

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The preceding chapters have an account of the occupations of the total working population in the major sectors of the district's economy like agriculture, industries, banking and finance, trade and commerce and communications. But there is an appreciable segment of the population which earns its income from pursuits like public administration services, learned professions like law, medicine, engineering and teaching, arts, domestic services and from certain other occupations like carpentry, goldsmithy, tailoring, bakeries, bicycle-shops, etc. Such vocations will be accounted for in this chapter. Those engaged in them render services in different ways or produce goods or aid production of articles of daily use or consumption.

Several of these occupations do not give, the persons following them, a handsome income. In some cases, their number is not so small as to be left out of consideration. With the increasing development in the various spheres, new avenues of employment have been opened up in the district. No detailed and systematic survey, either economic or sociological, has been made about these occupational groups. In the absence of such surveys, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope. Except the census data, the rest are roughly estimated figures.

In 1971, out of the total population of the district of 7,36,647, 34.61 per cent were classified as workers, and the rest, i.e., 65.39 per cent as non-workers. The persons employed by the State and Central Governments, local bodies, quasi-local bodies and other organisations or institutions engaged in educational, scientific, medical and health services, religious and welfare services, legal services, business services, community services, and trade and labour associations, recreation services, personal services and other activities not covered in any of the other eight groups were included in this category, i.e., "Other Services" in the 1971 census. They accounted for 10.27 per cent of the total number of workers in the Chikmagalur district, while the State average in this respect was 8.10 per cent. The taluk-wise distribution of persons, who were engaged in these "Other Services" in 1971, was (1) Chikmagalur 11,635, (2) Kadur 3,452, (3) Koppa 1,679, (4) Mudigere 2,960,

(5) Narasimharajapura 912, (6) Sringeri 1,558 and (7) Tarikere 2,990, the total number for the district being 26,186. The taluk-wise proportions (with rural and urban break-ups) out of the district's total percentage (10.27) mentioned earlier were as follows.

Taluk	Rural	Urban	Total
Chikmagalur	3.42	1.14	4.56
Kadur	0.88	0.47	1.35
Koppa	0.54	0.12	0.66
Mudigere	0.98	0.18	1.16
Narasimharajapura	0.22	0.14	0.36
Sringeri	0.49	0.12	0.61
Tarikere	1.08	0.49	1.57
Total for the district	7.61	2.66	10.27

Public Administration Services

A considerable number of persons are employed in the several branches of public administration. In 1968, the number of persons employed in the State Government Offices in the Chikmagalur district was 5,718. Of these, 21 were class I officers, 96 class II officers, 4,429 class III officials and 1,172 class IV officials according to the report of the census of Karnataka Government Employees for 1968. A large number of these employees work in the district headquarters town. During that year, 1,723 were working in Chikmagalur town, of whom 15 were class I officers, 55 class II officers, 1,223 class III officials and 430 class IV staff. As on 31st March 1973, the number of Government employees in the district was 5,862, whereas the number for the State as a whole was 2,08,815. This is the latest available district-wise figure. As worked out from the above-mentioned figures, it is found that the number of Government employees per lakh of population of 1971 in the district was while the State figure was 711, and further the Government employees accounted for 0.80 per cent of the population of 1971 in the district when the State in this respect was 0.71 per cent. With the increase in the volume and variety of developmental activities, the number of Government employees has been also increasing. The persons engaged in these public services have several benefits like security of service, various kinds of leave, increments, provident fund, insurance, advances, medical reimbursement facilities, gratuity, pension, etc., and in some cases, they get quarters for residential purpose at ten per cent of total emoluments as rent. From time to time, their emoluments have been also enhanced so as to enable them, as far as possible, to meet the increased cost of living.

In-service training is imparted to State Government employees in order to equip them with fundamental knowledge of their jobs and of the rules and regulations, and to inculcate in them the correct attitude to work, so that they can discharge their assigned work efficiently. At the State-level, there is a net work of training institutes like Administrative Training Institute, Police

Training College and School, Survey Settlement Training School, Agricultural Produce Marketing Training College, Rural Development Training Centres, etc. A District Training Institute, established at Shimoga in 1975, covers the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga. It has been functioning under the direct control of the Director, State Administrative Institute, Mysore. In the beginning, only foundation courses for I and II Division Clerks were conducted. Later on, training in office management to supervisory-level officials and workshop-training in Kannada to Class I and Class II Officers was also conducted.

Learned professions

Persons in the category of learned professions have more or less a good educational background or training and belong to various smaller groups which are quite distinct from one another. They are doctors, engineers, advocates, teachers, authors, journalists, etc.

Medical profession

The medical profession is attracting increasingly more number of persons as there is greater need for them on account of expanding population and since it is found to be a lucrative one. There are doctors, dentists, nurses, health visitors, midwives, pharmacists, technicians, etc., working in various hospitals, dispensaries and clinics in the district. Doctors, who set up an independent practice, earn according to their own ability and paying capacity of patients. Many of the private medical practitioners earn a high income. According to the 1961 census, there were 188 physicians, surgeons and dentists (including Ayurvedic and other systems), 352 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians, (For details in respect of medical staff and association, see ch. XVI).

Engineering profession

In recent years, works like the Bhadra Project, Jambadahalla Reservoir Project and Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd., and some industrial establishments have also employed engineers, overseers, draughtsmen and other technicians in the district. Now the demand for technically qualified persons is on the increase because of the various development activities in the several sectors in the district. In 1961, there were 154 architects, engineers and surveyors in the district. Of these, 97 were civil engineers (including overseers) and other related workers.

Legal profession

The legal profession has drawn to its fold an increased number of persons since the beginning of this century. It may not be particularly lucrative in the beginning. But the fact of its being an independent profession, with plenty of opportunities to make a mark in public life, makes it attractive to ambitious young men. The junior lawyer usually works under an established and reputed advocate, and after gaining some experience, sets up his independent practice. The success in the profession depends upon his capacity

to build up a good clientele. Jurists, advocates, their clerks and petition writers come under the category of legal profession. They live in urban centres where courts are situated, and attend to civil and criminal cases. Some specialise in either of the two branches. Some of them are able to earn a high income. The charging of fees varies according to the stakes involved, seriousness of the case and popularity of the advocate who handles it. The 1961 census recorded 58 persons under this category (see ch. XII).

Teaching profession

Among the learned professions, the vocation of teaching is able to absorb a far larger number of persons because of the rapid spread of various stages of education since Independence. In the coming years, the increase is expected to be even much more. The teachers are mostly a salaried category with a limited income range. Most of them are Government employees and relatively a small number work in institutions run by private bodies. Persons working in private schools now feel better assured than before since their salaries are being paid through banks by the Department of Public Instruction. Consequent on the implementation of recommendations of the recent Karnataka Pay Commission, 1976, the economic conditions of the teachers has now improved. According to the 1961 census, there were 2,471 teachers out of whom 148 were secondary school teachers, 2,112 were working in middle and primary schools and 211 were employed in various other educational institutions (see ch. XV).

Arts and letters

The category of arts and letters covers artists, journalists, authors, actors, etc. They provide recreation, instruction and knowledge to the community. While some of these persons entirely depend upon the profession for their living, others have taken these as their subsidiary occupations. In the 1961 census, about 180 persons were enumerated as artists, writers and related workers. Of these, 100 were musicians and related workers, out of whom 91 were men and nine women.

Among the workers engaged in other occupations of a professional type, it was recorded in the 1961 census that there were 429 ordained and 149 non-ordained religious workers, and 55 astrologers, palmists and related workers.

Sales-workers

The category of sales-workers includes both employed and self-employed workers found in shops and other establishments. They play an important role in distribution and supply of such goods as are in large demand for day-to-day consumption. Many of these persons are carrying on their activities especially in the important urban centres of the district. While the proprietors of bigger establishments employ shop-assistants, salesmen and the like, the smaller ones are managed by the proprietors themselves who may take the help of members of their own family. According to the 1961

census, out of 7,130 persons enumerated as sales-workers, 5,832 were working proprietors, wholesale and retail-traders, 1,213 salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers, and the remaining 85 were engaged in similar type of work. Some of the working proprietors were also found to be financing agents.

Domestic services

Under the group of domestic services, domestic servants, cooks, maids and the like are included. Only persons belonging to the higher income groups and middle-income groups can afford to employ domestic servants. Many of these workers are provided with food and clothing, partly or fully, and some times shelter also. Some of them are part-time workers serving in more than one house hold. The level of wages paid to the domestic servants may vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month in addition to food and clothing. The total number of persons engaged as house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, as in 1961 census, was 2,698, of whom 1,927 were men and 771 women. Of these, 1,211 persons were cooks (domestic and institutional) and the remaining 1,487 persons were engaged in similar pursuits. Out of the total of 2,698, 807 persons were living in the urban centres and the rest in villages.

Artisans

Artisans constitute an important segment of the working force. For many of them, it is a hereditary occupation. Recently others also have joined it. Their products meet by and large the demands in the domestic markets of the districts. There are several types of artisans like carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith, cobbler, tailor, toy-maker, food-processor, potter, rope-twister, stone-worker, coir-worker, *dhobi*, barber, weaver, etc. They are spread over both in rural and urban areas. In 1975, the State Economic Advisor's Division, Bangalore, collected certain basic data about the various categories of artisans in the State. Tables appended at the end of this Chapter give comparative figures of artisans in the Chikmagalur district with those in the State as a whole. An attempt to give a brief account of some of the categories of artisans is made here.

Carpentry

Carpentry has been an important age-old occupation in the district which has extensive forests. The occupation of carpentry has been a hereditary one for *badigers* who are also a section of the *panchalas* which is a collective term for several groups of artisans. In some parts, carpenters are known as '*acharis*'. It was found that in 1975, the Chikmagalur district had 966 carpenters dispersed all over the district, producing valuable articles. The carpenters in the urban centres mainly manufacture articles like chairs, tables, cots, benches, doors, windows, etc., and those in the rural areas mostly produce the common type of building fixtures, roofing materials, agricultural implements, bullock-carts, etc. They work in groups as well as in family circles. In each town, there are a few carpentry units, and their number

is on the increase in recent years due to the increased demand for furniture and construction work. Most of these workshops are located in rented rooms, the rent ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month or more according to their location. Every big village has at least one or two families engaged in carpentry. Many of the carpenters work either in the house or in sheds attached to their houses.

The rates of wages depend upon the efficiency of individual workers and vary from place to place. A well-skilled worker earns from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 10 per day, whereas a less-skilled worker would get about Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 6 per day. Boys are taken as helpers who attend to minor pieces of work on a daily wage of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50. According to the 1961 census, there were 2,401 persons engaged in manufacturing of wooden products. Of these, 589 persons lived in the urban areas. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 966 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 218 in Chikmagalur, 195 in Kadur, 168 in Koppa, 121 in Mudigere, 66 in Narasimharajapura, 22 in Sringeri and 169 in Tarikere taluks (*see* also Chapter V and IX).

Blacksmithy

Blacksmithy, like carpentry, is also a very old occupation found in all parts of the district. The work of a blacksmith is a hard one. Services of blacksmiths are vital to the agriculturists. They work in sheds attached to their houses. Most of the blacksmiths are independent workers. Mostly, the members of the black smith's family work with him. In rural areas, the work is largely seasonal and they have brisk work during the time of preparatory tillage of lands and again at the harvest seasons. During the remaining part of the year, he gets items of work like making and repairing of rings for the wheels and other accessories of carts, as also household equipments. They usually prepare articles on demand, but sometimes manufacture plough shares, sickles, hooks, etc., in anticipation of demands also and take them to the nearby shandis or fairs for sale.

The blacksmith's work needs equipment costing about Rs. 500 to Rs. 800. Charcoal, paddy-husk, etc., are used for keeping the fire burning in the furnace. The expenditure on this may come to about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month. The iron rods for making the implements are usually supplied by the customers themselves. In the villages, there had been an old practice to pay blacksmiths in kind, but now they are paid in cash. On an average, a well-skilled blacksmith earns about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a day, and an employed worker may get a daily wage of about Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6 in a busy season. According to the 1961 census, there were 660 blacksmiths and related workers in the district. Among these, 513 lived in the rural parts. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 407 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 129 blacksmiths in Chikmagalur, 109 in Kadur, 54 in Koppa, 35 in Mudigere, 21 in Narasimharajapura, 25 in Sringeri and 34 in Tarikere taluks.

Goldsmiths and silversmiths

Goldsmithy is generally a hereditary occupation of a section of the *Panchalas* (also called *Vishwakarmas*). They make and mend ornaments of gold and silver, set gems and work in precious stones. They are fairly distributed all over the district. They prepare various kinds of ornaments either on demand by customers or on the basis of orders given by shroffs (jewellers). In the rural parts, the goldsmiths prepare generally ornaments of the traditional types, while in the towns, they try to cater to the changing tastes and fashions of the day. Many of the goldsmiths are independent workers. While some of them have set up their smithies in rented rooms or in their own houses, the rest sit in jewellers' shops and carry on their work. The cost of a small goldsmiths equipment may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600, in cases of larger units, it may go up to Rs. 6,000 or more. The recurring expenditure on mercury, lack, *tejav*, *navasagar*, etc., used for the work may come to about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month, depending upon the size of the business. The raw materials required like gold and silver are, in many cases, supplied either by the customers or by the jewellers themselves. A skilled worker in this line earns from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a day. On an average, a goldsmith with a shop of his own may earn Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month. The Gold Control Rules, which were enforced in 1963, had affected this occupation adversely. In order to mitigate the hardships of the goldsmiths, the Government helped them by free grant of lands for agricultural purposes, liberal loans for running cottage industries, payment of stipends for education and training of their children and other facilities. The later relaxations of the gold control measures gave them much relief.

In 1978, the Union Government amended the Gold Control Rules and allowed a certified goldsmith to manufacture and sell ornaments in limited quantities against specific orders from customers. As per the 1961 census, there were 749 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, of whom five were women. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank in 1976, 299 persons were engaged in this profession. Of these, there were 57 goldsmiths and silversmiths in Chikmagalur, 117 in Kadur, 49 in Koppa, 43 in Mudigere, 10 in Narasimharajapura, eight in Sringeri and 15 in Tarikere taluks. In addition, there were 25 jewellery shops in Chikmagalur, one in Kadur, five in Koppa, 15 in Sringeri and in Tarikere taluks.

Copper and Brassmithy

The occupation of coppersmithy and brassmithy has been a hereditary one of *Kenchagars*. In recent years, others have also taken to it. Some such workers residing in towns need to go round the nearby villages also with their required materials for attending to minor repair works, of household copper and brass utensils. Many of those engaged in this occupation are Muslims. The shops dealing in copper and brass vessels in the district are small establishments, where the owners, with the help of one or two workers carry on the trade. Generally, the local merchants supply required

raw materials, such as copper and brass sheets, jas sheets, *navasagara*, *thavara*, etc., to prepare various types of new utensils, for which the worker may get remuneration of Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.25 per Kg. weight of the prepared items.

The occupation requires a small initial capital for purchase of some tools, such as *ikkala*, compass, scissors, hammers, bellows, water tubes, etc., the cost of which may come to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in the case of small establishment. Generally, the monthly recurring expenditure ranges from about Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 depending on the size of the units. The net income of a copper and brass smith worker may range between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month (*see* also Chapter V).

Tinsmithy

Tinsmithy is not the main occupation of those who are engaged in it, since they combine other jobs like repairing of stoves, locks, trunks, umbrellas, etc. A few of them, while moving about from village to village, also purchase empty tins and bottles and such other articles from households and later sell them to merchants who deal in these articles. Usually, tinsmiths sit on the footpaths of streets and do tinning of vessels of the customers. They make also boxes of tin which are used by households. The tinsmith's equipment is simple which may be worth about Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. The cost of raw materials like tin, charcoal and sulphuric acid would be about Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month for an average unit. They undertake also orders for making kerosene lamps of tin and supply them to shops. Generally, the net income of an efficient tinsmith may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 a month. The introduction of vessels of stainless steel has, to some extent, affected the occupation of tinsmithy.

Leather-workers

Leather-working has been a traditional occupation of a section of the Scheduled Castes. These artisans are locally known as *mochis* or *chammaras*. Towns and bigger villages have several families of leather-workers who make and repair footwears of different kinds. Some of the cobblers sit at the end of streets in busy places and attend to minor repairs. Sometimes, members of their families assist them in their work. Several others work in shoe-shops on the basis of daily wages. They are generally housed in rented rooms, the rent varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 depending upon the location. This occupation has been adversely affected in recent years owing to large-scale manufacturing of shoes by factories. Now, many of the shoe-shops get shoes and other allied finished products from big factories and sell them to the public on profit or commission basis.

In a leather-working unit where footwears are manufactured and repairs are undertaken, the tools and appliances would cost about Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 in the case of small units and about Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 in bigger ones. The working capital required for the purpose of raw materials may be Rs. 300

to Rs. 500 a month for small units and Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 for larger-ones. Some of the cobblers are now enabled to borrow money to meet their working capital requirements from co-operative societies and also from the commercial banks. In cases where workers are employed, they are paid on the basis of piece-rates. On an average, a worker may earn Rs. eight to Rs. 10 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 329 persons engaged in this occupation. Of these, 307 persons were men and 132 persons lived in the urban centres, and the rest in the rural parts. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 465 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 183 in Chikmagalur, 276 in Kadur, one in Koppa, two in Mudigere, one in Narasimharajapura and two in Tarikere taluks. The number of shops engaged in this profession as in 1976 was ten in Chikmagalur, four in Kadur, three in Koppa, four in Mudigere, four in Sringeri and five in Tarikere taluks (*see* also Chapters V & IX).

Pottery

Pottery has been one of the ancient and important rural industries. Manufacture of earthenware is a hereditary occupation of the *kumbara*. Making of earthen vessels depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment which consists of the traditional wheel, frames, buckets and stick which may cost about Rs. 40 to Rs. 100. The raw materials required are clay and fuel. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village is of great importance as it reduces the cost of transport. The work is carried on with the help of members of the family in sheds attached to their houses. Some of the poorer people still use the earthenware for cooking food, storing water and grains. Others may use earthen pots for keeping drinking water during the summer season. The availability of cheap metallic vessels, etc., in recent times has very adversely affected this occupation. The potters take the finished products to the nearby shandis or market places and sell them. The average daily earning of a potter may range from Rs. five to Rs. 10. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,122 potters and related workers, out of whom 335 were women. Potters form a category of artisans by themselves. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 556 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 112 potters in Chikmagalur, 233 in Kadur, 12 in Koppa, 51 in Mudigere, eight in Narasimharajapura, 14 in Sringeri and 126 in Tarikere taluks.

Hair-cutting saloons

Hair-cutting has been an age-old hereditary occupation of the *Nayindas*. In the olden days, self-shaving and frequent shaving were not in practice. In many of the villages, as per the old practice, individual barbers go round the houses of their customers for shaving and hair-cutting. In recent decades, hair-cutting saloons of modern style have sprung up largely in the urban centres. The saloons are set up in rented rooms paying a monthly rent which may range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The cost of equipment of a medium-sized saloon in towns may range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and from

Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 or more in the case of a few saloons well-equipped and nicely decorated. The saloons have also to incur current expenditure on oil, soap, face powder, antiseptics, and other requisites, lighting charges, etc., which may vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to the size of the unit. The rate charged for hair-cutting is about Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 and 50 paise for a shave. The monthly earning of one-man unit may amount to about Rs. 150 and those of larger ones may range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 a month. The monthly earnings of a few large and decent saloons, situated in busy localities of the district, are much higher. In some cases, the variation of income is due to the goodwill enjoyed by them among the customers. According to the 1961 census, there were 686 persons engaged in this occupation, out of whom 259 were living in the towns. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank in 1976, 484 persons were engaged in this occupation. Out of these, 109 were in Chikmagalur, 113 in Kadur, 91 in Koppa, 61 in Mudigere, 21 in Narasimharajapura, 24 in Sringeri, and 65 in Tarikere taluks. There were 80 saloons in Chikmagalur, 36 in Kadur, seven in Koppa, nine in Mudigere, seven in Sringeri and 23 in Tarikere taluks.

Laundries

The occupation of washing of clothes is a traditional occupation of the *agasas* also called *madivalas* or *dhobis*. Now some others have also taken to it. Laundries as shops are to be found in almost all towns of the district and also in bigger villages. A majority of the laundries are housed in rented rooms and they have to pay a small rent. Most of them are family concerns, and only a few larger units employ paid workers. In the villages, however, as before, the washermen collect soiled clothes from their customers' houses for cleaning. This occupation provides employment throughout the year, but the business is usually slack during the rainy season. The cost of equipment in most of the ordinary laundries as shops may vary between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500. Electrically operated machines are being used by bigger shops which have taken up dry-cleaning of wollen and silk clothes.

The monthly recurring expenses of such laundry shops may range from Rs. 100 for a small unit to Rs. 250 for a large one. The rate charged per clothe is about 40 paise for ordinary wash of a shirt and about 75 paise for pant, and for urgent wash, the charges are more. For dry-cleaning of the costly clothes like woollen, silk, terry-cot, terene, polyster, etc., the charges are about Rs 2 per Pant and Re. 1 per Shirt. The income of a small unit may range Iron about Rs 300 to Rs 500 per month, depending upon the size of the business. The employed workers are paid a monthly wage Varying from Rs 60 to Rs 100. As per 1961 Census there were 41 Launderers, drycleaners and related workers in the district, of them 295 were men. The washermen in the urban centres numbered 229, and as per 1971 census there were 985 persons. According to the Credit Plan prepared by

the Canara Bank, in 1976, there were 306 persons engaged in this occupation. Of the, 23 *dhobis* were in Chikmagalur, 137 in Kadur, 23 in Koppa, 27 in Mudigere two in Sringeri and 94 in Tarikere taluks. And there were 50 *dhobi* shops in Chikmagalur, 15 in Kadur, four in Koppa, six in Mudigere, three in Narasimharajapura and eight in Tarikere taluks.

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring has been a hereditary one for the *simpi* or *darji* or *bhavasara*. In recent years, many others have also entered the field. In recent decades, with the growth of population and rapid changes in fashions, this occupation has come to have larger scope and importance than before. The tailors are concentrated in urban centres and larger villages. A large majority of the tailoring shops in the district are small establishments, where the owners, with the help of one or two workers, carry on the work. Some shops in the towns have earned a good name for efficient stitching. This occupation provides employment throughout the year, and there is brisker business during marriage and festival seasons. Most of these units are located in rented rooms or in portions of cloth shops, the rent varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 depending upon the location and size of the establishment.

The cost of equipment of a tailoring establishment may range from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of small unit and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 or more in the case of bigger ones. In certain cases, the sewing machines are purchased on instalment basis from the local agents of the manufacturing companies. The other materials required by the tailoring units are cloth for lining, buttons, needles, thread, oil and marking chalks. They are purchased in the local market and their cost may range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per month according to the size of the business. The charge for stitching a cotton suit varies from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80, while that for a woollen suit or any other suit of costly cloth varies from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150. Customers usually purchase the cloth and give it to the tailors for stitching. Some tailors, who work under a master tailor, receive 40 paise out of every rupee they earn, while others work on the basis of daily wages which may vary from Rs. eight to Rs. 10 or more, depending upon their skill and speed. Boys are taken as apprentices and are paid from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 a month during the period of their learning. The value of work done daily varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 or more according to the size of the unit. In some cases, the variation of income is due to the goodwill enjoyed by them among the customers. In 1961, the district had, in all, 1,761 tailors and related workers, out of whom 1,460 were males. Of them, 891 persons were living in the urban centres. And as per 1971 census there were 1,746 persons. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 758 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, the artisan class of tailors numbered 168 in Chikmagalur, 321 in Kadur, 80 in Koppa, 99 in Mudigere, 14 in Narasimharajapura, 19 in Sringeri and 67 in Tarikere taluks. There were 125 established tailoring shops in Chikmagalur, five in Kadur, five in Koppa, six in Mudigere, 24 in Sringeri and five in Tarikere taluks.

Florists

The occupation of selling of flowers has been a hereditary one for the *hoogars*. But in recent years, some others also are following it. In some cases, it is a subsidiary occupation for supplementing the income. The flower merchants obtain their supply from owners of flower gardens and sell to the retailers. The bulk of the retail trade in flowers is handled by women. The flowers are also strung into garlands, *dandes* and the like to suit different requirements of the customers. There is a good sale on occasions of festive days, marriages, etc. Flowers are also sold in market places, bus-stands and in front of some temples. The earning of an ordinary flowerseller may vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per day. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, there were 20 florists in the district, a majority of whom were in Chikmagalur town.

Bed and pillow makers

Making of cotton beds and pillows is a traditional occupation of the *pinjaras* who are a few in the district, and mostly they are Muslims. Some of them have set up their own shops in Chikmagalur proper, in small rooms. They keep here for sale ready-made beds and pillows, and also make them according to orders. Besides, they carry out also repairs of such articles. Some of the *pinjaras* go to villages to repair old beds and pillows. Sometimes, the customers themselves supply the raw materials such as cotton and cloth, in which cases the workers get only the labour charges. The average daily earning of a person engaged in this work may vary from about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 whereas a shop-keeper may earn about Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 per month.

Photography

Photography is a modern occupation introduced in the district a few decades back. It has a good scope for further development. The photographers are fairly well-distributed in all the urban centres. The occupation requires initial capital for purchase of cameras, enlarger, electric flash gun, lights, mirrors, dish, etc., the cost of which may come to about Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. In addition, main items of expenditure for running of the studio are films, papers, chemicals, etc. The owner sometimes engages one or two skilled workers to help him. He pays them about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month per worker. On an average, a studio-owner may earn a net income of Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 per month. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, there were 20 studios at Chikmagalur, two in Kadur, four in Koppa, two in Mudigere, two in Sringeri and two in Tarikere taluks.

Stone-quarrying and cutting

Quarrying of building stones has considerable scope for expansion, as some parts of the district have rocky hills. The work of quarrying and cutting of stones has been the traditional occupation of the *vaddas*, while

there are also other individual workers in the line. These persons are engaged in the work relating to construction of buildings, bridges, roads, tanks and other irrigation works, etc. Women and boys are also engaged to help them by attending to less skilled, unskilled or light work. There is increasing demand for these workers, as they prepare stone slabs, size stones, polished stones and the like. The equipment required for this occupation would cost about fifty to a hundred rupees. The daily wages of skilled workmen may vary from Rs. eight to Rs. 12. Ordinarily, an unskilled worker is paid from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 6 per day. Boys are paid about Rs. two to Rs. three. According to 1961 census, there were 1,389 stonecutters, stone-carvers and stone-dressers in the district. Of this total, 1,009 workers were men and 380 women, and 453 workers lived in the urban centres.

Bakeries

There are bakeries where bread, biscuits, buns, cakes, etc., are prepared and sold locally. Formerly, the use of bread, biscuits and the like was limited. Now these items of ready-made food have become more popular. This occupation has a good scope for development as the demand for bread and biscuits is steadily increasing. This occupation provides employment throughout the year. There are about 30 established bakeries in the district. Most of them are in the towns. Chikmagalur and Tarikere towns have relatively more of them. They are generally family establishments where the owners themselves work with the help of the members of their families. A few larger ones engage about two or three persons. In cases where workers are employed, they are paid a salary of about Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month in addition to food and shelter. The boys employed have also to deliver the products to permanent customers in the towns and also villages. They are paid daily wages or according to volume of sales made by them.

The equipment of a bakery consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessories such as tin trays, small iron-sheet boxes, moulds, cupboards and baskets. The cost of all this equipment in general may range from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 depending upon the size of the establishment. The raw materials that are required are wheat flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essences etc, and in some cases eggs which are all locally available. The work is done mostly by the physical labour of experienced persons. In addition to the products manufactured locally, sometimes, varieties of biscuits are also imported from other places. The net income of the owners may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month, according to the size of business.

Bicycle shops

In recent decades, the bicycle has become a necessity for a common man. A good number of persons, both in the rural and urban parts of the district, use this handy vehicle. It is the cheapest and very convenient

mode of transport. As such, the demand for bicycles has been steadily increasing. With this, there has been a greater need for bicycle shops which hire out bicycles for short durations. Generally, they are located in the towns and bigger villages. In these shops, in addition to hiring out of cycles, spare parts are sold, and private cycles are also repaired. This is an additional source of income for them. There are about 80 cycle repairers and dealers in bicycles in the district.

A relatively bigger bicycle shop, on an average, has about 10 to 15 bicycles for hire each costing between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. For sale and repairs, these shops keep spare parts and accessories such as handles, hubs, rims, tubes, tyres, scissors, spanners, screws, bells, seats, grease, solution, air-pump, etc. The value of all this equipment (including bicycles) in the case of larger establishments may be estimated from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000. The minimum working capital, besides the initial investment required varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per month. The main items of expenditure of a bicycle shop are wages for labour, rent for accommodation and cost of the materials used in the repairs. The total expenditure on them depends upon the size of the shop and the extent of service.

Generally, the owner of a big cycle shop engages one or two boys or one or two skilled workers to help him in his occupation. He pays Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month to boys and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day to skilled workers. Bicycle hire charges are calculated in terms of the time of its use or for the entire day, the rate of charge per hour for a bicycle is 30 to 40 paise and Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 for the entire day. Some of the bicycle shop owners also keep petro-maxes for hiring out for which they charge from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 per petro-max for a night's use excluding kerosine. An average bicycle shop may earn a net income of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month.

Plying of autorickshaws

Autorickshaws have been recently introduced in the few bigger towns of the district. Their plying for hire provides employment to their drivers and profit to the owners of these vehicles. In the majority of cases, the drivers are not owners. *They get them* for a fixed rent of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 a day. Their own income depends upon the opportunities from day-to-day, and also varies according to the seasons. The driver usually earns about eight to ten rupees a day after paying the owner and petrol charges. Now the commercial banks are advancing loans to autorickshaw drivers, to enable them to become owners of Vehicles.

Bee-keeping

Bounty of flowering plants in Chikmagalur district has made bee-keeping quite possible and paying. It has a very good scope in the *malnad* tracts of the district. Bee-keeping is taken as a secondary occupation by small farmers. The climatic conditions of the district are favourable to different

varieties of bees including *Apis indica* which is amenable to domestication. For educating the farmers on modern lines about bee-keeping, five demonstration centres have been set up in the district. These centres identified about 800 bee-keepers spread over 270 villages in 1976. Improved methods of bee-keeping are being now practised. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is encouraging this occupation by extending financial help (see also Chapter V).

Bangle-sellers

Bangle-sellers are found in some urban centres of the district. It is normally a traditional occupation of certain families called *balegararu*, but some others have also taken to it in recent years. Bangle-wearing is common among women of all castes and religions. Selling of bangles by individual vendor moving from house to house and village to village with his (*bale-malara*) bags containing bangles of different varieties, colours and sizes has been an age-old practice which is still prevalent to some extent. Bangles made of plastic are coming more and more into use. Besides towns, many large villages also have bangle-shops. A large majority of the bangle-shops are small establishments where the owners themselves are working. Generally, the shops are located in rented rooms in bazaar street.

Some of the shops, which sell cosmetics and other fancy goods generally used by women, also stock varieties of bangles of traditional and new types. Owners of such shops invest more ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. The net income of a medium-size establishment of this type may range from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month. The earning of an individual bangle-seller, who moves from place to place, may vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day on an average. The sale of bangles is brisk during marriage and festival seasons, and slack during other periods. Tarikere has a unit which manufactures traditional types of bangles.

Cattle-shoe fixers

Fixing of cattle-shoe is an age-old occupation which is followed mostly in the rural areas of the district. The people engaged in this occupation are called *Nalaband*. It is the general practice to get the iron shoes (called *lala*) fixed to all working bullocks. During the busy agricultural season, they have brisk work. Those engaged in this trade carry to the *shandis* the implements as also the iron shoes required for fixing to the feet of bullocks. They also sit in market places and customers take the animals to them. Sometimes, they move from place to place also. Their income is not uniform. While they earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 a day during the shandi days, they have slack work on other days.

Fruit-vendors

The potential for growing and selling of fruits and vegetables is quite large in the district, as their consumption is undoubtedly on the increase. It

apperas that some farmers here and there have made attempts to do so on a commercial scale. For these horticultural products, extremely brisk distribution and marketing facilities are needed as otherwise they would perish and put all concerned to losses. In some places of the *malnad* areas, in recent years, cultivation of pineapples is becoming popular. The *maidan* areas of Kadur and Tarikere taluks have potential for growing grapes. There are about 60 fruit vendors in the district. They have set their stalls near bus stands, and in market places. There is obviously a certain amount of risk of loss in this occupation. A number of petty shops also sell plantains which are available all the year-round. Several of other fruits like mangoes and oranges have their particular seasons during which periods, there is their brisk trade. Bananas, oranges and mangoes are purchased from local growers and also from outside, but *mosumbis*, apples, grapes, etc., are imported from Bangalore and other centres. The fruit merchants in the bigger towns earn about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per day, while in other places, petty sellers earn about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per day. A few mobile vendors, who possess four-wheeled pushing cycle carts, move to different parts of the towns, and earn about Rs. 10 a day, and more on festive days.

Vendors of tender coconuts

The selling of tender coconuts is carried on in the busy centres of the towns and also on road-sides in the interior parts wherever there is much traffic. The vendors buy them in lot from coconut-growers and heap them for sale with a margin of profit according to demand. The income of a tender-coconut seller may range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day. Some of the fruit-stalls and petty shops also sell tender coconuts.

Mat and Basket-making

Making of mats and baskets from bamboo and date-palm leaves has been a rural occupation from ancient times. Many of those, who engage themselves in this work, are women and boys belonging to the *Korama*, *Koracha* or *Korawa* castes. Mats of a rough kind and of a finer variety are made in Tarikere, Kadur and Koppa taluks and also in Lakkavalli Village. They get the supply of raw materials from the forests. A woman can ordinarily make two mats in three days working two or three hours a day. Mats and baskets are sold largely in shandis and market places. The prices of mats and baskets vary according to the size and quality. It may cost about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per ordinary piece. A woman in this occupation may earn about Rs. 3 a day. Recently, attempts were made to give the mat and basket makers some training to enable them to make the articles better and in more varieties.

Flour mills

Flour mills are found throughout the district, but are concentrated in urban areas. Establishments of a few of the flour mills have also machines for parching and dehusking of grains. The use of power for the flour mills

has now considerably cut down the operational costs. An electric motor or an oil engine and grinders constitute the minimum equipment, a small set of tools for repairs is also needed. The cost of these may vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000. Establishments wishing to undertake husking, polishing, etc., would have to invest more. The recurring expenditure of a flour mill is on labour, power consumption, oil, cost of repairs, etc., and this may range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 or even more per month. In many cases, proprietors themselves manage the flour mills with the assistance of members of their families. In some cases where a worker is employed, he may be paid from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month. After deducting the expenditure, a margin of Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 may be left to the proprietor.

Transport workers

There is a considerable number of workers employed in transport and communications in the district. There are many private bus transport operators plying their passenger buses. Others in the line include operators of trucks, taxis, autorickshaws, etc. Automobile repairing workshops are found in Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Kadur, Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri towns. Mechanics, welders, fitters and their assistants work in these units. The minimum equipment of a small establishment costs about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and of a bigger one about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 or more. The recurring expenditure on articles required such as charcoal, fuel, tin sheets, steel wires, paints and varnishes, nuts, bolts, white metal, etc., may come to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. Other working capital needed may vary roughly from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. The rent of workshop is about Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month. The rates of wages depend upon the skill of the workers and also vary from place to place. - A well-skilled worker may earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per day, whereas a less-skilled worker would get about Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per day. Boys are taken as helpers who attend to minor work, and they are paid from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-50 per day. Persons employed in Government road transport establishments are paid more and have better service conditions than those in private services. According to the 1961 census, there were, 1,772 workers in transport and communication occupations, of whom as many as 1,202 persons lived in the urban centres where the demand for their work was great. Of the total number of these workers, 1,129 were drivers of road transport vehicles and the rest were related workers of transport. In addition to these, 365 workers were engaged in repairing of vehicles.

Farm-workers (other than agriculture)

A considerable number of persons in the district are engaged as farm-workers (other than agriculture) including rearers of animals and birds. The 1961 census recorded 44,972 persons as farm and related workers of this category. Of this total, 26,421 were men and 18,551 women. The urban centres had 1,260 persons and the rest were in the rural parts. Their wage rate ranges from about Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 according to the skill and

nature of the work. A statement showing occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Chikmagalur district, as in 1961 and 1971 is given in Table IV and V.

TABLE—I

Statement showing the estimated number of artisans in the Chikmagalur district as in 1975

Sl. No.	Type of artisans/ craftsmen	Estimate of No. of artisans in the district	Estimate of No. of artisans in the State	Percentage of No. of artisans in the district to State Total*
1	Carpenter	966	62,662	1.83
2	Blacksmith	467	26,545	1.76
3	Potter	656	22,223	2.95
4	Cobbler	515	37,310	1.38
5	Toy-maker	24	931	2.58
6	Lacquerware-worker	2	494	0.40
7	Stone-carver	210	11,337	1.85
8	Ivory-worker	30	388	7.73
9	Sheet-metal worker	12	1,347	0.89
10	Carver in wood	13	806	1.61
11	Painter	32	2,638	1.21
12	Basket maker	323	18,233	1.77
13	Goldsmith & Silversmith	334	17,279	1.98
14	(a) Coir worker	138	6,013	2.30
	(b) Rope-twister	103	10,566	0.91
15	(a) Weaver (cotton)	5	66,410	0.01
	(b) Weaver (wool)	274	14,580	1.85
	(c) Weaver (silk)	30	18,944	0.16
16	Dhobi	313	30,911	1.01
17	Barber	501	31,390	1.60
18	Oil-extractor	17	5,273	0.32
19	Embroidery-worker	2	1,613	0.12
20	Tailor	868	50,116	1.73
21	Food-processor	9	2,867	0.31
22	Florist	25	6,251	0.40
23	Sheep-rearer (Shepherd)	2,377	75,201	3.83
24	Toddy-tapper	217	12,649	1.72
25	Others	176	46,868	0.38
	Total	9,039	5,71,933	

*The district has 2.51 per cent of the population of the State.

Source: "Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka" Economic Adviser's Division—(Planning Department), Bangalore-1976.

TABLE—II

Statement showing the estimated annual value of goods produced and services rendered by artisans in the Chikmagalur district as in 1975

(Rs in 000's)

Sl. No.	Type of artisans/craftsmen	Estimated value (annual) of goods produced and services rendered by the artisans in the district	Estimated value (annual) of goods produced and services rendered by the artisans in the state	percentage of value to State's total
1	Carpenter	5,796	3,15,972	1.83
2	Blacksmith	2,802	2,22,288	1.26
3	Potter	2,468	98,670	2.50
4	Cobbler	3,090	2,23,860	1.38
5	Toy-maker	144	586	2.58
6	Lacquerware worker	30	7,410	0.40
7	Stone-carver (Sculptor)	1,512	81,626	1.85
8	Ivory-worker	900	15,630	5.76
9	Sheet-metal worker	180	20,204	0.89
10	Carver in wood	156	9,684	1.61
11	Painter	240	28,087	0.85
12	Basket maker	1,938	1,09,398	1.77
13	Goldsmith & Silversmith	801	41,469	1.93
14	(a) Coir-worker	1,035	45,097	2.30
	(b) Rope-twister	618	63,416	0.97
15	(a) Weaver (cotton)	30	3,98,460	0.01
	(b) Weaver (wool)	1,644	87,249	1.88
	(c) Weaver (silk)	270	1,71,396	0.16
16	Dhobi	563	55,639	1.01
17	Barber	901	56,472	1.60
18	Oil-extractor	255	79,095	0.32
19	Embroidery-worker	3	2,903	0.12
20	Tailor	2,083	1,20,278	1.73
21	Food-processor	54	16,335	0.33
22	Florist	75	17,818	0.42
23	Sheep rearer (Shepherd)	3,452	1,71,281	2.02
24	Toddy-tapper	781	45,536	1.72
25	Others	940	1,45,171	0.65
	Total	32,766	26,57,326	

Source: "Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka", Economic Adviser's Division—(Planning Department), Bangalore—1976.

TABLE—III

Statement showing the estimates of credit needs of artisans in the Chikmagalur district as in 1975

(Rs. in 1,000)

Sl. No.	Type of artisans/Craftsmen	Estimates of credit needs of artisans in the district	Estimates of credit needs of artisans in the State	Percentage of credit needs to State's total
1	Carpenter	966	52,662	1.83
2	Blacksmith	467	26,545	1.76
3	Potter	389	15,556	2.50
4	Cobbler	412	29,848	1.38
5	Toy-maker	24	895	2.68
6	Lacquerware-worker	11	2,756	0.40
7	Stone-carver (Sculptor)	168	9,069	1.85
8	Ivory-worker	240	496	48.39
9	Sheet-metal worker	48	5,388	0.89
10	Carver in wood	26	1,808	1.44
11	Painter	22	1,845	1.21
12	Basket-worker	226	12,758	1.77
13	Goldsmith & Silversmith	334	17,269	1.93
14	(a) Coir-worker	165	7,215	2.30
	(b) Rope-twister	77	7,998	0.97
15	(a) Weaver (cotton)	5	66,860	0.01
	(b) Weaver (wool)	224	14,550	1.64
	(c) Weaver (silk)	36	22,684	0.16
16	Dhobi	140	14,157	0.99
17	Barber	225	14,125	1.60
18	Oil-extractor	34	10,546	0.32
19	Embroidery-worker	1	1,166	0.12
20	Tailor	1,041	60,118	1.73
21	Food-processor	4	1,433	0.31
22	Florist	3	937	0.40
23	Sheep-rearer (Shepherd)	3,740	97,411	3.84
24	Toddy-tapper	32	1,897	1.72
25	Others	118	14,874	0.80
	Total	9,236	5,15,477	

Source: "Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka", Economic Advisor's Division—(Planning Department), Bangalore—1976.

TABLE—IV

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in
Chikmagalur district, as per 1961 census

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	154	—	154
2	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	181	7	188
3	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical & Health Technicians	212 ⁷	140	352
4	Teachers	2,169	302	2,471
5	Jurists	58	—	58
6	Artists, Writers and related workers	167	13	180
7	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	2,459	86	2,545
8	Clerical and related workers	3,275	104	3,379
9	Unskilled office workers	1,060	70	1,130
10	Sales-workers	6,411	719	7,130
11	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and retail trade.	5,214	618	5,832
12	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers	1,114	99	1,213
13	Farm-workers	26,431	18,551	44,972
14	Workers in Transport and other communication occupations	1,769	3	1,772
15	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	201	399	600
16	Tailors, Cutters and related workers	1,460	301	1,761
17	Leather-cutters and related workers	307	22	329
18	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	630	30	660
19	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	713	36	749
20	Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related workers	682	25	707
21	Electricians and related workers	366	—	366
22	Carpenters and related workers	23,64	37	2,401
23	Brick-layers, Plasterer and Construction-workers	3,950	1,574	5,524
24	Potters and related workers	788	335	1,123
25	Cooks, Maids, House-keepers and related workers	1,927	771	2,698
26	Barbers and related workers	686	—	686
27	Launderers, Dry-cleaners and related workers	295	116	411
28	Workers not classifiable by occupation	176	10	186

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables.

TABLE—V

Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity (other than cultivation) in Chikmagalur district as per the 1971 Census.

Sl. No.	Occupations	Male	Female	Total
1	Engineers, architects and surveyors	70	—	70
2	Physicians, surgeons and dentists	340	15	355
3	Nurses, pharmacists & Medical and Health Technicians	185	140	325
4	Teachers	3,088	621	3,709
5	Jurists (including legal practitioners and legal advisers)	100	—	100
6	Administrative, executive and managerial workers (both Govt. and Private)	205	—	205
7	Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)	45	—	45
8	Salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers	8,067	597	8,664
9	Farm-workers	2,795	185	2,980
10	Workers in transport and communications occupations, etc.	2,036	—	2,036
11	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	105	51	156
12	Tailors, cutters and related workers	648	98	746
13	Leather-cutters and related workers	249	5	254
14	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen	930	5	935
15	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	633	57	690
16	Carpenters and related workers	1,480	—	1,480
17	Brick-layers, stone-cutters and other construction workers	4,627	735	5,362
18	Barbers and related workers	711	5	716
19	Washermen and related workers	360	625	985
20	Farmers other than cultivators	2,795	185	2,980
21	Painters	35	—	35

Source : Census of India 1971—Series 14—Mysore Part—II B (iii), 'Economic Tables'