4.3 : Distribution of earners according to main and secondary occupations

Family Main Occupation	No. of families	Cultivators	Agriculture labour causal	Planters	Plantation permanent labours	Plantation causal labour	Manufacturing & processing	Trading	Transport	Services	Profession & other services	Total
Cultivation	45	49	16	-	-	34	5	5	2	8	2	121
Agriculture labour (causal)	16	-	35	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	44
Planters	99	-	7	178	-	3	-	4	1	8	8	209
Plantation permanent labour	89	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	1	-	211
Plantation causal labour	71	1	2	-	-	182	-	-	-	1	-	186
Manufacturing & processing	23	1	-	-	-	8	36	1	-	2	-	48
Trading	48	3	3	-	-	7	4	68	1	5	-	91
Transport	17	-	2	-	3	10	-	-	23	1	-	39
Services (Salaried)	70	3	2	-	-	2	3	3	-	80	-	93
Professions and other services	15	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	20	24
Total	493	57	68	178	213	258	48	81	27	106	30	1066

85 percent of their earners are in family main occupation, and of the remaining, a considerable proportion is pursuing salaried and professional services and trading. However, 10 earners (possibly from very small coffee estate owning families) have taken to wage labour. Considerable diversification can be seen in the cases of transport and construction, trading and processing and manufacturing groups where 25 to 40 percent of earners are seen pursuing occupations other than their family main occupations. The occupations pursued are mainly the wage labour in plantation, salaried services and cultivation in a few cases. Among the salaried and professional services around 15 percent of earners are in diverse occupations like plantation work, cultivation, trading etc.

At the aggregate level it may be seen that out of 1066 earners 881, forming 82.6 percent, have been pursuing respective family main occupations. Those diversified into other vocations form only 17.4 percent. The latter class of earners, 185 in number, belongs mainly to cultivation (72) plantation (31) and trading (23). The prominent occupational groups into which the diversification has taken place to a considerable extent are casual wage labour in plantations, farm labour and salaried services, the three together form 73 percent of secondary earners. By and large, it may be surmised that the surplus earned from the families with very small sized land holdings and low earning groups in non-agricultural sector derive additional sources of livelihood from wage employment in plantation and farm labour activities and salaried ~~and salaried~~ and professional services.

4.3 Income Levels :

An analysis of selected households according to the size of the annual family income is provided here to obtain,

by way of the background, a general idea about one of the facets of their economic status. The data presented in this section will attempt to reveal the broad income levels of the households according to population covered, residential localities, residential status (whether old resident or migrant) caste and finally the occupations.

At the outset, it may be seen from the data set in Table 4.4 that nearly five percent of households are in the lowest income bracket (upto Rs.2000) covering 2.5 per cent of the sample population. The single largest segment of households, however, falls in the income range of Rs.2001 - 5000. It forms 45.8 percent of total households and persons covered account for 37.3 percent. The first two size groups may be regarded as low income groups and they account for half of the households and, the average size of the family being rather smaller than any other group, coverage of population being just about 40 percent. The lower middle (Rs.5001 - 10000) and upper middle (Rs.10000-20000) income groups account for 26.0 per cent and 12.6 percent of households respectively and together cover about 46.0 percent of the total selected population. The higher income groups, over Rs.20,000 form a little under 11.0 percent of families and cover a little over 14.0 percent of persons. This group includes eleven households who fall in the income range of over Rs.100,000. By and large, the higher income groups have larger sized families, especially, composed of greater proportion of male-adults. However most of them derive their incomes substantially from plantation. In terms of the coverage of population, nearly half of it (46 percent) falls in the middle income ranges (Rs.5000-20,000).

The pattern of residences of households according to the size of the family income reveals that major proportions

Table 4.4 : Distribution According to Income Group of the Family

Income Group	No. of families	Male adults	Male Non-adults	Female Adults	Female Non-adults	Total Persons	Average members per family
Upto - 2000	24	23	15	20	9	67	2.79
2001 - 5000	226	303	182	303	191	979	4.33
5001 - 10000	128	268	135	247	146	796	6.22
10001 - 20000	62	144	60	140	66	410	6.61
20001 - 50000	32	70	26	66	19	181	5.66
50001 - 100000	10	27	13	27	5	73	7.30
100001 and above	11	50	15	43	14	122	11.09
TOTAL	493	885	446	846	451	2628	5.33

of lower income groups are residing in hamlets and coffee estates. Generally, the coffee plantation workers and small peasants dominate these habitations. Among the middle and higher income groups, we find majority of households staying in town area of the cluster, popularly known as bazar area. Most of these households pursue non-agricultural occupations like trading. Salaried and professional services. However, quite a number of rich coffee planters reside at their bungalows situated in their respective coffee estates. The middle and upper income groups form nearly 65 percent of the total residents in town area whereas the lower income groups (less than Rs.5000) account for about 60 percent of the families residing in estates and hamlets. The relevant details are shown in Table 4.5.

The pattern of distribution of old residents and migrants into broad income groups shows that relatively larger proportions of migrants are found in low and middle income groups than is the case with the old residents. The old residents, on the other hand, are composed of 48.2 percent in low income range, 36.6 percent in middle income range and rather impressive 15.2 percent in higher income range of over Rs.20,000. In point of fact, 81 percent of families in Rs.20,000 - 50,000, 70 percent of those in Rs.50,000 - 100,000 and all but one of the eleven in Rs.100,000 and over group, accounting for 91 percent, are from among the old residents. In all, 15.2 percent of the old residents fall in the range of higher incomes as against 4.8 percent of the migrants. It is needless to stress here that the rich coffee planters among the old residents dominate those in the higher income ranges.

Among the migrant families, those from outside the State are mostly in the low income ranges. Out of 46 families, as many as 34, forming 74 percent, fall in the

Table 4.5 : Residential Locationwise Distribution of Households According to Size of Income Groups

Residential Locality	Size of Income Group (Rs.)									Total
	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	50001-100000	100001 & above	
1 Aldur Bazar	-	1 (0.88)	4 (3.51)	42 (36.84)	34 (29.82)	21 (18.42)	7 (6.14)	2 (1.75)	3 (2.63)	114 (100.00)
2 Aldur Hamlets	1 (0.73)	-	10 (7.30)	53 (38.69)	28 (20.44)	22 (16.06)	14 (10.22)	4 (2.92)	5 (3.65)	137 (100.00)
3 Aldur Estate	-	-	5 (5.38)	66 (70.97)	22 (23.66)	-	-	-	-	93 (100.00)
4 Havalli Bazar	-	-	2 (1.83)	42 (38.53)	36 (33.03)	14 (12.84)	9 (8.26)	4 (3.67)	2 (1.83)	109 (100.00)
5 Havalli Estate	-	-	-	4 (80.00)	1 (20.00)	-	-	-	-	5 (100.00)
6 C.Magavalli Bazar	-	-	1 (2.86)	19 (54.29)	7 (20.00)	5 (14.29)	2 (5.71)	-	1 (2.86)	35 (100.00)
Total	1 (0.20)	1 (0.20)	22 (4.46)	226 (45.84)	128 (25.96)	62 (12.58)	32 (6.49)	10 (2.03)	11 (2.23)	493 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in brackets refer to percentages.

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income range upto Rs.5,000. The families from the same district also record nearly 52 percent of them being in low income range. The migrants from neighbouring districts and other parts of the state together are in somewhat better position with 46.7 percent in middle income groups and 6.6 percent in higher income brackets. All the migrants put together, we find the majority (54.1%) being in lower income range. Those with the incomes above Rs.20,000 form a little under five percent. The relevant statistical details are presented in Table 4.6.

Broadly speaking, the castewise distribution of families according to income size groups throws up some interesting patterns. In the context of Aldur cluster, which is undergoing the process of transformation into rural-urban or agro-industrial complex of the society, the economy is not very closed ~~one~~ like the traditional village set up. The economic activities in non-traditional areas provide opportunities to in-migrants and local communities to transgress the traditional caste lines to derive benefits from new linkages. However, in the case of Aldur cluster, the pattern is still a mixed one. Among Hindus the socially backward castes still largely remain as economically weaker classes. However, the trend points to the fact the high income status is no longer the exclusive preserve of the land-owning caste.

The details of castewise distribution of households according to income size-groups are presented in Appendix Table 4.2. The individual castes and income groups being too numerous, the comments here are mainly ^{confined} ~~confined~~ to broader caste groups as well as income ranges. At the outset, it may be seen that less than 40 per cent of households belonging to Hindu Advanced castes and cultivating caste groups fall under lower income groups (upto Rs.5000)

Table 4.6 : Incomewise Distribution of Households According to Residential Status

Size of Income (Rs.)	Original family	Changed location within some cluster	Resident in 57-58	Within the Taluk	Some District	From adjoining District	Other parts of the State	Other States	Total
1 Upto 500	1 (100.00) 0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00) 0.20
2 501- 1000	-	1 (100.00) 20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00) 0.20
3 1001- 2000	16 (72.73) 5.78	-	-	1 (4.55) 4.17	-	2 (9.09) 2.38	-	3 (13.64) 6.52	22 (100.00) 4.46
4 2001- 5000	115 (50.88) 41.52	2 (0.88) 40.00	2 (0.88) 100.00	11 (4.87) 45.83	18 (7.96) 52.94	36 (15.93) 42.86	11 (4.87) 52.38	31 (13.72) 67.39	226 (100.00) 45.84
5 5001- 10000	58 (45.31) 20.94	2 (1.56) 40.00	-	10 (7.81) 41.67	13 (10.16) 38.24	27 (21.09) 32.14	8 (6.25) 38.10	10 (7.81) 21.74	128 (100.00) 25.96
6 10001- 20000	44 (70.97) 15.88	-	-	2 (3.23) 8.33	2 (3.23) 5.88	12 (19.35) 14.29	2 (3.23) 9.52	-	62 (100.00) 12.58
7 20001-5 0000	26 (81.25) 9.39	-	-	-	1 (3.12) 2.94	4 (12.50) 4.76	-	1 (3.12) 2.17	32 (100.00) 6.49
8 50001-100000	7 (70.00) 2.53	-	-	-	-	2 (20.00) 2.38	-	1 (10.00) 2.17	10 (100.00) 2.03
9 100001-and above	10 (90.91) 3.61	-	-	-	-	1 (9.09) 1.19	-	-	11 (100.00) 2.23
Total	277 (56.19) 100.00	5 (1.01) 100.00	2 (0.41) 100.00	24 (4.87) 100.00	34 (6.90) 100.00	84 (17.04) 100.00	21 (4.26) 100.00	46 (9.33) 100.00	493 (100.00) 100.00

N.B. (i) Figures in brackets refer to row percentages (Income Group)

(ii) Figures in third line (below the brackets) refer to column percentages

12 whereas, the proportion varies from 54.5 percent (Hindu Intermediate castes) to 76.6 percent (Scheduled castes) as one claims down the social ladder. The relative proportions of families decline with the corresponding increase in income ranges in general but it is very sharply marked among backward caste groups and none of the scheduled caste families is found in the high income range. The Muslim community is better placed than most of the Hindu caste groups as well as Christians. In this community, nearly half the number of households is in middle income range and about 15 percent in higher income groups. Relatively speaking, more than 15 percent of families are found in higher income range (over Rs.20,000) among advanced Hindu (22.4%) cultivating (18.1%) and Jain & Christian groups (23.1%).

Numerically speaking, among 53 families in the higher income range, 21 belong to cultivating castes, 15 to Muslim community and 11 to Advanced Hindus comprising Brahmin, Lingayat, Mudaliar and such other castes. Apart from the land-owning cultivating castes like Vakkaliga, there are other castes among Advanced Hindus, Hindu Intermediate caste groups which contain a fair proportions of middle-income earning families. Apart from Muslims, many^o caste^f from traditionally non-cultivating group has been steadily making inroads into plantation industry. Moreover, business, construction and processing and manufacturing activities in non-agricultural sector provide fairly high incomes to several families. The summary version of the appendix table showing major caste groups and their relative strength in broad income ranges is shown below:

Major caste Group	Percentage of families in			%	Total No. of families
	upto Rs.5000	Rs.5001 to Rs.20000	Rs.20,001 and above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Advanced Hindus	34.7	42.9	22.4	100	49

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Cultivating Hindus	39.7	42.2	18.1	100	116	
3. Hindu - Intermediate	54.5	42.9	2.6	100	77	
4. Hindu Backward	65.5	31.0	3.5	100	29	
5. Scheduled castes	76.6	23.4	-	100	107	
6. Muslim	36.3	49.0	14.7	100	102	
7. Christian & Jain	53.8	23.1	23.1	100	13	
Total	50.7	38.5	10.8	100	493	

After having seen the broad patterns of distribution of households into income ranges based on residential status, caste etc., we may now turn our attention to see the broad relationship between the family main occupation and income range. By far, the occupation provides a better basis than any other as it has a somewhat direct bearing on income to a considerable extent. Although other factors like the extent of capital, number of earners and the secondary occupations pursued in the family, levels of skill etc., are not taken into account, the attempt is made here only to provide a general idea about the economic status of the resurvey households.

The data showing the details of income range of the households according to the family main occupations are shown in Appendix Table 4.3. Since the occupations are too numerous (over 50 in all) a summary version of the same in terms of broader occupational groups and income ranges is given in Table 4.7.

The data reveal that peasant cultivation, casual agricultural and plantation labour and permanent plantation

Table 4.7 : Occupationwise Distribution of Households According to Broad Income Ranges

Occupation Category	Low Income (upto Rs.5000)		Middle Income (Rs.5001-20000)		High Income (Rs.20001 & above)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Peasant Cullivators	29	64.4	16	35.6	-	-	45	100.0
Planters	9	9.1	47	47.5	43	43.4	99	100.0
Farm and plantation labour (casual)	76	87.4	11	12.6	-	-	87	100.0
Plantation permant labour	70	78.7	19	21.3	-	-	89	100.0
Agricultural Sector Total	184	57.5	93	29.1	43	13.4	320	100.0
Processing and manufacturing	12	52.2	10	43.5	1	4.3	23	100.0
Trade	15	31.3	29	60.4	4	8.3	48	100.0
Construction and Transports	7	41.2	7	41.2	3	17.6	17	100.0
Salaried class	27	38.6	43	61.4	-	-	70	100.0
Professions and others	5	33.3	8	53.4	2	13.3	15	100.0
Non-agricultural Sector Total	66	38.1	97	56.1	10	5.8	173	100.0
7 Grand Total	250	50.7	190	38.5	53	10.8	493	100.0

4.14

labour, belonging to agricultural sector, have major proportions of the families falling in the low income range (upto Rs.5000). About 64 percent of the non-coffee growing peasant farmers show income upto Rs.5000 and the remaining fall in the middle range (Rs.5001-20000). Even in the latter case, most of them come under lower-middle range of Rs.5000-10000. Among the cultivators, the coffee planters, as a class, fare for better than any other class. In this class, families showing very low income forms only about nine percent. The remaining 91 percent of planters are almost equally divided between middle and higher income ranges. In point of fact, out of the 53 total families in the high income bracket, as many as, 43 are coffee planters. Among the plantation owners, the few low income and the substantial proportion of middle range families are mostly the small estate operators. However, the casual agricultural labour and the plantation labour together form the largest low income earning class in the cluster. Between the two, the permanent plantation labour families are slightly better placed. Nevertheless, 83 percent of the labour class as whole falls in the low income range. Because of this class, the agricultural sector as a whole (inclusive of plantation) shows 57.5 percent falling in low income range, which compares unfavourably with the non-agricultural sector.

In the case of non-agricultural sector, only the processing and manufacturing group contains 52 percent of its families in the low income range. This is mainly due to the presence of ^{weaving} ~~weaving~~ ^{weaving}, cane work and basket working and such other small crafts in the group. However, in the case of other groups of this sector, the low income group accounts for less than 40 percent of families. In contrast to the agricultural sector, the majority (56 percent) in non-

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agricultural sector, falls in the middle range of incomes. In the former sector, there are very poor (labour and small farm) and very rich (coffee plantation) and in the latter (non-agricultural) the distribution is less uneven owing to the presence of large middle income classes like salaried, trade, professional and contractors. In this sector, among 10 families of higher income groups, nine fall in the range of Rs.20,000-50,000 (trade, construction and private medical practice) and just one contractor in the Rs.50,000-100,000 bracket. All the eleven families in the Rs.one lakh and over income group belongs to coffee plantation segment.

In sum, it may broadly be said that the economically well being classes (upper income range) are those who reside either in town area of the cluster or in their own estate bungalows; who are mainly the old residents with landed property in the form of coffee estates; mainly come from Hindu cultivating and other upper castes as also Muslim community and pursue large scale plantation, business, construction activities. On the other extreme, the low income class families dwell in hamlets and coolie lines of coffee estates, having migrated from far off places in search of wage labour and belong to Backward and Harijan castes of Hindu religion and muslim communities.

CHAPTER V

THE CHANGING SCENE OF PLANTATION ECONOMY

The present chapter takes up the analyses of the situation and changes in agricultural set up in general and plantation economy in particular. The focus of attention on plantation sector may be justified as significant changes in this vital sector have had far reaching effects on the economy of the cluster in general. The area under coffee has been increasing considerably and the new break through in the form of high yielding selection variety of coffee has given a new look to the coffee industry. The increased yield in the coffee and consequently the larger incomes generated in the sector have had significant changes in the entire economy of the cluster. While the cultivation of field crops like rice and ragi has more or less remained unchanged, it is only in respect of coffee cultivation we find significant changes over the last two decades. Therefore, almost entire attention is devoted to the relevant aspects of the changing scene of coffee economy.

5.1 General Set-up:

Land Utilisation and Crop Pattern:

The patterns of land use and cropping do not show any great changes over the last two decades for the obvious geographical and agro-climatic reasons. The cluster, as is the case with most of the hilly parts of the district, inevitably continues with favourable plantation culture on slopy terrain and one or two kinds of field crops on level plots in the valleys.

The land use pattern of the cluster (1979-80) shows that out of the total geographical area of 6,888 acres, the area devoted to cultivation measures 4,635 acres. The

remaining area, accounting for less than a third of the total, is under pasture, waste, forest and non-agricultural uses like tanks, roads, village sites etc. The broad land use pattern in the cluster is as shown in the following:

Particular	Area (acres)	As per cent of total
1. Area under Cultivation	4,635	67.3
2. " " Pasture	1,139	16.5
3. " " Cultivable Waste	368	5.3
4. " " Uncultivable Waste	227	3.3
5. " " State Forest	245	3.6
6. " " Non-agricultural Use	274	4.0
Total Geographical Land	6,888	100.0

As compared to the situation obtaining during the bench-mark survey (1957-58), there have been some minor but significant changes as revealed by resurvey in the year 1980. There have been reductions in the total areas under uncultivable waste by 50 acres and cultivable waste by 266 acres. On the other hand, the area under pasture or grazing land has shown an increase to the tune of nearly 100 acres. The area under state forest (245 acres) features for the first time. This has come about in the wake of the policy of afforestation implemented by the State Government. Another significant change to be noted is in respect of increase in the area, by about 600 acres, under cultivation. It has increased from 4078 acres (including current fallow) in 1957-58 to 4635 acres in 1979-80. The area reclaimed from waste lands has gone into more productive uses like cultivation of crops, silviculture and pasture.

In the case of cropping pattern, it may be seen that the area under cultivation has not only increased in absolute terms by way of reclamation but also more area comes under

net cultivation by reduction in current and other fallows. The bench-mark survey data show an extent of 1256 acres, forming 30.8 per cent of the total area under cultivation, as under current fallow and other fallow. The other fallow is inclusive of some coffee estates or parts of estates that remained neglected and almost abandoned. Much of the area under rice too appears to have been under current fallow. However, the 1979-80 situation reveals that only 2.3 per cent of the area as under current and other fallows. This is indeed remarkable as compared to the position prevailing two decades ago. The following gives the cropping pattern as obtained at the two points of time.

Crop	Area (in acres)			
	1957-58	%	1979-80	%
Rice	1261	30.9	1958	42.3
Ragi	131	3.2	387	8.3
Total Field Crops	1392	34.1	2345	50.6
Coffee	1380	33.9	1985	42.8
Other Plantation	50	1.2	198	4.3
Total Plantation	1430	35.1	2183	47.1
Current and Other Fallows	1256	30.8	107	2.3
Total under Cultivation	4078	100.0	4635	100.0

In view of the agro-climatic conditions and the hilly terrain, only a few crops are raised and even then just two crops dominate the cropping pattern. Rice as the dominant field crop and coffee as the principal plantation crop account for 42.3 per cent and 42.8 per cent respectively. Ragi, the only other field crop occupies 8.3 per cent of the area under cultivation. The non-coffee plantation crops, comprising cardmom, citrus and banana, together account for

just about 4.3 per cent. As compared to bench-mark survey, each and every crop has achieved growth in terms of acreage and the minor crops show three to four times increase. However, coffee and rice have added around 700 acres each. The area under current fallow is now negligible and forms a meagre 2.3 per cent.

Since all the crops are rainfed and as there is no irrigation facility for field crops, the cluster does not have any double cropped area. The average rainfall being 180 cm., per annum, it is quite conducive to raise one rice crop in the South-West monsoon season and the precipitation is adequate for the perennial plantation crops which yield only once annually.

The Pattern of Holdings:

The general pattern of the size of cultivated holdings of all the resident households, pursuing cultivation as main or subsidiary occupation, does not show any remarkable points of departure from that of the bench-mark survey. In view of the prevailing Tenancy Act, many a land owner neither leases out the land nor officially admits doing so. By and large, there is not much difference between owned holding and cultivated holding. Also, in view of the fact that the plantation holdings are exempt from the purview of Land Ceiling Act, the size holdings of coffee estates have remained more or less unchanged apart from the changes on account of partition and sale and purchase transactions. In the case of non-plantation lands, the very small and marginal holdings overwhelmingly dominate the scene. Among the coffee estates too, we find the majority of them being very small holdings. However, while there are quite a few big coffee estates over 100 acres each, the largest sized non-plantation holding is less than 15 acres in extent.

The bench-mark survey data reveal that as many as 352 out of 640 households are cultivators and 200 cultivated holdings, forming nearly 57 per cent of the total holdings, fall within five acre size groups. On the other hand, the general preliminary listing of the resurvey reveals 61.8 per cent of cultivating households (either pursuing cultivation as main or subsidiary occupation) falling in the size group upto five acres. The middle sized holdings (5.01 to 25.00 acres) are proportionately reduced in the year 1980. However, there is a marginal increase in the relative proportion of larger holdings above 25 acres. While the larger holdings form about eight per cent in 1957-58, the proportion has increased to about 10 per cent at the time of the resurvey. By and large, the changes in the proportional distribution of holdings are marginal, caused by partition of assets, sale and purchase transactions, and to a considerable extent reclamation of forest land for coffee cultivation. At the aggregate level, the cultivating families have increased by about 11 per cent over two decades. The relevant details regarding the distribution of families by the size of their cultivated holdings are presented in Table 5.1.

From the same Table one may obtain the similar distribution in respect of selected households engaged in cultivation. In addition to 99 coffee planters and 45 non-coffee peasant farmers, selected on the basis of the main occupation, it includes 19 other households who pursue cultivation as subsidiary occupation. Since the final selection is based on number of households, as well as, the level of activities in a given sector that apparently reflect meaningful change, the coffee growers, especially the larger ones are represented in greater proportions than those of peasant farmers growing only the field crops like rice and ragi. The preliminary listing has also revealed that among those cultivating only the field crops, about 64 per cent are found to be the marginal farmers

Table 5.1: Distribution of Cultivating Households by Size of

Size of cultivating holding group (in acres)		Bench-mark survey 1957-58		Preliminary listing of resurvey (1980)		Selected households (1980-81)	
		No. of reporting families	As % of total	No. of reporting families	As % of total	No.	As percent of total
Upto	1.00	56	15.9	52	13.3	11	6.7
1.01 to	5.00	144	40.9	190	48.5	56	34.4
5.01 to	10.00	63	17.9	63	16.1	28	17.2
10.01 to	25.00	61	17.3	47	12.0	54	33.1
25.01 to	50.00	11	3.1	26	6.6	6	3.7
50.01 to	100.00	10	2.8	6	1.5	6	3.7
100.01 and above		7	2.1	8	2.0	8	4.9
Total		352	100.0	392	100.0	163	100.0

(upto 2.50 acre holdings), another 27 per cent falling in the range of 2.51-5.00 acre size group and the remaining nine per cent in the 5.01-15.00 acre size group. The largest individual holding measures a little less than 15 acres. In the case of cultivators of plantation crops (principally coffee), the size of estates are generally larger even though the small estates dominate the scene. At the aggregate level, about 64 per cent estates fall in the range of upto 5.00 acres, nearly 16 per cent in the range of 5.01-20.00 acre group, another 14 per cent in 20-50 acre size group and the remaining six per cent of the estates are over 50 acres.

5.2 Some General Features of the Selected Cultivators:

Among the 493 households included in the study, 163 are cultivators, all of them being operators of owned holdings. Among these cultivators, 100 own and operate coffee estates of varying sizes and for whom cultivation provides major source of income. Besides coffee estates, some of these households also own and operate non-coffee lands.

Caste and Land Ownership:

Among the 163 selected cultivators, nearly 78 per cent belong to just four individual castes, namely, Vokkaliga, Lingayat, Muslim and Harijan. The Vakkaliga, traditional cultivating caste, accounts for 38 per cent of the selected farmers, followed by Muslims with 19 per cent and Lingayat and Harijan each accounting for 10.5 per cent. Five other castes, belonging to Hindu Intermediate Caste group, together account for 16.6 per cent of the total cultivating households. When it comes to the ownership of plantation lands, we find just Vakkaliga, Lingayat and Muslim castes forming 80 per cent of the estate owners. The Harijan community with a solitary

exception is found owning small pieces of dry lands where ragi (millet) is generally grown. The land ownership by this community is a recent phenomenon, due entirely to the Government Scheme of distribution of land to the weaker sections. However, almost all such households report owning holdings less than five acres each. Among the owners of the large holdings and large coffee estates, prominent castes are Vokkaliga, Muslim and Lingayat. While the detailed data are presented in Appendix Tables 5.1 and 5.2, a summary version may be seen in the following:

Caste/Caste groups	No. of households owning	
	Both coffee and non-coffee land	Only coffee estates
Vokkaliga	62	47
Lingayat	17	15
Muslim	31	18
Harijan	17	1
Hindu Intermediate group	27	15
Other Hindu	6	1
Others	3	3
Total :	163	100

Educational Status of the Coffee Estate Owners:

The coffee estate owners, by and large, are more progressive educationwise than the ordinary peasant cultivators, and are among the highly literate classes along with the salaried segment of the cluster. The illiterates, who form a meagre four per cent, are confined to smaller sized estates. About 50 per cent of the owners of estates have attained the lower secondary or middle school level of education. Nearly 15 per cent report having received the college and higher education. Broadly speaking, the educational attainment of the smaller estate owners is confined to school level. In the case of middle sized estates, a considerable proportion is

seen to have obtained the post-matric education. The proportion of college level and still higher educational status is very considerable among those who own more than 20 acre sized coffee estates. The coffee growers stand out distinctly as an educated class and with more than fair measure of higher education as compared to the rest of the selected households. The relevant details may be seen in Table 5.2.

Income Level:

To provide a general background by way of a rough indicator of economic status of the coffee estate owners, only a cursory reference is made here to relate their total family income with their size of coffee holdings. Even though income from coffee estates forms the single largest source or major source of total family income, we have taken into account the combined total family incomes from all sources. The relevant data are presented in Table 5.3.

While 61 per cent of the non-reporting households among the sample fall within the range of Rs.2000-5000 income group, it is just under ten per cent in the case of main coffee growing households. Among the coffee estate owners, the small holders, upto five acre holdings, generally fall in the income groups ranging from Rs.5000-20,000. A few among these, about 12 per cent, are seen in slightly higher income groups. Nearly 82 per cent of the holdings in 5-10 acre group are found in the income ranges of Rs.10,000-50,000. The majority (about 56 per cent) among 10-20 acre size group falls in Rs. 20,000-50,000 income group. In the case of holdings in 20-50 acre groups, about 65 per cent report incomes ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 100,000. The estates over 50 acres are all, save one, report having over Rs. 100,000 income. This group accounts for nearly 91 per cent of the entire sample reporting the income over Rs. 100,000. In point of fact, this

Table 5.2: Education Status of the Plantation Owners by the Size of Coffee Estate

Size of Coffee Estate	Level of Educational Attainment								Total
	Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th Std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.LC. Matric	College Education	Degree in Arts, Science, Commerce	Professional degrees	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Upto 1 acre	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
2. 1.01 - 2.50	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	15 (83.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	18 (100.00)
3. 2.50 - 5.00	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (75.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	20 (100.00)
4. 5.01 - 10.00	1 (9.09)	0 (0.00)	7 (63.64)	0 (0.00)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	0 (0.00)	11 (100.00)
5. 10.01 - 20.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (44.44)	1 (5.56)	6 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	18 (100.00)
6. 20.01 - 30.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (22.22)	1 (11.11)	2 (22.22)	2 (22.22)	2 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	9 (100.00)
7. 30.01 - 50.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (37.50)	0 (0.00)	4 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	8 (100.00)
8. 50.01 - 100.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
9. 100.01 and above	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	3 (50.00)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)
10. BLANK (Non-reporting)	205 (52.16)	1 (0.25)	105 (26.72)	11 (2.80)	47 (11.96)	6 (1.53)	11 (2.80)	7 (1.78)	393 (100.00)
Total	209 (42.39)	1 (0.20)	160 (32.45)	14 (2.84)	71 (14.40)	11 (2.23)	19 (3.85)	8 (1.62)	493 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in Parenthesis give Percentages.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Coffee Estate Owners According to Size of Income Groups

Size of Coffee Holding (Acres)	Income Groups									Total
	Upto 500 1	501-1000 2	1001-2000 3	2001-5000 4	5001-10000 5	10001-20000 6	20001-50000 7	50001-100000 8	100001 and above 9	
1. Upto 1 acre	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (40.00)	2 (40.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
2. 1.01 - 2.50	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	6 (33.33)	6 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	18 (100.00)
3. 2.51 - 5.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	4 (20.00)	11 (55.00)	3 (15.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	20 (100.00)
4. 5.01 - 10.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (18.18)	5 (45.45)	4 (36.36)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (100.00)
5. 10.01 - 20.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	10 (55.56)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	18 (100.00)
6. 20.01 - 30.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	3 (33.33)	3 (33.33)	2 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	9 (100.00)
7. 30.01 - 50.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	3 (37.50)	3 (37.50)	1 (12.50)	8 (100.00)
8. 50.01 - 100.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (80.00)	5 (100.00)
9. 100.01 and above	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	6 (100.00)
10. BLANK (Non-reporting)	1 (0.25)	1 (0.25)	22 (5.60)	217 (55.22)	112 (28.50)	30 (7.63)	9 (2.29)	1 (0.25)	0 (0.00)	393 (100.00)
Total	1 (0.20)	1 (0.20)	22 (4.46)	226 (45.84)	128 (25.96)	62 (12.58)	32 (6.49)	10 (2.03)	11 (2.23)	493 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in Parenthesis give Percentages.

highest income range is entirely dominated by the coffee estate owners and the the next lower range of Rs.50,000-100,000 too is dominated by them to the tune of 90 per cent. There is ample evidence to show that coffee planters, by and large, are found largely in the middle and higher income groups and as an occupational group clearly dominates the upper income groups to be in an economically better off class (Table 5.3).

In sum, the socio-economic background of the coffee planters reveals that the production sector of the major commodity (coffee) is dominated by three castes, namely, Vokkaliga, Lingayat and Muslim; that they are fairly well educated and endowed with better economic status as the middle and large sized estate owners are very prominent among the richest class in the society. The coffee planters as a class stand out head and shoulder above all others in the cluster.

5.3 Major Changes in the Coffee Economy:

The most significant change affecting the cultivation, production, processing and other aspects of the coffee economy has been the advent of the new high yielding varieties (HYV). The break through had been achieved in the mid-fifties when the Central Coffee Research Station at Bale Honnur (Chikmagalur District) successfully brought out the new hybrid selection varieties of the Arabica specie of the coffee. These were called selections 288 and 795 varieties. However, the process of adoption and proliferation was rather slow as replacement of one variety of perennial crop by another meant not only heavy investment in the initial period but also the inevitable absence of returns for about four years owing to the gestation period for coffee to come into fruition. Obviously, the process was rather slow and only the rich large plantations could try the costly experiment in phased manner. Since the new selection varieties possessed the distinct advantages over

the old Arabica variety especially in regard to vastly greater disease-resistance capacity and higher productivity, it soon caught the imagination of the big planters. Nevertheless, the middle range and not-so-small estate owners could not follow suit owing to shortage of investible resources.

During the survey year of 1957-58, hardly any planter from the Aldur cluster reported trying any of the new varieties. Soon after, however, several estate owners learnt about the remarkable success achieved by some estates in the Bababudan Giri hill ranges nearer Chikmagalur, the home of coffee in India. In the next couple of years, some planters tried the new varieties in some portions of their estates and by the year 1960 nearly 400 acres of coffee lands came to be planted with selection-795 variety.

In 1960, the new selection variety accounted for 14.3 per cent of the total area of 2750.26 acres of coffee belonging to the selected coffee cultivators. For the same year, the old Arabica variety dominated the scene with 75.9 per cent of the total coffee area, followed by Robusta variety forming just 9.8 per cent.

The initial break-through achieved by the selection variety in terms of adoption may be said to be highly encouraging since a little over 14 per cent area of the sample estates was planted in just about a couple of years. However, none of the coffee estates upto five acres in size was planted with new variety for the obvious reasons of scarcity of capital funds and current maintenance expenditure for four year period of non-bearing stage. The small estates continued to have only the old Arabica variety.

The proliferation of the selection varieties gained the momentum during the sixties resulting in a tremendous increase

in the area. In a decade's time, that is, in 1970, there was nearly five fold increase in terms of acreage coming under new selection varieties. It increased from 393 acres in 1960 to nearly 1904 acres in 1970. The gains are not only at the expense of old Arabica and Robusta plants by means of replacement but also new plantings in the virgin lands through the expansion of estate areas. Inclusive of about 150 acres of extended area under coffee, the selection varieties formed 65.7 per cent of the total (2900 acres) in the year 1970. This was followed by old Arabica with 28.0 per cent and Robusta mere 6.3 per cent.

The progress during 1960-70 period was characterised by several small estate owners going in for new varieties. In point of fact, nearly 58 per cent of the area of estates upto five acres and 39 per cent of that of 5-20 acre estates were reported to be under selection varieties. The large (20-50 acres) and very large (50 acres and above) groups showed 53.4 per cent and 74.0 per cent of their respective total areas under selection varieties in 1970. While the very small estate group made an impressive breakthrough, the very large group recorded rapid progress to cover nearly three-fourths of its area by the new varieties.

During the last decade, that is, 1970-80, the coffee estates continued with the newer selection varieties of No.9, No.8 and No.6. However, all these are popularly regarded as selection varieties. During these ten years, the area under new varieties increased from 1904 to 2343 acres. During the year 1980, the selection varieties accounted for 74.4 per cent of the total 3149 acres of coffee area reported by the selected planters. The corresponding proportions for old Arabica and Robusta stood at 20.3 and 5.3 per cent respectively. Thus, in about 22 years the new high yielding selection varieties of Arabica specie have successfully proliferated

and come to occupy 74.4 per cent of total area under coffee.

Presently, the new varieties form nearly 65 per cent of the area of estates upto five acres in size and this proportion goes on increasing with the broader size group holdings. It forms a little over 70 per cent in the next two higher size of holding groups and as high as 76.0 per cent in the largest group of 50 acres and above (Table 5.4).

The foregoing analysis of the fairly rapid progress of the new high yielding variety of the coffee has been based on the detailed data presented in Table 5.5. Actually, the Table gives size of estatewise details of land utilisation and cropping pattern of plantations. However, for the sake of convenience, the estates are rearranged into four broad size groups and the aspects relating to decade by decade changes in the area under different varieties of coffee are presented in Table 5.4.

A summary version of the decadewise changes at the aggregate level is shown in the following which gives the proportion of the total coffee area of the selected planters under each specie and variety at three points of time, namely, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Specie/variety of coffee	As percent of total area under coffee		
	1960	1970	1980
1. Arabica Old	75.9	28.0	20.3
2. Robusta Old	9.8	6.3	5.3
3. Selection Varieties	14.3	65.7	74.4
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Actual area (in acres)	2750.26	2898.93	3149.01

Table 5.4: Changes in Varieties/Species over Two Decades According to Broader Size Groups

(Area in Acres)

Coffee Specie/ Variety	Up to 5.00 acres			5.01 - 20.00 acres			20.01 - 50.00 acres			50.01 and above		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
Old	80.62	42.93	39.37	209.15	181.05	79.25	348.55	221.28	160.30	1449.40	366.40	359.50
Arabica	(100.0)	(40.6)	(34.7)	(83.2)	(54.5)	(22.3)	(73.4)	(41.9)	(23.0)	(74.6)	(19.0)	(18.1)
Selection	-	60.93	72.22	23.85	130.77	255.00	96.67	281.55	509.35	272.52	1430.52	1506.52
		(57.6)	(63.6)	(9.5)	(39.4)	(71.9)	(20.3)	(53.4)	(73.1)	(14.0)	(74.0)	(76.0)
Robusta	-	2.00	2.00	18.50	20.50	20.50	30.00	25.00	27.00	221.00	136.00	118.00
		(1.8)	(1.7)	(7.3)	(6.1)	(5.8)	(6.3)	(4.7)	(3.9)	(11.4)	(7.0)	(5.9)
Total	80.62	105.86	113.59	251.50	332.32	354.75	475.22	527.83	696.65	1942.92	1932.92	1984.02
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets refer to percentages.

By and large, it may also be observed that the new selection varieties have not only claimed almost all of the new extension of area under coffee to a tune of about 400 acres but also gained 1551 acres of land from older species (Arabica and Robusta) by way of replacement or replanting.

It is needless to reiterate here the tremendous changes that have taken place consequent to successful introduction and proliferation of new varieties of coffee. The yield rates and economic returns have been increasing very considerably and as a result employment in general and activities in tertiary sector have also gone up. Within the plantation sector, the assets are being upvalued and investment in trees, buildings and estate machinery are progressively increasing.

Land Utilisation and Cropping Pattern:

The area under total coffee has been increasing over the years and consequently area under non-coffee, principally the cultivable waste and, to a small extent, the area under private forests, have also been increasing. The increase in area has been possible by acquisition of land purchased from others and also by encroachment of Government lands adjacent to the estates. Thus, the total area held by the selected planters has increased from 2853.75 acres in 1960 to 3454.89 acres in 1980. The actual area under all varieties of coffee has all along been over 90 per cent of the total plantation area. The area under other plantation crops like cardmom, arecanut etc., has increased very marginally but quite insignificant, accounting for hardly one per cent of the total. The area available for new cultivation, that is, cultivable waste fit for coffee planting is reported in all size groups in varying proportions and forms 7.00 per cent at the aggregate level in 1980. It has increased from 81.5 acres in 1960 to 241.9 acres in 1980. The area under jungle and waste has been very negligible accounting for less than one per cent.

The jungle and waste land is reported by only a few size groups. (Table 5.5) The summary version of land use pattern at the aggregate level is as shown below:

Item of land use	Percentage of area in the year		
	1960	1970	1980
1. Coffee	96.37	90.71	91.78
2. Other Plantation Crops	0.49	0.51	0.63
3. Cultivable waste	2.86	8.45	7.00
4. Jungle and waste	0.28	0.33	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Actual area (in acres)	(2853.75)	(3195.87)	(3454.89)

Regarding cropping pattern in the plantations, there is nothing much to comment on as the coffee dominates almost entirely the total cropped area. The two other plantation crops, namely cardmom (21.50 acres) and arecanut (0.25 acre) form a meagre 0.69 per cent of the total cropped area. However, what is relevant to the cropping pattern is the area under non-bearing coffee trees and the number of other fruit yielding trees mixed with the coffee plants. The fruit trees, invariably orange and banana, are again different from other common trees which provide the essential shade to the coffee plants. The shade trees, however, provide valuable timber and firewood to the estate owners.

By and large, most of the estates have varying extent of non-bearing areas. Generally, the patches where young plants remain upto the age of four years are treated as non-bearing areas. The non-bearing plants are raised to provide for extention, replacement of older specie or variety, as well as, diseased and uneconomic (aged) trees. The relevant data in regard to the position during the year 1980 are presented in Table 5.6.

Table 5.5: Size of Holdingwise Land Use Pattern of Plantations

Size of cultivated holdings	(in acres)								
	Old Arabica			Selection varieties			Robusta		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
Upto 1 acre	3.75	3.75	3.25	-	1.00	1.50	-	-	-
1.01 - 2.50	32.87	9.88	8.32	-	20.95	25.25	-	2.00	2.00
2.51 - 5.00	44.00	29.30	27.80	-	38.98	45.47	-	-	-
5.01 - 10.00	63.80	43.80	35.30	-	39.75	53.75	-	2.00	2.00
10.01 - 20.00	145.35	137.25	43.95	23.85	91.02	201.25	18.50	18.50	18.50
20.01 - 30.00	191.60	122.20	100.22	47.95	149.95	218.95	20.00	15.00	12.00
30.01 - 50.00	156.95	99.08	60.08	48.72	131.60	290.40	10.00	10.00	15.00
50.01 - 100.00	188.60	170.60	175.70	73.00	166.00	198.00	24.00	9.00	11.00
100.01 and above	1260.80	195.80	183.80	199.52	1264.52	1308.52	197.00	127.00	107.00
Total	2087.72	811.66	638.42	393.04	1903.77	2343.09	269.50	183.50	167.50

(Continued)

Table 5.5: (Continued)

Size of cultivated holdings	Other plantation crop			Area available for new cultivation			Other jungle and waste			Register area	Total cultivated in 1980
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980		
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	4.00	4.75
1.01 - 2.50	-	1.75	1.75	3.00	9.50	10.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	33.02	37.32
2.51 - 5.00	-	0.50	0.50	12.17	8.37	7.38	-	-	-	61.02	73.77
5.01 - 10.00	-	-	-	1.00	13.00	16.00	-	-	-	80.75	91.05
10.01 - 20.00	-	-	-	12.32	40.32	62.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	232.35	263.70
20.01 - 30.00	-	-	3.50	10.00	36.00	34.00	-	4.00	4.00	252.37	334.67
30.01 - 50.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	15.00	74.00	24.00	-	-	10.00	295.42	367.48
50.01 - 100.00	-	-	-	16.00	44.00	43.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	349.60	384.70
100.01 and above	12.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	44.00	44.00	-	-	-	1402.33	1613.32
Total	14.00	16.25	21.75	81.49	270.19	241.88	8.00	10.50	20.50	2710.86	3170.76

Table 5.6: Cropping Pattern of the Plantations by Size of Holding

Size of cultivated holdings	Arabica (Old)				Selection varieties				Robusta				Other plantation crops			
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total	No. of mixed trees	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total	No. of mixed trees	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total	No. of mixed trees	Banana	Cardmum	Areca-nut	No. of mixed trees
Upto 1 acre	3.25	-	3.25	-	1.50	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 - 2.50	8.32	-	8.32	-	21.00	4.25	25.25	285	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	1.50	0.25	-
2.51 - 5.00	26.80	1.00	27.80	440	33.10	12.37	45.47	2590	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	140
5.01 - 10.00	32.30	3.00	35.30	1390	29.50	24.25	53.75	550	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
10.01 - 20.00	43.95	-	43.95	800	165.82	35.43	201.25	5470	18.50	-	18.50	-	-	-	-	-
20.01 - 30.00	95.22	5.00	100.22	500	191.95	27.00	218.95	2600	12.00	-	12.00	-	-	3.50	-	62.00
30.01 - 50.00	60.08	-	60.08	1615	239.85	50.55	290.40	3400	10.00	5.00	15.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
50.01 - 100.00	175.70	-	175.70	1300	183.00	15.00	198.00	3000	11.00	-	11.00	-	-	-	-	-
100.01 and above	183.80	-	183.80	1700	1308.52	-	1308.52	22700	107.00	-	107.00	-	-	14.00	-	1500
Total	629.42	9.00	638.42	7745	2174.24	168.85	2343.09	40595	162.50	5.00	167.50	-	-	21.50	0.25	7840

Even though the old Arabica specie is being eliminated in favour of the new selection varieties, it is rather odd to find a small number of estates having planted the older specie during the years 1977-80. However, the total non-bearing area of old Arabica (9.00 acres) forms a meagre 1.4 per cent of the total area under the specie. In the case of other declining specie, namely, Robusta coffee, the non-bearing component is reported in only one of the size groups, that is, 30-50 acre holding. This area (5.00 acres) hardly accounts for three per cent of the total area under Robusta. It is in the case of selection varieties, We find varying extent of area under the non-bearing plants reported by all the groups except the smallest and the largest size of holdings. Even though there exists scope for extension and replacement, these two size groups have not done so in the preceding three to four years. The proportion of non-bearing area to that of total under selection varieties varies from around 23 per cent in the case of size groups upto 20 acres to 15 per cent in that of 20-50 acre size groups and thereafter declines to 7.6 per cent in 50-100 acre size group. The overall proportion for selection is 7.2 per cent.

It is a generally accepted practice to intermix some fruit yielding to perennial trees among the coffee trees in the estates. However, there is no rule or convention as to the number of such trees that may be planted. In and around Aldur cluster, usually the orange plants are being preferred to other fruit crops or cardmom. Among the selected plantations, no such practice is seen in the case of Robusta patches. The areas with Arabica old and selection varieties report having such mixed crops. In the case of former, the average number of trees per acre varies from as low as five in 20-30 acre size group to as high as 39 trees in 5-10 acre size group. The average for the entire sample works out to 12 trees per acre. In the areas planted with selection

varieties, it varies from 10 trees in 5-10 acre size group to 57 trees in 2.50-5.00 acre size groups. In the case of larger estates over 20 acre size groups, the average varies from 12 to 17 trees. The over all average for selection varieties works out to 17.3 trees. In the case of cardmom plantations, the overall average is rather high at 360.5 trees per acre. (Table 5.6)

Assets and Equipments:

A broad idea about the type and value of assets and estate machinery possessed by the sample coffee growers during the resurvey year may be obtained from Table 5.7. The assets considered here pertain to all types of lands including those devoted to field crops like rice and ragi, all built structures including farm houses and labour lines, estate machinery, vehicles, gold ornaments etc. It will give a rough idea about the fixed and other investments as also the general worth of the estate owners in various size of holding groups. The land values are estimated on the basis of locally prevailing market rates and other items are valued on the basis of replacement cost of assets in the present form.

Land, by far, constitutes the single most important asset accounting for 89 per cent of the total value of the assets and other durable equipment considered here. It is followed by the buildings with 5.9 per cent, machinery with 2.5 per cent and vehicles 1.7 per cent. The other two items, ornaments and fire arms together form less than one per cent. The combined value of all the assets amounts to Rs. 100.48 million and the land, inclusive of standing trees and crops by itself, is valued at Rs. 89.42 million. The summary picture, culled from the detailed Table, is shown as below:

Table 5.7: Size of Holdingwise Assets of the Planters

Size of cultivated holdings	(Area in Acres) (Value in Rs.)															
	Coffee plantations		Other plantation		Jungle and fallows		Field crop land		Residential houses		Farm buildings		Labour lines		Other buildings	
	Area	Value	Area	Value	Area	Value	Area	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Upto 1 acre	4.75	74000	-	-	1.00	10000	17.00	97000	5	67000	-	-	-	-	4	3000
1.01 - 2.50	35.57	510500	1.75	22000	11.50	113000	72.75	366000	22	360200	-	-	-	-	8	12200
2.51 - 5.00	73.27	903000	0.50	10000	7.38	23000	113.40	568000	19	284000	-	-	1	2000	15	82500
5.01 - 10.00	91.05	1496000	-	-	16.00	96000	80.75	473000	12	111000	-	-	4	18600	10	30500
10.01 - 20.00	263.70	4410000	-	-	64.50	353000	122.00	612000	19	413000	1	5000	9	49000	19	35600
20.01 - 30.00	331.17	6972440	3.50	29500	38.00	162000	65.45	309000	11	317000	1	3000	15	100000	17	32000
30.01 - 50.00	365.48	6900000	2.00	30000	34.00	152000	52.00	400000	7	256000	-	-	14	120000	9	55000
50.01 - 100.00	384.70	8415000	-	-	46.00	435000	34.42	218000	7	525000	2	100000	14	82000	3	9500
100.01 and above	1599.32	53520000	14.00	382000	44.00	242000	127.88	1120000	11	1625000	4	190000	45	770000	20	300000
Total	3149.01	83200940	21.75	473500	262.38	1586000	685.65	4163000	113	3958200	8	298000	102	1141600	105	560300

Size of cultivated holdings	D.S.P. sprayer		Power sprayer		Pulper		Motor pumpset		Tractor		Vehicles		Firearms		Ornaments others Value	Total value of assets
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value		
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7800	258800
1.01 - 2.50	4	4830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	250	4	1025	16700	1406705
2.51 - 5.00	5	7100	-	-	-	-	1	5000	-	-	5	15250	4	2400	35500	1937750
5.01 - 10.00	6	11100	-	-	1	5000	1	10000	3	230000	5	17120	5	1200	38850	2538370
10.01 - 20.00	12	19215	2	16000	8	41100	9	62000	3	83000	9	187850	5	7000	99100	6392865
20.01 - 30.00	9	21450	5	12000	7	43500	11	67000	3	42000	7	190000	7	5100	87700	8393690
30.01 - 50.00	4	12550	5	12000	8	52800	12	83000	5	185000	6	205000	7	8600	103000	8574950
50.01 - 100.00	1	1000	6	11800	5	33000	9	74000	2	300000	10	270000	5	7600	78300	10560200
100.01 and above	4	16000	26	111000	9	79000	27	339000	8	503000	22	839000	16	55000	322500	60413500
Total	45	93245	44	162800	38	254400	70	640000	24	1343000	65	1724470	53	87925	789450	100476830

Item	Area/No.	Value (Rs.)	Percentage to total
Land (Acres)	4118.79	89423440	89.00
Building	328	5958100	5.93
Machinery	221	2493445	2.48
Vehicles	65	1724470	1.72
Ornaments etc.	-	877375	0.87
Total		100476830	100.00

Land:

Among the four categories of land reported by the selected plantation owners, the land under coffee is estimated to command higher price than any other category. Apart from the land under field crops, the plantation lands and adjoining jungle lands are valued on the basis of standing plantation crops, mixed crops, shade and other trees, availability of water for estate maintenance, location and approach or accessibility, specie or variety grown, size of the estate and general condition of the estate maintained. At the aggregate level, the average value per acre works out to Rs. 26,421 for coffee land, Rs. 21,770 for cardmom and other plantation land, Rs. 6072 for field crop land and Rs. 6045 for jungle and fallow land which possesses potentiality for extension of coffee cultivation. The summary version, called from the detailed table, for the broader size groups giving per acre average values, is as shown below:

Size of Holding (in Acres)	Per acre average value (Rs.)			
	Land under.....			
	Coffee	Field crops	Jungle & Fallow	Other plantation
Upto 5.00	13,096	5,075	7,344	14,222
5.01 - 20.00	16,648	5,351	5,578	-
20.01 - 50.00	19,913	6,037	4,361	10,818
20.01 and above	31,217	8,244	7,522	27,285
All size groups	26,421	6,072	6,045	21,770

It may be seen that in respect of lands under coffee and field crops the per acre average values are clearly related to the size of holdings. The average value increases with the increase in the size of holding. Broadly speaking, this is understandable as the larger estates are more well equipped or endowed and better maintained. Besides, the big estates contain greater proportion of new selection varieties and healthier plants. Similar is the case with the field crop land where the average value is greater in the case of larger size groups. There is no such clear pattern in the case of the other two categories through the largest size holding group commands the highest average value.

Buildings:

Included under this item are residential, farm houses, labour quarters and other buildings owned by the selected plantations. The combined value of 328 structures amounts to Rs. 59.58 millions, the average per structure being Rs. 18,165. In terms of proportion to total value of all buildings, the residential houses form 66.4 per cent, the farm structures account for 5.0 per cent, the labour quarters and the other buildings form 19.2 and 9.4 per cent respectively. The average value of the residential buildings are obviously very high in the case of very large estates at Rs. 1,19,444 and rather low at Rs. 15,461 in the case of estate owners upto five acre holdings. The farm buildings are mainly reported by the very large size groups (above 50 acres) where the average goes upto a little over Rs. 48,000. The labour lines, single room ten^{re}ants on the estate sites, are fewer and of lesser value in the smaller and middle sized holdings and greater in number and value in those of large and very large holdings. In the case of estates over 50 acres in size, who require to maintain a large complement of workers

most of the time, the number of labour lives is quite high at 59, the average value being Rs. 14,440. The structures in the category of 'other buildings' are reported in all the size groups, the average value at the aggregate level being Rs. 5,336.

Plantation Machinery and Equipment:

While the cultivation of field crops does not require much investment on farm implements which are still traditional and simple ones as the plots are too small and scattered, the plantations, on the other hand, require considerable investment on sophisticated or modern machinery for maintenance, processing and transport needs. Among these, the sprayers, hand operated or power operated, are required for periodical spraying of plant protection chemicals to control the pest and the pulper set is required for wet processing of coffee berries which gives the parchment coffee fetching higher price on the market than the cherry or hand-pounded coffee. The pumpset is required for pumping water for spraying operation, washing and pulper processing of coffee berries and occasionally for sprinkler irrigation, that is, whenever the precipitation is inadequate and fails at the proper time. The tractors have no role for tillage in the perennial sections of the plantation but they serve the useful role of transporting inputs to the estates and delivering the harvested and processed coffee to depots or coffee curing works, and, they are also used for clearing jungle and reclaiming land for extension of coffee and other cultivation.

During the first point survey it was seen only the large plantations had reported possession of pulper, sprayer and such other equipment. However, with the spread of new selection varieties, the medium and some small-sized estates

too realised the value of machinery for better management of coffee estates and thus we find most of the estates having made considerable investment in machinery. To have a general idea of the tremendous change, it may be pointed out that the number of sprayers has increased from 27 in 1958 (entire cluster) to 89 in 1980 (for the selected estates only). Similarly, the number of pulper sets has increased from 20 to 38 in just about two decades. Besides, the pumpset and sprinkler equipment and tractors were not in vogue in benchmark survey. Presently, we find 70 electric motor operated sets and 24 tractors from among the hundred selected estates. Also it may be mentioned as a significant change over the two decades that there are 64 automobile vehicles (motor-cycles, cars and jeeps owned by the selected coffee planters.

The data for the year 1980 reveal that the very small estate owners (upto five acres size groups) do not report much investment in costly equipment except some hand operated D.S.P. sprayer sets and one pump set. It is significant to note that they do not have enough yield to go in for costly pulper processing. The average per acre investment on sprayers and pump set amounts to Rs. 103 and Rs. 43 respectively. Besides, the small size groups own five motor-cycles and one bicycle. The total value of investment is worth about Rs. 36,000 on machinery, vehicles and fire-arms, roughly about Rs. 331 per acre of plantations.

In the lower middle group of 5-20 acre size holdings, all the types of machinery and vehicles are reported and especially in the case of 10-20 acre holding, power sprayer, pulper units and pumpsets are fairly in good numbers. The average investment per acre works out to Rs. 86 for D.S.P. sprayers, Rs. 45 for power sprayers, Rs. 130 for pulpers, Rs. 203 for pumpsets, Rs. 882 for tractors and Rs. 578 for vehicles. The overall per acre average for all the items works out to Rs. 1947.

In the case of the size of holdings falling in the 20-50 acre range, a greater proportion of estates have come to own the machinery and other equipment than the smaller estates since the larger operational areas in each estate justify the possession of the equipments. However, the per acre average investment tends to be lower for certain items in view of larger area being economically operated by a given set of equipment. The per acre average worth of the sprayers works out to Rs. 82; pulper, Rs. 137/-; pump set, Rs. 214; tractors Rs. 323 and others Rs. 582. The overall average on all items works out to Rs. 1338 per acre of planted area.

The larger estates, on the other hand, own more than one set of equipment in several instances. They also report more of power operated sprayers than the simple hand operated ones. The investment in pulper and pumpsets with sprinklers are quite heavy and have the advantage of lower burden of investment per acre. Nearly 2,000 acres of plantation area in command, the large estates over 50 acres, have machinery and other equipment like automobiles and fire arms worth Rs. 26.5 lakhs, the per acre average being Rs. 1326/-. While this group accounts for nearly 63 per cent of the total plantation area under consideration, the value of the machinery and other equipment owned by it forms roughly 62 per cent of the total value.

At the aggregate level, the present value of machinery, vehicles and fire arms together is around Rs. 43.06 lakhs and the per acre average works out to nearly Rs. 1358. Excluding the value of gold and silver ornaments (Rs. 7.89 lakhs), the total value of all categories of lands, buildings, estate machinery and equipment adds upto Rs. 996.87 lakhs.

The highly rated present value of the land indicates the high economic value of standing trees and, if properly

managed with adequate machinery and inputs, the significance of commercial returns could be appreciated. The heavy investment on farm buildings, labour lives, estate machinery is justified on the grounds of operational necessity and commercial feasibility. Finally, the value of residential buildings, automobile vehicles (including a few imported ones) and ornaments, especially in the case of larger estate owners, is reflective of high returns from plantation business and the life style of planters. The bench-mark survey indicates a very small number of fairly rich planters and even then their scale of operation and life style at a much subdued level. The changing scene is mainly caused by the high yielding selection varieties of coffee, infrastructure facilities, institutional credit and developmental activities and continued marketing support by Coffee Board and increasing prices for statutorily controlled coffee commodity. In the two decades, there has been a tremendous change in the fortunes of the coffee growers with the exception of very small estate owners.

Some Aspects of Cultivation and Production:

In order to bring out the broad changes in the pattern of cultivation of coffee, only the current annual expenditure on material inputs and paid wages on labour employed are considered here. Broadly speaking, the plantation operations are not many but require heavy outlay on men and materials for repeated chores. The coffee plants, the selection varieties in particular, are highly fertiliser responsive and being very sensitive to the elements and, somewhat prone to diseases and pest attack, require spraying and steme application of plant protection chemicals. Besides, the field operations require upkeepment of trenching for quicker drainage of precipitations, pruning and topping of coffee trees to promote horizontal growth of fruit yielding branches

and to regulate the height of the trees. All these require costly inputs like fertilisers and P.P. chemicals and employment of specialised or semi-skilled labourers through major part of the year. However, the employment of labour reaches its peak during the picking season spread over two to three months. The periods of acute shortage of labour is greatly relieved by the seasonal in-migrant labourers into coffee regions.

The data set in Table 5.8 give holdingwise details of actual expenses incurred on organic manure, fertilisers, P.P.chemicals, wages paid to permanent, casual and seasonal labourers and other covering miscellaneous items like electricity, diesel etc. However, in order to see the broader pattern and to facilitate the comparison among the broad size groups of holdings, the summary version of the table giving per acre averages of expenditure is as shown below:

Item of Main Expenditure	Size of Holding Group (in acres)				
	Upto 5.00 Rs.	5.01 to 20.00 Rs.	20.01 to 50.00 Rs.	50.01 and above Rs.	All size groups Rs.
1. Farm yard manure	44	116	90	211	168
2. Fertilisers	209	433	525	826	693
3. P.P. Chemicals	30	87	91	126	111
4. Labour charges:					
a) Permanent	-	202	343	804	606
b) Casual	201	451	204	399	355
c) Seasonal	78	177	202	383	309
Sub Total (Labour Charges)	279	830	749	1586	1270
Other expenses	5	57	43	53	50
Grand Total	566	1523	1497	2803	2290

N.B.: Totals may not add up to exact figures as the amount for each item is rounded up to the nearest rupee.

Table 5.8: Expenses on Major Inputs

(Amount in Rs.)

Size of cultivated holdings	Coffee								Total expenses
	Farm yard manure		Fertilizers	P.P. chemicals	Labour charges				
	Owned	Purchased			Perma-nant	Casual	Seasonal		
Upto 1 acre	240	-	550	-	-	400	-	-	1190
1.01 - 2.50	210	1850	4800	325	-	3700	2300	138	13323
2.51 - 5.00	-	2700	18340	3035	-	18765	6550	400	49790
5.01 - 10.00	680	3040	27660	8830	12000	28700	4340	3630	88880
10.01 - 20.00	5130	32300	125800	22100	59600	131300	58520	16720	451470
20.01 - 30.00	15450	18900	187500	25500	112000	82000	70000	13300	524650
30.01 - 50.00	3400	24800	178000	37700	127000	60000	71000	16500	518400
50.01 - 100.00	1500	40000	264000	60400	196000	160000	220000	21000	962900
100.01 and above	23000	355000	1375000	190000	1400000	631600	540000	84500	4599100
Total	49610	478590	2181650	347890	1906600	1116465	972710	156188	7209703

The available data for the resurvey year indicate that at the aggregate level, a sum of Rs.2290 has been incurred on an average per acre of coffee plantation. The single largest item of expenditure, however, is on account of labour charges which forms 55.4 per cent of the overall expenditure. The relative proportion on labour expenses is similar in all the size groups, ranging from almost 50 per cent in the lowest group to nearly 57 per cent in that of the largest group. The second largest item of expenditure is on account of fertiliser, which forms 30.3 per cent at the aggregate level of all the size groups. In the case of individual size groups too it claims the similar proportion, varying from 28.4 per cent in second size group to as high as 36.9 per cent in the lowest group. It is followed by farm yard manure with the overall proportion at 7.3 per cent and around the same proportion in the case of almost all the broader size groups. Similarly, the expenditure on P.P. chemicals form 4.8 per cent at the aggregate level and varies between five and six per cent in all the size groups except the largest one where it is just 4.5 per cent.

It may also be observed that nearly 91 per cent of the value of the farm yard manure used in the coffee estates is purchased by the planters and just about nine per cent is obtained from own sources. It may be noted here that draught animals have no role to play in coffee estates and the cattle is maintained for the use in field crops (rice and ragi fields), drawing the carts and milch purposes. In the case of fertiliser and P.P. chemicals, the per acre average value increases with the increase in the size of holding group. In the case of permanent labour, the small holdings upto five acres do not employ or maintain such labour force for the obvious reasons of prohibitive cost and the family labour being adequate for any work during the slack seasons. The casual and seasonal labourers, however, are employed

during the busy seasons. In regard to the expenditure on employment of permanent as well as seasonal labour, the per-acre average increases with the increase in the size of holding group. The pattern of overall expenditure shows that per acre average is rather the lowest (Rs. 566) in the case of the smallest group, around Rs. 1500 in the next two higher groups and nearly doubles in the case of the largest group. It is only this group which exceeds the average at the aggregate level and indeed the reported expenditure is very high, especially in the case of estates above 100 acres in size.

The major changes in the pattern of cultivation expenses between the two points of time pertain mainly to increased outlay on fertilisers and labour charges. The relative proportions of expenditure on various items in 1957-58 survey show that labour charges claiming 50.8 per cent, fertiliser including farm yard manure with 28.0 per cent, the P.P. chemicals accounting for 11.2 per cent followed by other items with 10.0 per cent. In the survey, the plantations generally incur greater proportion of total expenditure on manuring and labour inputs and labour proportions on p.p. chemicals and miscellaneous items as compared to the bench-mark survey. The major reason for changed emphasis being the proliferation of selection varieties which are more fertiliser responsive and more disease resistant. Hence greater outlay on plant nutrients and lesser attention on chemical spraying. Increased proportion on labour charges may be due to not only the higher wage levels but also intensive cultivation requiring slightly higher labour inputs. Even after allowing for the vast changes in the price levels over the last two decades, it is safe to surmise that the middle and large groups of estates are now incurring greater expenditure on cultivation in view of modernization of estate management and increasing adoption of new high yielding strains.

Production:

At the outset it may be mentioned that the yield of coffee is not steady because of certain natural factors and peculiarity of coffee cultivation. Among the natural factors affecting the coffee yield are cold winds, frosts, irregular rains particularly the variations during blossom period and incidence of disease and menace of pests. The life of coffee plant itself brings about changes in the yields as it begins to bear within 4-5 years of planting and good yields may be obtained over a 30-40 year period. Then^{er}after productivity begins to decline and may become uneconomic after 40 years. Also it may be mentioned that coffee, like many other fruit crops, is subject to yield cycles. Apart from the common and natural factors, the yield rates vary from estate to estate depending upon the proportion of bearing area, spacing of plants per unit of area, the level of inputs used for cultivation, the agronomic practices adopted and the overall maintenance of the estate.

Yield Rates:

The data on total yields of plantation crops, namely, old Arabica, Selection and Robusta among coffee and cardmum and arecanut as other plantation crops are available separately. Regarding the yield from mixed crops from the coffee estates, only the money value of orange and banana fruits are obtainable as the standing crops of such mixed fruit trees are given to crop contractors on mutually agreed terms. The details of actual production and value of produce from plantations by size of holding groups are presented in Table 5.9. The table also provides coffee yield separately in the form in which it is processed (dry cherry or pulper processed parchment) before it is surrendered to Coffee Board.

The resurvey data, in respect of production of Old Arabica Coffee, reveal that the average per acre yield rate

Table 5.9: Production and Value of Coffee

Size of cultivated holdings	Old Arabica						Selection Variety					
	Cherry		Parchment		Total		Cherry		Parchment		Total	
	Quantity Qts.	Value Rs.	Quantity Qts.	Value Rs.	Quantity Qts.	Value Rs.	Quantity Qts.	Value Rs.	Quantity Qts.	Value Rs.	Quantity Qts.	Value Rs.
Upto 1 acre	3.00	2220	-	-	3.00	2220	2.25	1200	-	-	2.25	1200
1.01 - 2.50	9.00	6420	-	-	9.00	6420	52.56	29300	4.75	3450	57.31	32750
2.51 - 5.00	77.22	37685	12.12	12100	89.34	48785	68.74	40560	17.63	16850	86.37	57410
5.01 - 10.00	70.41	34530	25.00	25000	95.41	59530	142.12	72550	7.50	8500	149.62	81050
10.01 - 20.00	128.00	70500	60.00	60000	188.00	130500	301.30	170440	389.88	378130	691.18	548570
20.01 - 30.00	187.14	105500	54.38	54600	241.52	160100	259.00	151000	461.25	463500	720.25	614500
30.01 - 50.00	15.38	9250	-	-	15.38	9250	161.25	94000	736.62	735000	897.87	829000
50.01 - 100.00	99.88	63000	147.88	148000	247.76	211000	205.00	126000	923.75	930000	1128.75	1056000
100.01 and above	100.00	65000	550.00	550000	650.00	615000	100.00	65000	8360.00	8490000	8460.00	8555000
Total	690.03	394105	849.38	849700	1539.41	1243805	1292.22	750050	10901.38	11025430	12193.60	11775480

Size of cultivated holdings	Robusta						Cardmom					
	Cherry		Parchment		Total		Cardmom		Orange	Banana	Bettle nut	Fire wood
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	2160
1.01 - 2.50	4.50	2900	-	-	4.50	2900	0.22	1800	1050	1490	444	6540
2.51 - 5.00	2.00	1600	-	-	2.00	1600	0.80	7300	2550	2080	-	9590
5.01 - 10.00	11.50	8600	-	-	11.50	8600	0.62	5380	7180	5740	-	16880
10.01 - 20.00	50.00	36500	-	-	50.00	36500	0.37	4700	13860	7740	-	9460
20.01 - 30.00	50.63	27600	-	-	50.63	27600	0.85	7530	15300	4300	-	7100
30.01 - 50.00	60.50	34250	7.50	6000	68.00	40250	0.92	8250	14500	6025	650	10100
50.01 - 100.00	50.38	40000	8.63	6500	59.01	46500	0.68	7100	40800	2000	-	28800
100.01 and above	50.00	40000	510.00	472000	560.00	512000	1.25	21500	143200	55800	-	24500
Total	279.51	191450	526.13	484500	805.64	675950	5.71	63560	238440	85435	1094	115130

varies from 160 to 358 kgs, the figure for aggregate level being 241 kgs. Interestingly enough, the two holding groups upto 20 acres, have fared better than the other two larger groups. While the 5-20 acre size group has recorded the highest yield of 358 kgs. per acre, followed by 257 kgs. in upto-5.00 acre group, the largest group of 50 acres and above has achieved just 250 kgs. and the 20-50 acre group has recorded only 160 kgs. per acre.

Since the bench-mark survey data refer to the then prevailing specie of Arabica coffee, it may not be out of place here to compare the yield rates between the two points of time. The relevant data are as shown below:

Yield Rates of Arabica (Old) Coffee		
Size group (Acres)	Per acre yield (kgs.)	
	1957-58	1980
Upto 5.00	70	257
5.01 - 20.00	119	358
20.01 and above	182	222
All size groups	171	241

Even though the specie being the same, the passage of time has witnessed higher productivity and it may be, among other things, due to use of higher level of inputs, improved agronomical practices etc. The yield increase achieved by the small and middle size groups is more impressive (by three to three and half times) than is the case with the size groups over 20 acres. At the aggregate level, the increase in the yield rate works out to nearly 41 per cent.

In the case of old Robusta, very few coffee estates are still continuing with the specie but eventually this too would be phased out in favour of new selection varieties. In all, about 168 acres are under Robusta coffee. The average yield

per acre works out to 481 kgs. at the aggregate level. This yield rate is twice that of the old Arabica but considerably less than that of new Selection coffee. Besides, the Robusta coffee commands lesser price than Arabica species especially when we take into consideration the pulper processed parchment coffee. Unlike the old Arabica, the Robusta yield rates are greater among the larger size groups of 20 acres and above. The per acre average yield is 300 kgs. in 5-20 acre group; 325 kgs. in upto 5 acre group; 439 kgs. in 20-50 acre group and 525 kgs. in the largest group of 50 acres and above.

It is the selection variety that has recorded the highest yield rate of 520 kgs. at the aggregate level. However, this has mainly come about from the very high yields obtained from the estates in the size groups of over 50 acres. Even here, the 50-100 size group averages 570 kgs. per acre and the 100 acre and above size group with 677 kgs. On the other hand, the very small holding group with only 202 kgs, the next two higher groups around 320 kgs. have not fared as well as the large holdings above 50 acres. By and large, the yield rate is higher in the larger sized estates. However, the lower yield rate in the size groups upto 20 acres may be partly due their having upto 23 per cent of total area (under selection varieties) with non-bearing plants. With nearly a quarter of the selection variety plants not yielding any crop at all and even many of those bearing plants just picking up in giving yields, it is quite understandable that yield rate is rather low. Also similar situation exists in the case of 20-50 acre size holdings where non-bearing plants formed 15 per cent of the total area under selection varieties.

The varietywise and broad size groupwise per acre average yield of coffee and proportion of the production processed by pulper method are shown in the following.

Size of holding in acres	Average yield (kg/acre)		
	Old Arabica	Robusta	Selection
Upto 5.00 (% of pulper process)	257 (13.6)	325 (-)	202 (15.6)
5.01 - 20.00 (% of pulper process)	358 (30.0)	300 (-)	330 (47.3)
20.01 - 50.00 (% of pulper process)	160 (21.2)	439 (11.0)	318 (74.0)
50.01 and above (% of pulper process)	250 (77.7)	525 (83.8)	637 (96.8)
All size groups (% of pulper process)	241 (55.2)	481 (65.30)	520 (89.4)

Production, Processing and Returns:

Coffee:

Among the estate products, coffee, by far, is the most important one. The total area of 3149 acres included in our study has produced 1,453,865 kgs. of coffee (all the varieties put together). The average yield per acre works out to 462 kgs. Out of the total 1.454 million kgs. of coffee, the selection variety dominates the production sector with 83.87 per cent, followed by old Arabica with 10.59 per cent and Robusta with only 5.54 per cent.

Invariably coffee berries need to be processed at the estate level, before they are sent to curing works for further processing and grading as the raw coffee seeds for the marketing purpose. The first process at the estate level assumes considerable importance in view of much significance attached to the quality and hence price differentials. At the estate level, there are two methods of preliminary processing available to the primary producers. The first method is called dry process by which the coffee berries are dried in the sun and then pounded by hand to remove the outer shell. The resultant product is called cherry coffee which is eventually sent to

coffee curing works. The other method is called wet processing or pulper processing. In this method, the well ripened berries are soaked in water tanks for a given time and then by the help of pulper machines, the outer skin of the berries are removed, retaining the parchment like skin of the seeds in tact. This product is popularly known as parchment coffee which is superior to the cherry coffee.

The estate processed coffee is then surrendered to either coffee pool depot, run by Coffee Board, located at a number of places in the coffee producing areas or the coffee curing works which are licenced agents of Coffee Board. Eventually the coffee seeds have to undergo curing, garbling, grading and quality test by cup tasters of the Coffee Board before they are put up for final marketing by open auction method. The curing and the marketing by the Statutory Board are a long drawn process which takes more than a year and half or two to complete after the coffee has left the estates. Actually, the Coffee Board pays a fixed sum, say about 75 per cent of the national cost price or prevailing wholesale market price at the time coffee is surrendered to Board and later on, over a time, the further payments by instalments are made on points system.

However, the first and the most important quality grading or type grading is determined at the stage of estate processing itself. All the species and varieties of coffee berries are subjected to the either process depending upon the quantity, availability of water for wet process and capacity to invest or possession of pulper unit. No doubt, the pulper processing not only requires initial investment on machinery but also involves some additional working expenses as compared to dry processing method. Nevertheless, despite the additional expenditure on wet processing method, the returns are overwhelmingly larger than is the case with the other method. The

available resurvey data point out that the value of coffee processed by pulpers is around 75 per cent more than that of cherry coffee in the case of Arabica old as well as selection varieties and about 35 per cent more for Robusta.

The resurvey data (Table 5.9) indicate that the planters, by and large, prefer greater quantity of Arabica old and selection varieties for pulper processing to that of Robusta. Besides, mainly the well ripened berries are preferred and under-ripened ones are kept aside for dry method. However, not all the planters have the adequate facilities like water supply, storage tank, pulper machine and drying yards to prepare parchment coffee. In view of these constraints the small estates upto five acres show only about 14.4 per cent of the total Arabica (old and selection) yields processed by pulpers. This proportion keeps on increasing with the increase in the size of holding groups. For instance, the 5-20 acre group has processed 38.2 per cent, the next larger size group (20-50 acre holdings) with 56.3 per cent and the largest group as high as 91.4 per cent. However, between the two varieties, lesser proportion of old Arabica is converted into parchment than is the case with selection coffee. In all, nearly 90 per cent selection and 55 per cent of old Arabica have been processed by the pulper units. The parchment processing of Robusta by pulper units has been reported only by estates over 20 acres in size. Even here, the 20-50 size group has reported 11.0 per cent as against nearly 84 per cent in the case of the largest size group. At the aggregate level, about 65 per cent of the Robusta coffee is shown to be parchment processed.

Value of Plantation Yields:

Coffee:

The value of production of coffee is as stated by the informants themselves and it is to be taken as the down payment (first instalment) received by the producers soon after the

the harvest and not necessarily the total or full realisation of the payment. Nevertheless, it gives us only a broad idea of the value of this cash crop. The average return per acre varies from Rs. 1350/- in the lowest size group to Rs. 5542/- in the largest size group. The per acre average, by and large, varies with the size of holding group. However, the average value of the yield is disproportionately higher in the largest size group, more than twice, than the other two lower size groups. This is largely due to greater proportion of parchment process of coffee and larger productivity. At the aggregate level, the per acre average value of coffee works out to Rs. 4349. It accounts for 96.5 per cent of the gross value of all the plantation products.

Other Plantation Products:

Among the other plantation crops, cardmom is grown as a separate crop in some patches and also as a mixed crop to a small extent. Similar is the case with betel nut but only a very negligible extent. The cardmom has yielded 472 kgs. from the estates reporting it as the main crop in 21.5 acres and 99 kgs. as mixed crop with coffee. In all, the total reported value from cardmom amounts to Rs. 63,560 and forms 0.4 per cent of the gross value of all the estate receipts. However, it is the orange that is extensively raised as mixed crop in most of the coffee estates and the value realised from the contract sale of the standing crop amounts to Rs. 3,38,440. This forms about 1.7 per cent of the total value of the estate products. It is followed by the banana and betel nut products which account for about less than one per cent. The fire wood from the estates have contributed to a tune of Rs. 1,15,130, accounting for nearly one per cent of the total value. The combined value of all the products of the estate amounts to Rs. 14.2 million and the per acre average works out to nearly Rs. 4480.

The share of the value from plantation products other

than coffee is fairly substantial in the smallest size group, where it forms about 18.7 per cent of the total. But the share of such products declines with the increase in size of holdings and it forms just about 2.9 per cent in the largest group over 50 acres. At the aggregate level it accounts for 3.5 per cent of the gross value of all the estate products.

Changing Scene of Plantation Credit:

The new H.Y.V. culture of plantation economy has paved way for sustained efforts to modernise the coffee estates by carrying out various improvements, replantation and mechanical equipment as long term measures. The major change in the credit infrastructure has been the entry by the organised credit institutions in a big way. While the commercial banks dominate the scene, it is significant to note that Coffee Board, the sole marketing agency, has enlarged its role and as a measure of developmental activities it has been providing various types of medium and long term finances. The private money lenders are gradually relegated to play a minor role. The data set in Table 5.10 give size groupwise details of the loans (amount, source and purpose) as reported by the selected plantation households during the resurvey period.

Among the sources of finance, the banks are a long way ahead of the other two sources, namely, Coffee Board and Private Lenders. The information culled from the table reveals the following situation.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage to total</u>
Banks	46,55,000	88.90
Coffee Board	3,97,500	7.59
<u>Private Agencies</u>	<u>1,84,000</u>	<u>3.51</u>
Total	52,36,500	100.00

Table 5.10: Sourcewise and Purposewise Loans

Size of cultivated holdings	(Amount in Rs.)											
	Nationalised Bank						Coffee Board					
	Improve-ment	Crop loan	Replanta-tion	Equip-ment purchases	Hypothi-cation	Total	Improve-ment	Crop loan	Replanta-tion	Equip-ment purchases	Hypothi-cation	Total
Upto 1 acre	3000	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 - 2.50	5000	-	-	-	-	5000	15000	3000	5000	-	-	23000
2.51 - 5.00	19500	15000	3000	-	7500	45000	-	-	-	1500	-	1500
5.01 - 10.00	117000	-	-	65000	58000	240000	35000	8000	-	26000	-	69000
10.01 - 20.00	85000	-	70000	-	336000	491000	89000	-	-	33000	15000	137000
20.01 - 30.00	282000	69000	88000	-	332000	771000	-	-	-	22000	-	22000
30.01 - 50.00	180000	12000	-	-	493000	685000	60000	-	-	-	85000	145000
50.01 - 100.00	475000	-	-	-	1295000	1770000	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.01 and above	100000	-	-	-	545000	645000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1266500	96000	161000	65000	3066500	4655000	199000	11000	5000	82500	100000	397500

Size of cultivated holdings	Private Agencies						Total					
	Improve-ment	Crop loan	Replanta-tion	Equip-ment purchases	Hypothi-cation	Total	Improve-ment	Crop loan	Replanta-tion	Equip-ment purchases	Hypothi-cation	Total
	Upto 1 acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000	-	-	-	-
1.01 - 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	20000	3000	5000	-	-	28000
2.51 - 5.00	30000	-	-	-	-	30000	49500	15000	3000	1500	7500	76500
5.01 - 10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	152000	8000	-	91000	58000	309000
10.01 - 20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	174000	-	70000	33000	351000	628000
20.01 - 30.00	30000	-	-	-	-	30000	312000	69000	88000	22000	332000	823000
30.01 - 50.00	74000	-	-	-	-	74000	314000	12000	-	-	578000	904000
50.01 - 100.00	50000	-	-	-	-	50000	525000	-	-	-	1295000	1820000
100.01 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	100000	-	-	-	545000	645000
Total	184000	-	-	-	-	184000	1649500	107000	166000	147500	3166500	5236500

The purposewise borrowing shows that a considerable proportion of the amount is borrowed specifically for long term investment, namely, improvement of estates, replantation with selection varieties and purchase of equipment like pulpers, sprayers etc. The short term borrowing as purely crop loan is rather meagre. However, hypothecation loan which is obtained on pledging the standing crop in the estate serves both short term and medium term needs of the planters. Generally speaking, the loans obtained on hypothecation serve several purposes like current expenses on inputs and processing, repayment of overdues, purchase of equipment, seedlings and other needs of the planters. In point of fact, this multi-purpose hypothecation loan accounts for 60.5 per cent of the total amount of credit. The summary picture of the purposewise loans is as shown below:

Purpose	Percentage	% Share of the source			Total
		Banks	Coffee Board	Private	
1. Crop loan	2.04	89.7	10.3	-	100.00
2. Hypothecation	60.47	96.8	3.2	-	100.00
3. Improvement	31.50	76.8	12.1	11.1	100.00
4. Replantation	3.17	97.0	3.0	-	100.00
5. Equipment	2.82	44.1	55.9	-	100.00
Total	100.00	88.90	7.59	3.51	100.00

(Actual Amount in Rs.) (52,36,500)

The banking sector has borne the major share of all types of loans, for both short and long term needs excepting the loan required for purchase of equipment in which Coffee Board has major share. The private agency source has relatively smaller role to play and it is limited to providing improvement loan to a tune of about 11.1 per cent.

The Table 5.10 also reveals that nearly 66 per cent of the loan amount obtained from banks is hypothecation type, followed by about 27 per cent of the amount for improvement of plantations. In the case of Coffee Board loans, 50 per cent of the amount is for improvement, about 21 per cent for purchase of equipment and 25 per cent on hypothecation for various purposes. The entire amount obtained from private source is on account of improvement of estates.

It may also be seen that the type of loan and purpose of borrowing considerably differed among various size groups of estates. In the small size group (upto five acres) the improvement loan itself forms nearly 68 per cent and the crop loan becomes second important with only about 17 per cent of the total borrowals. In the case of 5-20 acre size group the hypothecation (43.6 per cent) and improvement (34.8 per cent) together account for three-fourths of the total loan amount. In the next two broader size groups, from around 90 per cent to 100 per cent loan amounts are hypothecation and improvement loans. It is significant to note that the Coffee Board has provided the loans to the extent of 23 per cent of the total loan amount in size group upto five acres; 22 per cent in that of 5-20 acre size group; 9.7 per cent in that of 20-50 acre size group and nil contribution in the size groups over 50 acres. This shows a somewhat progressive trend in the Coffee Board participation in the credit policy. On the other hand, banks too have participated in no small measure in the borrowals of the smaller size groups. In point of fact, the banks' share of total borrowal amount works out to 49 per cent in the smallest size group and 78 per cent in the 5-20 acre size group.

CHAPTER VIINCOME PATTERN & LEVELS OF LIVING

One aspect of the fast growing economy of the cluster is the multi-sector activities and opportunities for various sections of people to earn incomes from different sources. Though the economy mainly revolves around the coffee plantation sector, the percolation effect of the coffee income is seen reaching many other sections. This linkage effect is both direct and indirect as well as immediate and remote. Apart from the share of the input suppliers, a large proportion of the share of incomes accruing to producers and workers are spent within the cluster which promote activities largely in trade, transport and other service sectors. In the present chapter, therefore, we take up the pattern of sourcewise incomes which may give us a general idea about the level of activities. Supplementing this by some aspects of mode of savings, residential accommodation (housing) and patterns of consumption, we may get a broad picture of changing levels of living.

6.1 Sources of Household Incomes:

The actual amounts earned by way of net income from different sources, the number of households reporting such income from each of the broad source and the averages (both general and specific) thereof are presented in detail in Appendix Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Appendix Table 6.1 gives these details according to size of total cultivated holdings for the cultivating households, with non-agricultural households lumped into a single group. In the latter's case, incomes from items under 'other occupations', 'labour' and 'salary' mostly cover the principal sources. Similarly, the

Appendix Table 6.2 give the data according to size of coffee holdings for coffee planters, the non-planters being treated as a single group. The distribution of sourcewise data according to size of household incomes is provided in Appendix Table 6.3. However, for the sake of convenience, Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 summarise the respective Appendix Tables with percentage distribution of income from different sources for the broader groups of holdings as well as incomes. The highlights of data presented in these tables are summarised below.

The data reveal that the small cultivators operating upto five acres have derived a little less than 45 per cent of their total income from agriculture and other allied activities. The incomes from farm labour, other occupations and salaried jobs have added substantially to their household incomes - to a tune of 50 per cent. The unearned incomes like rent, pension, remittances form a very meagre proportion. However, income from agriculture provides the single largest source (32 per cent) with an average income of Rs. 1895 for the 66 households coming under this group. In the case of all other size of holding groups, the income from agriculture becomes overwhelmingly major source, the proportion varying from 58 per cent to as high as 92 per cent as the size of holding increases. The income from labour is reported from only four families in the 5.01-10.00 acre size group and in considerable proportion in lower size holdings. The income from labour ceases in the case of farming households over 10 acre holdings. In all, cultivators derive nearly 86 per cent of their incomes from agriculture itself. It is needless to stress here that it is the income from coffee plantation that overwhelmingly gives such a weightage. The total income derived from agriculture by only the coffee estate owners amounts to Rs. 8732810 which forms 98.7 per cent of the overall income

Table 6.1 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Total Cultivated Holdings

(Amount in Rs.)

Source	Size of Cultivated Holding				Non-Agri- culture	Total
	Upto 5 Acres	5.01-20.00	20.01-50.00	50.01 and above		
Income from Agriculture	125060 (32.28)	505340 (57.48)	884220 (81.33)	733550 (92.06)	1640 (0.08)	8851810 (72.30)
Income from Milchcattle	28620 (7.39)	76460 (8.69)	48700 (4.48)	127100 (1.60)	38910 (2.02)	319790 (2.61)
Income from Cowdung Manure	7080 (1.83)	16960 (1.93)	8360 (0.77)	27820 (0.35)	2450 (0.13)	62670 (0.51)
Income from Poultry	5260 (1.36)	12310 (1.40)	10250 (0.94)	24820 (0.31)	14160 (0.74)	66800 (0.54)
Income from Other Farm Produce	1450 (0.38)	19960 (2.27)	49640 (4.57)	195280 (2.45)	1080 (0.06)	267410 (2.18)
Income from Other Occupations	75140 (19.39)	152240 (17.30)	43840 (4.03)	137500 (1.72)	708870 (36.89)	1117590 (9.13)
Income from Labour	70770 (18.27)	9200 (1.05)	-	-	703710 (36.63)	783680 (6.41)
Income from Salary	47430 (12.24)	63310 (7.20)	9120 (0.84)	35600 (0.45)	418910 (21.80)	574370 (4.70)
Income from Renting of Implements and Cart	14150 (3.65)	6120 (0.70)	31390 (2.89)	82000 (1.03)	10280 (0.53)	143940 (1.17)
Income from Leased out Land	-	-	-	-	4350 (0.23)	4350 (0.03)
Income from Buildings	9470 (2.44)	5560 (0.63)	1500 (0.15)	2580 (0.03)	7400 (0.39)	26610 (0.22)
Pension	2510 (0.65)	10200 (1.16)	-	-	4840 (0.25)	17550 (0.14)
Remittances	480 (0.12)	1700 (0.19)	-	-	4860 (0.25)	7040 (0.06)
Total Income	387420 (100.00)	879360 (100.00)	1087120 (100.00)	7968250 (100.00)	1921460 (100.00)	12243610 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in brackets give percentages

Table 6.2 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Coffee Holdings

(Amount in Rs.)

	Size of Coffee Holdings					Total
	Upto 5 Acres	5.01-20.00	20.01-50.00	20.01 & above	Non-holder	
Income from Agriculture	303520 (49.62)	590080 (79.14)	617710 (81.06)	7221500 (92.23)	119000 (5.18)	8851810 (72.30)
Income from Milchcattle	57340 (9.38)	49560 (6.64)	32250 (4.25)	118500 (1.51)	62140 (2.71)	319790 (2.61)
Income from Cowdung Manure	8910 (1.46)	12090 (1.62)	5780 (0.76)	26340 (0.34)	9550 (0.42)	62670 (0.51)
Income from Poultry	13650 13699 (2.23)	4520 (0.61)	7970 (1.05)	23700 (0.30)	16960 (0.74)	66800 (0.54)
Income from Other Farm Produce	11520 (1.88)	29990 (4.04)	38500 (5.06)	186160 (2.38)	1240 (0.05)	267410 (2.18)
Income from Other Occupations	134660 (22.02)	36940 (4.95)	28340 (3.72)	133000 (1.69)	784650 (34.19)	1117590 (9.13)
Income from Labour	15500 (2.53)	-	-	-	768180 (33.47)	783680 (6.41)
Income from Salary	57310 (9.37)	9120 (1.22)	-	35600 (0.47)	472340 (20.58)	574370 (4.70)
Income from Renting Implements and Carts	3640 (0.60)	1850 (0.25)	30440 (4.00)	82000 (1.05)	26010 (1.13)	143940 (1.17)
Income from Leased Out Land	-	-	-	-	4350 (0.19)	4350 (0.03)
Income from Buildings	1560 (0.26)	3000 (0.40)	800 (0.10)	2580 (0.03)	18670 (0.81)	26610 (0.22)
Pension	3000 (0.49)	7200 (0.97)	-	-	7350 (0.32)	17550 (0.14)
Remittances	980 (0.16)	1200 (0.16)	-	-	4860 (0.21)	7040 (0.06)
Total Income	611590 (100.00)	745550 (100.00)	761790 (100.00)	7829380 (100.00)	2295300 (100.00)	12243610 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in brackets give percentages.

Table 6.3 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Income Groups

(Amount in Rs.)

Source	Size of Income Groups						Total
	Upto 5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	50001-100000	100001 and above	
Income from Agriculture	60920 (7.23)	121450 (13.59)	332230 (38.50)	576130 (59.70)	491730 (65.85)	7269350 (91.65)	8851810 (72.30)
Income from Milchcattle	15670 (1.86)	33290 (3.72)	77580 (8.98)	54850 (5.68)	16900 (2.26)	121500 (1.53)	319790 (2.61)
Income from Cowdung Manure	4440 (0.53)	6630 (0.74)	9990 (1.17)	11620 (1.20)	3150 (0.42)	26840 (0.34)	62670 (0.51)
Income from Poultry (Eggs)	6720 (0.80)	8370 (0.94)	14920 (1.74)	7040 (0.73)	6650 (0.89)	23100 (0.29)	66800 (0.54)
Income from Fruits and Vegetable	7300 (0.86)	5210 (0.58)	18430 (2.14)	29040 (3.02)	14920 (2.00)	192510 (2.43)	267410 (2.18)
Income from Other Occupation	92510 (10.96)	215680 (24.14)	197940 (22.94)	258460 (26.78)	205000 (27.44)	148000 (1.87)	1117590 (9.13)
Income from Labour	534040 (63.29)	244990 (27.42)	4650 (0.54)	-	-	-	783680 (6.41)
Income from Salary	102720 (12.18)	234760 (26.27)	175490 (20.34)	19800 (2.05)	6000 (0.80)	35600 (0.45)	574370 (4.70)
Income from Renting of Implements and Carts	9820 (1.16)	10780 (1.21)	9350 (1.08)	1150 (0.12)	840 (0.11)	112000 (1.41)	143940 (1.17)
Income from Leasedout Land	2510 (0.30)	1200 (0.13)	-	640 (0.07)	-	-	4350 (0.03)
Income from Buildings	1540 (0.18)	5280 (0.59)	13950 (1.61)	1500 (0.16)	1760 (0.23)	2580 (0.03)	26610 (0.22)
Pensions	1430 (0.17)	4720 (0.53)	7800 (0.90)	3600 (0.37)	-	-	17550 (0.14)
Remittances	4060 (0.48)	1280 (0.14)	500 (0.06)	1200 (0.12)	-	-	7040 (0.06)
Total Income	843680 (100.00)	893640 (100.00)	862830 (100.00)	965030 (100.00)	746950 (100.00)	7931480 (100.00)	12243610 (100.00)

N.B. - Figures in brackets give percentages

from agriculture. Besides, in the case of coffee estate holders the income from agriculture itself provides nearly 50 per cent of the total income for small estate owners upto five acres and around 80 per cent for the larger size groups. Besides, the average income of coffee estate holders from agriculture itself is far higher than is the case with the holders of general cultivated holdings (coffee and non-coffee together). In the case of farmers, income from various activities allied to agriculture is quite considerable. Notable sources are milk and milk products, poultry keeping, cow dung manure and miscellaneous farm produces. Income from such sources as non-agricultural occupations, labour and salaried services are quite considerable in the case of small holdings in particular.

In the case of households engaged predominantly in non-agricultural occupations, the major source of income is obviously from the principal occupation pursued. Important sources are, other occupations, labour, salaried jobs which together add up to substantial proportion of the total incomes received by households engaged principally in non-agricultural occupations.

From the size of household income point of view, it may be seen that the families earning upto Rs. 5,000 are principally depending upon incomes from wage labour, low salaried jobs, agriculture and allied activities and non-agricultural occupations. Presumably, however, most of the labour households belong to this income group.

In the case of next higher income group (Rs. 5001 - 10,000), the incomes from non-agricultural, salaried and agriculture and allied sources become considerably larger and that of wage labour significantly lesser than the lower size of income group. While the single largest source is wage labour with 27.42 per cent,

the agriculture and allied sources together contribute 19.70 per cent. However, salaried incomes (26.27 per cent) and incomes from other occupations (24.14 per cent) provide half of the total household incomes. Regarding the incomes of households in the broader income range of Rs. 10,000 - 20,000, the single largest source is cultivation with 38.5 per cent and together with the sources allied to it, it works out to half of the total incomes (53.61 per cent). The incomes from other occupations and salaried occupations are as less important as they together contribute to the extent of about 43 per cent of the total household incomes. The income from labour is very insignificant as only two out of 62 households in the group have reported this source.

In the remaining higher income groups, the income agriculture itself dominates, ranging from 60 per cent to 92 per cent (overwhelmingly from coffee estates). The incomes from sources allied to agriculture, though minor, provide five to ten per cent of the total. However, income from other occupations (non-agricultural) is quite substantial at around 27 per cent in the case of income groups ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. In the case of the highest income, agriculture (mostly coffee) accounts for nearly 92 per cent, followed by sources allied to agriculture with 4.59 per cent other occupations with 1.87 per cent and income from renting of farm equipment (Rs. 1,12,000) adding 1.41 per cent of total incomes.

At the aggregate level, the income from agriculture (Rs. 88.52 lakhs) accounts for nearly three-fourths of the total incomes. The allied sources contribute another seven lakhs and in all the farm sector (excluding wage labour) accounts for 78 per cent. The main crop income in the case of 164 reporting families works out to an average of Rs. 53,975 and the overall general average amounts to Rs. 17,955 for the entire sample. Among the non-farm sources, mention

may be made of other occupations (Rs. 11.18 lakhs) pursued by 137 households, earning an average of Rs. 8158, contributing 9.13 per cent of the overall incomes at the aggregate level. Next in importance is the income from labour (mostly plantation wage labour) which accounts for 6.41 per cent of aggregate incomes. (Rs. 7.84 lakhs) In all, 236 households report earnings from labour at an average of Rs. 3321. The total earnings by way of salaries amount to Rs. 5.74 lakhs, received by 98 households, the per family average being Rs. 5861. About two-thirds of the wage incomes (Rs. 5.34 lakhs) are received by 184 households who belong to income size group upto Rs. 5000.

6.2 Pattern of Savings:

The pattern of annual net savings effected through the institutional set up as reported by the selected households during the resurvey is analysed here. The savings made through banks, post office, Life Insurance Corporation (L.I.C.) by way of premia contribution and provident fund are taken into consideration. In all, 211 cases reported savings worth Rs. 9,47,700 during the 12 months period. This gives the specific average of Rs. 4492 per reporting case and general average of Rs. 1922 for the entire sample. The detailed data showing the agencywise savings by size of general cultivated holdings, coffee holdings and income groups as also the family main occupation are set in Tables 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7 respectively. The summary version of the pattern of agencywise savings at the aggregate level is as given below:

Agency and Type of Savings	No. Reporting	Total Amount	Average	As % to Total
1. Bank - Pigmy Savings	26	46290	1006	4.9
2. Bank - Recurring Deposits	47	523800	11145	55.3
3. Post-office Savings	23	218640	9506	23.1
4. L.I.C. Premia	74	150150	2029	15.8
5. Provident Fund	21	8820	420	0.9
Total	211	947700	4492	100.0

Table 6.4 : Agencywise Savings According to Size of Cultivated Holdings

(Amount in Rs.)

Size of Cultivated holdings	Commercial Bank (Pigmy)		Post- Office Savings		Insurance Premium		Providentfund Contribution		Commercial Bank Recurring Deposits		Total	
	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount
Upto 1 Acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01- 2.50	2	900	-	-	3	690	1	40	-	-	6	1630
2.51- 5.00	2	920	-	-	2	170	-	-	2	6060	6	7150
5.01- 10.00	2	14400	-	-	2	1100	1	500	-	-	5	16000
10.01- 20.00	1	180	-	-	3	2320	1	520	5	4600	10	7620
20.01- 30.00	1	430	1	500	7	9740	1	300	4	41600	14	52570
30.01- 50.00	-	-	3	20000	9	25480	-	-	13	122100	25	167580
50.01-100.00	-	-	3	9000	4	6100	-	-	6	86500	13	101600
100.01 & above	-	-	8	187000	6	79700	-	-	8	251400	22	518100
No holdings	38	29460	8	2140	38	24850	17	7460	9	11540	110	75450
Total	46	46290	23	218640	74	150150	21	8820	47	523800	211	947700

Table 6.5 : Agencywise Savings According to Size of Coffee Holdings

(Amount in Rs.)

Size of Coffee holdings	Commercial Bank (Pigmy)		Post-Office Savings		Insurance Premium		Providentfund Contribution		Commercial Bank Recurring Deposits		Total	
	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount
Upto 1 Acre	-	-	-	-	1	80	-	-	-	-	1	80
1.01- 2.50	-	-	-	-	2	200	-	-	1	2000	3	2200
2.51- 5.00	2	9180	-	-	3	2120	2	1020	-	-	7	12320
5.00- 10.00	1	5400	-	-	1	1200	-	-	1	400	3	6000
10.01- 20.00	-	-	1	500	6	10240	1	300	9	33800	17	44840
20.01- 30.00	1	430	1	2000	5	7580	-	-	6	64800	13	74810
30.01- 50.00	-	-	3	20000	6	17900	-	-	8	74800	17	112700
50.01-100.00	-	-	4	19000	5	19300	-	-	5	105500	14	143800
100.01 & above	-	-	6	175000	4	66000	-	-	6	224900	16	465900
No holdings	42	31280	8	2140	41	25530	18	7500	11	17600	120	84050
Total	46	46290	23	218640	74	150150	21	8820	47	523800	211	947700

Table 6.6 : Agencywise Savings According to Size of Income Groups

(Amount in Rs.)

Income Group	Commercial Bank Pigmy		Post-Office Savings		Insurance Premium		Providentfund Contribution		Commercial Bank Recurring Deposits		Total	
	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount
Upto 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501- 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1001- 2000	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
2001- 5000	11	5440	1	60	12	3400	2	750	3	7260	29	16910
5001- 10000	16	10030	7	2080	22	7370	14	6100	7	5290	76	30870
10001- 20000	13	18340	1	5000	17	19580	3	1150	8	85350	42	129420
20001- 50000	4	3380	2	4000	9	11500	1	520	11	16900	27	36300
50001-100000	1	9000	2	3500	5	16500	1	300	7	135100	16	164400
100001& above	-	-	10	204000	9	91800	-	-	11	273900	30	569700
Total	46	46290	23	218640	74	150150	21	8820	47	523800	211	947700

Table 6.7 : Agencywise Savings According to Family Main Occupation

(Amount in Rs.)

Occupation	Commercial Bank Pigmy		Post-Office Savings		Insurance Premium		Providentfund Contribution		Commercial Bank Recurring Deposits		Total	
	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount	Report- ing Cases	Amount
Agriculture	5	15310	15	216500	34	124690	3	1320	40	520260	97	878080
Manufacturing & Processing	4	1750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1750
Artizans	3	1560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1560
Retail Shops	19	18710	-	-	6	2480	-	-	4	2650	29	23840
Transport	2	760	-	-	1	300	-	-	1	60	4	1120
Services	4	840	8	2140	32	19280	18	7500	1	180	63	29940
Professions	9	7360	-	-	1	3400	-	-	1	650	11	11410
Unearned Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	46290	23	218640	74	150150	21	8820	47	523800	211	947700

It may be seen that recurring deposit form of savings is by far the most important one in terms of amount saved (55.3 per cent). It is followed by post-office savings and L.I.C. premia. However, both forms of bank savings account for 60.2 per cent of the total amount involved. Among the reporting cases, the cultivating households are more prominent in making substantial savings as compared to non-agriculturists. The data presented in Table 6.4 reveal that the cultivators saved on an average of Rs. 8636 per household where as the average works out to Rs. 686 in the case of non-agriculturists. Besides, the former class accounts for 92 per cent of the total amount of savings involved. The form and agency through which savings are effected reveal, however, that non-agricultural households account for greater proportion of the amount than the cultivators only in the case of pigmy deposits of banks and for the obvious reason provident contributions. The cultivators are very prominent in other forms of savings and especially in the case of postal savings and recurring deposits of banks, they account for around 98 per cent of total amount.

Among the cultivators, the small and medium size holders have usually taken recourse to pigmy deposits and insurance premia, though in small amounts. On the other hand, the large holding cultivators, who are mainly the coffee planters, have reported major savings through post-office, L.I.C. and banks (recurring deposits). Besides, at the aggregate level, the large sized farmers (over 50 acre holdings) account for 65.4 per cent of the total amount of savings.

From the size of income point of view, it may be observed that practically no saving is reported in the low income group households for the obvious reason. By and large, the amount of savings increases with the increase in the income

Table 6.9 : Living Space by Income Groups

Income Groups	100 sq.feet	101-250 sq.feet	251-500 sq.feet	501-1000 sq.feet	1001-2000 sq.feet	2001 and above sq.feet	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Upto 500	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
2 501- 1000	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
3 1001- 2000	6 (27.27)	8 (36.36)	7 (31.82)	1 (4.55)	-	-	22 (100.00)
4 2001- 5000	68 (30.09)	76 (33.63)	50 (22.12)	24 (10.62)	5 (2.21)	3 (1.33)	226 (100.00)
5 5001- 10000	10 (7.81)	27 (21.09)	34 (26.56)	37 (28.91)	18 (14.06)	2 (1.56)	128 (100.00)
6 10001- 20000	-	-	13 (20.97)	22 (35.48)	22 (35.48)	5 (8.06)	62 (100.00)
7 20001- 50000	-	1 (3.12)	3 (9.37)	6 (18.75)	17 (53.12)	5 (15.63)	32 (100.00)
8 50001-100000	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)	4 (40.00)	10 (100.00)
9 100001 and above	-	-	-	-	2 (18.18)	9 (81.82)	11 (100.00)
TOTAL	86 (17.44)	112 (22.72)	107 (21.70)	93 (18.86)	67 (13.59)	28 (5.68)	493 (100.00)

size group excepting size group Rs. 20,000 - 50,000. The largest size group itself accounts for 60 per cent of the total amount (Table 6.6).

Viewed from the family main occupation, among the non-agriculturists those engaged in trade (pigmy deposits), services comprising mainly the salaried class (insurance and provident fund) and other professions including private medical practitioners, (pigmy and insurance) are quite prominent.

6.3 Levels of Living Housing:

In the present section of the chapter, only a general idea about some facts of the housing is being provided. The aspects analysed here refer to (a) the type of residential house, especially in regard to walls and roofing, (b) living space or carpet area of the house and (c) the number of rooms provided in the residential house. The data in regard to selected households included in the resurvey are presented in Tables 6.8, 6.9 and 6.10. The data concerning type, space and the number of rooms irrespective of the size of room are distributed according to size of income of the household.

Type of the Residential Accommodation:

Broadly speaking, seven different types of structures are identified, varying with materials used for either walls or roofing as well as the combinations of both. However, very few residential places are fully R.C.C. built. It is mainly the public or Government and non-residential buildings which use steel and cement. The heavy rainfall and general climatic conditions preclude the R.C.C. construction for ideal dwelling place. Most of the houses have mud walls with either country tiles or Mangalore tiles. These two types are followed by

brick walls with Mangalore tiled roofing and mud walls with thatched roofs. The following gives a broad idea about the distribution of houses by their types of walls and roofs.

Type	No. of households reporting	As per cent of total
All thatched	22	4.46
Mud walls with thatched roof	30	6.09
Mud walls with country tiles	217	44.02
Mud walls with Mangalore tiles	163	33.06
Brick walls with Mangalore tiles	56	11.36
Mud and brick walls with asbestos roofing	1	0.20
All R.C.C. construction	4	0.81
All Types	493	100.00

From the point of view of income group of the households, there is, by and large, a close relationship between size of income and type of dwelling place. It may be seen from Table 6.8, that about 77 per cent of the households dwelling in all thatched huts fall in the income groups upto Rs. 5000/-. Similarly, those residing in mud walled and thatch roofed structures mostly fall in size groups Rs. 1000 - 2000 and Rs. 2000 - 5000 (83 per cent). However, majorities of households in the middle income groups (Rs. 5,000 - 20,000) reside in more durable or pucca houses built of thick mud walls or brick walls with either superior Mangalore tiles or country tiles.

Among those in higher income brackets over Rs. 20,000, all but two, forming 96 per cent, reside in better types of houses built of mud or brick walls with superior roofing (Mangalore tiles). This group includes those who have R.C.C. houses as well. Especially in the case of the highest income

Table 6.8 : Type of Housing by Income Groups

Income Group	Only Thatched	Mudwall Thatched Roof	Mudwall with Country Tiles	Mudwall with Manglore Tiles	Brick wall with Manglore Tiles	Mud and Brick walls with other Roofing	R.C.C.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Upto 500	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
2 501- 1000	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
3 1001- 2000	-	5 (22.73)	11 (50.00)	6 (27.27)	-	-	-	22 (100.00)
4 2001- 5000	15 (6.64)	20 (8.85)	138 (61.06)	49 (21.68)	3 (1.33)	1 (0.44)	-	226 (100.00)
5 5001- 10000	5 (3.91)	5 (3.91)	54 (42.19)	54 (42.19)	10 (7.81)	-	-	128 (100.00)
6 10001- 20000	-	-	12 (19.35)	33 (53.23)	16 (25.81)	-	1 (1.61)	62 (100.00)
7 20001- 50000	-	-	2 (6.25)	13 (40.62)	15 (46.88)	-	2 (6.25)	32 (100.00)
8 50001-100000	-	-	-	6 (60.00)	3 (30.00)	-	1 (10.00)	10 (100.00)
9 100001 and above	-	-	-	2 (18.18)	9 (81.82)	-	-	11 (100.00)
TOTAL	22 (4.46)	30 (6.09)	217 (44.02)	163 (33.06)	56 (11.36)	1 (0.20)	4 (0.81)	493 (100.00)

group as many as 82 per cent of households reside in brick built and Mangalore tiled houses.

Living Space:

As is the case with the type of the residential house, the extent of living space too bears close relationship with the size of the household income. Almost every sixth household reports having living space upto 100 sq.ft. and about 92 per cent of them fall in the income size groups upto Rs. 5,000. It can easily be surmised that majority of them belongs to labour class. Slightly better placed are those whose dwelling places fall in 100-250 sq. ft. area, who form 22.7 per cent of the total households. In this category, three-fourths (75 per cent) of the households belong to income range of Rs. 1000 - 5000. In the case of households falling in the income size group of Rs. 5000 - 10000 a little over 70 per cent people have living space over 250 sq. ft. Among those who have living space of 501 - 1000 sq. ft., who constitute nearly a fifth of the total households, about 73 per cent belong to income groups over Rs. 5000.

In the case of the households living in houses having more than 1000 sq.ft. each, 90 per cent of them belong to income ranges over Rs. 5000. Especially in the case of very large houses having more than 2000 sq.ft. each, it is mostly (about 82 per cent) reported by the households with incomes over Rs. 10,000. It is needless to stress here that the rich coffee planters who possess such large houses.

No. of Rooms:

Broadly speaking pattern of number of rooms and its relationship to size of household income is no different from that of the living space mentioned above. About a fifth

(23.3 per cent) of the total households reside in single roomed houses. However, 86 per cent of these households fall in the income groups upto Rs. 5000. Most of the labour lives on plantation sites, thatch and country tiled houses and those tenanted by low-salaried employees in the township come under the category of one or two roomed dwelling places. About 25 per cent of the households in income groups of Rs. 5000 - 10,000 are seen in residing in two roomed houses. The tenments or dwelling places of one and two roomed ones together account for nearly 50 per cent of the total residential places.

About a third of all the houses report 3 - 5 rooms apace and most of these are used by the households in the broad income group of Rs. 5000 - 20000. Among those who have 6-8 rooms, nearly three-fourths belong to Rs. 10,000 and above income groups. In fact, 30 to 40 per cent of the households in these four higher income groups report residing in houses with 6-8 rooms. Again, all those who are staying in 9 - 10 roomed houses just belong to the two income groups ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. The households residing in more than ten room houses form less than five per cent of the total sample. However, among the residents of such houses, the higher income bracket households (Rs. 20,001 and over) are quite prominent who account for a little over 70 per cent. In the case of the highest income group more than half the households reside in houses having more than ten rooms.

Given the broad relationship between the income groups and family main occupation, it may be summarised that the large coffee planters, big traders and high salaried households in particular are seen residing in modern or better built type of houses having fairly large living space and consisting of quite a number of rooms.

Table 6.9 : Living Space by Income Groups

Income Groups	100 sq.feet	101-250 sq.feet	251-500 sq.feet	501-1000 sq.feet	1001-2000 sq.feet	2001 and above sq.feet	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Upto 500	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
2 501- 1000	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
3 1001- 2000	6 (27.27)	8 (36.36)	7 (31.82)	1 (4.55)	-	-	22 (100.00)
4 2001- 5000	68 (30.09)	76 (33.63)	50 (22.12)	24 (10.62)	5 (2.21)	3 (1.33)	226 (100.00)
5 5001- 10000	10 (7.81)	27 (21.09)	34 (26.56)	37 (28.91)	18 (14.06)	2 (1.56)	128 (100.00)
6 10001- 20000	-	-	13 (20.97)	22 (35.48)	22 (35.48)	5 (8.06)	62 (100.00)
7 20001- 50000	-	1 (3.12)	3 (9.37)	6 (18.75)	17 (53.12)	5 (15.63)	32 (100.00)
8 50001-100000	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)	4 (40.00)	10 (100.00)
9 100001 and above	-	-	-	-	2 (18.18)	9 (81.82)	11 (100.00)
TOTAL	86 (17.44)	112 (22.72)	107 (21.70)	93 (18.86)	67 (13.59)	28 (5.68)	493 (100.00)

Table 6.10 : Number of Rooms by Size of Income Groups

Income Group	Number of Rooms									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8	9-10	11-15	16 and more	
1 Upto 500	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
2 501- 1000	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
3 1001- 2000	10 (45.45)	7 (31.82)	5 (22.73)	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 (100.00)
4 2001- 5000	87 (38.50)	86 (38.05)	24 (10.62)	22 (9.73)	4 (1.77)	2 (0.88)	-	-	1 (0.44)	226 (100.00)
5 5001- 10000	16 (12.50)	32 (25.00)	33 (25.78)	23 (17.97)	9 (7.03)	13 (10.16)	-	2 (1.56)	-	128 (100.00)
6 10001- 20000	-	2 (3.23)	10 (16.13)	10 (16.13)	14 (22.58)	19 (30.65)	4 (6.45)	3 (4.84)	-	62 (100.00)
7 20001- 50000	-	2 (6.25)	3 (9.37)	2 (6.25)	3 (9.37)	13 (40.62)	3 (9.37)	5 (15.63)	1 (3.12)	32 (100.00)
8 50001-100000	-	-	1 (10.00)	-	1 (10.00)	4 (40.00)	-	3 (30.00)	1 (10.00)	10 (100.00)
9 100001 and above	-	-	-	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	3 (27.27)	-	5 (45.45)	1 (9.09)	11 (100.00)
TOTAL	115 (23.33)	129 (26.17)	76 (15.42)	58 (11.76)	32 (6.49)	54 (10.95)	7 (1.42)	18 (3.65)	4 (0.81)	493 (100.00)

Household Expenditure Pattern:

Apart from residential housing, some broad idea about the levels of living may be obtained from the general analysis of the family budget data. A sub-sample of 54 households comprising different occupational groups was drawn from among the 493 households included in the resurvey. A small schedule was canvassed among them at frequent intervals so as to eliminate any seasonalities showing abnormal expenditure. The items of expenditure have covered regular and irregular nature of consumption. These include, among others, food items like cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, meat and other protective food; drinks and narcotics such as coffee, tea, alcoholic beverages, tobacco items etc., fuel and lighting, clothing and bedding, house rent, education as also toiletry and cosmetics, travel and recreation, news papers and magazines and miscellaneous items of expenditure.

Although the sub-sample is basically drawn from all the main occupational categories with due weightage, from the household income point of view, there is slightly less weightage to the extreme cases (as it turned at the end of the inquiry). For instance, the households in the income group upto Rs.2000 is nearly five per cent in general sample where as in the sub-sample it forms only about two per cent. On the other hand, the households with incomes over Rs. 20,000 form two per cent in the sub-sample even though it accounts for a little over ten per cent in general sample. In the case of other income groups the sub-sample broadly confirms to the relative proportions of the general sample. Besides, the income groups generally reflect the relative strength of the households in main occupational categories. In other words, the households in the income group upto Rs. 5000 mostly belong to plantation labour and small and marginal holding cultivation; those in the income range of Rs. 5000-20,000 pursue mainly

salariied jobs, commerce, cultivation of medium sized coffee estates among others. Among the big planters, there is just one household that figures in the family budget survey and it belongs to Rs. 50,000-1,00,000 income group. The detailed account of itemwise household expenditure by size of income groups is shown in Table 6.11.

It may be seen that in the solitary case in lower income group (Rs. 1001-2000) the single most expensive item is drinks and narcotics (Rs. 903) and exceptionally it is larger (by about 80 per cent) than is the expenditure on cereals. Besides, it is the only group where the total expenditure exceeds that of the upper limit of the income size of the particular household by about 17 per cent. However, deficit budget in family expenditure is not unusual. In the present case food items account for 46.5 per cent, drinks and narcotics - 38.5 per cent, fuel - 11.6 per cent and clothing, a meagre 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure.

The next three income size groups, however, provide sizeable number of observations in each case for any meaningful comments. These represent nearly 85 per cent of the households in general and about 96 per cent of the sub-sample in particular (52 out of 54 households selected). Among these three groups, the size group Rs. 2,000-5,000 accounts for, as many as, 50 per cent of the sub-sample and the next two groups, namely, Rs. 5000-10,000 and 10,000-20,000 account for 22 and 24 per cent respectively. Excluding the two extreme size groups (which account for one household each), we find that the average expenditure per household for each of the item increases with the size of income. This may be for the obvious reasons as the greater income facilitates such an expenditure. However, it will be more interesting to see the relative proportions of expenditure on each of the major items or groups of items in each income group.

In all the income groups, the combined expenditure on food items forms the single largest category of the family budget. It is around 47 per cent in lower income groups and 44 per cent in other groups. Among the food items, the expenditure on cereals emerges as the most important one, the proportion to total being around 22 per cent in lower income groups and 18 per cent in higher groups. The item pertaining to 'other protective food' accounts for 12 per cent of the total for all income groups. It however keeps decreasing slightly with the increase in the size of income of the household. On the other hand, the proportions for milk and milk products and pulses are generally higher in the larger income groups.

In the case of 'other essentials' category, comprising fuel and lighting, clothing, rent and education, the expenditure works out to 39.2 per cent for all the income groups and it is fairly higher in the case of the larger groups. The item clothing and bedding claims the major proportion followed by fuel and lighting, rent and education. The proportion of expenditure is greater on account of fuel in lower income groups and that of rent in higher income groups. The rent factor figures mainly in the case of salaried households who form part of middle and higher income groups. The expenditure on education is negligible in lower income groups and somewhat less inconsiderable in the higher group (1.9 per cent). On the whole, it accounts for only 1.3 per cent of the total expenditure.

The items in 'other category', consisting of cosmetics and toiletry, travel and recreation, news papers and magazines, and miscellaneous, account for just 6.0 per cent of the overall budget at the aggregate level. However, the proportion increases with the increase in the size of income. It is less than five per cent in the small group and around six to

eight per cent in the higher income groups. The expenditure on drinks and narcotics is rather very considerable in lower income size group (Rs. 2000-5000) where it accounts for 17.6 per cent of the total budget. However, the proportion declines in the case of higher income groups - 10.6 per cent (Rs. 5000-10,000) and 7.3 per cent (Rs.10,000-20,000). At the aggregate level it claims nearly eleven per cent of the total family budget. A considerable part of this expenditure is on account of alcoholic beverages and admittedly the labour class is quite prominent in their consumption. The following gives the summary version of the Table 6.11 with percentage distribution of items of expenditure.

Item	Rs. 2004- 5000	Rs. 5001- 10,000	Rs. 10,001- 20,000	All Income Groups
1. Cereals	23.7	17.6	18.5	19.1
2. Pulses	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4
3. Milk and Milk products	2.6	6.3	7.8	5.8
4. Meat, fish, eggs	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.6
5. Other protective food	13.8	12.9	11.5	12.0
Total Food	47.0	44.2	44.3	43.9
6. Fuel & lighting	10.1	8.8	7.1	8.1
7. Clothing, linen etc	19.0	27.7	29.0	27.6
8. Rent	1.4	2.9	2.9	2.2
9. Education	0.4	0.2	1.9	1.3
10. Toiletry & cosmetics	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2
11. Travel & recreation	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.4
12. News papers etc.	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
13. Drinks & narcotics	17.6	10.6	7.3	10.9
14. Miscellaneous	1.9	1.3	2.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actual (Average per family)	Rs.: 3664	6910	11278	6706

6.4 Major Points of Change:

The changes that have taken place since the Benchmark survey are rather difficult to establish in view of several constraints arising from changes in the households

studied, general price level and such other aspects in the rapidly growing cluster. However, broad comments relating to some major points of change relevant to levels of living may not be out of place here.

Generally speaking, the sources of income or opportunities of employment have increased since the Benchmark survey consequent to greater activities in coffee sector. Families depending upon more than one occupation and more than one earner contributing to household income in a considerable number of cases have been observed. The continued in-migration of people into Aldur cluster provides some evidence in regard to increasing employment opportunities. At the least, the money incomes are increasing, the outside labourers continue to find the wage level attractive to cause considerable influx in the busy season of plantation economy. The planters, traders and a few salaried households are prominent among those reporting savings through the institutional agencies. This speaks of more proportion of certain occupational categories taking to savings and the institutions like banks, postal savings section, L.I.C. making in-roads and entrenching themselves well in this growing centre.

Regarding the type of housing, the proportion of thatched hutments have decreased and those with Mangalore-tiled ones have increased, not to speak of R.C.C. constructions appearing on the scene. The resurvey data for sample households show greater proportion of households living in houses of 100 sq.ft. floor area than in the case with the survey data (on census basis). At the same time, the proportion of those living in large spaced (over 800 sq.ft.) houses is more by 50 per cent as per the resurvey data. Similar is the pattern in the case of number of rooms available at the dwelling places. While one-third of families report living in one and two roomed houses as per the survey data, it is

one half of the sample families in the case of resurvey data. However, those reporting larger number of rooms (over six rooms) are greater at resurvey than survey. While the richer sections like planters live in more spacious houses, the increased pressure of population has forced low income and lower middle income groups to have lesser living space over the years.

The family budget surveys between two points of time show some significant changes at the aggregate level. The proportions of expenditure on cereals pulses, meat, fish and poultry and other protective food are lower than those of survey and greater only in the case of milk and milk products, among the food items, at the resurvey. While total food items account for 53.8 per cent in 1957-58, similar proportion is only 43.9 per cent of total family budget during 1980-81. Among the other items, the proportion of expenditure is considerably greater in resurvey in respect of clothing, fuel and lighting and drinks and narcotics. It may be mentioned here that during 1957-58, there was prohibition and no expenses on liquors were reported though illicit consumption of alcohol was not totally absent. On the whole, there has been a considerable shift in favour of consumption of non-food items.

Table 6.11: Household Expenditure According to Size of Income Groups

Income Group	No. of families	Cereals	Pulses	Milk and milk products	Poultry meat	Other protective food	Drinks and Narcotics	Fuel and lighting	Commodities	Clothing & bedding	House rent	Education	Travel	Recreation	News papers	Others	Total
Upto 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501 - 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1001 - 2000	1	504 (504)	51 (51)	42 (42)	84 (84)	411 (411)	903 (903)	273 (273)	30 (30)	36 (36)	-	-	-	-	-	12 (12)	2346 (2346)
2001 - 5000	27	23457 (869)	3255 (121)	2595 (96)	3582 (132)	13626 (505)	17367 (644)	10032 (371)	930 (34)	18750 (695)	1440 (53)	369 (14)	1329 (49)	171 (6)	162 (6)	1869 (69)	98934 (3664)
5001 - 10000	12	14556 (1214)	2982 (249)	5196 (433)	3207 (267)	10705 (892)	8772 (731)	7263 (605)	1197 (100)	23001 (1916)	2364 (197)	183 (15)	2055 (171)	42 (4)	291 (24)	1104 (92)	82917 (6910)
10001 - 20000	13	27177 (2091)	5085 (391)	11421 (878)	4338 (334)	16890 (1299)	10647 (819)	10356 (797)	1980 (152)	42552 (3274)	4248 (327)	2796 (215)	4167 (320)	-	1197 (92)	3762 (289)	146616 (11278)
20001 - 50000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50001 - 100000	1	3414 (3414)	867 (867)	1710 (1710)	1809 (1809)	2010 (2010)	1665 (1665)	1374 (1374)	279 (279)	15600 (15600)	-	1290 (1290)	720 (720)	-	180 (180)	390 (390)	31308 (31308)
100001 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54	69108 (1280)	12240 (227)	20964 (388)	13020 (241)	43641 (808)	39354 (729)	29298 (542)	4416 (82)	99939 (1851)	8052 (149)	4638 (86)	8271 (153)	213 (4)	1830 (34)	7137 (132)	362121 (6706)

N.B. : Figures in brackets show average per family.

G/-

CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

In just about two decades since the bench-mark survey, Aldur cluster of villages has come quite a long way in establishing itself as a growth centre in the predominantly hilly region of a sparsely populated district. No doubt, it has had exhibited some characteristics of growth as indicated by the bench-mark survey in 1957-58. In point of fact, its rapid growth over the last two decades has rather surpassed the expectations based on the indicators available from the first point survey. The previous survey data have given indications of presence of forces of change which would ensure a somewhat even normal growth rate. Though the potentialities for growth existed the turning point or breakthrough for a rapid growth came in the form of successful introduction and fairly steady proliferation of the new selection varieties of Arabica coffee. These new varieties being not only high yielding but also more disease resistant have contributed to the tremendous changes which have wider ramifications as the economy revolves around the cultivation of coffee.

Apart from the pivotal role of plantation sector, the rapid growth of cluster has been possible, to some extent, on account of the locational advantage it enjoys. Thus, we have seen how the cluster preched on the junction of major roadways, has had the additional advantage of transport facilities which helped a good deal in paving way for the development of primary market and other infra-structure facilities. The increased tempo in coffee sector which has been giving rise to the

continued influx of in-migration and the increasing fortunes of the planters have paved the way for the development of such major facilities as drinking water system through pipes, telephone exchange, upgrading of administrative, educational, health and medical, financial recreational and others. Consequently, the nuclear part of the cluster has come to be reckoned as a growing township with several urban characteristics. Even though it falls under the urban shadow of Chikmagalur town, the district headquarters, Aldur has reached a stage to have its own socio-economic identity and the status of some powerful political interests. In gaining some importance, it has surpassed even some of the taluk towns and more populated places in the district.

In regard to general demographic and socio-economic features the cluster has recorded some far reaching changes. The influx of outsiders to work in the plantations and such of those taking up salaried employment, trading and professional services has contributed to a fairly high growth rate of population. The proportion of in-migrants in resident population has become greater during resurvey than the survey period. The family type is changing increasingly in favour of biologically nuclear type as the joint family system is on the wane and is prevalent mainly among the old inhabitants pursuing cultivation. Significant changes have taken place in the literacy levels of all segments of population excepting the seasonal plantation labour. The literacy level of the cluster is far higher than that of the district and State. The advent of privately managed English medium schools is a notable feature in this educationally conscious cluster.

The major changes in economic status reveal that there has been some slight shift in favour of non-agricul-

tural sector even though the plantation sector continues to dominate the economy. In absolute terms the coffee sector has gained in strength as the number of plantation labour households has increased by a little over five times since the bench-mark survey. While the old inhabitants are dominant among the land owning and commercial classes, the in-migrants are overwhelmingly prominent among the plantation labour and non-agricultural occupations like salaried and professional services. One remarkable feature in the earner status is that the employment of child labour is greatly reduced as compared to the situation obtainable in the first survey. There has been a considerable extent of diversification in the pursuit of subsidiary occupations as the growing cluster affords opportunities of newer avenues of employment.

The income levels of households (at current prices) show that the vast polarisation continues to be the main feature. Nearly one half of the households fall in the low income group (less than Rs. 5,000) as the low earning labour class constitutes the single largest segment of the population. However, the lower middle and middle income group classes have increased in proportions owing to increasing opportunities in economy. Relatively speaking, there are a handful of big planters, whose fortunes have increased greatly with the selection varieties of coffee, are found in the six to seven figure income brackets. The economically well being classes mainly reside in town and estate areas of the cluster, are largely the old residents, generally belong to upper Hindu castes and Muslim community and pursue large scale plantation, business and construction activities. On the other hand, the low income households, who reside in hamlets, labour lines of estates, are largely the in-migrants and mainly belong to Harijan, backward and Muslim communities.

Some vital changes have taken place in the major sector of the economy, that is, agriculture. However, coffee plantation continues to be the most important, dominant and all pervading part of the agriculture. There is no question of change in the basic crop pattern as the soil-climatic conditions are decisively favour just two types. The perennials on the hilly slopes and annual field crops in the valleys. The dominant crops respectively are coffee and rice and the two account for 85 per cent of the total cropped area. The notable change in regard to land utilisation since the bench-mark survey has been greater extent and land under coffee and rice accompanied by vast reduction in current follows, other follows, cultivable waste land and private forests. Since the plantations are exempt from the purview of the Land Ceiling Act, some big coffee estates dominate the landscape. The cultivation of rice continues to be on subsistence level and there is no marketable surplus worth mentioning.

It is the cultivation of coffee that is significant from the point of view of cultivation and it indeed dominates all the economic activities. It is the coffee planters, save only the numerically strong small coffee growers, that emerge as the elitist class - in social, economic and political sense. Their estates are quite modernised and almost complete with the new selection varieties. Some of the estates have got away with the encroachment of the revenue and forest lands. Huge investments are made in coffee lands by way of trees (selection varieties) buildings and machineries. The new varieties coupled with intensively modern cultivation practices and assured marketing support by statutorily constituted Coffee Board have contributed to the increasing fortunes of the planters. The life style of the big planters

has markedly changed and the flaunting of rich living is very conspicuous. The cluster boasts of having more than sixty automobile vehicles of all descriptions.

Over the last two decades the activities in non-agricultural sector have been growing and the resurvey data have revealed a considerable proportion of households deriving main or secondary source of livelihood from this sector. In point of fact, the ever increasing activities in the plantation sector, consequent to the successful advent of the high yielding selection varieties of coffee, have been generating a good deal of additional incomes. These incomes are not only the net receipts to the planters but also in the form of wages (labour cost being 50 per cent of the total cultivation expenses) and input prices. Much of these incomes from the coffee plantation sector percolates to the other sectors, notably trade and services. A considerable number of families including some peasant farmers are seen taking advantage to supplement their incomes. Besides, the salaried class in private and public sectors are growing considerably and substantial part of their incomes are spent within the cluster to boost the tertiary sector.

One notable feature observed during the resurvey has been the successful entry of a commercial bank (a public sector bank) and a branch of the District Central Cooperative Bank. The deposit mobilisation, credit operation and other services of banking, hitherto available only at Chikmagalur, is now available at Aldur itself. The banking habits have come to stay and the planters, traders and salaried are prominent among those having savings deposits.

In regard to housing, modern structures are seen coming up in recent years, especially in the construction of public and commercial buildings. In the case of

residential accommodation, there has been a decrease in the proportion of thatched houses accompanied by an increase in more durable Mangalore tiled and R.C.C. structures. However, lesser living space is now available to greater proportion of households, perhaps, due to continuous pressure of increasing population much of which is caused by continuous in-migration. The middle and large planters continue to reside in very spacious bungalows. In the matter of household consumption habits, the significant change has been characterised by the lesser expenditure on cereals with greater amount of family budget being spent on milk and milk products, clothing and alcoholic beverages.

Finally, it may be regarded that the economy has not been stagnant. The significant changes in the crop production and crop processing techniques of plantation sector, the locational advantages accompanied by fast growing infra-structure facilities and politically conscious and influential leadership have all combined to keep the place a hub of activities. In two decades, Aldur has been transformed into an influential and growing plantation township. It is generally regarded that no other similar place in the district has achieved such rapid growth as is the case with Aldur cluster.

Appendix Table 3.1: Castewise Distribution of Households According to Family Type

Caste		Unitary family husband wife unmarried sons and daughter	Joint family withold parents	Joint family with married sons	Joint family with married brothers	Any other type of family	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Vaishnawas	{ (1) (2)}	9 (64.29)	1 (7.14)	-	2 (14.29)	2 (14.29)	14 (100.00)
2. Saraswat	{ (1) (2)}	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
3. Purohit	{ (1) (2)}	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
4. Mudaliyar	{ (1) (2)}	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
5. Naidu	{ (1) (2)}	5 (83.33)	-	1 (16.67)	-	-	6 (100.00)
6. Lingayat	{ (1) (2)}	14 (60.87)	1 (4.35)	5 (21.74)	-	3 (13.04)	23 (100.00)
7. Vaishya	{ (1) (2)}	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Vadeyar	{1}	1	-	-	-	-	1
	{2}	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
9. Vakkaliga	{1}	57	10	9	10	9	95
	{2}	(60.00)	(10.53)	(9.47)	(10.53)	(9.47)	(100.00)
10. Bunts	{1}	1	-	-	-	1	2
	{2}	(50.00)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(100.00)
11. Nayar	{1}	2	-	-	1	-	3
	{2}	(66.67)	-	-	(33.33)	-	(100.00)
12. Gangemat	{1}	1	-	-	-	-	1
	{2}	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
13. Banajiger	{1}	2	-	-	-	1	3
	{2}	(66.67)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(100.00)
14. Coorgi Shettaru	{1}	4	-	-	-	-	4
	{2}	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
15. Devanga	{1}	3	-	-	-	-	3
	{2}	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
16. Gangatakar Gaudar	{1}	2	-	-	-	1	3
	{2}	(66.67)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(100.00)
17. Maratha	{1}	1	-	-	-	-	1
	{2}	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Naikaru	{1}	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	(100.00) ¹
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Madivala Shettaru	{1}	(87.50) ⁷	(12.50) ¹	-	-	-	(100.00) ⁸
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Vishwakarma	{1}	(53.33) ⁸	(13.33) ²	(13.33) ²	(20.00) ³	-	(100.00) ¹⁵
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Pottigauda	{1}	(50.00) ¹	-	-	(50.00) ¹	-	(100.00) ²
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Coorgi	{1}	(100.00) ²	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ²
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Mallaraj	{1}	(75.00) ³	-	-	-	(25.00) ¹	(100.00) ⁴
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Devendra	{1}	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Mupad	{1}	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Aryanayana Khatriya	{1}	(50.00) ³	(16.67) ¹	-	(33.33) ²	-	(100.00) ⁶
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Bilimoggada Shettaru	{1}	(50.00) ⁴	-	(12.50) ¹	(12.50) ¹	(25.00) ²	(100.00) ⁸
	{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Kuruhina Shettaru	{1} {2}	² (40.00)	¹ (20.00)	² (40.00)	- -	- -	⁵ (100.00)
29. Ganigar	{1} {2}	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
30. Kumbar Shettaru	{1} {2}	⁶ (50.00)	¹ (8.33)	- -	¹ (8.33)	⁴ (33.33)	¹² (100.00)
31. Padachi	{1} {2}	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -	¹ (100.00)
32. Devaru	{1} {2}	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
33. Bhandari	{1} {2}	⁴ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	⁴ (100.00)
34. Asalaru	{1} {2}	⁴ (66.66)	¹ (16.67)	- -	- -	¹ (16.67)	⁶ (100.00)
35. Ediga Gaudaru	{1} {2}	⁶ (60.00)	¹ (10.00)	- -	² (20.00)	¹ (10.00)	¹⁰ (100.00)
36. Ediga Pujar	{1} {2}	⁵ (62.50)	² (25.00)	- -	- -	¹ (12.50)	⁸ (100.00)
37. Jogappagouda	{1} {2}	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
38. Muger	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
39. Banjara	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
40. Bhoi	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
41. Raut	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
42. Lamani	(1) (2)	³ (75.00)	¹ (25.00)	- -	- -	- -	⁴ (100.00)
43. Bhillaru	(1) (2)	² (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	² (100.00)
44. Madaru	(1) (2)	⁸ (66.66)	² (16.67)	- -	² (16.67)	- -	¹² (100.00)
45. A.K.Harijan	(1) (2)	⁶³ (67.02)	⁶ (6.38)	¹² (12.77)	⁷ (7.45)	⁶ (6.38)	⁹⁴ (100.00)
46. Mochigar	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
47. Muslim	(1) (2)	⁷¹ (69.61)	¹⁰ (9.80)	⁹ (8.82)	⁵ (4.90)	⁷ (6.86)	¹⁰² (100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
48. Christian	{1} {2}	⁷ (58.33)	-	² (16.67)	¹ (8.33)	² (16.67)	¹² (100.00)
49. Jain	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
Total	{1} {2}	³²⁶ (66.13)	⁴¹ (8.32)	⁴³ (8.72)	⁴⁰ (8.11)	⁴³ (8.72)	⁴⁹³ (100.00)

N.B. : (1) Actual No. of Households.

(2) Figures in brackets refer to row percentages.

Appendix Table 3.2: Occupationwise Distribution of Households According to Family Type

		Unitary family husband,wife, unmarried sons and daughters	Joint family with old parents	Joint family with married sons	Joint family with married brothers	Any other type of family	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cultivators at land	(1) (2)	25 (55.56)	4 (8.89)	7 (15.56)	4 (8.89)	5 (11.11)	45 (100.00)
2. Agricultural labour (casual)	(1) (2)	10 (62.50)	3 (18.75)	1 (6.25)	2 (12.50)	-	16 (100.00)
3. Planters	(1) (2)	44 (44.44)	11 (11.11)	19 (19.19)	13 (13.13)	12 (12.12)	99 (100.00)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1) (2)	73 (82.02)	5 (5.62)	1 (1.12)	4 (4.49)	6 (6.74)	89 (100.00)
5. Plantation (casual labour)	(1) (2)	45 (63.38)	5 (7.04)	7 (9.86)	6 (8.45)	8 (11.27)	71 (100.00)
6. Floor mill	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
7. Tailoring	(1) (2)	3 (42.86)	1 (14.29)	-	2 (28.57)	1 (14.29)	7 (100.00)
8. Blacksmith	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
9. Goldsmith	(1) (2)	2 (66.67)	-	1 (33.33)	-	-	3 (100.00)
10. Carpenter	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	-	1 (25.00)	-	4 (100.00)
11. Burud cane-work Basket making	(1) (2)	4 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
12. Metal work utensils repair	(1) (2)	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
13. Cushion makers	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
14. Groser	(1) (2)	3 (60.00)	-	-	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	5 (100.00)
15. Hawkers	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
16. Sweet meal shop	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (100.00)
17. Dairy	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
18. Fish,mutton,eggs selling	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
19. Pan bidi shop	(1) (2)	3 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	3 (100.00)
20. Cloth shop Ready made hosiary	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	-	-	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
21. Bakery	(1) (2)	-	-	-	2 (100.00)	-	2 (100.00)
22. Shoe-mart	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
23. Foodgrain seller	(1) (2)	2 (40.00)	1 (20.00)	-	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	5 (100.00)
24. Vegetable, fruits shop	(1) (2)	4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)	-	-	-	6 (100.00)
25. Stationary shop	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
26. Bicycle shop	(1) (2)	3 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	3 (100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.2: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Soft drink seller	(1)	5	-	1	-	-	6
	(2)	(83.33)	-	(16.67)	-	-	(100.00)
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation implements	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
29. Watch repairing	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
30. Pretty shops and others	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
31. Bullockcart	(1)	2	-	2	-	-	4
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	(100.00)
32. Truck drivers and cleaners	(1)	1	1	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
33. Donkey and Horse back transport	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
34. Labour contractor (supply of labour)	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)
35. Contractor (Road-Bridges)	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)	(1)	3	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
37. Mason	(1)	1	-	1	-	1	3
	(2)	(33.33)	-	(33.33)	-	(33.33)	(100.00)
38. Other building repair work	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
39. Central government service	(1)	5	-	-	1	1	7
	(2)	(71.43)	-	-	(14.29)	(14.29)	(100.00)
40. State government service (Education Dept.)	(1)	14	3	-	-	1	18
	(2)	(77.78)	(16.67)	-	-	(5.56)	(100.00)
41. State government service (other dept.)	(1)	19	3	-	-	2	24
	(2)	(79.17)	(12.50)	-	-	(8.33)	(100.00)
42. Employees of co-op. banks and societies	(1)	3	1	1	-	-	5
	(2)	(60.00)	(20.00)	(20.00)	-	-	(100.00)
43. Plantation services	(1)	8	-	-	-	1	9
	(2)	(88.89)	-	-	-	(11.11)	(100.00)
44. Other private salaried services	(1)	4	-	1	-	-	5
	(2)	(80.00)	-	(20.00)	-	-	(100.00)
45. Salaried unskilled in business establishment	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
46. Other domestic unclassified labour	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
47. Barber	(1)	2	-	-	1	-	3
	(2)	(66.67)	-	-	(33.33)	-	(100.00)
48. Washerman	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
49. Hotel	(1)	3	-	-	1	1	5
	(2)	(60.00)	-	-	(30.00)	(20.00)	(100.00)
50. Doctor	(1)	2	-	-	-	1	3
	(2)	(66.67)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(100.00)
51. Remittance	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
52. Agricultural rent receiver	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
Total	(1)	326	41	43	40	43	493
	(2)	(66.13)	(8.32)	(8.72)	(8.11)	(8.72)	(100.00)

Appendix Table 3.3: Castewise Distribution of Households According to the Residential Status

Caste		Original family	Change of location within same cluster	Resident in 57-58	Within the Taluka	Same District	From adjoining district	Other parts of the State	Other States	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Vaishnawas	(1)	2	-	-	1	3	7	1	-	14
	(2)	(14.29)	-	-	(7.14)	(21.43)	(50.00)	(7.14)	-	(100.00)
2. Saraswat	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
3. Purohit	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
4. Mudaliyar	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
5. Naidu	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
	(2)	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66.67)	(100.00)
6. Lingayat	(1)	17	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	23
	(2)	(73.91)	(4.35)	-	(8.70)	(8.70)	(4.35)	-	-	(100.00)
7. Vaishya	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)
8. Vadeyar	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
9. Vakkaliga	(1)	69	2	-	3	3	9	4	5	95
	(2)	(72.63)	(2.11)	-	(3.16)	(3.16)	(9.47)	(4.21)	(5.26)	(100.00)
10. Bunts	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
11. Nayar	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(33.33)	-	(66.67)	(100.00)
12. Gangemat	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
13. Banajigar	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(66.67)	-	(33.33)	-	(100.00)
14. Coorgi Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
	(2)	-	-	-	(25.00)	-	-	-	(75.00)	(100.00)
15. Devanga	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
	(2)	-	-	-	(33.33)	-	(66.67)	-	-	(100.00)
16. Gangatkar Gaudar	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(33.33)	(33.33)	(33.33)	-	(100.00)
17. Maratha	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
18. Naikaru	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
19. Madivala Shettaru	(1)	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	8
	(2)	(25.00)	-	-	(25.00)	(25.00)	(25.00)	-	-	(100.00)
20. Vishwakarma	(1)	6	-	1	-	2	5	1	-	15
	(2)	(40.00)	-	(6.67)	-	(13.33)	(33.33)	(6.67)	-	(100.00)
21. Pattigauda	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	-	(50.00)	(100.00)
22. Coorgi	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
23. Mallaraj	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
24. Devendra	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
25. Mupad	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.3: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Aryanayana Khatriya	(1) (2)	4 (66.67)	-	-	-	-	2 (33.33)	-	-	6 (100.00)
27. Bilimoggada Shettaru	(1) (2)	7 (87.50)	-	-	1 (12.50)	-	-	-	-	8 (100.00)
28. Kuruhina Shettaru	(1) (2)	5 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (100.00)
29. Ganigar	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (100.00)
30. Kumbar Shettaru	(1) (2)	10 (83.33)	-	-	2 (16.67)	-	-	-	-	12 (100.00)
31. Padachi	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
32. Devaru	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	1 (100.00)
33. Bhandari	(1) (2)	2 (50.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (25.00)	-	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
34. Asalaru	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (16.67)	5 (83.33)	-	-	6 (100.00)
35. Ediga Gaudaru	(1) (2)	4 (40.00)	-	-	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	-	-	3 (30.00)	10 (100.00)
36. Ediga Pujar	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	5 (62.50)	1 (12.50)	2 (25.00)	8 (100.00)
37. Jogappagouda	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
38. Mugar	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (100.00)
39. Banjara	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (100.00)
40. Bhoi	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
41. Raut	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	1 (100.00)
42. Lamani	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	2 (50.00)	-	4 (100.00)
43. Bhillar	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)	-	-	2 (100.00)
44. Madaru	(1) (2)	11 (91.67)	-	-	-	-	1 (8.33)	-	-	12 (100.00)
45. A.K.Harijan	(1) (2)	69 (73.40)	1 (1.06)	1 (1.06)	4 (4.26)	1 (1.06)	12 (12.77)	3 (3.19)	3 (3.19)	94 (100.00)
46. Mochigar	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
47. Muslims	(1) (2)	64 (62.75)	1 (0.98)	-	5 (4.90)	11 (10.78)	14 (13.73)	3 (2.94)	4 (3.92)	102 (100.00)
48. Christians	(1) (2)	1 (8.33)	-	-	-	1 (8.33)	4 (33.33)	-	6 (50.00)	12 (100.00)
49. Jains	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
Total	(1) (2)	277 (56.19)	5 (1.01)	2 (0.41)	24 (4.87)	34 (6.90)	84 (17.04)	21 (4.26)	46 (9.33)	493 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table 3.4 : Castewise Distribution of Households According to the Educational Status

Caste		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th Std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C.	College Education	Degree in Arts Commerce Science	Professional Degrees	Total
1 Vaishnawas	(1)	-	-	1	-	9	-	3	1	14
	(2)	-	-	(7.14)	-	(64.29)	-	(21.43)	(7.14)	(100.00)
2 Saraswat	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
3 Purohit	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
4 Mudaliyar	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
5 Naidu	(1)	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(33.33)	-	-	-	(16.67)	-	(100.00)
6 Lingayat	(1)	3	-	6	2	8	1	3	-	23
	(2)	(13.04)	-	(26.09)	(8.70)	(34.78)	(4.35)	(13.04)	-	(100.00)
7 Vaishya	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	-	(50.00)	(100.00)
8 Vadeyar	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
9 Vakkaliga	(1)	22	0	44	1	21	3	2	2	95
	(2)	(23.15)	-	(46.32)	(1.05)	(22.11)	(3.16)	(2.11)	(2.11)	(100.00)
10 Bunts Shetty's	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	(100.00)
11 Nayar	(1)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	(66.67)	-	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
12 Gangamat	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
13 Banajiger	(1)	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
	(2)	-	-	(33.33)	-	(33.33)	(33.33)	-	-	(100.00)
14 Kodagin-coorg Shettaru	(1)	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(25.00)	-	(25.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
15 Devang	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	(2)	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	-	(33.33)	(33.33)	(100.00)
16 Gangatakar Gaudar	(1)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	(66.67)	-	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
17 Maratha	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
18 Naikaru	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
19 Madival Shettaru	(1)	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
20 Vishwakarma	(1)	2	-	11	-	1	-	1	-	15
	(2)	(13.33)	-	(73.33)	-	(6.67)	-	(6.67)	-	(100.00)
21 Pottigauda	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
22 Kurgoo	(1)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
23 Mallaraj	(1)	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(2)	-	(25.00)	(75.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
24 Devendra	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
25 Mupad	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
26 Aryanayan Khatriya	(1)	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	6
	(2)	(16.67)	-	(66.67)	-	(16.67)	-	-	-	(100.00)

Appendix Table 3.4 : (contd.)

Caste	Illiterate		Able to read and write		Completed 7th Std.		Completed 10th Std.		S.S.L.C. College		Degree in Arts		Degree in Commerce		Degree in Science		Total
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	
27 BJimogad Shettaru	(1)	(2)	-	(12.50)	-	(75.00)	-	(75.00)	-	(12.50)	-	(12.50)	-	(12.50)	-	(12.50)	8
28 Kuruhena Shettaru	(1)	(2)	-	(20.00)	-	(60.00)	-	(60.00)	-	(20.00)	-	(20.00)	-	(20.00)	-	(20.00)	5
29 Gamiga	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30 Kumbara Shettaru	(1)	(2)	-	(66.67)	-	(25.00)	-	(25.00)	-	(8.33)	-	(8.33)	-	(8.33)	-	(8.33)	12
31 Padachi	(1)	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32 Devaru	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
33 Bhandari	(1)	(2)	-	(25.00)	-	(75.00)	-	(75.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
34 Asaluru	(1)	(2)	-	(83.33)	-	(16.67)	-	(16.67)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
35 Edig-Gandaru	(1)	(2)	-	(20.00)	-	(70.00)	-	(70.00)	-	(10.00)	-	(10.00)	-	(10.00)	-	(10.00)	10
36 Edig-Pujar	(1)	(2)	-	(87.50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12.50)	-	(12.50)	8
37 Jogappagol	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
38 Muger	(1)	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
39 Buntjar	(1)	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40 Bhot	(1)	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
41 Rayuraut	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)	1
42 Lamani	(1)	(2)	-	(75.00)	-	(25.00)	-	(25.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
43 Bhitwaru	(1)	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
44 Madaru	(1)	(2)	-	(66.67)	-	(25.00)	-	(25.00)	-	(8.33)	-	(8.33)	-	-	-	-	12
45 A.K.Harijan	(1)	(2)	-	(91.49)	-	(4.26)	-	(4.26)	-	(1.06)	-	(1.06)	-	-	-	-	94
46 Mochigar	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
47 Muslim	(1)	(2)	-	(22.55)	-	(40.20)	-	(40.20)	-	(5.88)	-	(5.88)	-	(4.90)	-	(4.90)	102
48 Christian	(1)	(2)	-	(58.33)	-	(41.67)	-	(41.67)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
49 Jain	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	209	(42.39)	1	(0.20)	160	(32.45)	14	(2.84)	71	(14.40)	11	(2.23)	19	(3.85)	8	(1.62)	493

N.B.: Figures in brackets give percentages

Appendix Table 3.5: Occupationwise Distribution of Informants According to Educational Status

Main occupation		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th std.	Completed 10th std.	S.S.LC matric	College education	Degree in arts, commerce, science	Professional degrees	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cultivators of land	(1) (2)	24 (53.33)	-	14 (31.11)	2 (4.44)	5 (11.11)	-	-	-	45 (100.00)
2. Agricultural labour (casual)	(1) (2)	14 (87.50)	-	2 (12.50)	-	-	-	-	-	16 (100.00)
3. Planters	(1) (2)	4 (4.04)	-	54 (54.55)	3 (3.03)	24 (24.24)	5 (5.05)	8 (8.08)	1 (1.01)	99 (100.00)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1) (2)	73 (82.02)	1 (1.12)	15 (16.85)	-	-	-	-	-	89 (100.00)
5. Plantation (casual labour)	(1) (2)	63 (88.73)	-	8 (11.27)	-	-	-	-	-	71 (100.00)
6. Floor mill	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
7. Tailoring	(1) (2)	1 (14.29)	-	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)	1 (14.29)	-	-	-	7 (100.00)
8. Black smith	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
9. Goldsmith	(1) (2)	1 (33.33)	-	2 (66.67)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (100.00)
10. Carpenter	(1) (2)	-	-	4 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
11. Burud cane work Basket making	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	1 (25.00)	-	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
12. Metal work utensils repair	(1) (2)	1 (50.00)	-	1 (50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
13. Cushion makers	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
14. Grocer	(1) (2)	-	-	4 (80.00)	-	1 (20.00)	-	-	-	5 (100.00)
15. Hawkers	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
16. Sweet meal shop	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
17. Dairy	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
18. Fish mutton eggs selling	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3.5: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38. Other building repair work	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
39. Central government services	(1)	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	7
	(2)	-	-	(57.14)	(14.29)	(14.29)	(14.29)	-	-	(100.00)
40. State government services (Education Dept.)	(1)	-	-	1	-	11	2	3	1	18
	(2)	-	-	(5.56)	-	(61.11)	(11.11)	(16.67)	(5.56)	(100.00)
41. State government services (Other Dept.)	(1)	-	-	3	2	9	2	1	4	24
	(2)	(12.50)	-	(12.50)	(8.33)	(37.50)	(8.33)	(4.17)	(16.67)	(100.00)
42. Employee's co-op. banks and societies	(1)	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	5
	(2)	-	-	(40.00)	-	-	-	(60.00)	-	(100.00)
43. Plantation services	(1)	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	9
	(2)	-	-	(22.22)	(22.22)	(55.56)	-	-	-	(100.00)
44. Other private salaried services	(1)	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
	(2)	-	-	(80.00)	-	(20.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
45. Salaried unskilled in business establishments	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
46. Other domestic unclassified labour	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
47. Barber	(1)	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	(33.33)	-	(66.67)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
48. Washerman	(1)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
49. Hotel	(1)	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
	(2)	(60.00)	-	(20.00)	-	(20.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
50. Doctor	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33.33)	(66.67)	(100.00)
51. Remittance	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
52. Agricultural rent receiver	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
Total	(1)	209	1	160	14	71	11	19	8	493
	(2)	(42.39)	(0.20)	(32.45)	(2.84)	(14.40)	(2.23)	(3.85)	(1.62)	(100.00)

N.B. : Figures in bracket represent percentages.

Appendix Table 4.1: Occupationwise Distribution of Households According to Residential Status

		Original family	Change of location within same cluster	Resident in 57-58	Within the taluk	Same district	From adjoining district	Other parts of the state	Other states	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cultivators	(1) (2)	40 (88.89)	3 (6.67)	-	-	1 (2.22)	1 (2.22)	-	-	45 (100.00)
2. Agricultural labour (casual)	(1) (2)	15 (93.75)	-	-	1 (6.25)	-	-	-	-	16 (100.00)
3. Planters	(1) (2)	95 (95.96)	-	-	-	-	4 (4.04)	-	-	99 (100.00)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1) (2)	6 (6.74)	-	-	6 (6.74)	6 (6.74)	30 (33.71)	10 (11.24)	31 (34.83)	89 (100.00)
5. Plantation (casual labour)	(1) (2)	62 (87.32)	-	1 (1.41)	2 (2.82)	1 (1.41)	1 (1.41)	-	4 (5.63)	71 (100.00)
6. Floor mill	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
7. Tailoring	(1) (2)	2 (28.57)	-	-	-	2 (28.57)	-	1 (14.29)	2 (28.97)	7 (100.00)
8. Blacksmith	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
9. Goldsmith	(1) (2)	1 (33.33)	-	1 (33.33)	-	-	-	1 (33.33)	-	3 (100.00)
10. Carpenter	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (75.00)	-	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
11. Cane work basket making	(1) (2)	4 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
12. Metal work Utensiles repair	(1) (2)	1 (50.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (50.00)	-	-	2 (100.00)
13. Cushion makers	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	1 (100.00)
14. Grocers	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (20.00)	-	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	-	5 (100.00)
15. Hawkers	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (100.00)
16. Sweet meal shop	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
17. Dairy	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
18. Fish, mutton, eggs selling	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Pan bidi shop	(1)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
20. Cloth shop	(1)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
ready made hosiery	(2)	(75.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.00)	(100.00)
21. Bakery	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	(200.00)
22. Shoe-mart	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
23. Foodgrain seller	(1)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Vegetable, fruits shop	(1)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
25. Stationery shop	(1)	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	(2)	(75.00)	-	-	-	-	(25.00)	-	-	(100.00)
26. Bicycle shop	(1)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
	(2)	(33.33)	-	-	-	(66.67)	-	-	-	(100.00)
27. Soft drink seller	(1)	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
	(2)	(83.33)	-	-	-	-	(16.67)	-	-	(100.00)
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation impliments	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
29. Watch repairing	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
30. Pretty shops and others	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
31. Bullockcart	(1)	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
	(2)	(75.00)	-	-	(25.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
32. Truck drivers and cleaners	(1)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	(50.00)	-	-	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
33. Donkey and horse back transport	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	(100.00)
34. Labour contractor (labour supply)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
35. Contractor (Road-bridges)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	(100.00)
37. Mason	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(66.67)	-	(33.33)	(100.00)
38. Other building repair work	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
39. Central government services	(1) (2)	4 (57.14)	-	-	1 (14.29)	-	2 (28.57)	-	-	7 (100.00)
40. State government service (Education Dept.)	(1) (2)	3 (16.67)	-	-	3 (16.67)	4 (22.22)	6 (33.33)	2 (11.11)	-	18 (100.00)
41. State government service (Other Dept.)	(1) (2)	-	-	-	2 (8.33)	11 (45.83)	9 (37.50)	2 (8.33)	-	24 (100.00)
42. Employees co-op. banks and societies	(1) (2)	3 (60.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	-	5 (100.00)
43. Plantation service	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	5 (55.56)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	9 (100.00)
44. Other private salaried services	(1) (2)	2 (40.00)	-	-	1 (20.00)	-	1 (20.00)	-	1 (20.00)	5 (100.00)
45. Salaried unskilled in business establishments	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
46. Other domestic unclassified labour	(1) (2)	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
47. Barber	(1) (2)	1 (33.33)	-	-	-	-	2 (66.67)	-	-	3 (100.00)
48. Washerwoman	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
49. Hotel	(1) (2)	1 (20.00)	-	-	-	-	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	-	5 (100.00)
50. Doctor	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (100.00)	-	-	3 (100.00)
51. Remittance	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
52. Agricultural rent receiver	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
Total	(1) (2)	277 (56.19)	5 (1.01)	2 (0.41)	24 (4.87)	34 (6.90)	84 (17.04)	21 (4.26)	46 (9.33)	493 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in bracket refer to percentages

Appendix Table 4.2: Incomewise Distribution of Families According to the Caste

Caste		Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	50001-100000	100001-and above	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Vaishnavas	(1)	-	-	¹	⁶	³	³	-	-	¹	¹⁴
	(2)	-	-	(7.14)	(42.86)	(21.43)	(21.43)	-	-	(7.14)	(100.00)
2. Saraswat	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
3. Purohit	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
4. Mudaliyar	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¹	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)
5. Naidu	(1)	-	-	-	⁵	-	¹	-	-	-	⁶
	(2)	-	-	-	(83.33)	-	(16.67)	-	-	-	(100.00)
6. Lingayat	(1)	-	-	-	³	⁵	⁶	⁹	-	-	²³
	(2)	-	-	-	(13.04)	(21.74)	(26.09)	(39.13)	-	-	(100.00)
7. Vaishya	(1)	-	-	-	-	²	-	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
8. Vadeyar	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
9. Vakkaliga	(1)	-	-	⁴	³³	²¹	¹⁸	¹³	¹	⁵	⁹⁵
	(2)	-	-	(4.21)	(34.74)	(22.11)	(18.95)	(13.68)	(1.05)	(5.26)	(100.00)
10. Bunts	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	¹	¹	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	(100.00)
11. Nayar	(1)	-	-	-	²	-	-	¹	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	-	-	(33.33)	-	-	(100.00)
12. Gangemat	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
13. Banajiger	(1)	-	-	-	-	³	-	-	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
14. Coorgi	(1)	-	-	¹	¹	²	-	-	-	-	⁴
	(2)	-	-	(25.00)	(25.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
15. Devang	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	²	-	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(33.33)	(66.67)	-	-	-	(100.00)
16. Gangatakar Gaudar	(1)	-	-	-	²	¹	-	-	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
17. Maratha	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
18. Naikaru	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
19. Madival Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	³	⁴	¹	-	-	-	⁸
	(2)	-	-	-	(37.50)	(50.00)	(12.50)	-	-	-	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.2: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Vishwakarma	(1)	-	-	-	⁶	⁴	⁴	¹	-	-	¹⁵
	(2)	-	-	-	(40.00)	(26.67)	(26.67)	(6.67)	-	-	(100.00)
21. Pattigauda	(1)	-	-	-	²	-	-	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
22. Kurgoo	(1)	-	-	-	²	-	-	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
23. Mallaraj	(1)	-	-	-	³	¹	-	-	-	-	⁴
	(2)	-	-	-	(75.00)	(25.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
24. Devendra	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
25. Mupad	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
26. Aryanayan Khatriya	(1)	-	-	-	³	³	-	-	-	-	⁶
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
27. Bilimoggad Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	²	²	³	-	¹	-	⁸
	(2)	-	-	-	(25.00)	(25.00)	(37.50)	-	(12.50)	-	(100.00)
28. Kuruheen Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	-	⁴	¹	-	-	-	⁵
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(80.00)	(20.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
29. Ganiger	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
30. Kumbar Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	¹⁰	²	-	-	-	-	¹²
	(2)	-	-	-	(83.33)	(16.67)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
31. Padachi	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
32. Devara	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
33. Bhandari	(1)	-	-	-	³	¹	-	-	-	-	⁴
	(2)	-	-	-	(75.00)	(25.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
34. Asalaru	(1)	-	-	¹	⁴	¹	-	-	-	-	⁶
	(2)	-	-	(16.67)	(66.67)	(16.67)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
35. Edigagaudaru	(1)	-	-	-	⁶	⁴	-	-	-	-	¹⁰
	(2)	-	-	-	(60.00)	(40.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
36. Edigapujari	(1)	-	-	-	⁵	³	-	-	-	-	⁸
	(2)	-	-	-	(62.50)	(37.50)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
37. Jagappagol	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
38. Muger	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
39. Banjar	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
40. Bhoi	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.3: Incomewise Distribution of Families According to Family's Main Occupation

Main Occupation of the Family	Income Groups (Rs.)										
	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	50001-100000	100001- and above	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Cultivators	(1)	-	-	3	26	12	4	-	-	-	45
	(2)	-	-	(6.67)	(57.78)	(26.67)	(8.89)	-	-	-	(100.00)
2. Agricultural labour (Casual)	(1)	-	-	2	12	2	-	-	-	-	16
	(2)	-	-	(12.50)	(75.00)	(12.50)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
3. Planters	(1)	-	-	-	9	15	32	23	9	11	99
	(2)	-	-	-	(9.09)	(15.15)	(32.32)	(23.23)	(9.09)	(11.11)	(100.00)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1)	-	-	5	65	19	-	-	-	-	89
	(2)	-	-	(5.62)	(73.03)	(21.35)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
5. Plantation (Casual labour)	(1)	1	-	7	54	9	-	-	-	-	71
	(2)	(1.41)	-	(9.86)	(76.06)	(12.68)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
6. Floor mill	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
7. Tailoring	(1)	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	7
	(2)	-	-	(14.29)	-	(42.86)	(42.86)	-	-	-	(100.00)
8. Blacksmith	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
9. Goldsmith	(1)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(66.67)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
10. Carpenter	(1)	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(25.00)	-	(25.00)	-	-	(100.00)
11. Cane work Basket making	(1)	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
12. Metal work utensils repair	(1)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
13. Cushion makers	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
14. Grocer	(1)	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	5
	(2)	-	-	-	(20.00)	(20.00)	(60.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
15. Hawkers	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
16. Sweet meal shop	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
17. Dairy	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
18. Fish, mutton, eggs selling	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.2: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41. Raut	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Lamani	(1)	-	-	-	4 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Bhilwaru	(1)	-	-	-	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Madaru	(1)	-	-	-	8 (66.67)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	-	-	-	12 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. A.K.Harijan	(1)	1 (1.06)	1 (1.06)	10 (10.64)	61 (64.89)	21 (22.34)	-	-	-	-	94 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Mochigar	(1)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Muslim	(1)	-	-	4 (3.92)	33 (32.35)	32 (31.37)	18 (17.65)	6 (5.88)	5 (4.90)	4 (3.92)	102 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Christian	(1)	-	-	1 (8.33)	6 (50.00)	2 (16.67)	1 (8.33)	-	2 (16.67)	-	12 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Jain	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1)	1 (0.20)	1 (0.20)	22 (4.46)	226 (45.84)	128 (25.96)	62 (12.58)	32 (6.49)	10 (2.03)	11 (2.23)	493 (100.00)
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. : Figures in brackets refer to percentages

Appendix Table 4.3: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Pan bidi shop	(1)	-	-	-	¹	²	-	-	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(66.67)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
20. Cloth shop ready made hosiery	(1)	-	-	-	-	²	-	²	-	-	⁴
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	(100.00)
21. Bakery	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	¹	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
22. Shoe mart	(1)	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
23. Food grain seller	(1)	-	-	-	¹	³	-	¹	-	-	⁵
	(2)	-	-	-	(20.00)	(60.00)	-	(20.00)	-	-	(100.00)
24. Vegetable, fruits shop	(1)	-	-	-	⁴	¹	¹	-	-	-	⁶
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	(16.67)	(16.67)	-	-	-	(100.00)
25. Stationery shop	(1)	-	-	-	-	⁴	-	-	-	-	⁴
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
26. Bicycle shop	(1)	-	-	-	²	¹	-	-	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
27. Soft drink seller	(1)	-	-	¹	²	¹	²	-	-	-	⁶
	(2)	-	-	(16.67)	(33.33)	(16.67)	(33.33)	-	-	-	(100.00)
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation impliments	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	¹	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	(50.00)	-	-	(100.00)
29. Watch repairing	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
30. Pretty shops and others	(1)	-	-	-	¹	¹	-	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
31. Bullock cart	(1)	-	-	-	²	²	-	-	-	-	⁴
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
32. Truck drivers and cleaners	(1)	-	-	-	²	-	-	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
33. Donkey and Horse back transport	(1)	-	-	-	¹	¹	-	-	-	-	²
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
34. Labour contractor (Labour supply)	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
35. Contractor (Road and Bridges)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	(100.00)
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	¹	¹	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(33.33)	-	(33.33)	(33.33)	-	(100.00)
37. Mason	(1)	-	-	-	²	¹	-	-	-	-	³
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
38. Other building repair work	(1)	-	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	¹
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.3: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
39. Central government service	(1)	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	7
	(2)	-	-	-	(28.57)	(71.43)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
40. State government (Education Dept.)	(1)	-	-	-	3	11	4	-	-	-	18
	(2)	-	-	-	(16.67)	(61.11)	(22.22)	-	-	-	(100.00)
41. State government (Other Dept.)	(1)	-	-	-	8	12	4	-	-	-	24
	(2)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(50.00)	(16.67)	-	-	-	(100.00)
42. Employee's of co-op. banks and societies	(1)	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	5
	(2)	-	-	-	(20.00)	(20.00)	(60.00)	-	-	-	(100.00)
43. Plantation services	(1)	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	9
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	(33.33)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
44. Other private salaried services	(1)	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
	(2)	-	-	(40.00)	(60.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
45. Salaried unskilled in business establishments	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
46. Other domestic unclassified labour	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
47. Barber	(1)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
	(2)	-	-	-	(33.33)	(66.67)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
48. Washerman	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
49. Hotel	(1)	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
	(2)	-	-	-	(40.00)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(20.00)	-	-	(100.00)
50. Doctor	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(66.67)	(33.33)	-	-	(100.00)
51. Remittance	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
52. Agricultural rent receiver	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
Total	(1)	1	1	22	226	128	62	32	10	11	493
	(2)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(4.46)	(45.84)	(25.96)	(12.58)	(6.49)	(2.03)	(2.23)	(100.00)

Appendix Table 5.1: Distribution of Cultivators According to Size of Holding

Caste	Size of Holding										Total
	Upto 1 acre 1	1.01- 2.50 2	2.51- 5.00 3	5.01- 10.00 4	10.01- 20.00 5	20.01- 30.00 6	30.01- 50.00 7	50.01- 100.00 8	100.01 and above 9	Blank 10	
1. Vaishnavas	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13 (92.86)	14 (100.00)
2. Saraswat	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
3. Purohit	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
4. Mudaliyar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
5. Naidu	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (66.67)	6 (100.00)
6. Lingayat	0 (0.00)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	2 (8.70)	5 (21.74)	4 (17.39)	3 (13.04)	1 (4.35)	0 (0.00)	6 (26.09)	23 (100.00)
7. Viashya	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
8. Vadeyar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
9. Vakkaliga	1 (1.05)	2 (2.11)	14 (14.74)	15 (15.79)	15 (15.79)	5 (5.26)	5 (5.26)	1 (1.05)	4 (4.21)	33 (34.74)	95 (100.00)
10. Bants-Shetty's	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
11. Nayar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
12. Gangemat	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
13. Banajiger	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
14. Kodagin Coorg Shettaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
15. Devang	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
16. Gangatakar Gaudaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
17. Maratha	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
18. Naikaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
19. Madival Shettaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)
20. Vishwakarma	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	2 (13.33)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (53.33)	15 (100.00)
21. Patti Gauda	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
22. Kurgoo	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
23. Malluraj	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
24. Devendra	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
25. Mupad	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)

Appendix Table 5.1: (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
26. Aryanayan Khatriya	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (33.33)	6 (100.00)
27. Belimoggad Shettaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	3 (37.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	8 (100.00)
28. Kuruheen Shettaru	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	2 (40.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
29. Ganiger	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
30. Kumbar Shettaru	1 (8.33)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (58.33)	12 (100.00)
31. Padachi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
32. Devaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
33. Bhandari	0 (0.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (75.00)	4 (100.00)
34. Asalaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	6 (100.00)
35. Ediggaudaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (80.00)	10 (100.00)
36. Edig pujar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)
37. Jogappagol	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
38. Muger	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
39. Banjar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
40. Bhoi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
41. Rayuraut	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
42. Lamani	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
43. Bhilwaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
44. Madaru	2 (16.67)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (50.00)	12 (100.00)
45. A.K. Harijan	5 (5.32)	3 (3.19)	3 (3.19)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	83 (88.30)	94 (100.00)
46. Mochigar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
47. Muslim	1 (0.98)	6 (5.88)	5 (4.90)	3 (2.94)	1 (0.98)	5 (4.90)	3 (2.94)	3 (2.94)	4 (3.92)	71 (69.61)	102 (100.00)
48. Christians	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (83.33)	12 (100.00)
49. Jains	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)
Total	11 (2.23)	23 (4.67)	33 (6.69)	28 (5.68)	25 (5.07)	15 (3.04)	14 (2.84)	6 (1.22)	8 (1.62)	330 (66.94)	493 (100.00)

Appendix Table 5.2: Distribution of Coffee Planters According to Size of Coffee Estate

Caste	Size of Coffee Estate Holding										Total
	Upto 1 acre 1	1.01- 2.50 2	2.51- 5.00 3	5.01- 10.00 4	10.01- 20.00 5	20.01- 30.00 6	30.01- 50.00 7	50.01- 100.00 8	100.01 and above 9	Blank 10	
1. Vaishnawas	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13 (92.86)	14 (100.00)
2. Saraswat	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
3. Purohit	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
4. Mudaliyar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
5. Naidu	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	6 (100.00)
6. Lingayat	0 (0.00)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	2 (8.70)	8 (34.78)	2 (8.70)	1 (4.35)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (34.78)	23 (100.00)
7. Vaishya	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
8. Vadeyar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
9. Vakkaliga	3 (3.16)	8 (8.42)	14 (14.74)	7 (7.37)	8 (8.42)	0 (0.00)	2 (2.11)	3 (3.15)	2 (2.11)	48 (50.33)	95 (100.00)
10. Bants-Shetty's	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
11. Nayar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
12. Gangemat	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
13. Banajiger	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
14. Kodagin Coorg Shettaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
15. Devang	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
16. Gangatakar Gaudaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
17. Maratha	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
18. Naikaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
19. Madival Shettaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)
20. Vishwakarma	0 (0.00)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	12 (80.00)	15 (100.00)
21. Patti Gauda	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
22. Kurgoo	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
23. Malluraj	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
24. Devendra	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
25. Mupad	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)

Appendix Table 5.2: (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26. Aryanayan Khatriya	(16.67) ¹	(16.67) ¹	(16.67) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(50.00) ³	(100.00) ⁶
27. Belimoggad Shettaru	(12.50) ¹	(12.50) ¹	(37.50) ³	(0.00) ⁰	(12.50) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(25.00) ²	(100.00) ⁸
28. Kuruheen Shettaru	(0.00) ⁰	(40.00) ²	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(60.00) ³	(100.00) ⁵
29. Ganiger	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
30. Kumbar Shettaru	(0.00) ⁰	(8.33) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(91.67) ¹¹	(100.00) ¹²
31. Padachi	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
32. Devaru	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
33. Bhandari	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ⁴	(100.00) ⁴
34. Salaru	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ⁶	(100.00) ⁶
35. Ediggaudaru	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹⁰	(100.00) ¹⁰
36. Edigpujar	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ⁸	(100.00) ⁸
37. Jogappagod	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
38. Muger	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
39. Banjar	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
40. Bhoi	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
41. Rayuraut	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
42. Lamani	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ⁴	(100.00) ⁴
43. Bhilwaru	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ²	(100.00) ²
44. Madaru	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹²	(100.00) ¹²
45. A.K. Harijan	(0.00) ⁰	(1.06) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(98.94) ⁹³	(100.00) ⁹⁴
46. Mochiger	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
47. Muslim	(0.00) ⁰	(1.96) ²	(0.00) ⁰	(0.98) ¹	(0.98) ¹	(5.88) ⁶	(2.94) ³	(0.98) ¹	(3.92) ⁴	(82.35) ⁸⁴	(100.00) ¹⁰²
48. Christians	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(8.33) ¹	(8.33) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(83.33) ¹⁰	(100.00) ¹²
49. Jains	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹
Total	(1.01) ⁵	(3.65) ¹⁸	(4.06) ²⁰	(2.23) ¹¹	(3.65) ¹⁸	(1.83) ⁹	(1.62) ⁸	(1.01) ⁵	(1.22) ⁶	(79.72) ³⁹³	(100.00) ⁴⁹³

Appendix Table 6.1 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Cultivated Holdings

Source	Upto 1 Acre	Size of Cultivated Holdings (General)										Non-cultivators	Total
		1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.01 - 10.00	10.01 - 20.00	20.01 - 30.00	30.01 - 50.00	50.01 - 100.00	100.01 and above				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Income from Agriculture	6520	28240	90300	184170	321170	345770	538450	349250	6986300	1640	8851810		
{1}	10	23	33	28	25	15	14	6	8	2	164		
{2}	652	1228	2736	6578	12847	23051	38461	58208	873288	5	17955		
{3}	652	1228	2736	6578	12847	23051	38461	58208	873288	820	53974		
Income from Milch Cattle	300	8580	19740	31920	44540	27200	21500	14600	112500	38910	319790		
{1}	1	10	26	27	24	14	13	4	8	29	156		
{2}	30	373	598	1140	1782	1813	1536	2433	14063	118	649		
{3}	300	858	759	1182	1650	1943	1654	3650	14063	1342	2050		
Income from Cowdung Manure	360	1870	4850	5780	11180	3540	4820	2680	25140	2450	62670		
{1}	5	19	31	28	24	14	13	4	8	33	179		
{2}	36	81	147	206	447	236	344	447	3143	7	127		
{3}	72	98	156	206	466	253	371	670	3143	74	350		
Income from Poultry	340	1900	3020	6720	5590	4400	5850	2520	22300	14160	66800		
{1}	2	7	13	10	13	8	9	4	7	38	111		
{2}	34	83	92	240	224	293	418	420	2788	43	136		
{3}	170	271	232	672	430	550	650	630	3186	373	602		
Income from Fruits and Vegetables	-	230	1220	6850	13110	23060	26580	39920	155360	1080	267410		
{1}	-	2	9	17	22	14	14	5	7	3	93		
{2}	-	10	37	245	524	1537	1899	6653	19420	3	542		
{3}	-	115	136	403	596	1647	1899	7984	22194	360	2875		
Income from Other Occupation	1460	28080	45600	53200	99040	15180	28660	59500	78000	708870	1117590		
{1}	2	11	8	7	6	2	6	2	2	91	137		
{2}	146	1221	1382	1900	3962	1012	2047	9917	9750	2142	2267		
{3}	730	2553	5700	7600	16507	7590	4777	29750	39000	7790	8158		
Income from Labour	17470	27550	25750	9200	-	-	-	-	-	703710	783680		
{1}	9	11	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	198	236		
{2}	1747	1198	780	329	-	-	-	-	-	2126	1590		
{3}	1941	2505	1839	2300	-	-	-	-	-	3554	3321		
Income from Salary	1200	25230	21000	39910	23400	6000	3120	-	35600	418910	574370		
{1}	1	7	5	8	3	1	1	0	1	71	98		
{2}	120	1097	636	1425	936	400	223	-	4450	1266	1165		
{3}	1200	3604	4200	4989	7800	6000	3120	-	35600	5900	5861		

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 6.1 : (Contd.)

Source	Size of Cultivated Holdings (General)										Total
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.01 - 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01 - 30.00	30.01 - 50.00	50.01 - 100.00	100.01 and above	Non-cul- tivators	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income from Implements, Cart Rent etc.	800	5720	7630	5070	1050	1070	30320	80000	2000	10280	143940
(1)	4	10	7	8	3	4	3	1	1	3	44
(2)	80	249	231	181	42	71	2166	13333	250	31	292
(3)	200	572	1090	634	350	268	10107	80000	2000	3427	3271
Income from Rent-out Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4350	4350
(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	621
Income from Building	360	7640	1470	2400	3160	1600	-	-	2580	7400	26610
(1)	1	3	3	1	3	2	-	-	3	8	24
(2)	36	332	45	86	126	107	-	-	323	22	54
(3)	360	2547	490	2400	1053	800	-	-	860	925	1109
Pension	-	2040	470	-	10200	-	-	-	-	4840	17550
(1)	-	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	10
(2)	-	89	14	-	408	-	-	-	-	15	36
(3)	-	2040	470	-	3400	-	-	-	-	968	1755
Remittance	-	-	480	500	1200	-	-	-	-	4860	7040
(1)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	7
(2)	-	-	15	18	48	-	-	-	-	15	15
(3)	-	-	480	500	1200	-	-	-	-	1215	1006
Total Income	28810	137080	221530	345720	533640	427820	659300	548470	7419780	1921460	12243610
(1)	10	23	33	28	25	15	14	6	8	331	493
(2)	2881	5960	6713	12347	21346	28521	47093	91412	927473	5805	24835

Appendix Table 6.2 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Coffee Holdings

(Amount in Rs.)

Source	Size of Coffee Holdings										Total
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.00- 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01- 30.00	30.01- 50.00	50.01- 100.00	100.01 and above	Non-Coffee planters	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income from Agriculture	15840	92590	195090	148720	441360	224380	393330	689990	6531510	119000	8851810
(1)	5	18	20	11	18	9	8	5	6	64	164
(2)	3168	5144	9755	13520	24520	24931	49166	137998	1088585	303	2252
(3)	3168	5144	9755	13520	24520	24931	49166	137998	1088585	1859	53974
Income from Milch Cattle	6780	17950	32610	19760	29800	12850	19400	10500	108000	62140	319790
(1)	4	16	19	11	17	8	8	3	6	64	156
(2)	1356	997	1631	1796	1656	1428	2425	2100	18000	158	649
(3)	1695	1122	1716	1796	1753	1606	2425	3500	18000	971	2050
Income from Cow Dung Manure	1700	3030	4180	6510	5580	1860	3920	2740	23600	9550	62670
(1)	4	18	19	11	17	8	8	3	6	85	179
(2)	340	168	209	592	310	207	490	548	3933	24	127
(3)	425	168	220	592	328	233	490	913	3933	112	350
Income from Poultry	920	5560	7170	880	3640	3750	4220	3400	20300	16960	66800
(1)	3	14	10	3	8	7	5	4	5	52	111
(2)	184	309	359	80	202	417	528	680	3383	43	136
(3)	307	397	717	293	455	536	844	850	4060	326	602
Income from Fruits and Vegetables	320	4260	6940	7940	22050	14780	23720	43960	142200	1240	267410
(1)	3	15	16	11	18	8	8	4	5	5	93
(2)	64	237	347	722	1225	1642	2965	8792	23700	3	542
(3)	107	284	434	722	1225	1848	2965	10990	28440	248	2875
Income from Other Occupation	-	85860	48800	10140	26800	6540	21800	55000	78000	784650	1117590
(1)	-	2	6	2	4	3	4	1	2	113	137
(2)	-	4770	2440	922	1489	727	2725	11000	13000	1997	2267
(3)	-	42930	8133	5070	6700	2180	5450	55000	39000	6944	8158
Income from Labour	2200	13300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768180	783680
(1)	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	236
(2)	440	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1955	1590
(3)	2200	2660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3340	3321
Income from Salary	3600	6600	47110	-	9120	-	-	-	35600	472340	574370
(1)	1	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	85	98
(2)	720	367	2356	-	507	-	-	-	5933	1202	1165
(3)	3600	3300	6730	-	4560	-	-	-	35600	5557	5861

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 6.2 : (Contd.)

Source	Size of Coffee Holdings										Total	
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.00 - 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01- 30.00	30.01- 50.00	50.01- 100.00	100.01 and above	Non- Coffee planters		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Income from Implements, Cart Rent etc.		150	590	2900	1100	750	440	30000	80000	2000	26010	143940
	(1)	1	5	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	25	44
	(2)	30	33	145	100	42	49	3750	16000	333	66	292
	(3)	150	118	1450	367	375	147	30000	80000	2000	1040	3271
Income from Rent-Out Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4350	4350
	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9
	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	621	
Income from Building		600	960	-	1000	2000	800	-	-	2580	18670	26610
	(1)	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	15	24
	(2)	120	53	-	91	111	89	-	-	430	48	54
	(3)	600	960	-	1000	1000	800	-	-	860	1245	1109
Pension		-	-	3000	3600	3600	-	-	-	-	7350	17550
	(1)	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	10
	(2)	-	-	150	327	200	-	-	-	-	19	36
	(3)	-	-	3000	3600	3600	-	-	-	1050	1755	
Remittance		480	500	-	1200	-	-	-	-	-	4860	7040
	(1)	1	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
	(2)	96	28	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	12	14
	(3)	480	500	-	1200	-	-	-	-	1214	1006	
Total Income	(1)	32590	231200	347800	200850	544700	265400	496390	885590	6943790	2295300	12243610
	(2)	6518	12844	17390	18259	30261	29489	62049	177118	1157298	5840	24835

N.B. : (1) Number of Reporting Cases
(2) General Average
(3) Specific Average

Appendix Table 6.3 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Income Groups

(Amount in Rs.)

Source	Size of Income Groups									
	Upto 500	501 - 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 5000	5001- 10000	10001- 20000	20001- 50000	50001- 100000	100001 & above	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Income from Agriculture	-	-	3050	57870	121450	332230	576130	491730 ^e	7269350	8851810
(1)	-	-	3	41	36	39	25	9	11	164
(2)	-	-	139	256	949	5359	18004	49173	660850	17955
(3)	-	-	1017	1411	3374	8519	23045	54637	660850	53974
Income from Milch Cattle	-	-	-	15670	33290	77580	54850	16900	121500	319790
(1)	-	0	0	31	35	45	26	9	10	156
(2)	-	-	-	69	260	1251	1714	1690	11046	649
(3)	-	-	-	505	951	1724	2110	1878	12150	2050
Income from Cowdung Manure	-	-	60	4380	6630	9990	11620	3150	26840	62670
(1)	-	-	1	44	43	46	26	9	10	179
(2)	-	-	3	19	52	161	363	315	2440	127
(3)	-	-	60	100	154	217	447	350	2684	350
Income from Poultry	-	-	200	6520	8370	14920	7040	6650	23100	66800
(1)	-	-	2	25	27	30	11	8	8	111
(2)	-	-	10	29	65	241	220	665	2100	136
(3)	-	-	100	261	310	497	640	831	2888	602
Income from Fruits and Vegetables	-	-	-	7300	5210	18430	29040	14920	192510	267410
(1)	-	-	-	11	13	28	24	8	9	93
(2)	-	-	-	32	41	297	908	1492	17501	542
(3)	-	-	-	664	401	658	1210	1865	21390	2875
Income from Other Occupation	120	-	1860	90530	215680	197940	258460	205000	148000	1117590
(1)	1	0	2	39	44	27	15	5	4	137
(2)	120	-	85	401	1685	3193	8077	20500	13455	2267
(3)	120	-	930	2321	4902	7331	17231	41000	37000	8158
Income from Labour	320	140	25600	507980	244990	4650	-	-	-	783680
(1)	1	1	16	166	50	2	-	-	-	236
(2)	320	140	1164	2248	1914	75	-	-	-	1590
(3)	320	140	1600	3060	4900	2325	-	-	-	3321
Income from Salary	-	-	3700	99020	234760	175490	19800	6000	35600	574370
(1)	-	-	2	31	39	22	2	1	1	98
(2)	-	-	168	438	1834	2831	619	600	3236	1165
(3)	-	-	1850	3194	6020	7977	9900	6000	35600	5861

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 6.3 : (Contd.)

Source	Size of Income Groups									Total
	Upto 500	501- 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 5000	5001- 10000	10001- 20000	20001- 50000	50001- 100000	100001- & above	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Income from Implements, Cart Rent etc.	-	-	400	9420	10780	9350	1150	840	112000	143940
(1)	-	-	1	15	11	7	4	3	3	44
(2)	-	-	18	62	84	151	36	84	10182	292
(3)	-	-	400	628	980	1336	288	280	37333	3271
Income from Rent-out Land	-	-	1830	680	1200	-	640	-	-	4350
(1)	-	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	7
(2)	-	-	83	3	9	-	20	-	-	9
(3)	-	-	610	340	1200	-	640	-	-	621
Income from Building	-	-	720	820	5280	13950	1500	1760	2580	26610
(1)	-	-	2	2	6	7	2	2	3	24
(2)	-	-	33	4	41	225	47	176	235	54
(3)	-	-	360	410	880	1993	750	880	860	1107
Pension	-	480	-	950	4720	7800	3600	-	-	17550
(1)	-	1	0	2	3	3	1	-	-	10
(2)	-	480	-	4	37	126	113	-	-	36
(3)	-	480	-	475	1573	2600	3600	-	-	1755
Remittance	-	-	960	3100	1280	500	1200	-	-	7040
(1)	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	7
(2)	-	-	44	14	10	8	38	-	-	14
(3)	-	-	960	1550	640	500	1200	-	-	1006
Total Income	440	620	38380	804240	893640	862830	965030	746950	793148	12243610
(1)	1	1	22	226	128	62	32	10	11	493
(2)	440	620	1745	3559	6982	13917	30157	74695	21044	24835

Appendix Table 3.2: Occupationwise Distribution of Households According to Family Type

	Unitary family husband,wife, unmarried sons and daughters	Joint family with old parents	Joint family with married sons	Joint family with married brothers	Any other type of family	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Cultivators at land	{1} {2}	25 (55.56)	4 (8.89)	7 (15.56)	4 (8.89)	5 (11.11)	45 (100.00)
2. Agricultural labour (casual)	{1} {2}	10 (62.50)	3 (18.75)	1 (6.25)	2 (12.50)	-	16 (100.00)
3. Planters	{1} {2}	44 (44.44)	11 (11.11)	19 (19.19)	13 (13.13)	12 (12.12)	99 (100.00)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	{1} {2}	73 (82.02)	5 (5.62)	1 (1.12)	4 (4.49)	6 (6.74)	89 (100.00)
5. Plantation (casual labour)	{1} {2}	45 (63.38)	5 (7.04)	7 (9.86)	6 (8.45)	8 (11.27)	71 (100.00)
6. Floor mill	{1} {2}	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
7. Tailoring	{1} {2}	3 (42.86)	1 (14.29)	-	2 (28.57)	1 (14.29)	7 (100.00)
8. Blacksmith	{1} {2}	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
9. Goldsmith	{1} {2}	2 (66.67)	-	1 (33.33)	-	-	3 (100.00)
10. Carpenter	{1} {2}	3 (75.00)	-	-	1 (25.00)	-	4 (100.00)
11. Burud cane-work Basket making	{1} {2}	4 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
12. Metal work utensils repair	{1} {2}	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
13. Cushion makers	{1} {2}	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
14. Grocer	{1} {2}	3 (60.00)	-	-	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	5 (100.00)

Appendix Table 3.2: (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Soft drink seller	{1} (83.33)	-	¹ (16.67)	-	-	⁶ (100.00)
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation implements	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	² (100.00)
29. Watch repairing	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	¹ (100.00)
30. Pretty shops and others	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	² (100.00)
31. Bullockcart	{1} (50.00)	-	² (50.00)	-	-	⁴ (100.00)
32. Truck drivers and cleaners	{1} (50.00)	¹ (50.00)	-	-	-	² (100.00)
33. Donkey and Horse back transport	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	² (100.00)
34. Labour contractor (supply of labour)	{1} (100.00)	-	-	¹ (100.00)	-	¹ (100.00)
35. Contractor (Road-Bridges)	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	¹ (100.00)
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	³ (100.00)
37. Mason	{1} (33.33)	-	¹ (33.33)	-	¹ (33.33)	³ (100.00)
38. Other building repair work	{1} (100.00)	-	-	-	-	¹ (100.00)
39. Central government service	{1} (71.43)	-	-	¹ (14.29)	¹ (14.29)	⁷ (100.00)
40. State government service (Education Dept.)	{1} (77.78)	³ (16.67)	-	-	¹ (5.56)	¹⁸ (100.00)
41. State government service (other dept.)	{1} (79.17)	³ (12.50)	-	-	² (8.33)	²⁴ (100.00)

Appendix Table 3.3: Caste-wise Distribution of Households According to the Residential Status

Caste	Original family		Change of location in 57-58 Taluka within same cluster		Within the Same District		From adjoining parts of the State		Other States		Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1. Vaishnavas	{1} {2}	(14.29) ²	-	(7.14) ¹	(21.43) ³	(50.00) ⁷	(7.14) ¹	-	-	(100.00) ¹⁴	
2. Saraswat	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	
3. Purohit	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	(100.00) ¹	
4. Mudaliyar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	(100.00) ¹	
5. Naidu	{1} {2}	(33.33) ²	-	-	-	-	-	(66.67) ⁴	-	(100.00) ⁶	
6. Lingayat	{1} {2}	(73.91) ¹⁷	(4.35) ¹	(8.70) ²	(8.70) ²	(4.35) ¹	-	-	-	(100.00) ²³	
7. Vaishya	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ²	-	(100.00) ²	
8. Vadeyar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹	
9. Vakkaliga	{1} {2}	(72.63) ⁶⁹	(2.11) ²	(3.16) ³	(3.16) ³	(9.47) ⁹	(4.21) ⁴	(5.26) ⁵	-	(100.00) ⁹⁵	
10. Buntis	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ²	-	-	-	(100.00) ²	
11. Nayar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(33.33) ¹	-	(66.67) ²	-	(100.00) ³	
12. Gangemat	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	
13. Banajigar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(66.67) ²	(33.33) ¹	-	-	(100.00) ³	
14. Coorgi Shettaru	{1} {2}	-	-	(25.00) ¹	-	-	-	(75.00) ³	-	(100.00) ⁴	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Aryanayana Khatriya	{1} {2}	(66.67) ⁴	-	-	-	(33.33) ²	-	-	(100.00) ⁶
27. Bilimoggada Shettaru	{1} {2}	(87.50) ⁷	-	(12.50) ¹	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ⁸
28. Kuruhina Shettaru	{1} {2}	(100.00) ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ⁵
29. Ganigar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	-	(100.00) ¹
30. Kubar Shettaru	{1} {2}	(83.33) ¹⁰	-	(16.67) ²	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹²
31. Padachi	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	(100.00)	(100.00) ¹
32. Devaru	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	(100.00) ¹
33. Bhandari	{1} {2}	(50.00) ²	-	-	-	(25.00) ¹	-	(25.00)	(100.00) ⁴
34. Asalaru	{1} {2}	-	-	-	(16.67) ¹	(83.33) ⁵	-	-	(100.00) ⁶
35. Ediga Gaudaru	{1} {2}	(40.00) ⁴	-	(20.00) ²	(10.00) ¹	-	-	(30.00) ³	(100.00) ¹⁰
36. Ediga Pujar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(62.50) ⁵	(12.50) ¹	(25.00) ²	(100.00) ⁸
37. Jogappagouda	{1} {2}	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹
38. Mugar	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	-	(100.00) ¹
39. Banjara	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	-	(100.00) ¹
40. Bhoi	{1} {2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	(100.00) ¹
41. Raut	{1}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹

Appendix Table 3.4 : Castewise Distribution of Households According to the Educational Status

Caste		Illiterate	Able to read and	Completed 7th Std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C.	College Education	Degree in Arts	Professional	Total
20 Vishwakarma	{2}	(13.33)	-	(73.33)	-	(6.67)	-	(6.67)	-	(100.00)
21 Pottigauda	{1}{2}	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
22 Kurgoo	{1}{2}	-	-	-	(50.00) ¹	(50.00) ¹	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
23 Mallaraj	{1}{2}	-	(25.00) ¹	(75.00) ³	-	-	-	-	-	4 (100.00)
24 Devendra	{1}{2}	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
25 Mupad	{1}{2}	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (100.00)
26 Aryanayan Khatriya	{1}{2}	(16.67) ¹	-	(66.67) ⁴	-	(16.67) ¹	-	-	-	6 (100.00)

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.... (cont)

27 Vysya	{1}{2}	(100.00)	-	(23.33)	-	-	-	-	-	(100.00) ³
28 Aryanayan Khatriya	{1}{2}	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.00)	(20.00)	(100.00) ⁵

Appendix Table 2.4 : Caste-wise Distribution of Households According to the Educational Status

Caste	Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th Std.	Completed 10th Std.	S.S.L.C. College Education	Degree in Arts Commerce Science	Professional Degrees	Total
1 Vaishnavas	{1} {2}	- -	{1 (7.14)	-	{9 (64.29)	{3 (21.43)	{1 (7.14)	{14 (100.00)
2 Saraswat	{1} {2}	- -	- -	-	{1 (100.00)	- -	- -	{1 (100.00)
3 Purohit	{1} {2}	- -	{1 (100.00)	-	- -	- -	- -	{1 (100.00)
4 Mudaliyar	{1} {2}	{1 (100.00)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	{1 (100.00)
5 Naidu	{1} {2}	{3 (50.00)	{2 (33.33)	-	-	{1 (16.67)	-	{6 (100.00)
6 Lingayat	{1} {2}	- -	{6 (26.09)	{2 (8.70)	{8 (34.78)	{3 (13.04)	-	{23 (100.00)
7 Vaishya	{1} {2}	- -	- -	-	{1 (50.00)	-	{1 (50.00)	{2 (100.00)
8 Vadeyar	{1} {2}	{1 (100.00)	- -	-	-	-	-	{1 (100.00)
9 Vakkaliga	{1} {2}	{22 (23.16)	{44 (46.32)	{1 (1.05)	{21 (22.11)	{2 (2.11)	{2 (2.11)	{95 (100.00)
10 Bunt's Shetty's	{1} {2}	- -	- -	-	-	{1 (50.00)	{1 (50.00)	{2 (100.00)
11 Nayar	{1} {2}	{2 (66.67)	{1 (33.33)	-	-	-	-	{3 (100.00)
12 Gangenat	{1} {2}	{1 (100.00)	- -	-	-	-	-	{1 (100.00)
13 Banajiger	{1} {2}	- -	{1 (33.33)	-	{1 (33.33)	-	-	{3 (100.00)
14 Kodagin-coorg Shettaru	{1} {2}	{2 (50.00)	{1 (25.00)	-	-	-	-	{4 (100.00)

Appendix Table 3.5: Occupationwise Distribution of Informants According to Educati

Main occupation		Illiterate	Able to read and write	Completed 7th std.	Completed 10th std.
		1	2	3	4
1. Cultivators of land	(1) (2)	24 (53.33)	-	14 (31.11)	2 (4.44)
2. Agricultural labour (casual)	(1) (2)	14 (87.50)	-	2 (12.50)	-
3. Planters	(1) (2)	4 (4.04)	-	54 (54.55)	3 (3.03)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1) (2)	73 (82.02)	1 (1.12)	15 (16.85)	-
5. Plantation (casual labour)	(1) (2)	63 (88.73)	-	8 (11.27)	-
6. Floor mill	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-
7. Tailoring	(1) (2)	1 (14.29)	-	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)
8. Black smith	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-
9. Goldsmith	(1) (2)	1 (33.33)	-	2 (66.67)	-
10. Carpenter	(1) (2)	-	-	4 (100.00)	-
11. Burud cane work Basket making	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	1 (25.00)	-
12. Metal work utensils repair	(1) (2)	1 (50.00)	-	1 (50.00)	-
13. Cushion makers	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-
14. Grocer	(1) (2)	-	-	4 (80.00)	-
15. Hawkers	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-
16. Sweet meal shop	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
17. Dairy	(1) (2)	-	-	1 (100.00)	-
18. Fish mutton eggs selling	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 3.5: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4
19. Pan bidi shop	(1) (2)	- -	- -	² (66.67)	- -
20. Cloth shop ready made hosiery	(1) (2)	- -	- -	² (50.00)	- -
21. Bakery	(1) (2)	¹ (50.00)	- -	- -	- -
22. Shoe-mart	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
23. Foodgrain seller	(1) (2)	¹ (20.00)	- -	² (40.00)	¹ (20.00)
24. Vegetable fruits shop	(1) (2)	¹ (16.67)	- -	⁴ (66.67)	- -
25. Stationery shop	(1) (2)	¹ (25.00)	- -	² (50.00)	- -
26. Bicycle shop	(1) (2)	¹ (33.33)	- -	- -	- -
27. Soft drink seller	(1) (2)	¹ (16.67)	- -	³ (50.00)	- -
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation impliments	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (50.00)	- -
29. Watch repairing	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
30. Pretty shops and others	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (50.00)	- -
31. Bullock cart	(1) (2)	² (50.00)	- -	² (50.00)	- -
32. Truck drivers and cleaners	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (50.00)	- -
33. Donkey and horse back transport	(1) (2)	² (100.00)	- -	- -	- -
34. Labour contractor (supply of labour)	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
35. Contractor (Road-bridges)	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
36. Contractor (Stone-quarry)	(1) (2)	² (66.67)	- -	¹ (33.33)	- -
37. Mason	(1) (2)	¹ (33.33)	- -	² (66.67)	- -

Appendix Table 3.5: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	
38.	Other building repair work (1) (2)	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	
39.	Central government services (1) (2)	-	-	(57.14) ⁴	(14.29) ¹	
40.	State government services (Education Dept.) (1) (2)	-	-	(5.56) ¹	-	
41.	State government services (Other Dept.) (1) (2)	(12.50) ³	-	(12.50) ³	(8.33) ²	
42.	Employee's co-op. banks and societies (1) (2)	-	-	(40.00) ²	-	
43.	Plantation services (1) (2)	-	-	(22.22) ²	(22.22) ²	
44.	Other private salaried services (1) (2)	-	-	(80.00) ⁴	-	
45.	Salaried unskilled in business establishments (1) (2)	-	-	(100.00) ¹	-	
46.	Other domestic unclassified labour (1) (2)	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	
47.	Barbar (1) (2)	(33.33) ¹	-	(66.67) ²	-	
48.	Washerman (1) (2)	(50.00) ¹	-	(50.00) ¹	-	
49.	Hotel (1) (2)	(60.00) ³	-	(20.00) ¹	-	
50.	Doctor (1) (2)	-	-	-	-	
51.	Remittance (1) (2)	-	-	-	(100.00) ¹	
52.	Agricultural rent receiver (1) (2)	(100.00) ¹	-	-	-	
Total		(1) (2)	209 (42.39)	1 (0.20)	160 (32.45)	14 (2.84)

N.B. : Figures in bracket represent percentages.

Appendix Table 4.1: Occupationwise Distribution of Households According to Residential

		Original family	Change of location within same cluster	Resident in 17-58	Within the taluk	Same dist
		1	2	3	4	
1. Cultivators	(1) (2)	40 (88.89)	3 (6.67)	-	-	(2)
2. Agricultural labour (casual)	(1) (2)	15 (93.75)	-	-	1 (6.25)	
3. Planters	(1) (2)	95 (95.96)	-	-	-	
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1) (2)	6 (6.74)	-	-	6 (6.74)	(6)
5. Plantation (casual labour)	(1) (2)	62 (87.32)	-	1 (1.41)	2 (2.82)	(1)
6. Floor mill	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	
7. Tailoring	(1) (2)	2 (28.57)	-	-	-	(28)
8. Blacksmith	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	(100)
9. Goldsmith	(1) (2)	1 (33.33)	-	1 (33.33)	-	
10. Carpenter	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	
11. Cane work basket making	(1) (2)	4 (100.00)	-	-	-	
12. Metal work Utensiles repair	(1) (2)	1 (50.00)	-	-	-	
13. Cushion makers	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	
14. Grocers	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (20.00)	
15. Hawkers	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	
16. Sweet meal shop	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	
17. Dairy	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	
18. Fish, mutton, eggs selling	(1) (2)	1 (100.00)	-	-	-	

Appendix

	8	9	
		(100.00) ³	
19. Pan		(100.00) ⁴	
20. Cloth read	(25.00) ¹	(200.00) ²	
21. Baker		(100.00) ¹	
22. Shoe	(100.00) ¹	(100.00)	
23. Foodgr		(100.00) ⁶	
24. Vegetal shop		(100.00) ⁴	
25. Station		(100.00) ³	
26. Bicycle		(100.00) ⁶	
27. Soft drink		(100.00) ²	
28. Dealer in and planta impliments		(100.00) ¹	
29. Watch repa		(100.00) ²	
30. Pretty shop and others		(100.00) ⁴	
31. Bullockcart		(100.00) ²	
32. Truck drivers and clearners		(100.00) ²	
33. Donkey and ho back transport		(100.00) ¹	
34. Labour contrac (labour supply		(100.00) ¹	
35. Contractor (Road-bridges)		(100.00) ³	
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)		(100.00) ³	
37. Mason		(33.33) ¹	
		(100.00) ¹	
38. Other building repair work			

(Continued)

Appendix Table 4.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4
19. Pan bidi shop	(1) (2)	3 (100.00)	-	-	-
20. Cloth shop ready made hosiery	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	-	-
21. Bakery	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
22. Shoe-mart	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
23. Foodgrain seller	(1) (2)	5 (100.00)	-	-	-
24. Vegetable, fruits shop	(1) (2)	6 (100.00)	-	-	-
25. Stationery shop	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	-	-
26. Bicycle shop	(1) (2)	1 (33.33)	-	-	-
27. Soft drink seller	(1) (2)	5 (83.33)	-	-	-
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation impliments	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
29. Watch repairing	(1) (2)	-	1 (100.00)	-	-
30. Pretty shops and others	(1) (2)	2 (100.00)	-	-	-
31. Bullockcart	(1) (2)	3 (75.00)	-	-	1 (25.00)
32. Truck drivers and clearners	(1) (2)	1 (50.00)	-	-	1 (50.00)
33. Donkey and horse back transport	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (50.00)
34. Labour contractor (labour supply)	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
35. Contractor (Road-bridges)	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
37. Mason	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-
38. Other building repair work	(1) (2)	-	-	-	1 (100.00)

Appendix Table 4.1: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4		
39.	Central government services	(1) (2)	⁴ (57.14)	-	-	¹ (14.29)	
40.	State government service (Education Dept.)	(1) (2)	³ (16.67)	-	-	³ (16.67)	(2)
41.	State government service (Other Dept.)	(1) (2)	-	-	-	² (8.33)	(4)
42.	Employees co-op. banks and societies	(1) (2)	³ (60.00)	-	-	-	
43.	Plantation service	(1) (2)	-	-	-	¹ (11.11)	(1)
44.	Other private salaried services	(1) (2)	² (40.00)	-	-	¹ (20.00)	
45.	Salaried unskilled in business establishments	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	(100)
46.	Other domestic unclassified labour	(1) (2)	-	¹ (100.00)	-	-	
47.	Barbar	(1) (2)	¹ (33.33)	-	-	-	
48.	Washerman	(1) (2)	-	-	-	¹ (50.00)	(50)
49.	Hotel	(1) (2)	¹ (20.00)	-	-	-	
50.	Doctor	(1) (2)	-	-	-	-	
51.	Remittance	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	-	-	-	
52.	Agricultural rent receiver	(1) (2)	¹ (100.00)	-	-	-	
Total		(1) (2)	²⁷⁷ (56.19)	⁵ (1.01)	² (0.41)	²⁴ (4.87)	(6)

N.B. : Figures in bracket refer to percentages

Appendix Table 4.2: Incomewise Distribution of Families According to the Caste

Caste		Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000
		1	2	3	4	5
1. Vaishnawas	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (7.14)	⁶ (42.86)	³ (21.43)
2. Saraswat	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)
3. Purohit	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
4. Mudaliyar	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5. Naidu	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	⁵ (83.33)	- -
6. Lingayat	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	³ (13.04)	⁵ (21.74)
7. Vaishya	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	² (100.00)
8. Vadeyar	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
9. Vakkaliga	(1) (2)	- -	- -	⁴ (4.21)	³³ (34.74)	²¹ (22.11)
10. Bunts	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11. Nayar	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	² (66.67)	- -
12. Gangemat	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
13. Banajiger	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	³ (100.00)
14. Coorgi	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (25.00)	¹ (25.00)	² (50.00)
15. Devang	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	¹ (33.33)
16. Gangatakar Gaudar	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	² (66.67)	¹ (33.33)
17. Maratha	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
18. Naikaru	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
19. Madival Shettaru	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	³ (37.50)	⁴ (50.00)

Appendix Table 4.2: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5
20. Vishwakarma	(1)	-	-	-	6	4
	(2)	-	-	-	(40.00)	(26.67)
21. Pattigauda	(1)	-	-	-	2	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
22. Kurgoo	(1)	-	-	-	2	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
23. Mallaraj	(1)	-	-	-	3	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(75.00)	(25.00)
24. Devendra	(1)	-	-	-	1	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
25. Mupad	(1)	-	-	-	1	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
26. Aryanayan Khatriya	(1)	-	-	-	3	3
	(2)	-	-	-	(50.00)	(50.00)
27. Bilimoggad Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	2	2
	(2)	-	-	-	(25.00)	(25.00)
28. Kuruheen Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	-	4
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(80.00)
29. Ganiger	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
30. Kumbar Shettaru	(1)	-	-	-	10	2
	(2)	-	-	-	(83.33)	(16.67)
31. Padachi	(1)	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
32. Devara	(1)	-	-	-	1	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
33. Bhandari	(1)	-	-	-	3	1
	(2)	-	-	-	(75.00)	(25.00)
34. Asalaru	(1)	-	-	1	4	1
	(2)	-	-	(16.67)	(66.67)	(16.67)
35. Edigagaudaru	(1)	-	-	-	6	4
	(2)	-	-	-	(60.00)	(40.00)
36. Edigapujari	(1)	-	-	-	5	3
	(2)	-	-	-	(62.50)	(37.50)
37. Jagappagol	(1)	-	-	-	1	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
38. Muger	(1)	-	-	-	-	1
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
39. Banjar	(1)	-	-	-	1	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
40. Bhoi	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 4.2: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5
41. Raut	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
42. Lamani	(1)	-	-	-	4	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
43. Bhilwaru	(1)	-	-	-	2	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
44. Madaru	(1)	-	-	-	8	3
	(2)	-	-	-	(66.67)	(25.00)
45. A.K.Harijan	(1)	1	1	10	61	21
	(2)	(1.06)	(1.06)	(10.64)	(64.89)	(22.34)
46. Mochigar	(1)	-	-	-	1	-
	(2)	-	-	-	(100.00)	-
47. Muslim	(1)	-	-	4	33	32
	(2)	-	-	(3.92)	(32.35)	(31.37)
48. Christian	(1)	-	-	1	6	2
	(2)	-	-	(8.33)	(50.00)	(16.67)
49. Jain	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1)	1	1	22	226	128
	(2)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(4.46)	(45.84)	(25.96)

N.B. : Figures in brackets refer to percentages

Appendix Table 4.3: Incomewise Distribution of Families According to Family's Main Occupation

Main Occupation of the Family	Income				
	Upto 500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultivators	(1) -	-	3	26	
	(2) -	-	(6.67)	(57.78)	(26.00)
2. Agricultural labour (Casual)	(1) -	-	2	12	
	(2) -	-	(12.50)	(75.00)	(12.00)
3. Planters	(1) -	-	-	9	
	(2) -	-	-	(9.09)	(15.00)
4. Plantation (permanent labour)	(1) -	-	5	65	
	(2) -	-	(5.62)	(73.03)	(21.00)
5. Plantation (Casual labour)	(1) 1	-	7	54	
	(2) (1.41)	-	(9.86)	(76.06)	(12.00)
6. Floor mill	(1) -	-	-	-	
	(2) -	-	-	-	(100.00)
7. Tailoring	(1) -	-	-	-	
	(2) -	-	(14.29)	-	(42.00)
8. Blacksmith	(1) -	-	-	1	
	(2) -	-	-	(100.00)	-
9. Goldsmith	(1) -	-	-	1	
	(2) -	-	-	(33.33)	(66.00)
10. Carpenter	(1) -	-	-	2	
	(2) -	-	-	(50.00)	(25.00)
11. Cane work Basket making	(1) -	-	-	4	
	(2) -	-	-	(100.00)	-
12. Metal work utensils repair	(1) -	-	-	2	
	(2) -	-	-	(100.00)	-
13. Cushion makers	(1) -	-	-	1	
	(2) -	-	-	(100.00)	-
14. Grocer	(1) -	-	-	1	
	(2) -	-	-	(20.00)	(20.00)
15. Hawkers	(1) -	-	-	1	
	(2) -	-	-	(100.00)	-
16. Sweet meal shop	(1) -	-	-	-	
	(2) -	-	-	-	-
17. Dairy	(1) -	-	-	-	
	(2) -	-	-	-	(100.00)
18. Fish, mutton, eggs selling	(1) -	-	-	-	
	(2) -	-	-	-	-

Appendix Table 4.3: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5
19. Pan bidi shop	(1)	-	-	-	¹ (33.33)	(66.67)
	(2)	-	-	-		
20. Cloth shop	(1)	-	-	-	-	
ready made hosiery	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)
21. Bakery	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)
22. Shoe mart	(1)	-	-	-	¹ (100.00)	
	(2)	-	-	-		
23. Food grain seller	(1)	-	-	-	¹ (20.00)	(60.00)
	(2)	-	-	-		
24. Vegetable, fruits shop	(1)	-	-	-	⁴ (66.67)	(16.67)
	(2)	-	-	-		
25. Stationery shop	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
26. Bicycle shop	(1)	-	-	-	² (66.67)	(33.33)
	(2)	-	-	-		
27. Soft drink seller	(1)	-	-	-	² (33.33)	(16.67)
	(2)	-	-	(16.67)		
28. Dealer in fertilizer and plantation implements	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(50.00)
29. Watch repairing	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
30. Pretty shops and others	(1)	-	-	-	¹ (50.00)	(50.00)
	(2)	-	-	-		
31. Bullock cart	(1)	-	-	-	² (50.00)	(50.00)
	(2)	-	-	-		
32. Truck drivers and cleaners	(1)	-	-	-	² (100.00)	
	(2)	-	-	-		
33. Donkey and Horse back transport	(1)	-	-	-	¹ (50.00)	(50.00)
	(2)	-	-	-		
34. Labour contractor (Labour supply)	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)
35. Contractor (Road and Bridges)	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	
36. Contractor (Stone quarry)	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(33.33)
37. Mason	(1)	-	-	-	² (66.67)	(33.33)
	(2)	-	-	-		
38. Other building repair work	(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(2)	-	-	-	-	(100.00)

Appendix Table 4.3: (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5
9. Central government service	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	² (28.57)	(71.
10. State government (Education Dept.)	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	³ (16.67)	(61.
11. State government (Other Dept.)	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	⁸ (33.33)	(50.
12. Employee's of co-op. banks and societies	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (20.00)	(20.
13. Plantation services	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	⁶ (66.67)	(33.
14. Other private salaried services	(1) (2)	- -	- -	² (40.00)	³ (60.00)	- -
15. Salaried unskilled in business establishments	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
16. Other domestic unclassified labour	(1) (2)	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -	- -
17. Barber	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (33.33)	(66.
18. Washerman	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	(100.
19. Hotel	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	² (40.00)	(20.
20. Doctor	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
21. Remittance	(1) (2)	- -	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -
22. Agricultural rent receiver	(1) (2)	- -	- -	¹ (100.00)	- -	- -
Total	(1) (2)	¹ (0.20)	¹ (0.20)	²² (4.46)	²²⁶ (45.84)	¹² (25.9

Appendix Table 5.1: Distribution of Cultivators According to Size of Holding

Caste	Size of Holding											Total
	Upto 1 acre	1.01-2.50	2.51-5.00	5.01-10.00	10.01-20.00	20.01-30.00	30.01-50.00	50.01-100.00	100.01 and above	Blank		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Vaishnavas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	14	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(7.14)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(92.86)	(100.00)	
2. Saraswat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
3. Purohit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
4. Mudaliyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
5. Naidu	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	
	(0.00)	(16.67)	(0.00)	(16.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(66.67)	(100.00)	
6. Lingayat	0	1	1	2	5	4	3	1	0	6	23	
	(0.00)	(4.35)	(4.35)	(8.70)	(21.74)	(17.39)	(13.04)	(4.35)	(0.00)	(26.09)	(100.00)	
7. Viashya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
8. Vadayar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
9. Vakkaliga	1	2	14	15	5	5	5	1	4	33	95	
	(1.05)	(2.11)	(14.74)	(15.79)	(5.26)	(5.26)	(5.26)	(1.05)	(4.21)	(34.74)	(100.00)	
10. Bants-Shetty's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
11. Nayar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
12. Gangemat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
13. Banajiger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	
14. Kodagin Goorg Shettaru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	

Appendix Table 5.1: (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
26. Arvanayan	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹⁰⁰	(100.00) ¹⁰⁰
47. Muslim	(0.98) ¹	(5.88) ⁶	(4.90) ⁵	(2.94) ³	(0.98) ¹	(4.90) ⁵	(2.94) ³	(2.94) ³	(3.92) ⁴	(69.61) ⁷¹	(100.00) ¹⁰²
48. Christians	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(16.67) ²	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(83.33) ¹⁰	(100.00) ¹²
49. Jains	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹	(0.00) ⁰	(0.00) ⁰	(100.00) ¹
Total	(2.23) ¹¹	(4.67) ²³	(6.69) ³³	(5.68) ²⁸	(5.07) ²⁵	(3.04) ¹⁵	(2.84) ¹⁴	(1.22) ⁶	(1.62) ⁸	(66.94) ³³⁰	(100.00) ⁴⁹³

Appendix Table 5.1: (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
26. Aryanayan Khatriya	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (33.33)	6 (100.00)
27. Belimoggad Shettaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	3 (37.50)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	8 (100.00)
28. Kuruheen Shettaru	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	2 (40.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
29. Ganiger	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
30. Kubar Shettaru	1 (8.33)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (58.33)	12 (100.00)
31. Padachi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
32. Devaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
33. Bhandari	0 (0.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (75.00)	4 (100.00)
34. Asalaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	6 (100.00)
35. Ediggaudaru	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (80.00)	10 (100.00)
36. Edig pujar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)
37. Jogappagol	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
38. Muger	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
39. Banjar	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
40. Bhoi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
41. Ravuraut	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)

Appendix Table 5.2: Distribution of Coffee Planters According to Size of Coffee Estate

Caste	Size of Coffee Estate Holding										Total
	Upto 1 acre	1.01- 2.50	2.51- 5.00	5.01- 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01- 30.00	30.01- 50.00	50.01- 100.00	100.01 and above	Blank	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Vaishnawas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	14
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(7.14)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(92.86)	(100.00)
2. Saraswat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
3. Purohit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
4. Mudaliyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
5. Naidu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
6. Lingayat	0	1	1	2	8	2	1	0	0	8	23
	(0.00)	(4.35)	(4.35)	(8.70)	(34.78)	(8.70)	(4.35)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(34.78)	(100.00)
7. Vaishya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
8. Vadeyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
9. Vakkaliga	3	8	14	7	8	0	2	3	2	48	95
	(3.16)	(8.42)	(14.74)	(7.37)	(8.42)	(0.00)	(2.11)	(3.16)	(2.11)	(50.33)	(100.00)
10. Bants-Shetty's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
11. Nayar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
12. Gangemat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
13. Banajiger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
14. Kodagin Coorg Shettaru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Appendix Table 5.2: (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26. Aryanayan Khatriya	¹ (16.67)	¹ (16.67)	¹ (16.67)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	³ (50.00)	⁶ (100.00)
27. Belimoggad Shetparu	¹ (12.50)	¹ (12.50)	³ (37.50)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (12.50)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	² (25.00)	⁸ (100.00)
28. Kuruheen Shettaru	⁰ (0.00)	² (40.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	³ (60.00)	⁵ (100.00)
29. Ganiger	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
30. Kumar Shettaru	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (8.33)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹¹ (91.67)	¹² (100.00)
31. Padachi	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
32. Devaru	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
33. Bhandari	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁴ (100.00)	⁴ (100.00)
34. Salaru	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁶ (100.00)	⁶ (100.00)
35. Ediggaudaru	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹⁰ (100.00)	¹⁰ (100.00)
36. Edigupujar	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁸ (100.00)	⁸ (100.00)
37. Jogappagod	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
38. Muger	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
39. Banjar	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
40. Bhoi	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)
41. Rayuraut	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	⁰ (0.00)	¹ (100.00)	¹ (100.00)

Appendix Table 6.1 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Cultivated

Source	Size of Cultivated Hold					
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.01 - 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01- 30.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income from Agriculture	6520	28240	90300	184170	321170	3457
(1)	10	23	33	28	25	
(2)	652	1228	2736	6578	12847	230
(3)	652	1228	2736	6578	12847	230
Income from Milch Cattle	300	8580	19740	31920	44540	272
(1)	1	10	26	27	24	
(2)	30	373	598	1140	1782	18
(3)	300	858	759	1182	1856	19
Income from Cowdung Manure	360	1870	4850	5780	11180	35
(1)	5	19	31	28	24	
(2)	36	81	147	206	447	2
(3)	72	98	156	206	466	2
Income from Poultry	340	1900	3020	6720	5590	44
(1)	2	7	13	10	13	
(2)	34	83	92	240	224	2
(3)	170	271	232	672	430	5
Income from Fruits and Vegetables	-	230	1220	6850	13110	230
(1)	-	2	9	17	22	
(2)	-	10	37	245	524	15
(3)	-	115	136	403	596	16
Income from Other Occupation	1460	28080	45600	53200	99040	1518
(1)	2	11	8	7	6	
(2)	146	1221	1382	1900	3962	10
(3)	730	2553	5700	7600	16507	759
Income from Labour	17470	27550	25750	9200	-	-
(1)	9	11	14	4	-	-
(2)	1747	1198	780	329	-	-
(3)	1941	2505	1839	2300	-	-
Income from Salary	1200	25230	21000	39910	23400	600
(1)	1	7	5	8	3	
(2)	120	1097	636	1425	936	40
(3)	1200	3604	4200	4989	7800	600

Appendix Table 6.1 :(Contd.)

Source	Size of Culti					
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.01 - 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01 30.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income from Implements, Cart Rent etc.	800	5720	7630	5070	1050	10
(1)	4	10	7	8	3	
(2)	80	249	231	181	42	
(3)	200	572	1090	634	350	2
Income from Rent-out Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from Building	360	7640	1470	2400	3160	16
(1)	1	3	3	1	3	
(2)	36	332	45	86	126	1
(3)	360	2547	490	2400	1053	8
Pension	-	2040	470	-	10200	-
(1)	-	1	1	0	3	-
(2)	-	89	14	-	408	-
(3)	-	2040	470	-	3400	-
Remittance	-	-	480	500	1200	-
(1)	-	-	1	1	1	-
(2)	-	-	15	18	48	-
(3)	-	-	480	500	1200	-
Total Income	28810	137080	221530	245720	533640	4278
(1)	10	23	33	28	25	
(2)	2881	5960	6713	12347	21346	285

Appendix Table 6.2 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Coffee Holding

Source	Size of Coffee Holding					
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.00- 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01 - 30.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income from Agriculture	15840	92590	195090	148720	441360	224300
(1)	5	18	20	11	18	
(2)	3168	5144	9755	13520	24520	24900
(3)	3168	5144	9755	13520	24520	24900
Income from Milch Cattle	6780	17950	32610	19760	29800	12800
(1)	4	16	19	11	17	
(2)	1356	997	1631	1796	1656	1400
(3)	1695	1122	1716	1796	1753	1600
Income from Cow Dung Manure	1700	3030	4180	6510	5580	1800
(1)	4	18	19	11	17	
(2)	340	168	209	592	310	200
(3)	425	168	220	592	328	200
Income from Poultry	920	5560	7170	880	3640	3700
(1)	3	14	10	3	8	
(2)	184	309	359	80	202	400
(3)	307	397	717	293	455	500
Income from Fruits and Vegetables	320	4260	6940	7940	22050	14700
(1)	3	15	16	11	18	
(2)	64	237	347	722	1225	1600
(3)	107	284	434	722	1225	1800
Income from Other Occupation	-	85860	48800	10140	26800	65000
(1)	-	2	6	2	4	
(2)	-	4770	2440	922	1489	700
(3)	-	42930	8133	5070	6700	2100
Income from Labour	2200	13300	-	-	-	-
(1)	1	5	-	-	-	-
(2)	440	739	-	-	-	-
(3)	2200	2660	-	-	-	-
Income from Salary	3600	6600	47110	-	9120	-
(1)	1	2	7	0	2	
(2)	720	367	2356	-	507	
(3)	3600	3300	6730	-	4560	

Appendix Table 6.2 : (Contd.)

Source	Size of Coffee					
	Upto 1 Acre	1.01 - 2.50	2.51 - 5.00	5.00 - 10.00	10.01- 20.00	20.01- 30.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income from Implements, Cart Rent etc.						
(1)	150	590	2900	1100	750	4
(2)	1	5	2	3	2	
(3)	30	33	145	100	42	
	150	118	1450	367	375	1
Income from Rent-Out Land						
(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from Building						
(1)	600	960	-	1000	2000	8
(2)	1	1	-	1	2	
(3)	120	53	-	91	111	
	600	960	-	1000	1000	80
Pension						
(1)	-	-	3000	3600	3600	-
(2)	-	-	1	1	1	-
(3)	-	-	150	327	200	-
	-	-	3000	3600	3600	-
Remittance						
(1)	480	500	-	1200	-	-
(2)	1	1	-	1	0	-
(3)	96	28	-	109	-	-
	480	500	-	1200	-	-
Total Income						
(1)	32590	231200	347800	200850	544700	26540
(2)	5	18	20	11	18	
	6518	12844	17390	8259	30261	2948

N.B. : (1) Number of Reporting Cases
(2) General Average
(3) Specific Average

Appendix Table 6.3 : Sourcewise Household Incomes According to Size of Income Group

Source	Size of Income Group				
	Upto 500	501 - 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 5000	5001- 10000
	1	2	3	4	5
Income from Agriculture	-	-	3050	57870	12145
(1)	-	-	3	41	3
(2)	-	-	139	256	94
(3)	-	-	1017	1411	337
Income from Milch Cattle	-	-	-	15670	3329
(1)	-	0	0	31	3
(2)	-	-	-	69	26
(3)	-	-	-	505	95
Income from Cowdung Manure	-	-	60	4380	663
(1)	-	-	1	44	4
(2)	-	-	3	19	5
(3)	-	-	60	100	15
Income from Poultry	-	-	200	6520	837
(1)	-	-	2	25	2
(2)	-	-	10	29	6
(3)	-	-	100	261	31
Income from Fruits and Vegetables	-	-	-	7300	5210
(1)	-	-	-	11	1
(2)	-	-	-	32	4
(3)	-	-	-	664	40
Income from Other Occupation	120	-	860	90530	215680
(1)	1	0	2	39	44
(2)	120	-	85	401	1685
(3)	120	-	930	2321	4902
Income from Labour	320	140	25600	507980	244990
(1)	1	1	16	166	50
(2)	320	140	164	2248	1914
(3)	320	140	600	3060	4900
Income from Salary	-	-	700	99020	234760
(1)	-	-	2	31	39
(2)	-	-	168	438	1834
(3)	-	-	850	3194	6020

Appendix Table 6.3 : (Contd.)

Source	Size of Income				
	Upto 500	501- 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 5000	5001- 10000
	1	2	3	4	5
Income from Implements, Cart Rent etc.	-	-	400	9420	10780
(1)	-	-	1	15	11
(2)	-	-	18	62	84
(3)	-	-	400	628	980
Income from Rent-out Land	-	-	1830	680	1200
(1)	-	-	3	2	1
(2)	-	-	83	3	9
(3)	-	-	610	340	1200
Income from Building	-	-	720	820	5280
(1)	-	-	2	2	6
(2)	-	-	33	4	41
(3)	-	-	360	410	880
Pension	-	480	-	950	4720
(1)	-	1	0	2	3
(2)	-	480	-	4	37
(3)	-	480	-	475	1573
Remittance	-	-	960	3100	1280
(1)	-	-	1	2	2
(2)	-	-	44	14	10
(3)	-	-	960	1550	640
Total Income	440	620	38380	804240	893640
(1)	1	1	22	226	128
(2)	440	620	1745	3559	6982