CHAPTER-III
PRESENTATION OF DATA

KEMPANAPURA VILLAGE - A BRIEF ACCOUNT

Administratively today Kempanapura village is in Chamarajanagara district of Karnataka State in India. Before the bifurcation of the districts in 1997, it was under Santhemaralli mandal Panchayath in Chamarajanagara Taluk of Mysore District. In 1997, new districts were formed and Chamarajanagara taluk got the status of a District. Kempanapura village is 15 kms away from Chamarajanagara Town and 57 kms away from Mysore. The amendment brought to the Panchayath Raj Act in Karnataka allowed bifurcation of the big mandals. Accordingly, Santhemaralli mandal panchayath was divided and Kempanapura got the privilege of being the headquarter of Gram Panchayath and seven villages were attached for its coverage.

Number of Households

The village consists of approximately 462 households as per the Gram Panchayath records. According to the fair price shop there are 612 households. As per the Financial Inclusion survey of State Bank of Mysore, Santhemaralli branch there are 503 households. When discussed with the villagers, they said, for all practical purposes especially collecting shares to perform religious festivals, 250 households are considered. Thus divided families are not considered. To get a clarity, social mapping was done by the researcher with the help of representatives from all the communities and arrived ultimately at the figure 503.

Communities


Formation of the village Kempanapura

Elderly people of village narrate how the present village Kempanapura is formed. It is interesting to note historically how the present village population has formed. Accordingly, the history of formation of the village may be traced
comfortably 200 years back. In fact the villagers are planning to celebrate shortly a public function in a grand scale to commemorate the formation of village as 500 years. They claim this history by showing a famous deity Maramma in the village. To them, the deity’s shining is diminishing. They want to rejuvenate the shining through religious performances and henceforth they believe that the shining will remain for the next few more number of years.

There are many versions as to the origin of Kempanapura village. According to one version a daughter of the Royal family of Wodeyars of Mysore by the name Kemparajammanni was given in marriage to Lakshmikantaraje Urs. The couple was living with the family in this place and were ruling the surrounding nine villages which the Mysore king had given as marriage gift to the couple. There was a palace in this village. However the palace building became very old. In the later stage people have removed its valuable doors, windows and other wood materials for personal use. The owner of the said building was sold by the owner for Rs.6000/-who has settled in Mysore now. The building was purchased by a Nayaka.

Another version is that a person by the name Haggada Kempaiah belonging to Adi Karnataka community came and settled here. He found here lots of dry coconut shells. With these he could make various types of coir ropes and related products needed for agriculture and allied activities. He was the main person who used to travel to surrounding villages to market his ropes. People started to call the place Kempanahalli which was later changed into Kempanapura

Legend says that the people settled here first were Iyenagar (Brahmin) families who migrated from present Hemmige village. Then came the Lingayath families. People of Nayaka community, also known as parivara nayakas, were brought by the Wodeyar family to act as their security guards. Around 45 families of Adi Karnatakas came from Budamannu, a nearby village to Kempanapura to rescue themselves from epidemic during 1850 and settled down to serve the requirements of the other castes which demanded more of physical labour in the agriculture fields.

In 1962 a severe drought hit the area. The Church of South India (CSI) sent volunteers to the village and helped the poor people with food and clothing. A few families at that time converted to Christianity.
The village habitation today consists of a cluster of houses and the cultivable and barren land surrounding it. A quarry has recently been started on the barren land to take out the underlying rock by an entrepreneur from Tamilnadu. Cultivable land divided into irrigated and non-irrigated and pasture land. Barring the landless people land holdings of Kempanapura are divided into five categories. Micro land holdings are below 2 acres, small land holding is 3 to 5 acres, medium land holding is between 5 to 10 acres, big land holding is above 10 acres.

Traditional Village Government

Sri. Patel Puttaswamy, aged 95, who served as shanubhoga in his young days, settled in Mukanahalli, 3 kms away from Kempanapura, narrated that the tax collector was the main person during Maharajas (Wodeyars of Mysore) period. Tax levied mainly on agricultural lands and was collected very strictly from each household. Failure or delay in payment resulted in heavy punishment. The punishments included heavy fines and corporal punishment like a person being made to keep a heavy stone on his head for three days and was made to stand in that difficult position. He commented harshly with regard to the present system of collection of tax by the Gram Panchayaths. He opined that taxes are not all collected strictly. Villagers are allowed to live without payment of taxes. With this system, he opines no development can take place in a real sense.

Natural resources of the area: District Scenario

Chamarajanagara district is located in southern most part of Karnataka. The district has an area of 5699 sq.kms. The district is predominantly agrarian. The district receives an annual normal rainfall of 705mm. Rainfall during 2007-08 was 840.7mm. Net sown area is 1.76 lakh.ha. with about 29% having irrigation facilities. Cropping intensity is 122%. Ragi, maize, jowar, paddy, horsegram, black gram, reg gram, cowpea, groundnut, cotton, sunflower, sugarcane are the major crops grown. Although the district was traditionally known for sericulture activities the area under mulberry cultivation has come down to 7959.84 hectare from 2007-08 from 8715.40 ha during 2006-07. The total area under horticulture crops has increased to 39,420 ha during 2007-08 from 28586 ha during2006-07. The annual production of horticulture crops was 4.74 lakh tonnes having a monetary value of Rs.28,622 lakh. Among horticulture
coconut, banana, mango, sapota, guava, areca, turmeric, vegetables are the major crops. Flowers like marigold, Kanakambara are grown in the district.

Physical Setting of Kempanapura

In Kempanapura village there is shrub forest where in lantana, tangate, pongemia, eucalyptus, neem, tamarind, tagguli and jali are found in plenty. Once in five years the area faces drought situation. Underground water exists moderately and is conducive to grow horticulture crops. Drinking water availability is satisfactory. The village is surrounded by three channels fed by Suvarnavathi river. As today Suvarnavathi has been transformed into a seasonal river these channels are no longer dependable. On the southern side of Kempanapura is located the Kestur channel, on the west Yelandur channel, and to the north Honna hole channel. On the western and northwestern sides the village settlement is flanked by granites in the form of an elongated rocky hill. Since last five years quarrying is under progress and it employes many village youth.

The total geographical area of Kempanapura is 2124.19 hectares. The area of the Gram Thana (land assigned to each village to reserve for common purposes such grazing, social forestry etc.) and the land for agriculture purpose consists of 1707.17 hectares.

Kempanapura is connected by main roads to Santhemaralli, a hobli towards north, and to Mangla in the east. Both the roads are motorable. The village is spread over an area of 852 hectares, and is located at an elevation of 593 meters above sea level, in a dry deciduous area. The climate is hot during April with an average temperature of 32 degrees Celsius. As it receives heavy rainfall during the months of September and October sowing is done between May to August. Before monsoon sets in green gram, til, and pulses are grown. and during monsoon ragi, jowar, ground nut sunflower, Haralu, Hucchellu are main crops.

Human Resources of Kempanapura

Originally there were 10 Iyengar families, 16 Uppar, 6 Nayaka, 18 Lingayath and 45 Adi Karnataka families in Kempanapura. They were governed by a representative of the royal family though villager officials like Shanubhoga and the Nyaya Panchayaths. The Nyaya Panchayath consisted of one village headman castewise from 10 villages. The panchayath used to settle the disputes.
This Nyaya panchayath is still active and settles the disputes related to love marriages, broken marriages, agriculture lands etc.

The village habitation consists of a cluster of houses and the surrounding land cultivated by the inhabitants. Most of the land is cultivable while only a part is uncultivable and barren. Cultivable land is divided into irrigated, non-irrigated lands and pastures. Land holdings of Kempanapura are divided into five categories. Micro land holding are below 2 acres, small land holding are 3 to 5 acres, medium land holding is between 5 to 10 acres, big land holding is above 10 acres and landless.

At present the population of Kempanapura village is 2782, of which male 1502 and female 1280. They belong to 503 households.

### CASTE COMPOSITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTE</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adi Karnataka</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parivara nayakas</td>
<td>031</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uppara shetty</td>
<td>082</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingayaths</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK Christians</td>
<td>028</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahman</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madivala, Ganigashetty,</td>
<td>009</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayaja Kshathriya</td>
<td>009</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Households             | 503        | 100%    |

Table – 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL MEN</th>
<th>TOTAL WOMEN</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>2782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table -2
As the above table shows there are at present 503 households in Kempanapura, Of these Adi Karnatakas (199), Lingayathas(188), Nayakas(31) and Upparashettys (56) constitute the bulk of the population. The remaining 29 households belong to Madivalas Kumbaras, Gejjjegars, Kshathriyas, Christians and one Brahmin.

None of the households is recent immigrant to the village. Only a few village officials appointed by the government anganwadi teacher, the house keeper, ANM, school teachers live as tenants. Many of the village youth have gone out in search of suitable jobs as livelihood opportunities are less in the village. No economic activities exist to attract any labour forces. Particular attention may be drawn to the construction of new houses under Ashraya scheme and the expansion of the settlement area after 1999.

Agriculture Scenario

Sugarcane is cultivated throughout the year irrigated with the water of the canals. But canal water being insufficient, paddy is grown only 52 ha. Though there are small scale jaggary factories (called as Aalemane) in the village, most of the sugarcane is sold to the middlemen in Santhemaralli, Yalndur and Chamarajanagara. Rice and Ragi are not only important commercial crops, but also the staple food for the villagers.

Service Functions

Service facilities in the village were very poor. But with the intervention of the government, NGOs and banks service functions like petty shops, small hotels, tea-shops, cycle shops, have increased. The petty shops cater to the daily grocery requirements of the villagers and stationary needs of the school children. However, the villagers enjoy weekly marketing at the shandy, which is held in Santhemaralli every Tuesday.

Village Roads

Although Kempanapura is connected with the out side world through metalled roads, roads inside the village are, at best, mud tracks. Such roads run haphazardly between mud houses often overflowing with waste-water. As most of the houses have no system for the disposal of human waste during rainy season even these used to float in the stagnant water. The village has mud roads with
open drain running along the side. Recently, through Gram Panchayath, ‘U’ shape drainages are constructed under development programes in few roads.

\[\textbf{HOUSES}\]

At present five types of houses are seen in village. They are:

\begin{itemize}
  
  \item[a)] Terraced house with red oxide or tiles flooring  
  \item[b)] Mangalore tiled houses with red oxide flooring  
  \item[c)] Thatched roof houses with cow dung flooring  
  \item[d)] Houses constructed under Ashyraya scheme of the Government of Karnataka  
  \item[e)] Tottimane (Tottimane is a big house with open space in the middle. This kind of house gives enough ventilation and space for women to wash the vessels).  
\end{itemize}

There are families waiting for sanctioning of sites from the revenue department to construct houses.

\[\textbf{DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSES}\]

\begin{itemize}
  
  \item \textbf{Terraced Houses}

    Terraced houses are the indication of modern richness when compared to tiled roof. The walls are built with bricks. These houses have a hall, a room, a kitchen and a bathroom. Windows are made out of wood and glass. Hall is having ceiling fan. The flooring is made out of mosaic tiles or red oxide. A cattle shed is built in the compound. The gate of the compound is made out of iron. The house is decorated with colour paints. So far in Kempanapura no first floor is built. They have taken water pipes connection also into their houses. The house does not have a toilet.

  \item \textbf{Mangalore Tiled Houses}

    These houses are big in size. Traditional richness may be seen in these kind of houses. Floor is done with red oxide. The walls are built with bricks. These houses have a hall, a room, a kitchen, a bathroom. Hall is always equipped with dining table and chairs and used as space to watch TV. Pedestal fan is used. They are painted with white wash. Usually will not be have a compound. They will be having a big front doors made out of teak wood. Cattles are tied in the
front space which does not have any particular protection either by fencing or any other kind. They are tied in the open space. They have taken water pipes connection also into their houses. Does not have a toilet.

- **Thatched Roof**

  Very small houses having four wall made out of mud. Only one hall with a partition for kitchen. Front door will have door made of wood. A small space separately built with coconut dry leaves, used for bathing purpose. Sometimes the hall is extended to create one more room. Does not have a toilet. Flooring is usually done with cowdung, rarely cement flooring is done. Ventilation is absent. Whatever the sunlight comes through the thatched roof is the light during day time. During night kerosin light is used to manage with low voltage. They does not have water pipes connection in their houses.

- **Tottimane**

  Tottimane are traditionally constructed very big houses. Traditionally they are regarded as big house and indication of richness also. They were built in such a way that when the children grow up, get marry, they can live separately. The speciality of the tottimane lies in its features. They have got a big space to sit in front. Entrance have a big wooden door with big lock. When one enter, he can see a big space in the middle like a tank, where the space is made to wash the vessels and to have a wash when anybody enters the house. It will have complete ventilation and is not roofed. The surrounding portion is constructed with rooms and a kitchen and a bathroom. Pedestal fans are used in these houses. Poor houses are provided with electricity under Bhagya Jyothi scheme. They fetch water from the borewells or public taps. Flooring is done with redoxide.

- **Rural Housing Programes**

  Under Rural Housing Programes of GOK, those who have thatched roof are provided with housing under Ashraya Scheme. People cannot build these houses as they wish. They are given to the eligible beneficiaries who are having minimum 20 X 30 sites, under housing scheme of Government of Karnataka. The houses must be built terraced. Flooring done with cement. Must have two windows with grills. Front door made out of wooden. It must have a bathroom and a toilet. These houses are provided with electricity under Bhagya Jyothi scheme. They fetch water from the borewells.
• **Gober Gas**

During 2001, the Zilla Panchayath provided with Gobar gas facility to those who had cattle to nine houses. Today except one, all are defunct. Only one house has maintained the gobar gas properly and is using for cooking purpose as alternate to LPG in the kitchen.

• **Electricity:**

Electricity is supplied to the village thirty five years ago. The village is been supplied with 440 volts with 8 hours electricity supply, 220 volts or single line. Villagers are unable to afford to express line which are in operation in towns like Chamarajnagara or Yelandur, with which they can get electricity 24 hours. The overall supply and supervision of the electricity to the village is done the Chamundeshwari Vidyuth Nigam Ltd. Under different development programes, poor households are enjoying the lighting facility.

• **Occupation Of The Villagers:**

Majority of the villagers is engaged in agriculture or is dependent upon agriculture related activities. These agriculturists may be divided into five categories.

- In the first category are those who totally depend on cultivation of land with their traditional/indigenous knowledge.
- In the second category are those who are partly dependent upon cultivation with indigenous knowledge and partly engage themselves as filed agricultural labourers.
- Next are those who partly engaged in agriculture and partly depend on crafts and professions.
- In the fourth category are those agriculturists who are able to avail loans and government programs to improve cultivation techniques,
- In the last category are those agriculturists that have shown interest to adopt organic farming systems in some part of their lands in response to the request of government and NGOs.

• **Occupational Groups**

To assist the agriculturists there are occupational groups. These people assist in agricultural and other activities. They consist of priests, potter, coir rope
makers, blacksmith, carpenter, coir rope makers and people who assist in cleaning the cattle shed and take the cows, bullocks, sheep, goat for grazing. They are paid at the time of harvest either in kind (grains) or cash. Members of other occupational groups oil men and washer men as well as traders are paid in cash for their services. There is often exchange of services between the various artisan and occupational groups. Most of youths from Adi Karnataka community have opted the career of the teacher. They have joined government services either in the state government or central government and are out of the village. They have settled near their place of work either in Mysore or Bangalore and rarely come to the village.

Traditionally occupations were based on caste, but some people are now changing their occupations and migrating to urban areas. The obligations in the case of blacksmith, carpenter etc. are now changing from customary to contract to avoid the chance of oppression of agriculturists. Similarly some of the attached labourers and menials are showing signs of discontentment and migrating to cities. There are menials (servents) who assist the state officials when touring the villages.

- **Village Economy**

Although the village traditionally produces crops like paddy, Ragi, Jowar, toor dal etc. these are never sufficient for the yearly requirement of the villagers. The extra amount required by the villagers are purchased from the shandys. On the other hand the villagers grow sugarcane, turmeric and banana as cash crops on suitable patches of land. With easy and faster communications the village is now trying to produce other cash crops such as green gram, til, cerials, sunflower, ground-nut and caster.

The methods of cultivation adopted by the middle class agriculturists are generally traditional type. Scientific techniques of agriculture such as improved seeds, better manure, improved implements etc. are adopted by a few well off agriculturists.

Village artisans use traditional tools and local raw materials. Efforts are being made by the government departments, various NGOs and banking sectors to enhance their efficiency. Artisans produce goods for shandys at hobli and block
levels. Carpenters of the village go to Santhamaralli to get the wood cut with machines. Though electricity is being supplied to the village to use modern tools and machinery for cutting the wood and other purposes, no machinery has been installed in Kempanapura by any individual due to erratic voltage.

Sericulture was one of the best allied activities and played a great role in the economy of the villages between 1991 to 2005 in Chamarajanagara taluk. With assistance of the World Bank, Government of India had set up all facilities to develop the industry. Almost all (98%) the villagers were involved in either rearing the eggs or reeling the silk or both. It was a full time job for the villagers and was the best and dependable source of income. Unfortunately by the end of the year 2005, there was an uncontrollable insect attack on the leaves. Subsequently the industry collapsed drastically. However with encouragement from the government, the villagers have again ventured in the same business. At present sericulture is undertaken in 380 acres of land. There are two sericulture rearing houses in the village. The cultivators are supplied with pesticides and organic manure.

Village Institutions

Nyaya Panchayath (Village Court) is a traditional social institution that existed to settle disputes arising out of deviations in the traditional norms of a caste. The jurisdiction of a Nyaya Panchayath was not confined to a single settlement but spread over a broad area. It does not any judicial or penal power but works on the basis of consensus. Previously violation of caste norms and its orders invited various sanctions like fines and excommunication, which were much feared by the people. Today however it basically settles issues related to marriages, desilting of tanks, celebrations of festivals, suspicious deaths etc. There is also a representative of Nyaya Panchayath for each caste (called as Kulada Nyaya) in every village who participates in these deliberations on behalf of the village.

- Co-Operative Societies

Branches of various co-operatives societies exist in Kempanapura to supply cheaper credit to the villagers and protect them from the exploitation by money-lenders. These co-operative societies have been sponsored by the
Government from time to time. Structurally being only branches of the larger organisation with its head-office in the state or district capital, these are governed by formulated rules and regulations. But under the process of decentralisation the branch offices also have honorary positions to which the villagers are elected. Day to day works are done at the village level the meetings at the head office are attended by the officials.

Thus Krushi Pattina Sahakara Sangha (Agriculture credit co-operative society) is serving the families of Kempanapura depending on agriculture. As there are 315 families dependent on agriculture in Kempanapura this society has the largest clientele.

Similarly there is a Milk Producers Union Co-operative Society in Kempanapura which serves as a collection centre. It has 78 members are enrolled in the union and each day collection of the milk in the society is 150 litters per day.

Apart from these two Co-operative societies operating in Kempanapura there are other societies viz.

- **Rural Psychology**
  
  People of Kempanapura were found to be conservative and were rigid to change because of illiteracy and narrow outlook 16 years ago. Today the situation has somewhat changed. But they still have group loyalties based on caste. This is true especially with the Nayakas. Members of the Nayaka community strictly obey the orders given by their leader. Even during the time of elections they unitedly vote for a party as decided by the leader. But among the Adi Karnataka, no single leadership exists and hence there is no unity. With the increased awareness provided on continuous basis to women groups and youths, and due to education their outlook has changed considerably. However competition within the groups exists to avail loans from the banks and development programmes of the government.

- **Education**
  
  There has been a fair progress in elementary education for children. About 16 years ago there was no pre school in Kempanapura. Now there are four pre schools with their own buildings. The pre schools are being run by the Department of Women and Child with funds from UNICEF. They are popularly
known as Anganavadi Kendras. A total of 235 children are attending the Anganavadi kendras. Out of these children 115 children belong to the age of 1-3 years and 120 children are of the age of 3-5 years. Each Anganvadi Kendra is looked after by a teacher and a helper. Thus there are 4 anganvadi teachers and 4 helpers looking after daily an average attendance of about 50 children in all the four centres.

Kempanapura today also has a primary and higher primary school run by the government. The school has a compound and seven rooms to conduct the classes. It has sufficient water supply as well as toilet facility for the students. The Lower Primary School has 138 boys and 120 girls. Among the boys 55 belong to AKs, 11 to STs and 72 to other castes. Among the 120 girl students, 49 belong to Adi Karnataka, 10 belong to Nayakas and 61 belong to other castes. The Higher Primary School has 174 students of whom 65 (34 boys and 21 girls) belong to Adi Karnataka, 8 belong to Nayaka (3 girls and 5 boys) and 108 (68 girls and 40 boys) belong to others.

Parents have to send their children to the High School at Santhemaralli. Total number of students going to high school during the time of data collection was 15 boys belonging to SC, 2 boys belonging to ST and 14 boys belonging to other category. Among the girls who are attending the High School at Santhemaralli 25 belong to SC category, 06 belong to ST category and 15 to other category. To facilitate the children to attend the High School at Santhemaralli which is at a distance of four kms. government has provided free bicycles to these students.

Illiteracy is very much prevalent both among men and women. Villagers remember the programme of adult literacy which proved to be a success through the efforts of an NGO during 1991-93. According to the Department of Adult Education, 179 male and 165 female adults are literate in Kempanapura. Most of them have become literate under adult literacy programs.

Some village elders, both male and female posses traditional medical knowledge to cure primary ailments.
• **Health**

Primary health units with provisions for child and maternity welfare services are now being opened in Chamrajanagara block and in the village itself called PHCs sub units. One such PHC is functioning in Santhemaralli. People are conscious about sanitary arrangements. However personal hygiene in terms of taking bath reveals the fact that poor people take bath once in three days and sometimes once a week.

Arrangements are also being made for cleaning of streets and digging of manure pits by the Gram Panchayath. The diet of villagers is often unhealthy for two main reasons

(a) ignorance of elementary principles of hygiene

(b) poverty.

Education is now being imparted to change their dietary habits by Milk Producers Union through its STEP programme. STEP is a ‘Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women’ funded by National Dairy Development Board, New Delhi implemented through Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) in Karnataka.

Kempanapura village has a PHC sub centre and there is a PHC in Santhemaralli. For more advanced treatment they go to Yalandur. For problems related to the heart, they go to Bangalore. About 16 years ago TB was common. Although under control the problem continues. Presently villagers are also suffering of HIV/AIDS. At present there are 14 AIDS patients. However as this information was divulged in strictest confidence it cannot be discussed further.

• **Income Generation Activities**

Efforts are also being made to raise their incomes through various Government programs during agricultural off seasons through various programmes like NREGP(National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, SGSRY(Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana.), Pradhan Manthri Gram Swarojgar Yojana. Quality life improvement programmes like IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme), Family Credit Plan, DWACRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) and skill development programme for
women like TRYSEM (Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment) have also been implemented in the village. As a Gram Panchayath exists in Kempanapura itself hence it becomes easy for the panchayath officials to work with the people and vice versa. NGOs have formed Self Help Groups and have tried to impart technical and non technical education to increase income. NGOs namely RISE,(Rural Institute for Social Empowerment) Mysore, PSS(Parishram Seva Samsthe) Chamarajanagara, Mahila Samakhya, Chamarajanagara, ODP (Organisation for Development of People), Mysore, Enrich, Santhemaralli, have worked in this village. As far as financial institutions are concerned, The State Bank of Mysore, Santhemaralli Branch is the service area branch. NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)is closely monitoring the service banks and indirectly guiding the village people. Meghavath Micro Finance is supplying micro credit needs of the villagers and private money lenders also operate and are fulfilling the daily credit needs of the villagers.

- **Recreation And Social Welfare**

The elders and youths of the village perform whole night dramas during festivals. Shivarathri is celebrated by Lingayaths and Mari Habba by AKs. Often professional actors are hired for celebrations. Villagers go to the Shandys (local markets) and fairs organised on week days at Santhemaralli, Chamarajanagara, and Yelandur. At the Shandys people do marketing and also have amusement. Traditional recreation facilities like radio and cinema are now giving place to new amusement facilities like T.V, DVDs and tape recorder and camera in mobile phones. Community TV mobilises majority of youths in the evening. NYK (Nehru Yuvaka Kendra) organises special traditional sports in which the youths of the village participate and win the prizes.

Government of Karnataka is implementing National Social Assistance Programmes in Kempanapura through various schemes viz. Old Age Pension, Delivery Allowance and pension for widows and physically challenged.

- **Intervillage Connections and Rural Urban Contacts**

The four villages surrounding Kempanapura are Gulipura 5 kms. to the east; Hullepura, 2 kms to the west; Moule, one km. to the north and Hole Homma to the south. To the north-west of are located Kannegala and Singanapura, 4 km away from Kempanapura.
The villagers establish their relations with neighbouring villages through matrimonial alliances. There are also economic, religious social and political links with neighbouring villages. The economic links are established as the artisans travel to the other villages to market their products. Relatives and friends arrive at Kempanapura during local festivals. Their social contacts are very strong and if there are any disputes these are settled in Nyaya Panchayaths. During elections the village leaders and followers go to the neighbouring villages, for canvassing. They stay there to discuss the political developments. Similarly many barbers, priests, potters, carpenters, coir rope makers work for other villages. Thus there is interconnection among villages through intermarriages, political alliances, caste and family ties, and economic connections.

With the administrative re-organisation Kempanapura village has become the headquarters of Gram Panchayath. This Gram Panchayath has jurisdiction over seven villages, to administer. The other six villages are Kannegala, Singanapura, Nadakalamole, Hosamole, Santhemaralli Mole and Chungadipura. Residents of these villages come to Kempanapura village for Gram Panchayath activities. Due to activities at the quarry works carried out near Chamarajanagar and improved communications of the villagers through mobile phones, the village is getting more closely integrated with larger economy through increase in contacts. The isolation of the village is gradually being broken. The introduction of machine made products like sugar, kerosene oil, matches, furnitures, and electronic goods such as TVs, Camera, Vedio, CD, DVDs, mechanical goods like bicycles, motor cycles, and the production of commercial crops like mangoes, tamarind, coconut, banana, sugarcane, sapodilla etc, has increased the dependence of the people of Kempanapura on the out side world.

- **Artisans**

The study of artisans in Indian villages has long been the central theme for the study of village community in general. However it is very unfortunate that the study of artisans in India has not been paid due consideration in rural economy and their role was not viewed from point of development policy.

Artisans in India are considered to belong to the weaker sections. They have been included in the weaker section along with the small farmers, the
marginal farmers of the agricultural laborers. The GOI has stressed its policy for rehabilitation of the weaker section since 1969 i.e during fourth five year plan.

The artisans of rural India belong to the lowest income group in the rural community today. The definition of weaker section set by the GOI is a social class with a monthly income of less than 2000/- per month.

- **Artisans Of Kempanapura Village**

  16 years ago there were 153 Adi Karnataka families and all of them involved in coir rope making activity. They used to make the ropes from their hands and were totally unaware of any technology to improve the activity in terms of fast production, less labor and more profit. They used to get coconut shells either free or at lesser price viz 10 or 20 paise for one shell. Thus with the availability of raw materials at cheaper rates, they used have this occupation of coir ropes making for agriculture purposes as subsidiary activity. The products they make are ropes used to tie the oxes, ropes used to tie the container to extract water from the well (bavi hagga), ropes made to tie the mouths of the oxes (musudu kukke) and thin ropes for tying (sanna hurigalu) A few families belong to Adi Karnataka people living in surrounding villages namely Aluru, Homma, Kadamballi, Hosuru, Mangala, Yedeyuru, Kandalli, Megalahalli, Kengaki, also used to do this coir rope activity. However the majority families engaged in coir rope making activity were in Kempanapura. NGOs like RISE, Mysore and PSS, Santhemaralli have devoted their activities to develop the Adi Karnataka families life by introducing an improved wheel (charaka). RISE tried to develop both HRD aspects as well as technical aspects. PSS is trying to extract value from the coir ropes made by the people by making different coir products fancied by the urban people. It is clear, however that both the NGOs have not been able to provide sustainable employment throughout the year. Neither KVIC has tried to intervene in any way to help out the Rope Making clan of Adi Karnataka community of Kempanapura.

- **Tanks of Kempanapura Village**

  To the east of Kempanapura exist a tank. Now it has become abundant. Once upon a time tank was getting water through Kestur channel which was linked to Suvarnavathi river. Now Suvarnavathi river has become seasonal river
which was perennial. Hence Kestur channel is abundant. Irrigation department is not maintaining properly. Tank has become totally abundant and in due course tank catchment area has also been encroached. Thus the natural water ways are destroyed. Tank has become abundant permanently. Poor and landless have encroached this land approximately 50 years ago. And are tilling. Till date land is not regularized in their name. Hence they are unable to seek any development intervention from the department. Revenue authorities have rejected their requests. People are unable to get crop loans, crop insurance, and Ganga Kalyana scheme.

Community has to invest on its own and get the returns. It is a burden for them. Uncertainties are more. There are no hopes that this land will be regularized because Government policy does not allow to do so. Government need to either regularize this land make people to use the lands potentially. People are giving applications legalize the encroachment in vain

Govet. Is passive. Akrama- Sankrama scheme is unable to solve this problem. Land asset gives psychological strength to the people.

ياة Kestur Tank

- Kestur channel is passing from south to north. 50 year ago this channel was source of water for agriculture. Since last 40 years this is not supplying water because Suvarnavathi has become seasonal. Attached agriculture lands to this Canal have become unproductive. Hence no constant income. They are growing rained crops.

- Kestur canal which is passing through Kemapnapura village boundary, was the feeding the canal for Kestur tank which is 8 Kms away. This water was being used by attached agriculture lands of Kempanapura. Now Kestur tank is getting water from Kabini canal hence the Kestur canal is not maintained by the irrigation department

- Farm land has become dry land now which was once irrigated and yielding was good. No sufficient water supply. Uncertain rainfall.

- Because the lands belong to the Nayakas and Lingayaths, they are unable to avail any schemes. They are also unable to develop WADI-horticulture
which need less maintenance. Nayakas are in fact good at growing beetle leaves and sell to Tamil Nadu. To day they are unable to grow and thereby loosing income.

- If the land belonged to AKs, schemes like Ganga Kalyana would have made the land irrigated.

### Yelandur Canal

The canal moves from South of Kempanpura villages and further moves to South east and later to the east direction. This was constructed to supply water to Yelandur tank to develop irrigation in that region. Obviously the Canal I is passing through low farming area of Kempanapura. Water was passing from Suvarnavathi river. As right bank of Kabini canal covering those area for irrigation, Yalandur canal has lost the importance for maintenance. Moisture is well maintained. All these lands once belong to the Brahmans who were the original settlers. Such lands were purchased by the Lingayaths. Brahmans sold their lands and moved to Mysore in search of Jobs. Thus attached agriculture lands to this canal belong to the Lingayath community. And the yield is moderately good. The lands of rich and medium farmers exists here.

- To the South of the village and west and west north of village is dry land. Because it consists layers of rock. This prevents the percolation of water into the earth. Hence the soil is not conducive for cultivation.

- To the North of the village Kabini sub canal is passing through towards Honnuru tank. Attached lands to this cannal is irrigated. 9 to 10 % of the land is irrigated by this canal. And the land holding belong to the Lingayaths and Nayakas.

### Settlement And Resettlement:

- On the bank of Suvarnavathi, there was a settlement called Budamannu. This was the settlement of AKs 250 years. This is 5 kms away from present settlement to the east – south direction. They were forsed to leave the settlement due to plague, cholera and leprosy under the leadership of Kempaiah. His name was kept to the village. It is said that
high minerals of Suvarnavathi river caused leprosy. They remained to be landless and labourers living with Brahmans and Lingayaths. For everything they have to depend on Brahmans and Lingayaths. They did not get any lands from them. Similarly they did not get anything from Royal family of Mysore or British government. They were forced to search for alternate livelihood for their survival. In due course they got into the skill of making ropes from coconut shells. 45 families were shifted at that time. Their questioning attitude was not liked by the forward communities and royal family. As an alternate to AKs, they brought purposefully the Nayakas and Upparasheety community from Honnuru colony which is 4 kms away from the present Kempanapura village which East- North direction. They were given all the labour works and were given some lands for agriculture purpose by royal family. They were also selling Taddy and Neera. And the main customers for this ar AKs of the village. At this time there was strong opposition from AKs for having them ill treated. In the later stage, Brahmans and Royal families sold the lands to the Nayakas. Thus Nayakas continued to hold the lands.

- Lingayaths basically came to purchase (silk reailing – kempanapura brand- santhemaralli market came and kp vanished Maduri )lands from royal families 200 years ago and from Hullepura doddi, a settlement which is 3 kms away from present KP. The settlement exists North– West direction.

- Iyengars came from Srirangam, Tamilnadu state. In Karnataka they settled first in Hemmige near Talkadu on the bank of river Cauvery. They came to worship Varadaraja or vadiraja deity. Later some of them shifted to Melukote, Mandya district. Some of them who were providing service to the royal family were asked to settle in Kempanapura along with the royal family. Thus one of the local health practitioner first settled in KP. Some of his relatives also followed him. Thus there were 10 Iyengar families.

- As AKs were unable to pay the taxes collected by royal families and hence they were forced to listen to the royal families and be submissive.
• However AKs tell the story that they went on for a strike. They gave representation to DC in Mysore during British rule when the royal person did not allow them to use the tank water.

• Lingayaths were doing business also by keeping petty shops.

• The following villages are recognized traditionally as group of villages to which Kempanapura belong to:

• North – West: Hullepura, Singanpura, Chungadipura

• West – south: Kannegala, Mangala

• South: Homma and Yedeyur

• North – East: Kandalli,

Cultural exchanges, Nyaya panchayaths and trading takes place even today among these traditional group of villages.

However when the Gram Panchayath was formed in 1994, Kempanapura village became the headquarter of the Gram Panchayath office and the following villages are attached to the Gram Panchayath for administrative purpose: They are: Kannegala, Singanapura, Nadakalamole, Hosamole, Santhunaralli mole, Chungadipura.

Village Maps

Using PRA techniques the researcher with the help of representatives from different communities drawn the social mapping indicating the location of houses of different communities in the village. Similarly the village formation was understood from the elderly people who explained the process of immigration of communities to Kempanapura village since last two centuries.