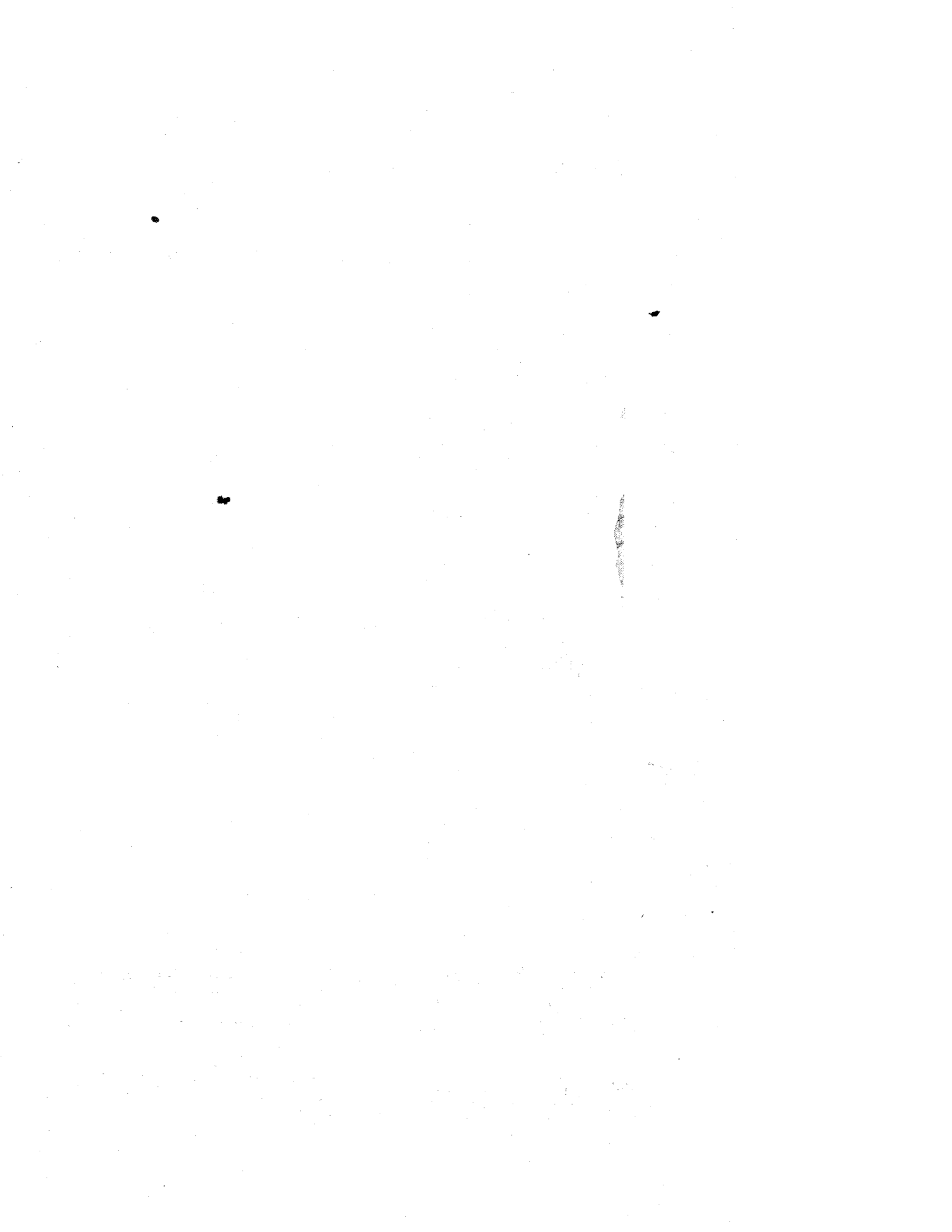
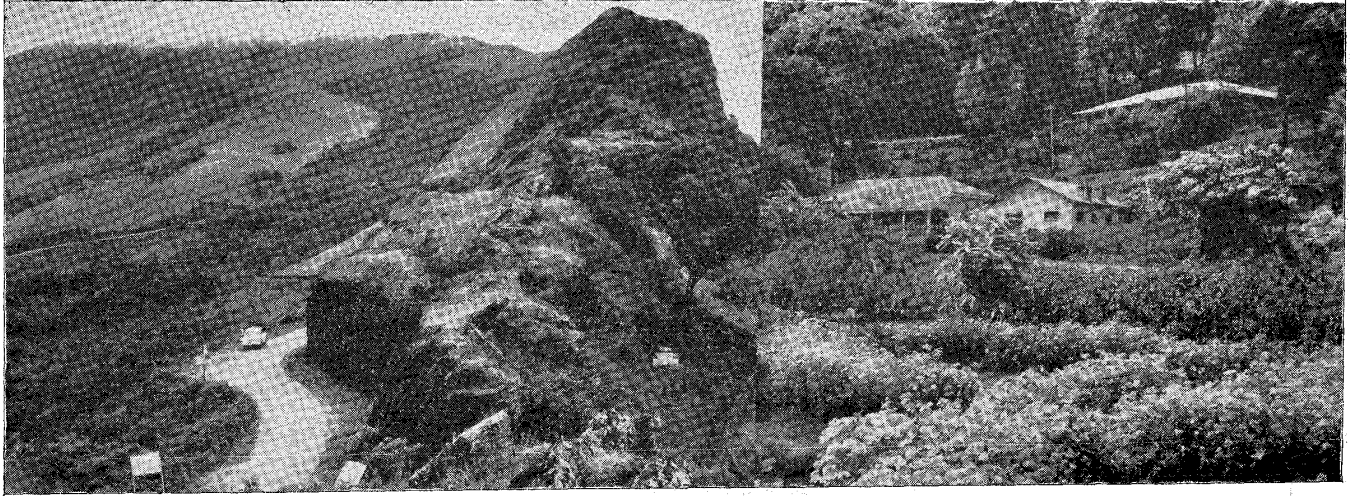


ILLUSTRATIONS

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The Forest, Horticulture and several other State Departments, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., many other institutions and individuals have also helped by providing photographs.

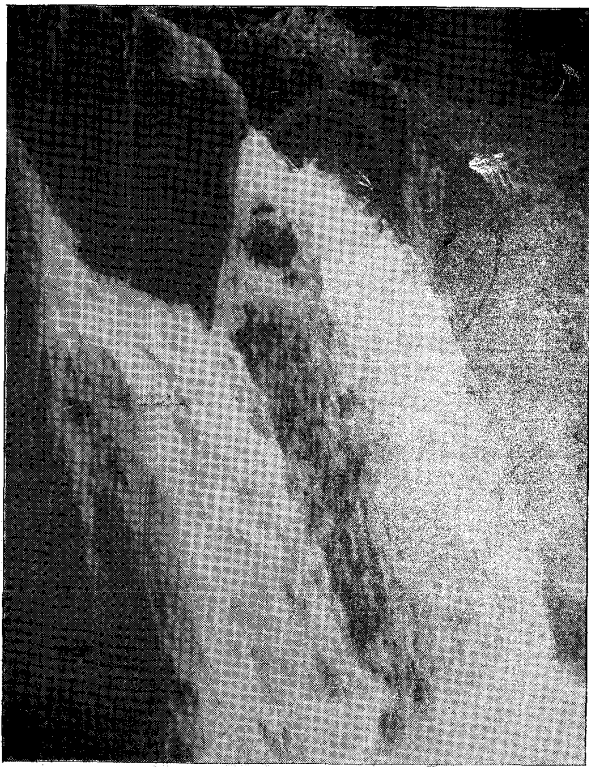




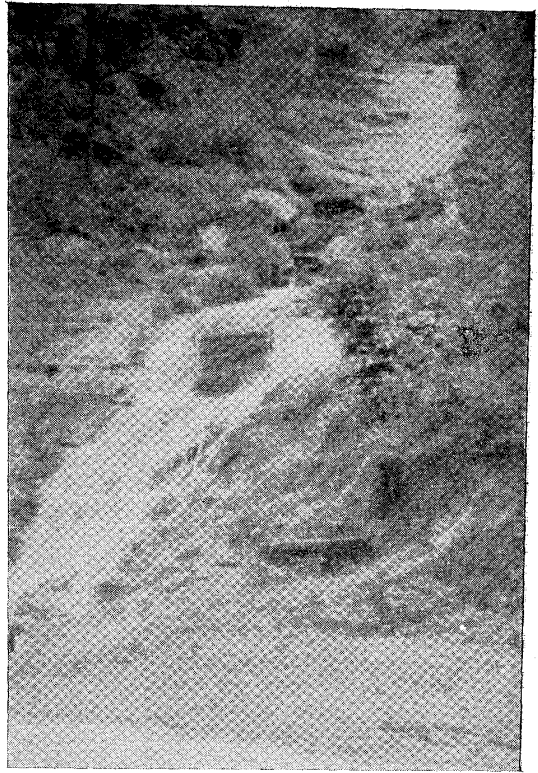
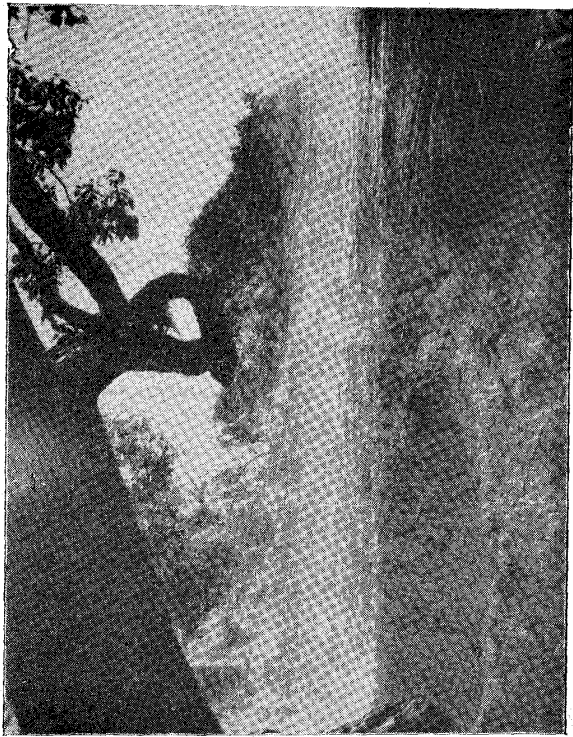
(1) An aspect of Baba-Budan Giri; the enchanting Krishnarajendra Hill Station (Kemmannugundi) nestling amidst the exhilarating sylvan surroundings (2) an entrance view.



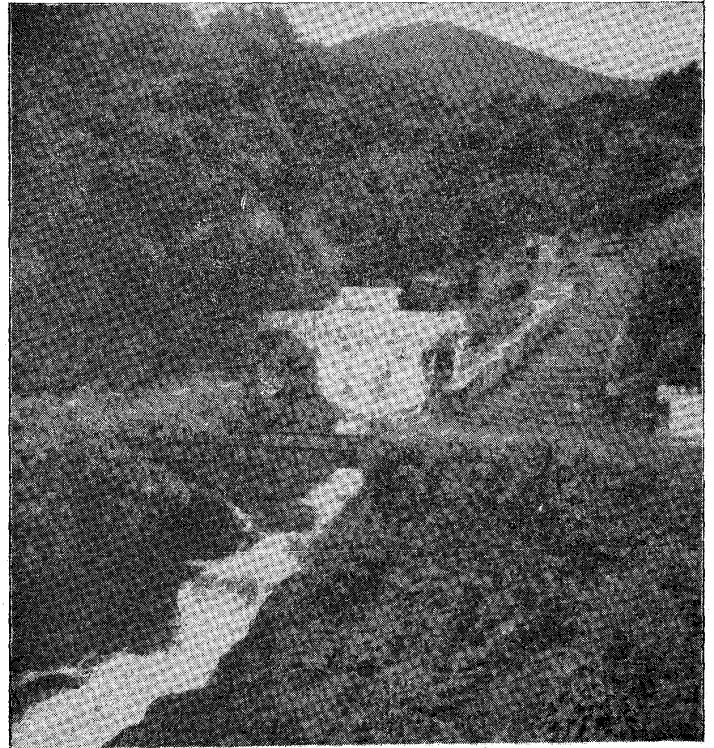
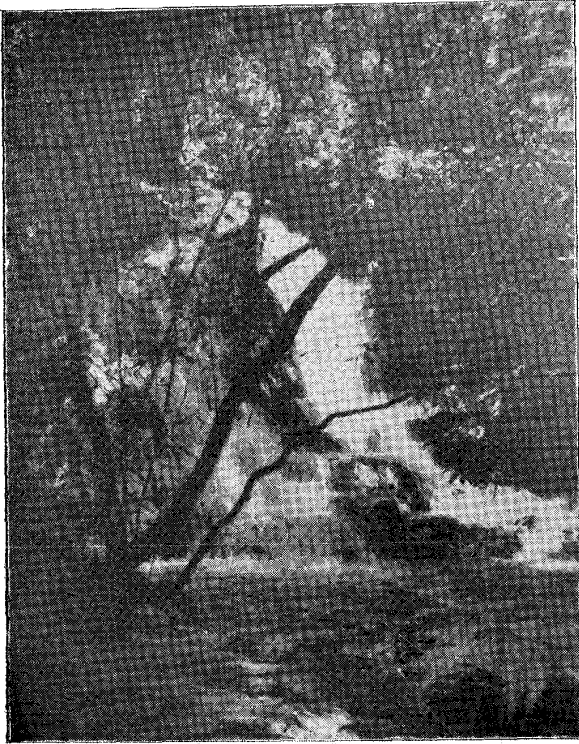
(Contd. from previous page) an interior view of
the Krishnarajendra Hill Station



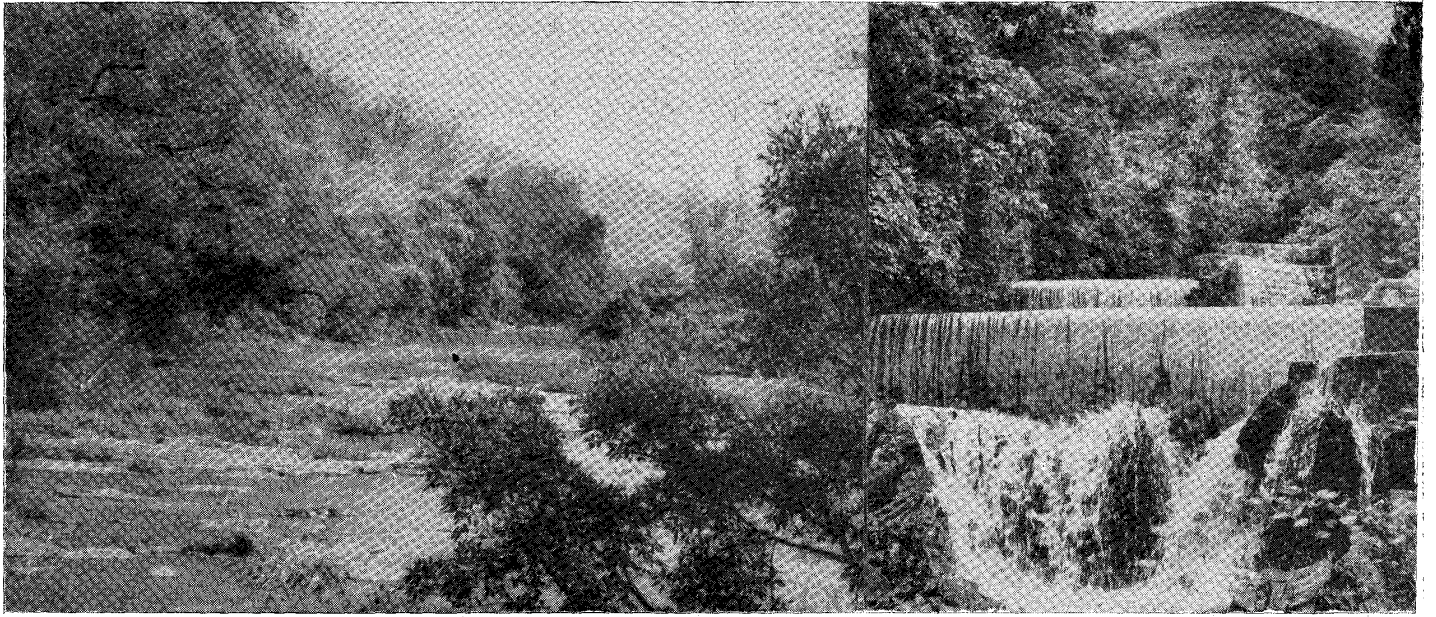
The mountainous tracts of the district have several fascinating large and small water falls. Here are splendid cascades of (1) the Kalahasti or Kalhatti Water-falls near Kalhattipura and (2) the Hebbe Water-falls near Kemmannugundi (K. R. Hill Station) (Contd. on next page)



(3) (Contd. from previous Page.) Steep, charming Manikya dhara Water falls near Inam Dattatreya Peetha and
(4) Heggadde Water-falls near Jayapura.



(5) Shankara Water falls and (6) The Honnammanahalla and its Water falls



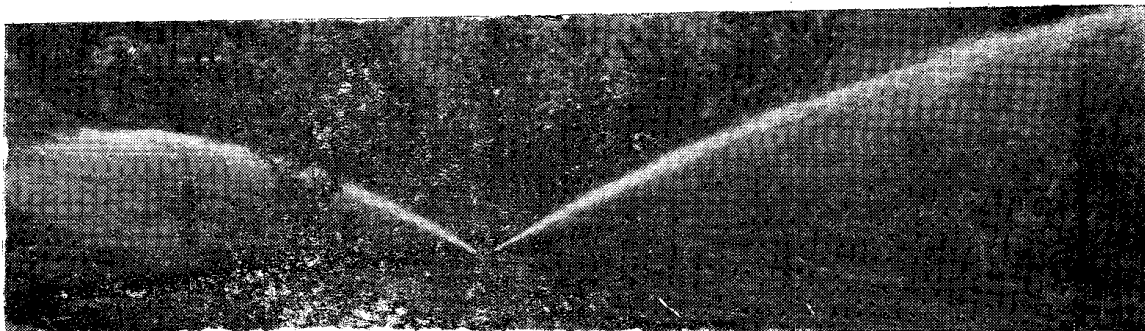
There are many hill streams in the district, presenting pleasant features. At left is a brook meandering through a jungle. At right is a larger view of the pretty Hanumanahalla Water-falls on Baba Budan-range.



Compact forest formation termed '*Sholas*' of Baba-Budan Giri



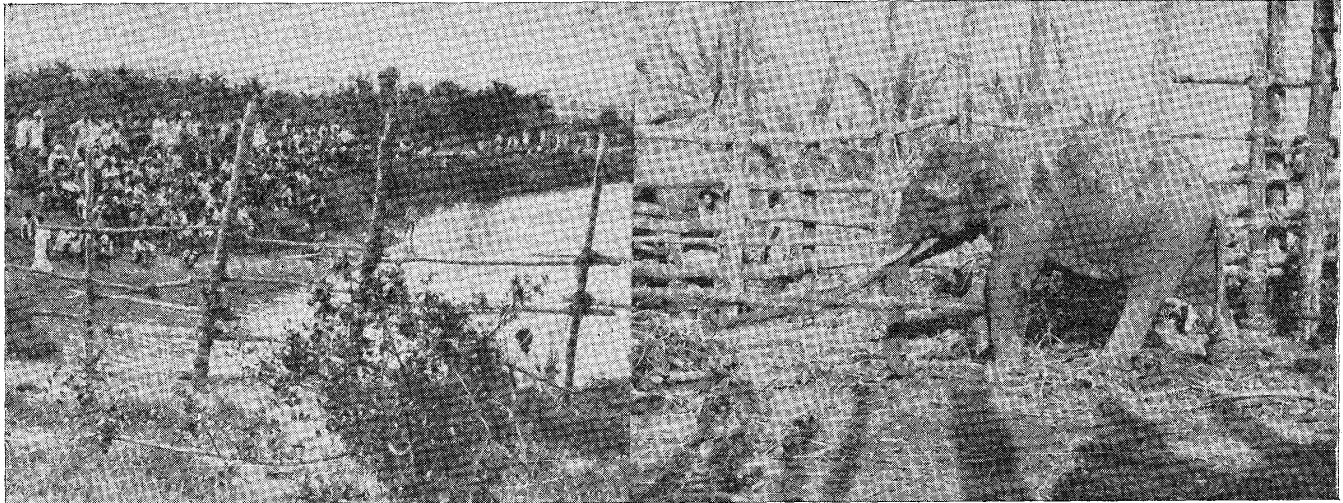
Arecanut is an important cash crop of the district. In the arecanut plantation shown above, picking of nuts by climbing-up the slender tree can be also seen.



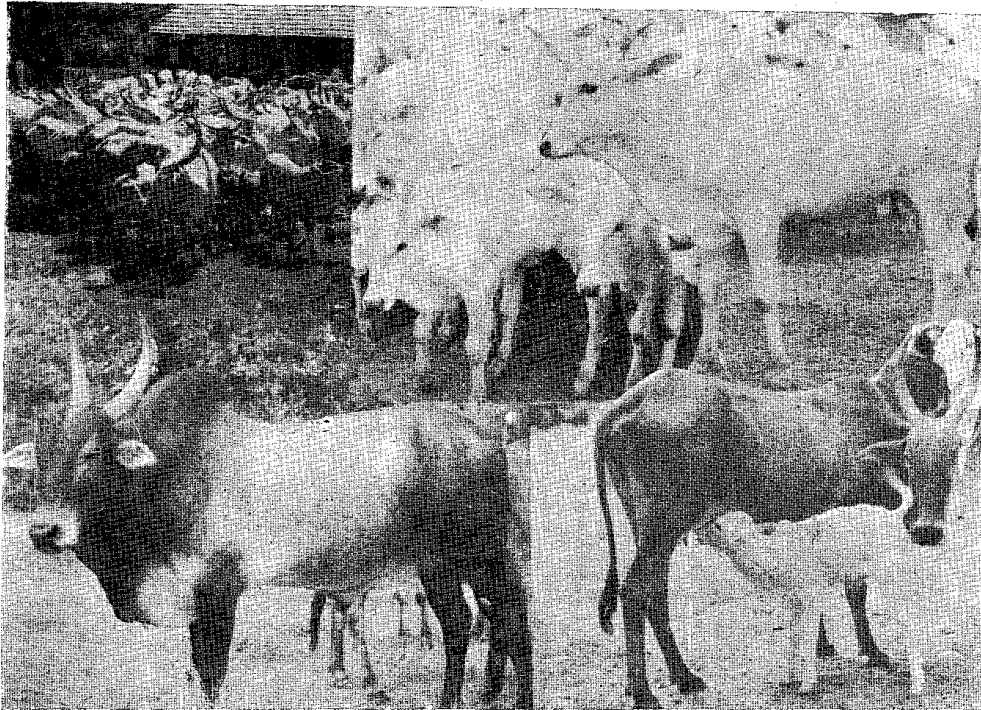
Sprinkler irrigation which is resorted to in some plantations of the district.



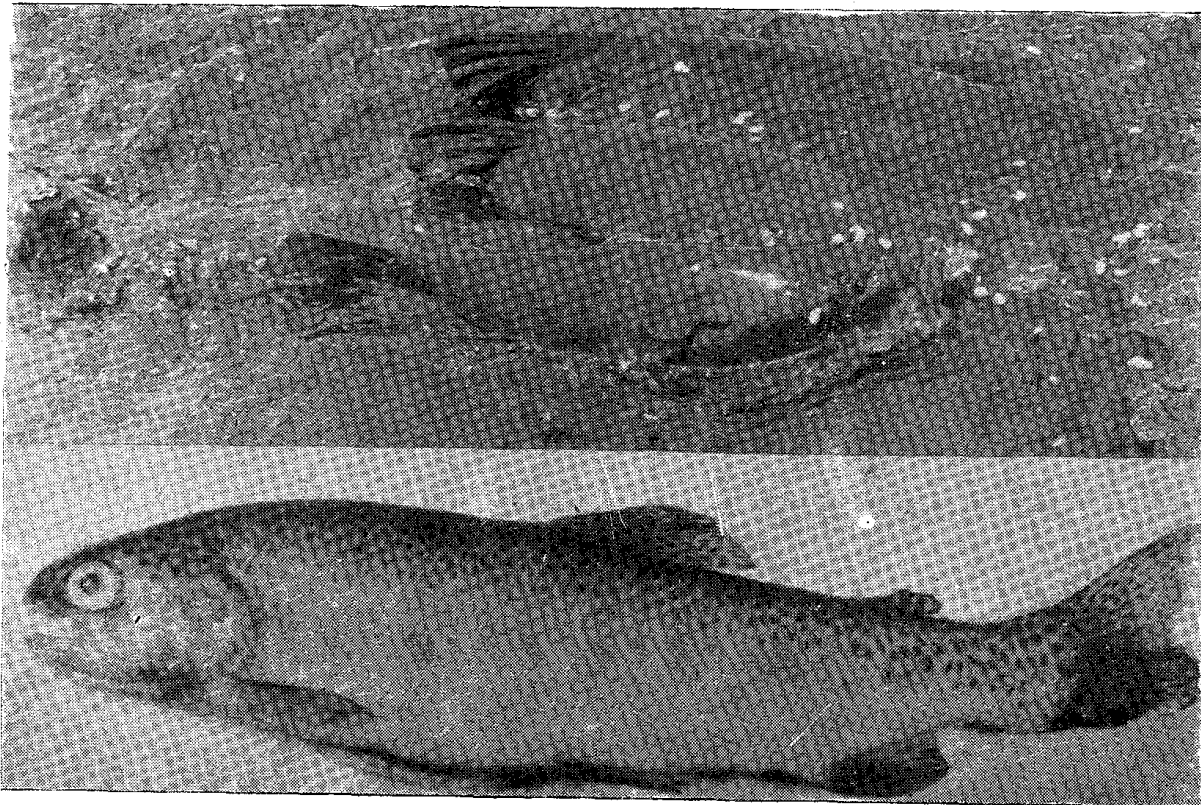
The district which is rich in fauna also, has the Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary. The pictures show (1) a herd of sturdy bison and (2) a pair of sprightly deer, grazing in grassy thickets.



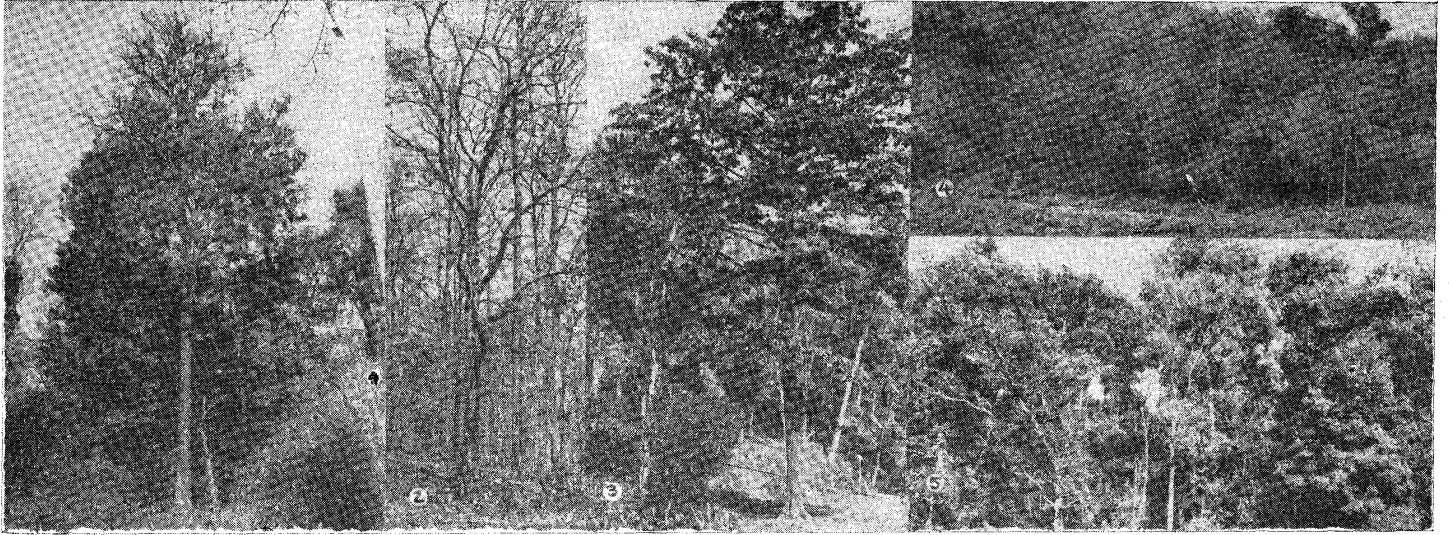
Mini Khedda operations are sometimes held in the district (1) Villagers are watching an exciting operation and (2) a wild tusker is captured and roped inside the stockade



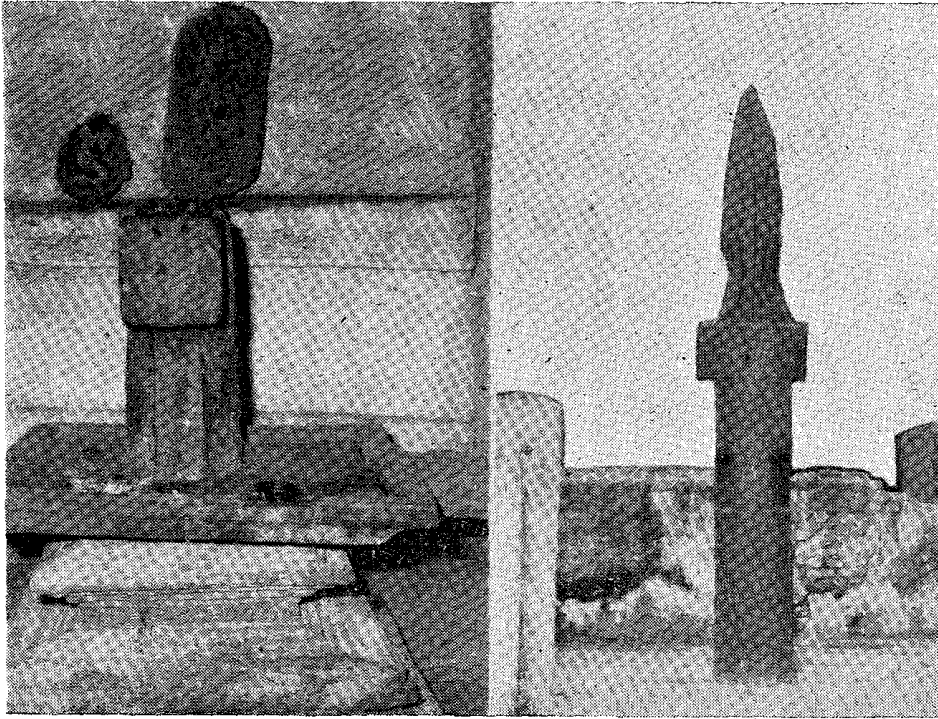
There is an Amrit-Mahal Cattle breeding Station at Ajjampura. This breed is known for draught quality, disease-resistance and hardiness - (1) a herd of mixed generation. (2) young ones of the breed. (3) an Amrit Mahal breeding bull and (4) a cow and its calf



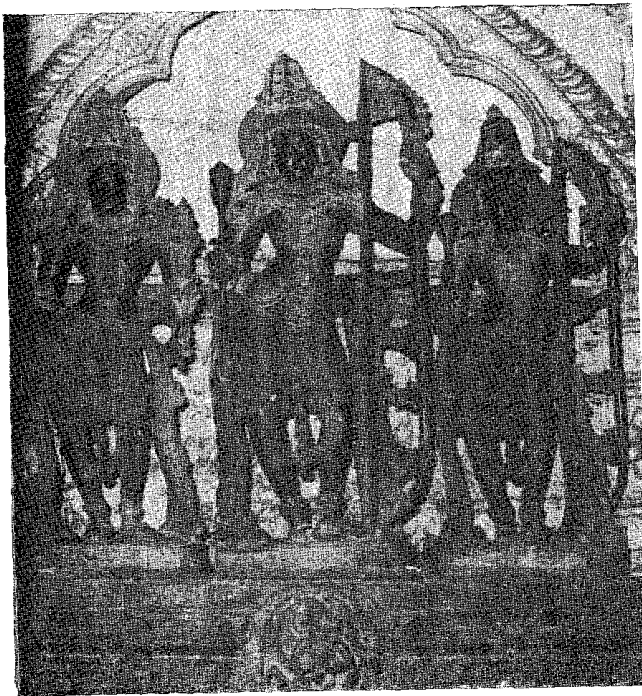
(1) Fish in the Tunga bathing ghat near the *Matha*, at Sringeri. They are sportingly fed by visitors
(2) Rainbow-Trout fish caught at the Shankara Water Falls on Baba-Budan Giri.



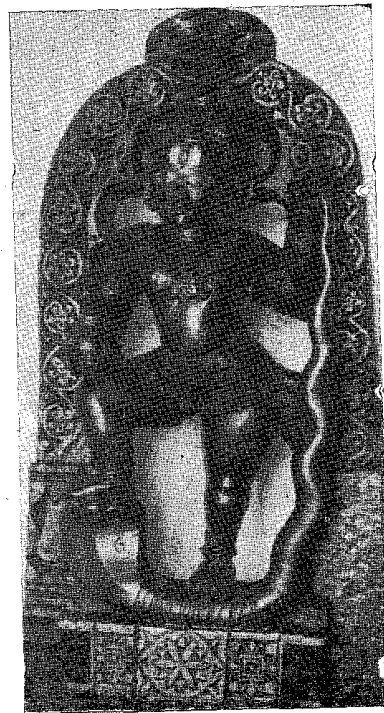
The *Malnad* belt of the district has luxuriant vegetation. Here is a panorama of exuberant forests—(1) rose wood tree (2) teak wood plantation (3) Kadu-hale (4) and (5) deciduous forests.



**Stone axe represent'ng Parashurama in a shrine at Hiremagalur
Yoopastamba (sacrificial post) found in front of the Ishwara temple at the same place.**



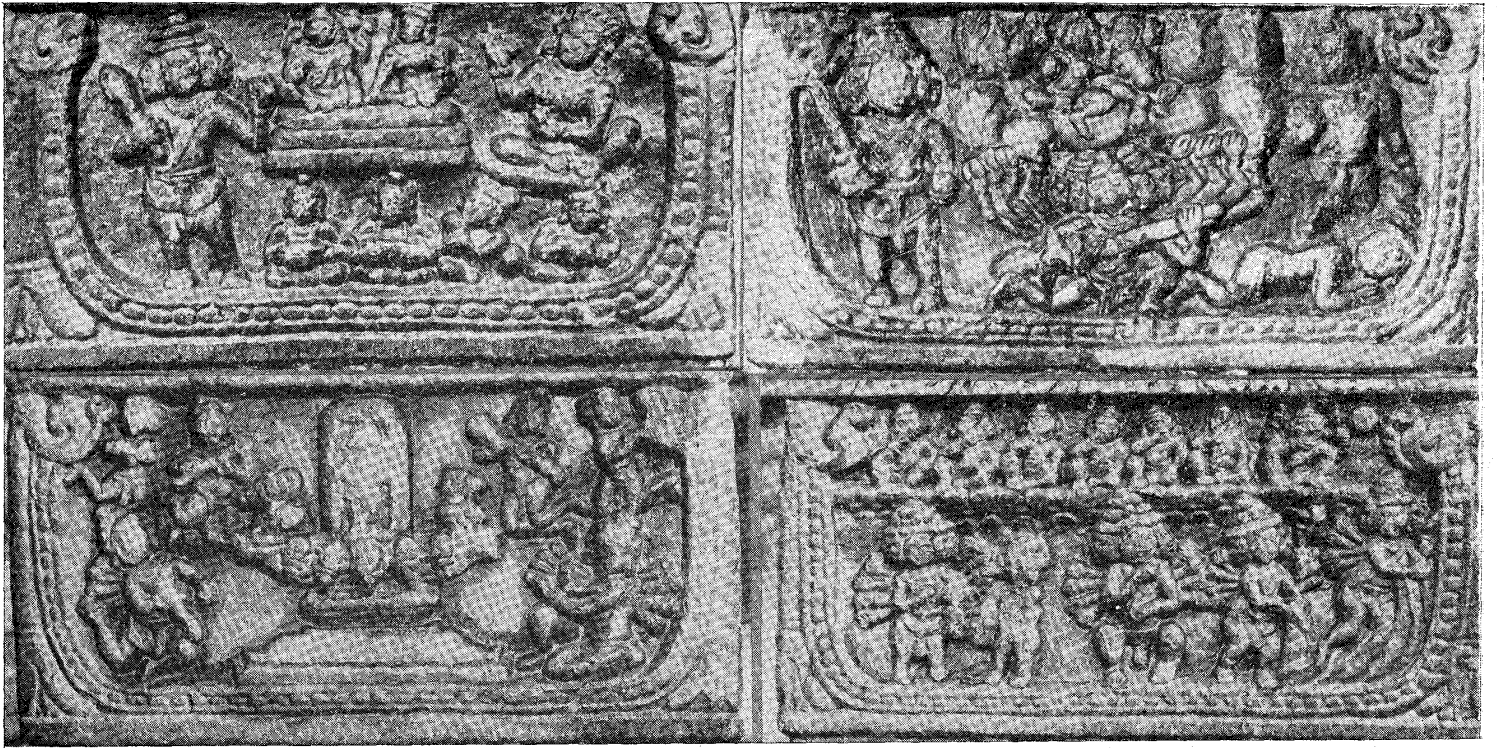
**Elegant figure of Kodandarama, Sita, Lakshmana on a
common Hanuman pedestal in the Kodandarama temple
of Hiremagalur.**



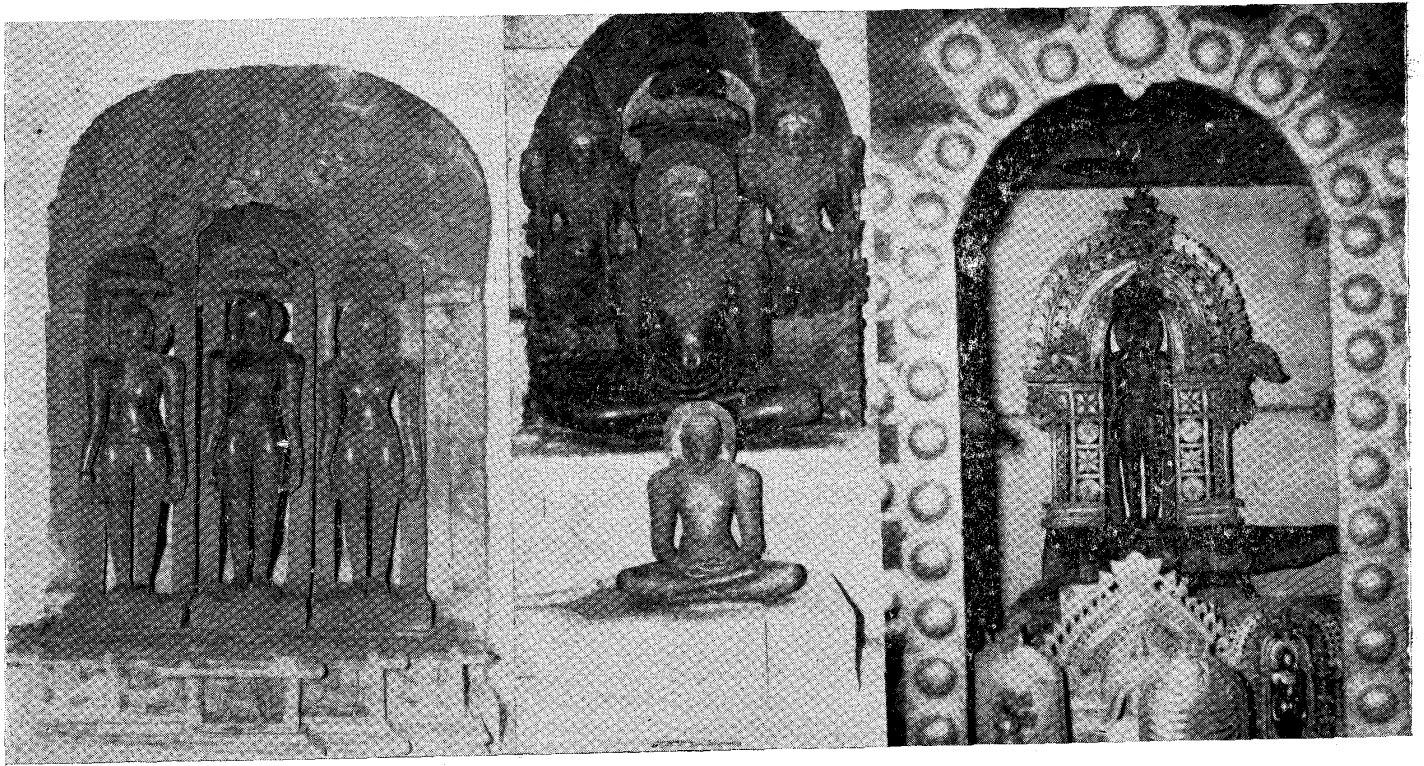
**An impressive figure of Kalinga
Mardhana in the same temple.**



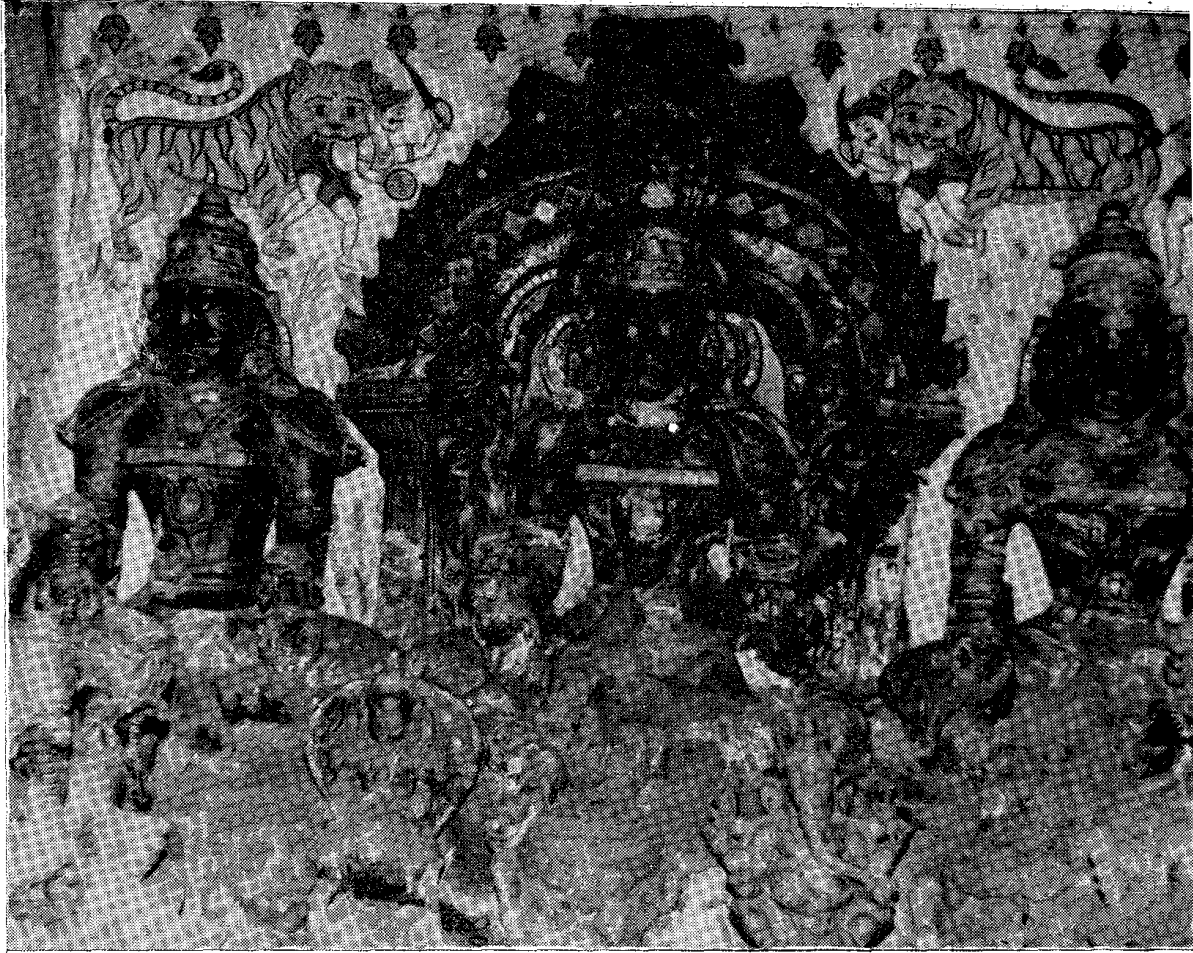
Front and back sides of the extraordinary and curious statue of Jademuni, with eight legs and four hands, at Hiremagalur.



Scenes depicting Ravana's efforts to please Shiva, in the Anjaneya temple at Kadur. These carvings are attributed to the Rashtrakuta times.



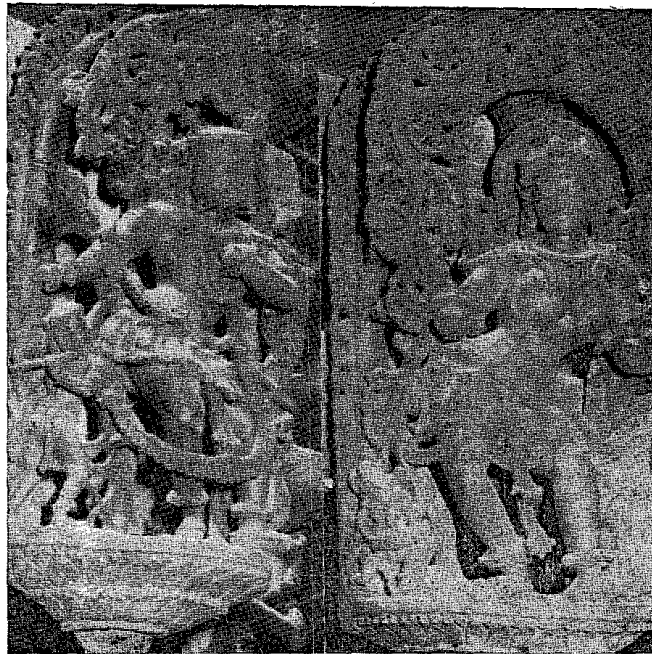
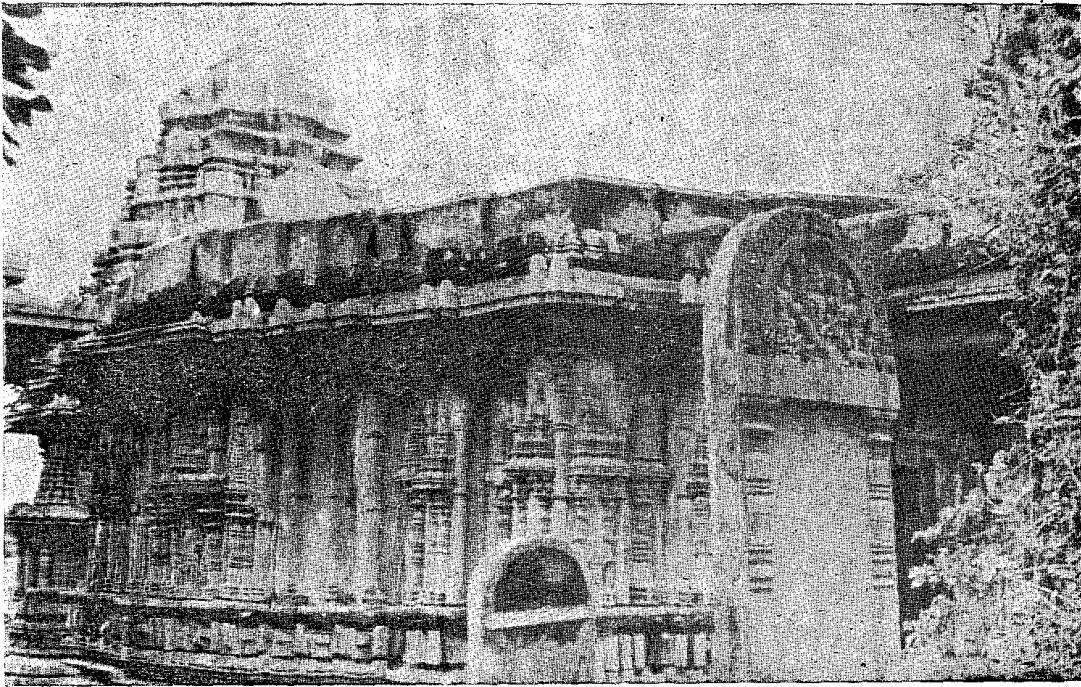
Excellent executed statues of Tirthankaras in the *basadis* at Angadi, the birth-place of the Hoysalas.



Vasanthika and other goddesses in Vasanta Parameshvari temple at Angadi .



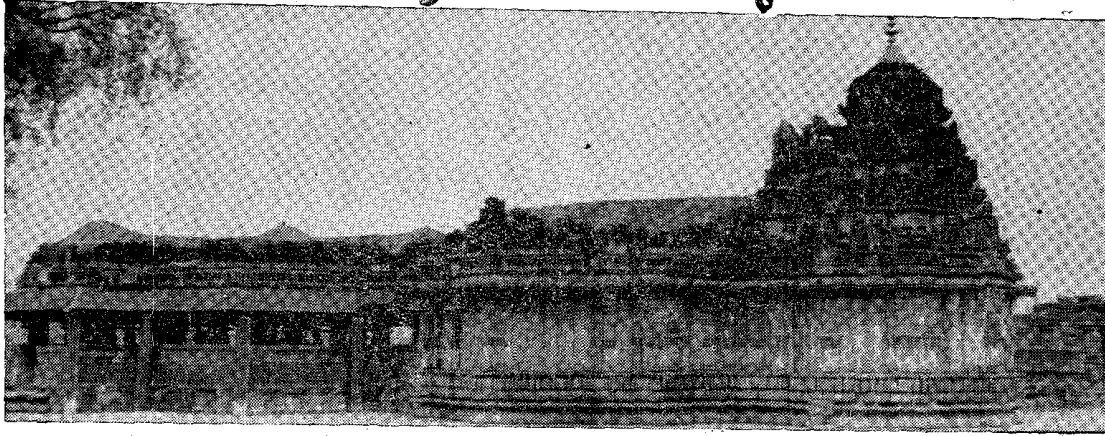
The Singanagadde Jaina *matha* at Narasimharajapura]



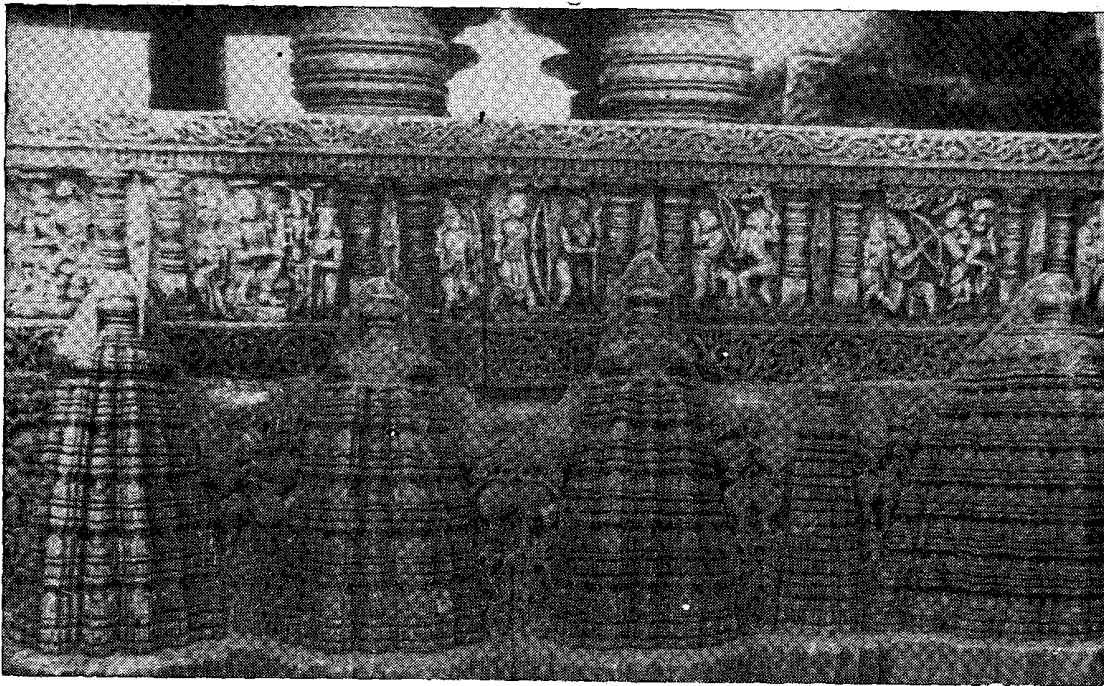
(Top) A sectional view of the Channakeshava temple at Halebidu, a pretty example of the Hoysala style, with an epigraph in the foreground.

(left) A full picture of that inscription which is a well adorned, elegant and large one.

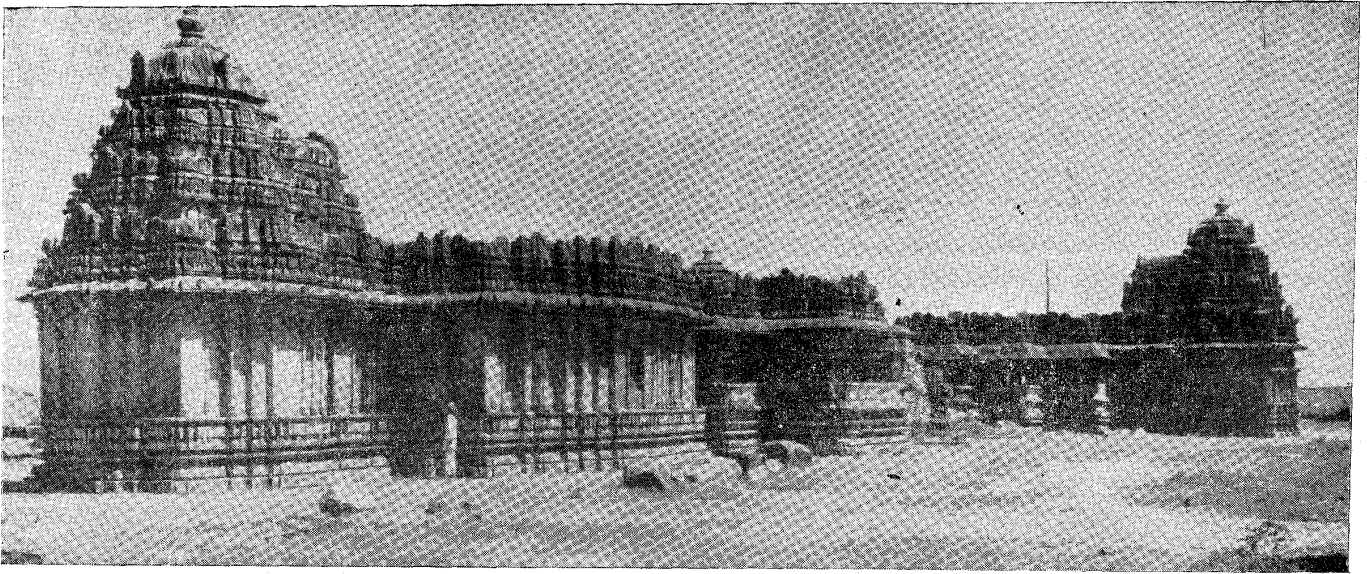
(above) Sculptured figures of dancers found in that temple.



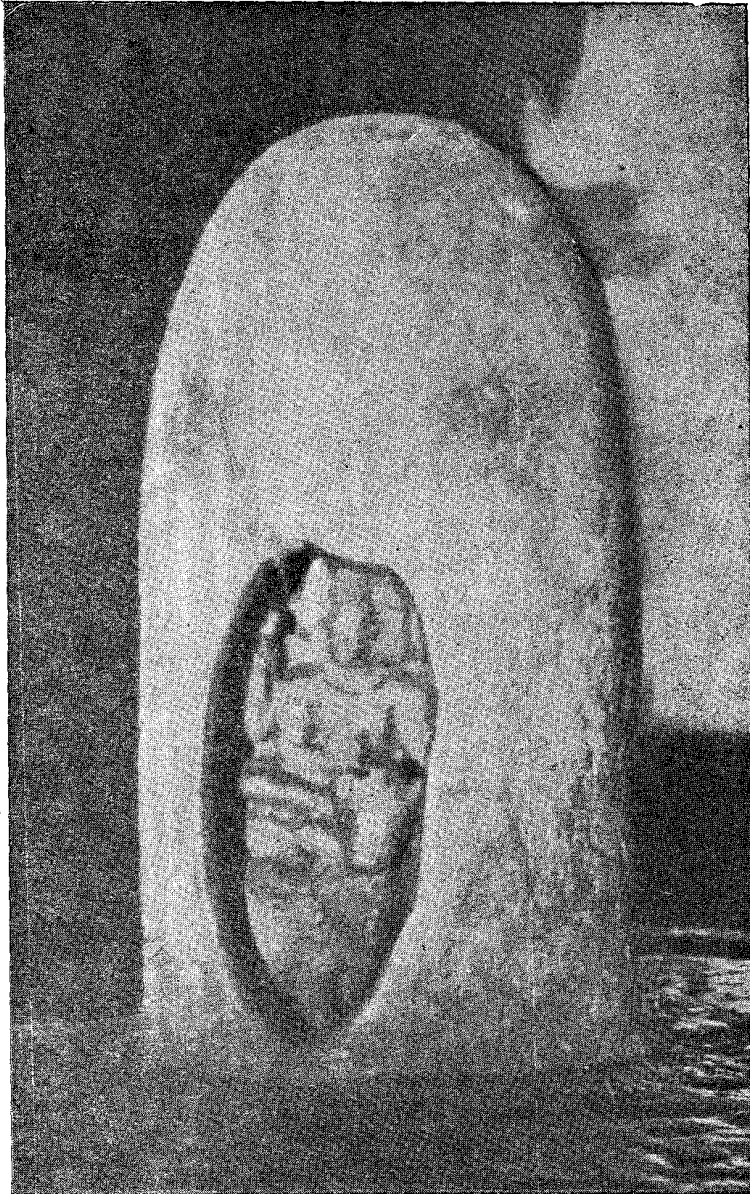
The Amriteshwara temple, an exquisite Hoysala structure at Amrithapura (near Tarikere)



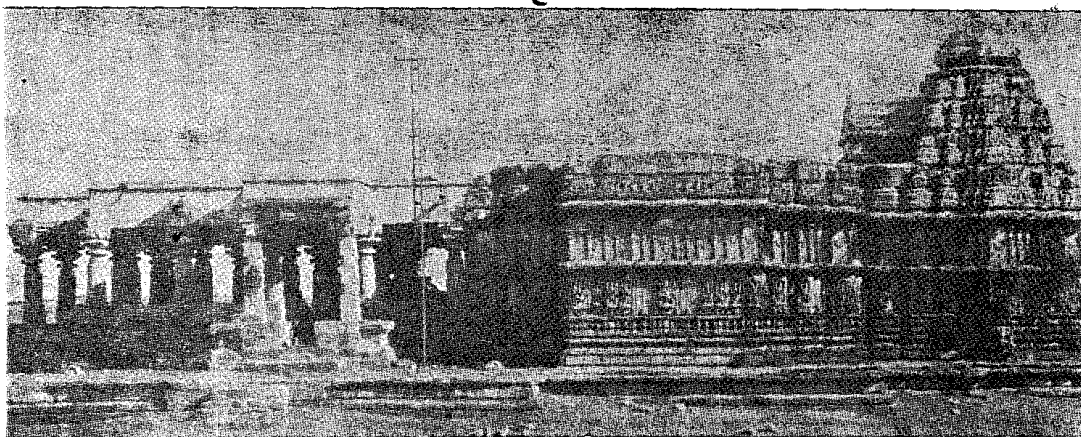
Intricately carved details of its parapet in the same temple



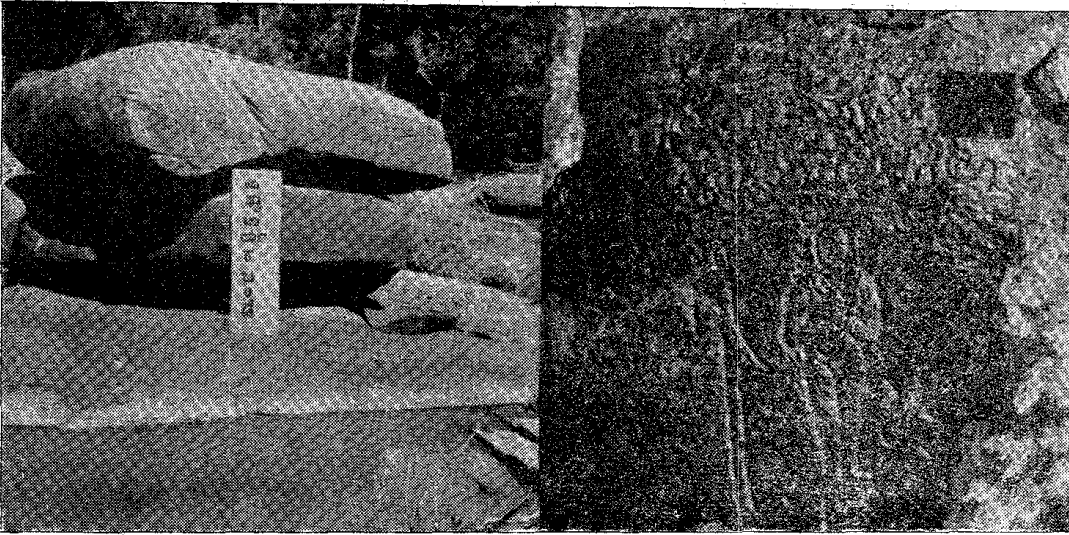
A comprehensive south-west view of the Veeranarayana temple, a splendid specimen of Hoysala architecture at Belawadi.



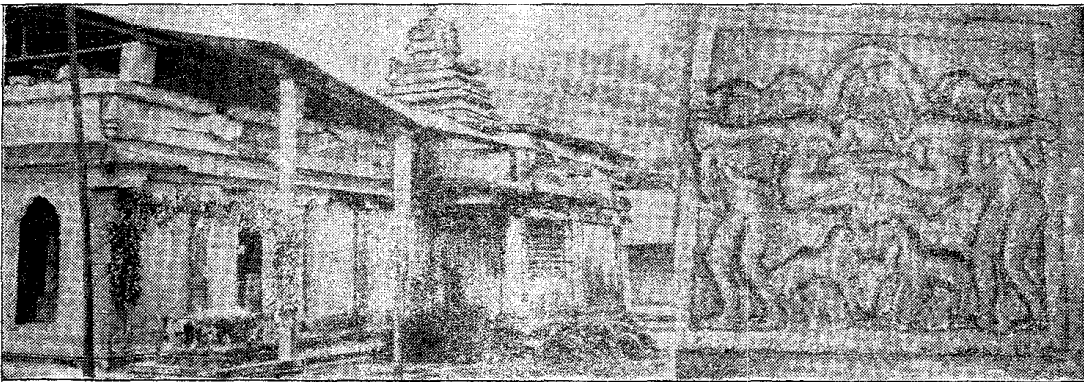
Dattatreya carved in an empty hole in the shivainga of the Someshwara temple at Somapura.



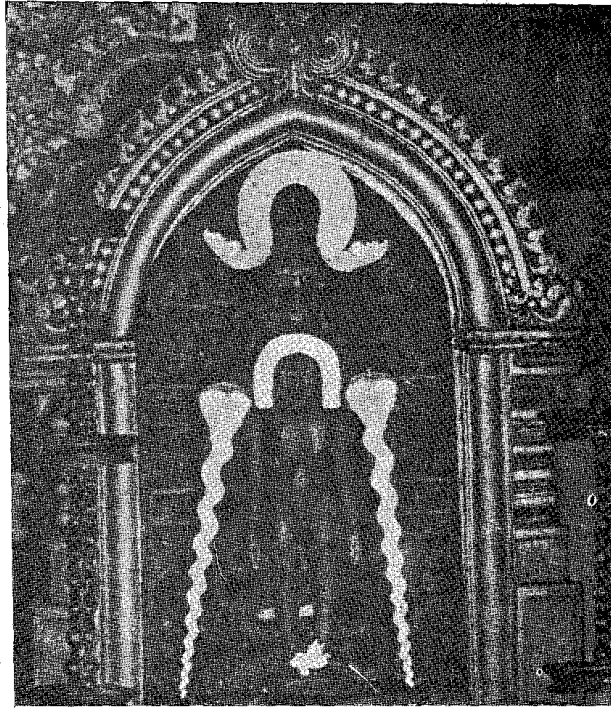
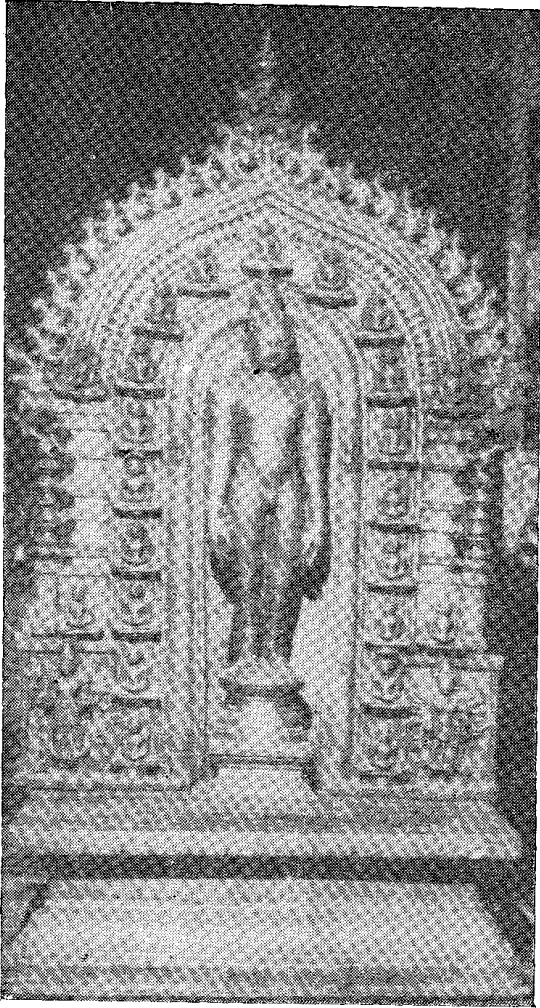
The Channakeshava temple of the Hoysala times at Baggavalli.



A boulder known as Madhwacharyara Bande or Bheemana Kallu which has carvings of a figure of Madhwacharya and a Samskrita inscription, lying in the Bhadra River near Kalasa.

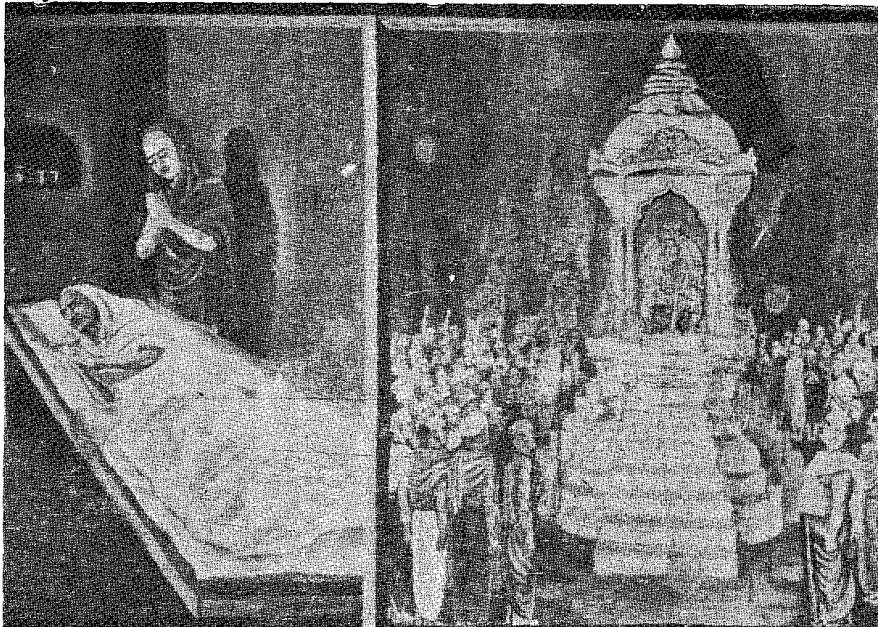


A front view of the Rishyasringeshwara temple which is a large granite structure at Rishyashringapura. A carved panel in that temple showing Rishyashringa being carried in a palanquin formed by women supported by antelopes.

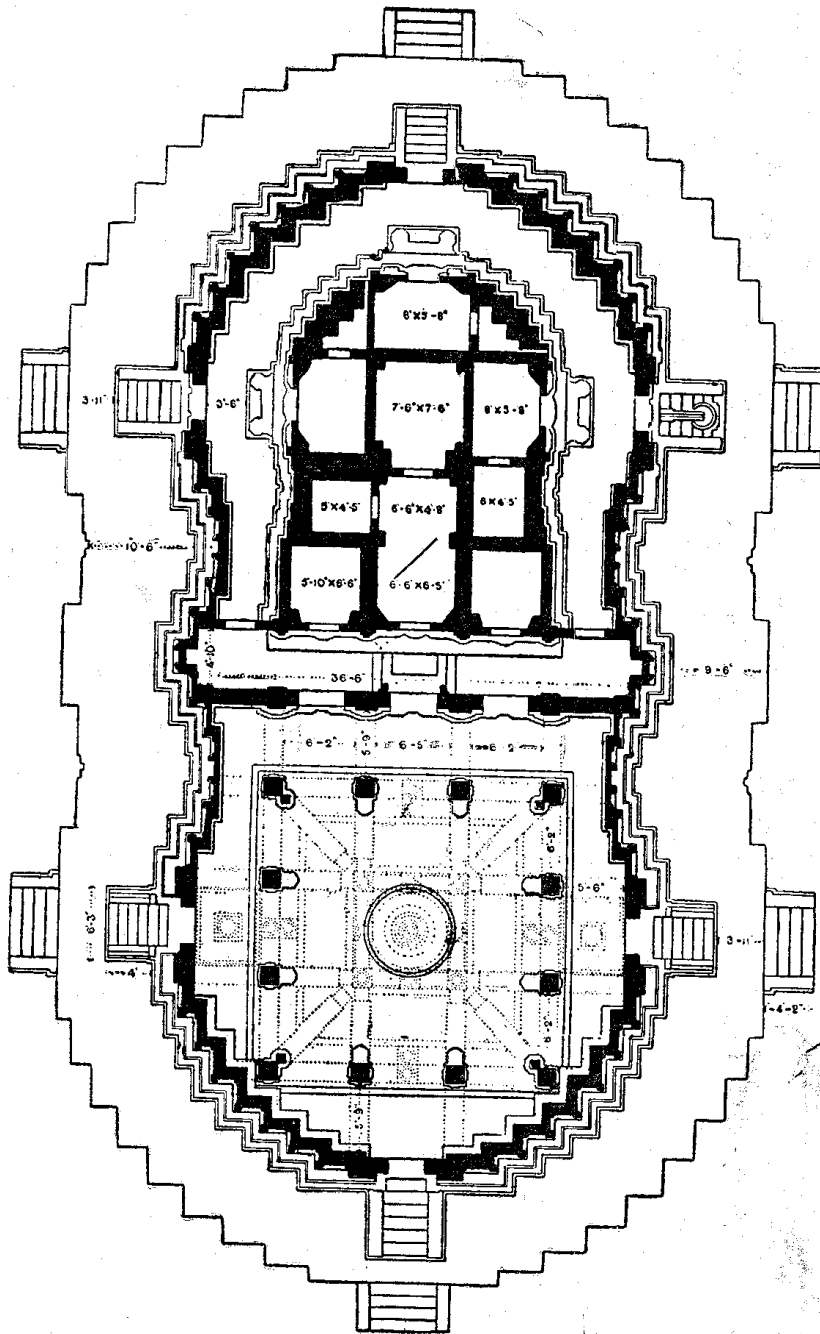


Statue of Parshwanatha in the Parshwanatha basadi at Sringeri

A bronze panel of Vardhamana with other 23 Theerthankaras in the same basadi



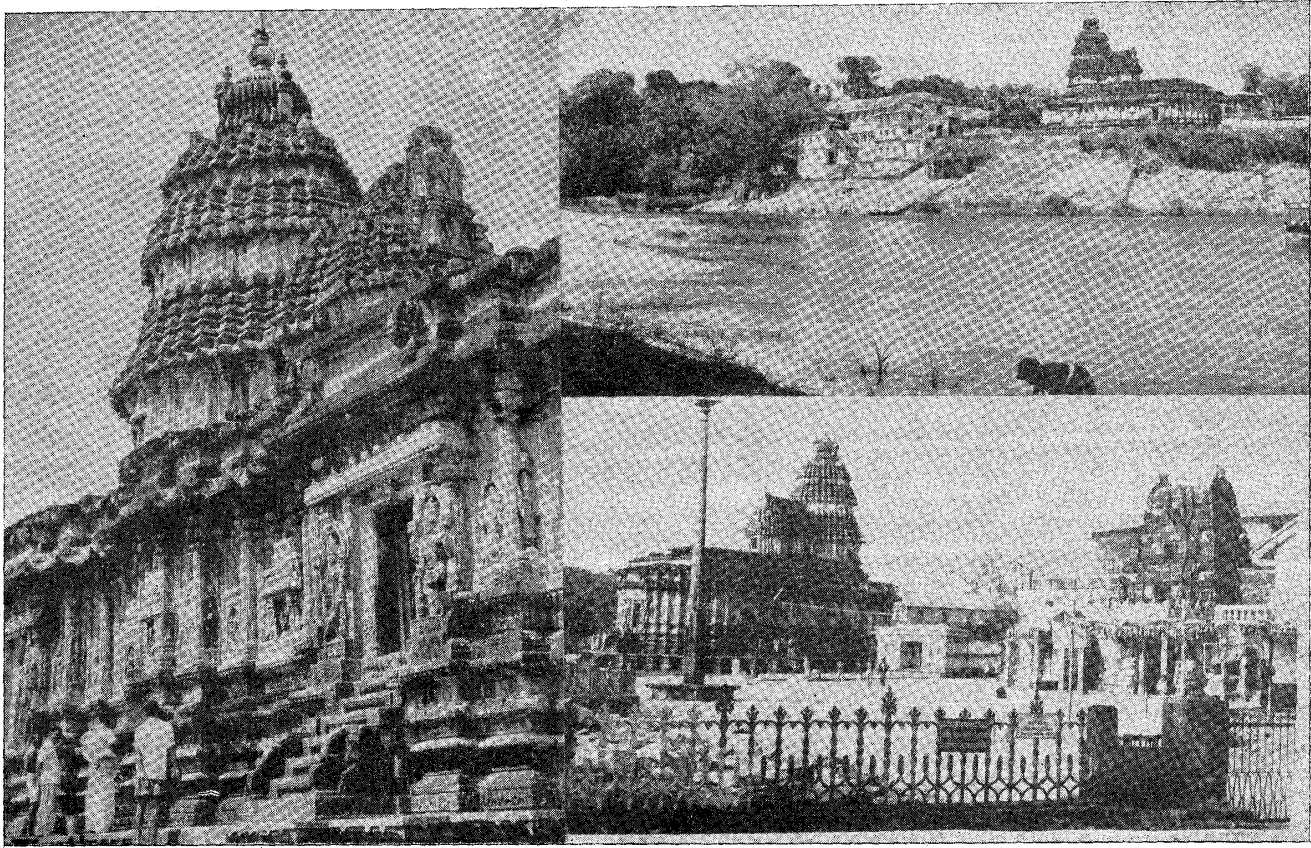
Recently drawn paintings in the pravachana mandira at Sringeri (left) Adishankaracharya and his mother; (right) he is seated on the Sarvajna peetha in Kashmir.



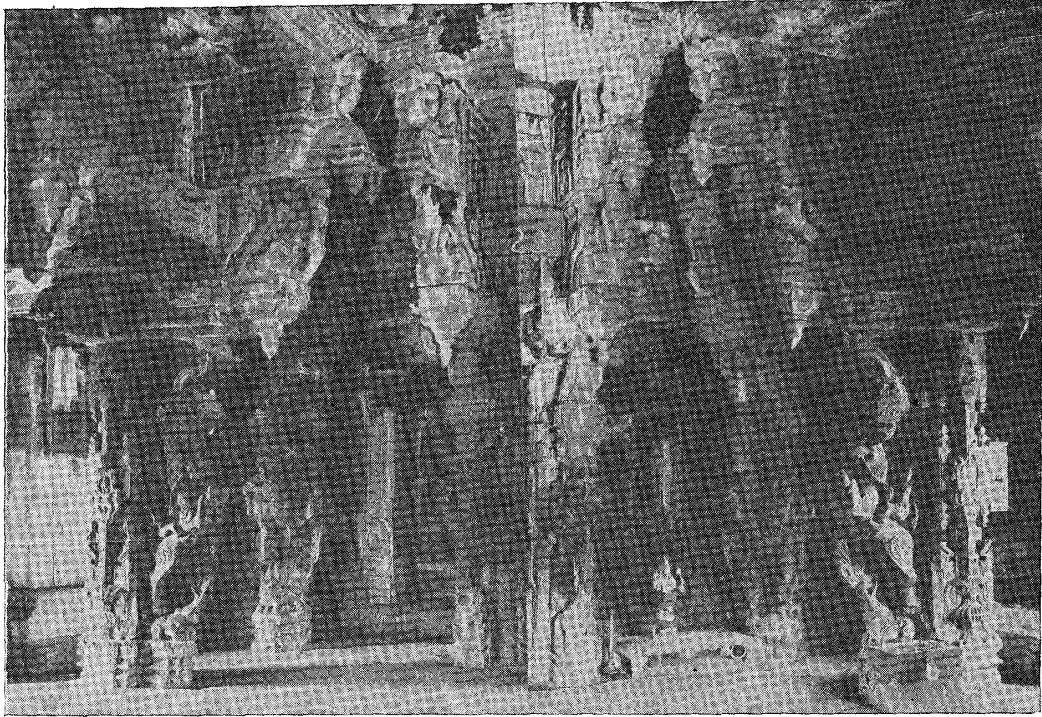
VIDYASANKARA TEMPLE, PLAN

(Mysore Archaeological Survey.)

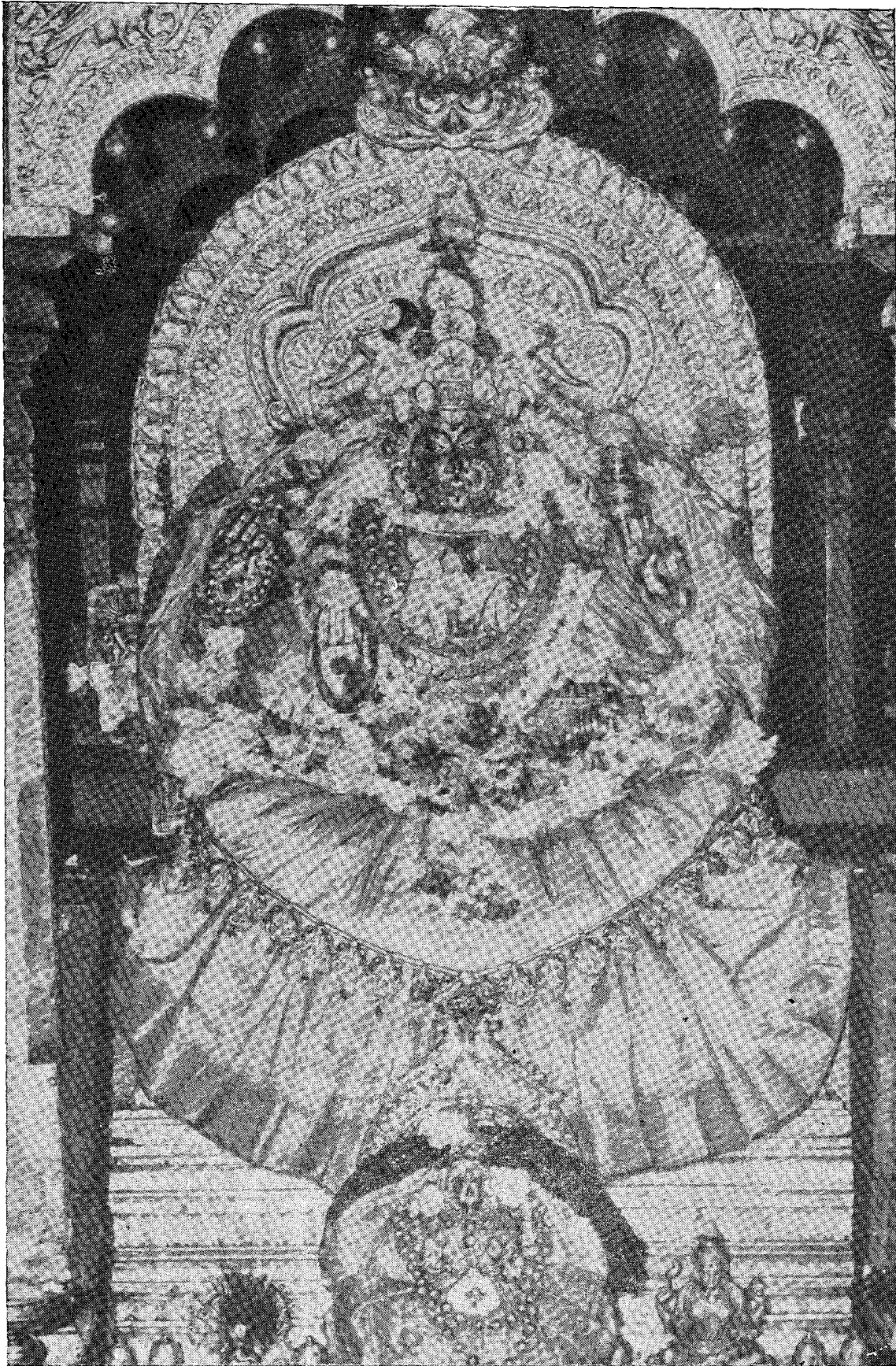
The ground plan of the unique Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri



(1) A side view of the celebrated Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri. (2) A distant view of the same temple from across the Tunga river.
(3) A general view of the complex of the Vidyashankara and Sharadamba temples of the same place.



Intricately carved *Rashi* pillars in the *navaranga* of the Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri



The highly venerated image of Sharadamba at Sringeri



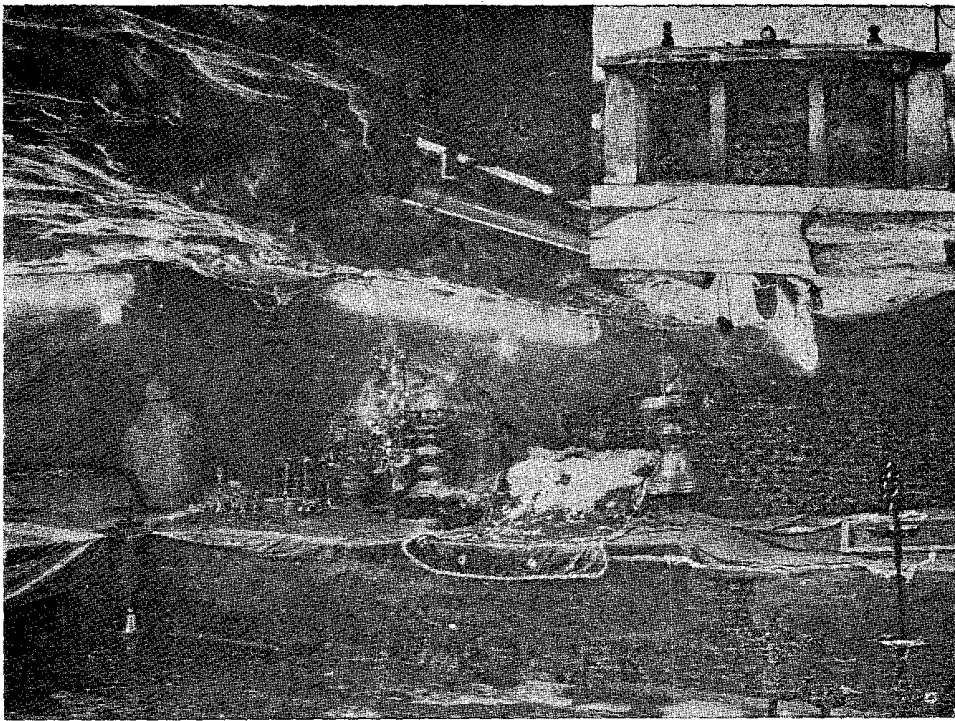
Yama, God of death, as depicted on a wall of the Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri



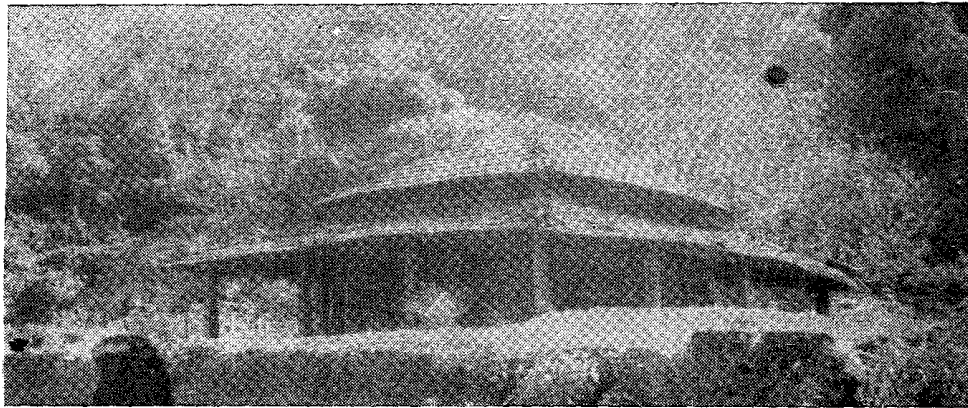
Choma (also called Chama) performed with masks in worship of a goddess at Hul'gere



Outer views of the Rambhapuri Veerasimhasana Peetha at Balehalli (a hamlet of Balehonnur -Kanabur)



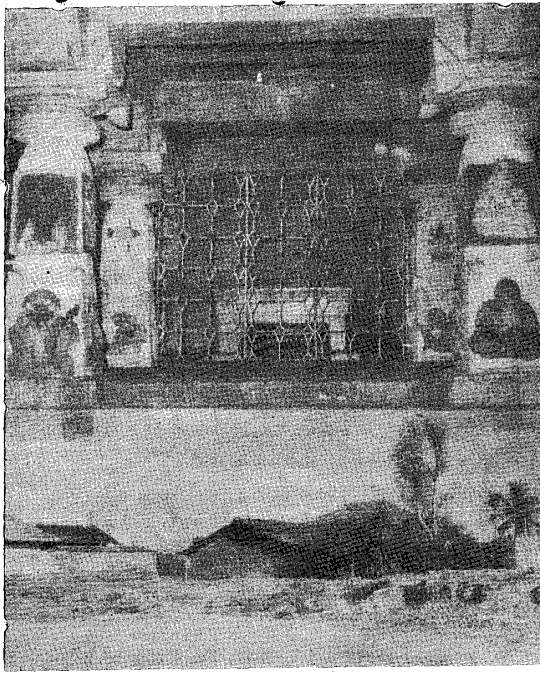
An inside view of the Dattatreya Peetha in Inam Dattatreya Peetha village on Baba Budan Giri; inset at top-right is a front view of the Peetha



The Dattatreya Phalahara Matha at Muttinapura on Baba Budan Giri



The Dattatreya Inam Bisagni Matha on Baba Budan Giri



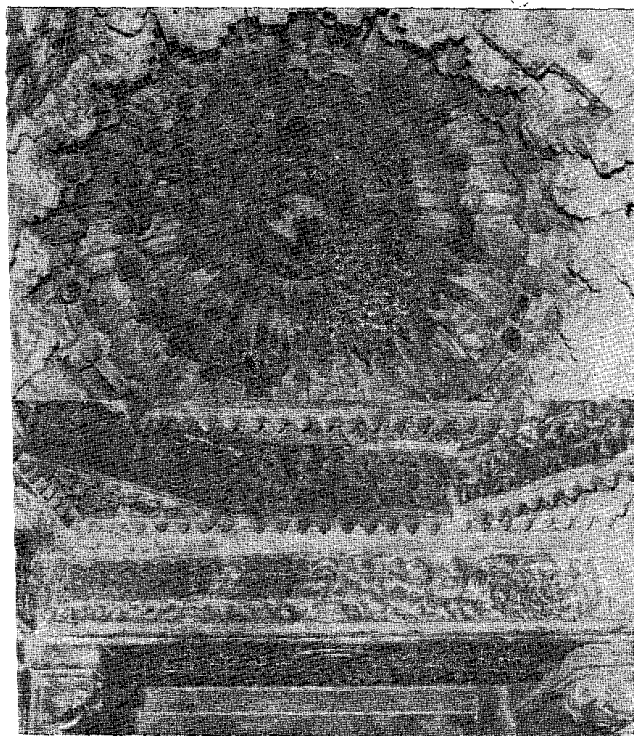
Lakshmeesha Mantapa named after the renowned Kannada poet Lakshmeesha in the Lakshmikantha temple of Devanur and site of a house in which he is said to have resided



The image of Varaha (incarnation of Vishnu) in the same Lakshmikantha temple



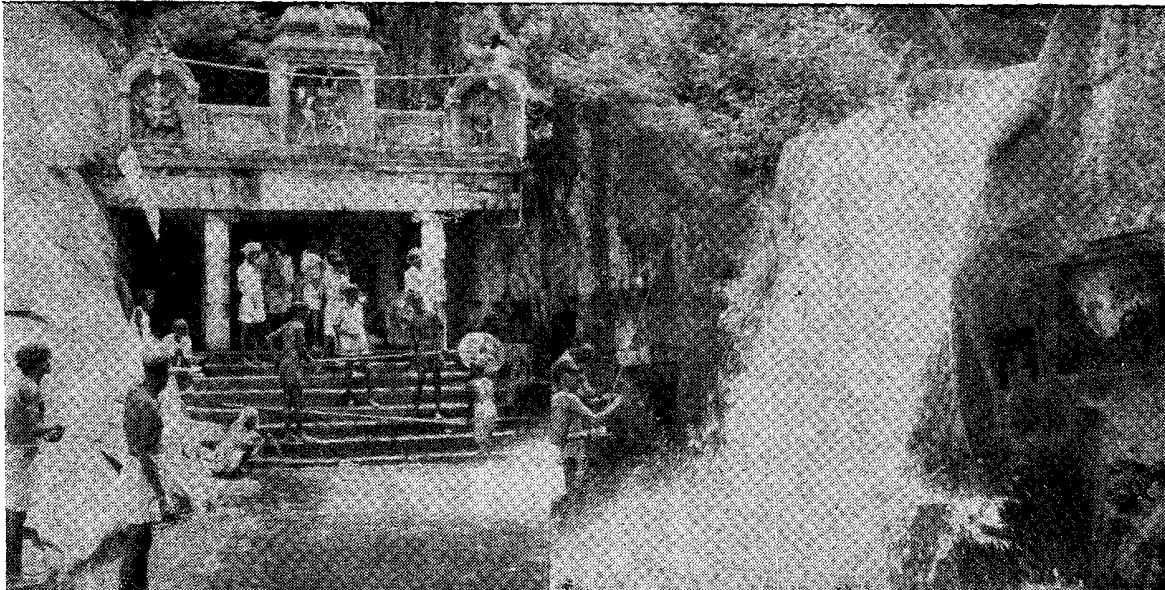
Kalaseshwara temple at Kalasa



**Well carved Bhuvaneshwari of the
Kalaseshwara temple**



Relief sculptures of Ramayana and Mahabharata sequence at the Neelakanteshvara temple at Jambittige.



The Veerabhadra temple and Kajahasti Water Falls near Kalhattipura.



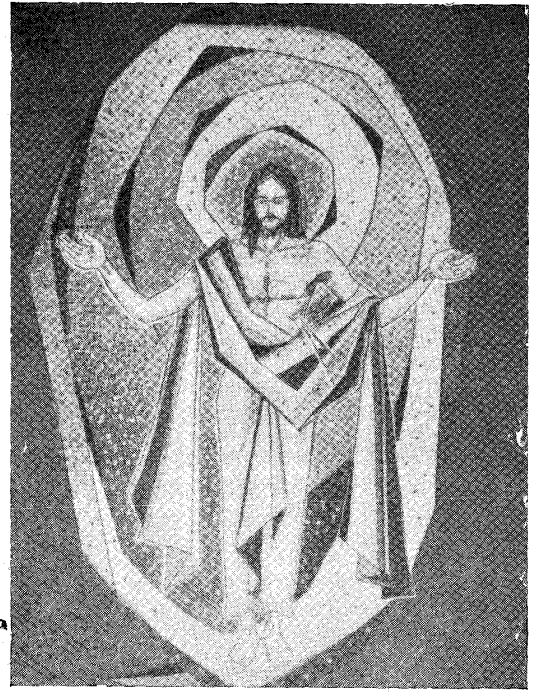
A curious sculptured panel at Chikmagalur



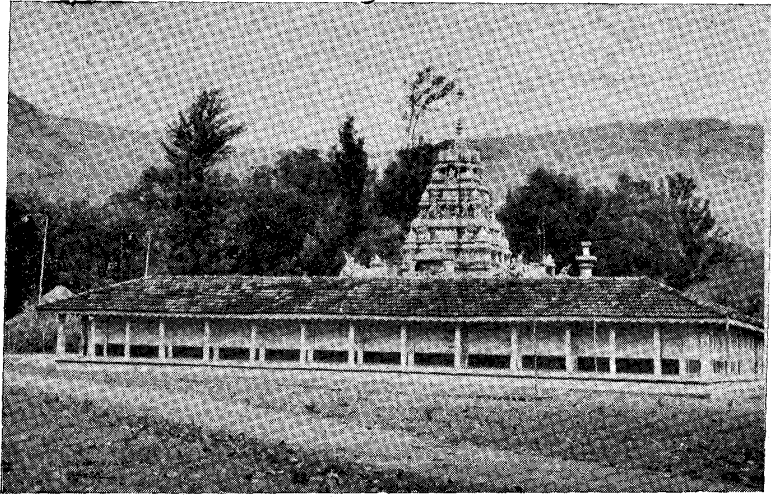
Elegantly carved Lakshmi-Narasimha at the
Maitha at Har'harapura



Goddess Annapoorna of Adi-
Shaktyatmaka Annapoorneshivari
temple of Horanadu



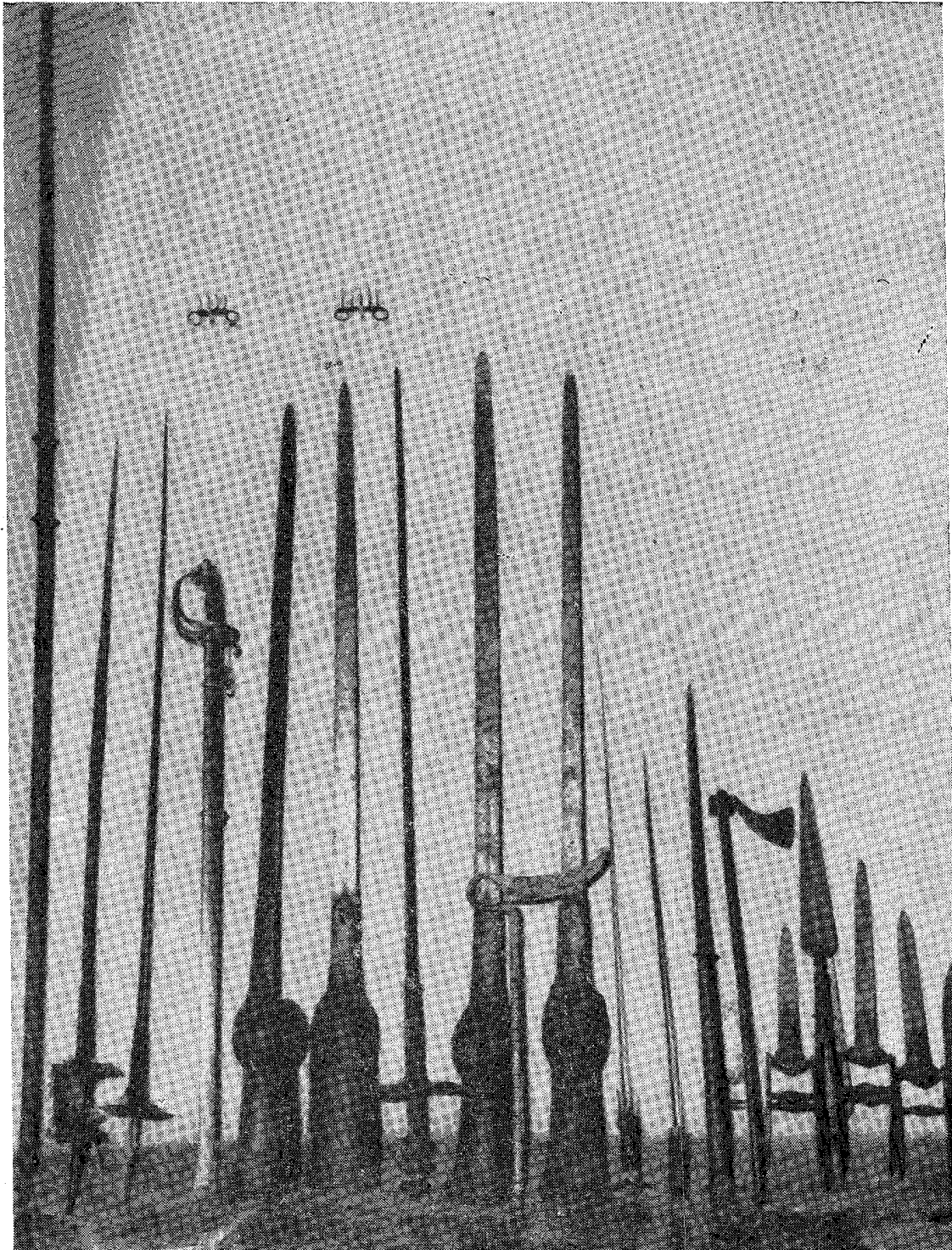
A mosaic depicting the Resurrection of Jesus
Christ on the wall of the St. Joseph's
Cathedral, Chikmagalur.



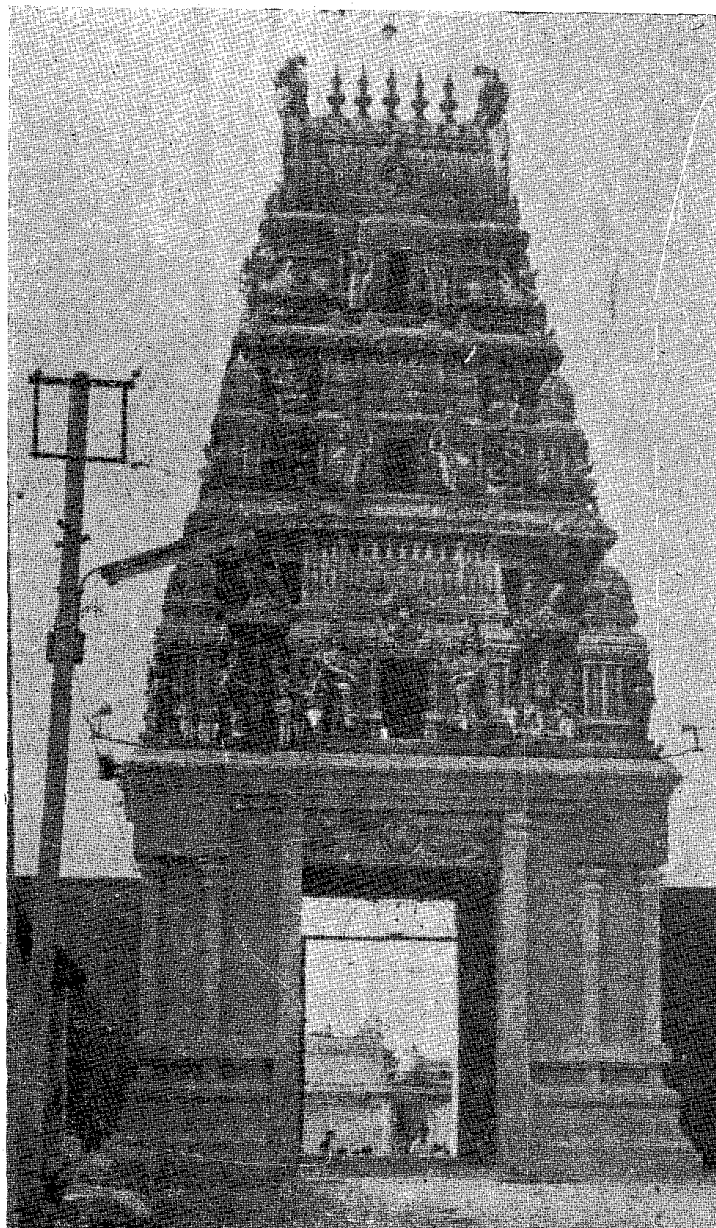
A general view of the Nirvanaswami *Matha* at Kaimara (a hamlet of Aralaguppe)

A *Sati* stone which is stated to be that of Rabbajamma, at Chikmagalur





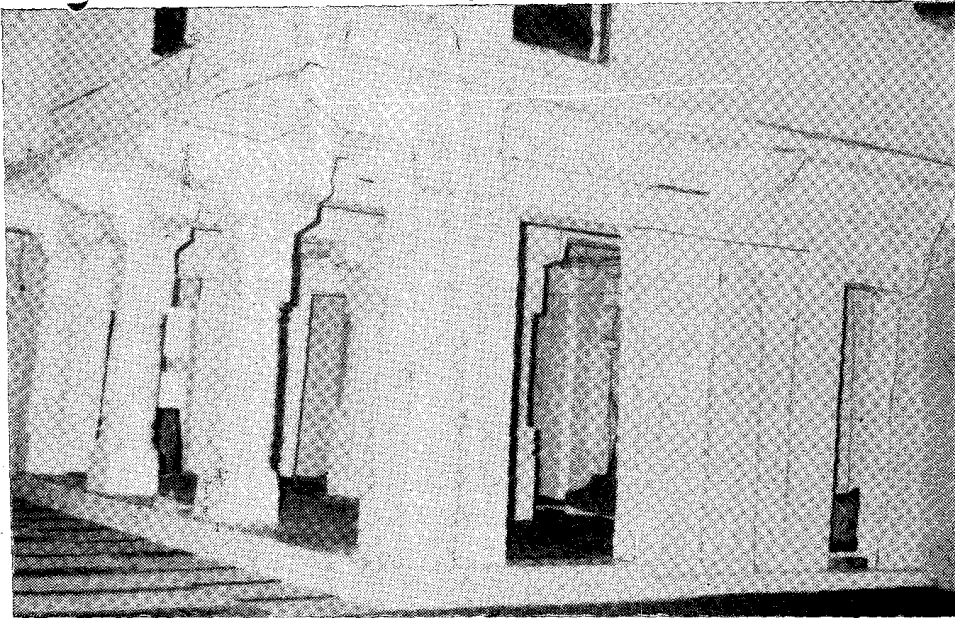
Various old weapons found with the Tarikere Palegar family



Recently erected entrance *gopura* of the Prasanna
Malikarjuna temple at Pura



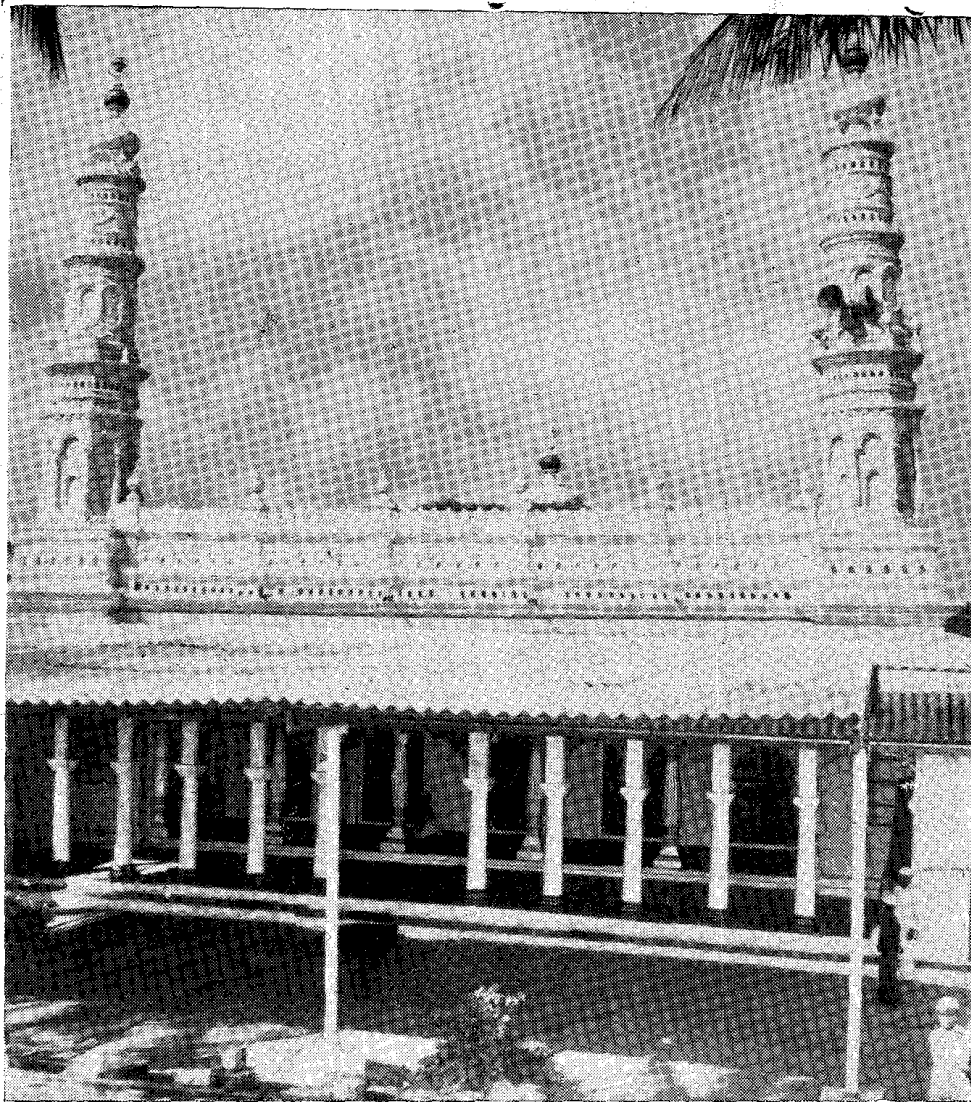
Newly constructed Radhakrishna temple at Malleshwara (kudremukh)



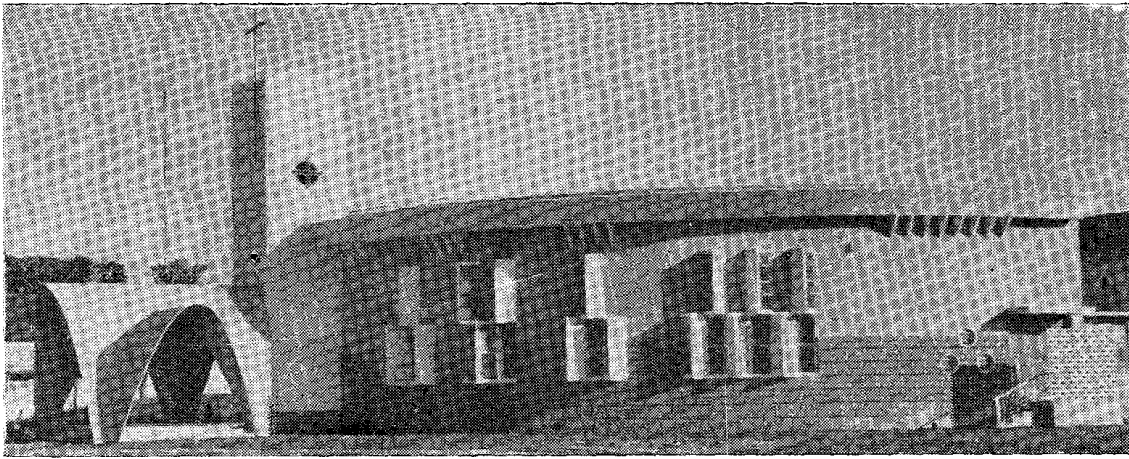
**The Sangeen Mosque built of stone, which is stated to date back to about 346 years,
at Chikmagalur**



A mosque in the *malnad*, in the holy town of Sringeri

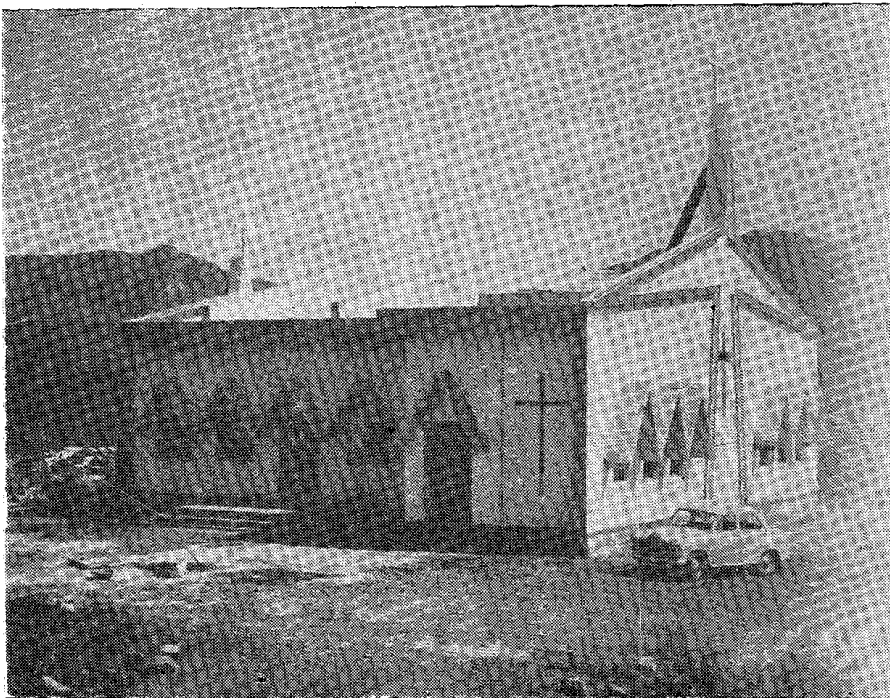
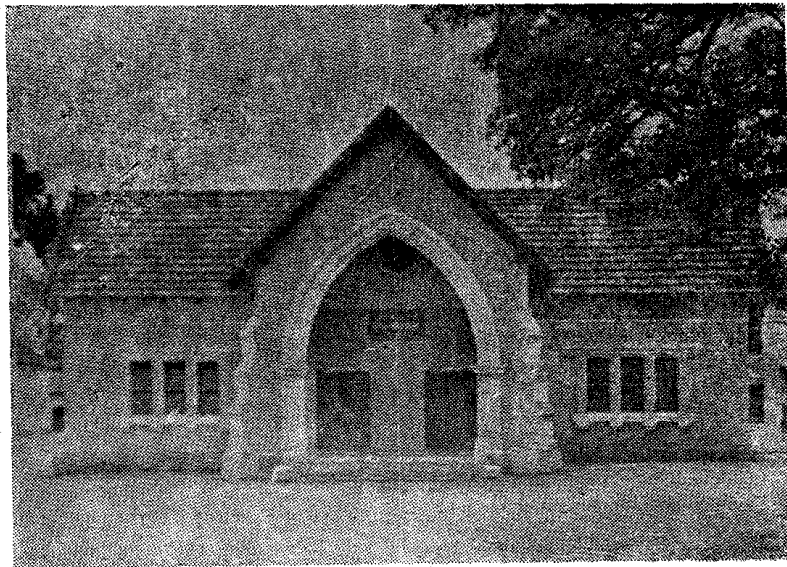


The Jamia Masjid at Chikmagalur, the largest in the district, which was constructed about 150 years ago

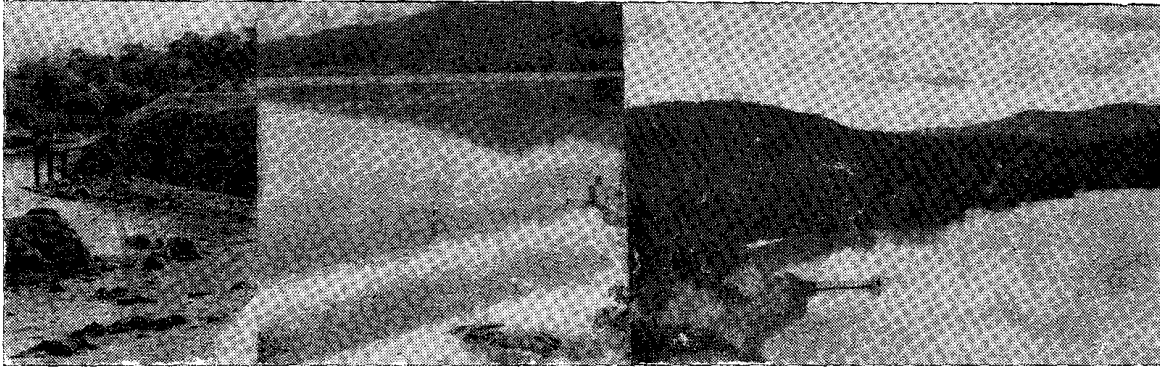


(1) Recently constructed St. Josephs' Cathedral of the Catholics at Chikmaga'ur

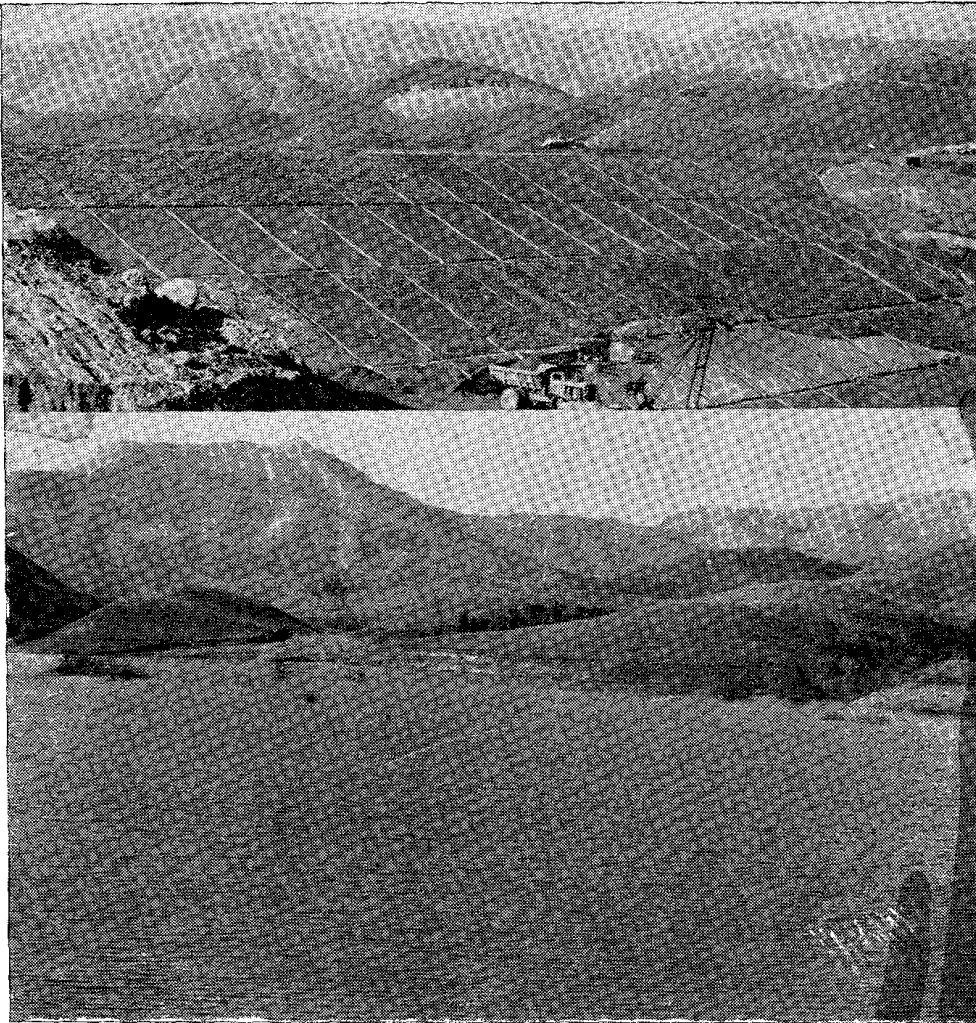
(2) The St. Andrews Church of the Protestants built in 1880, at Chikmagalur



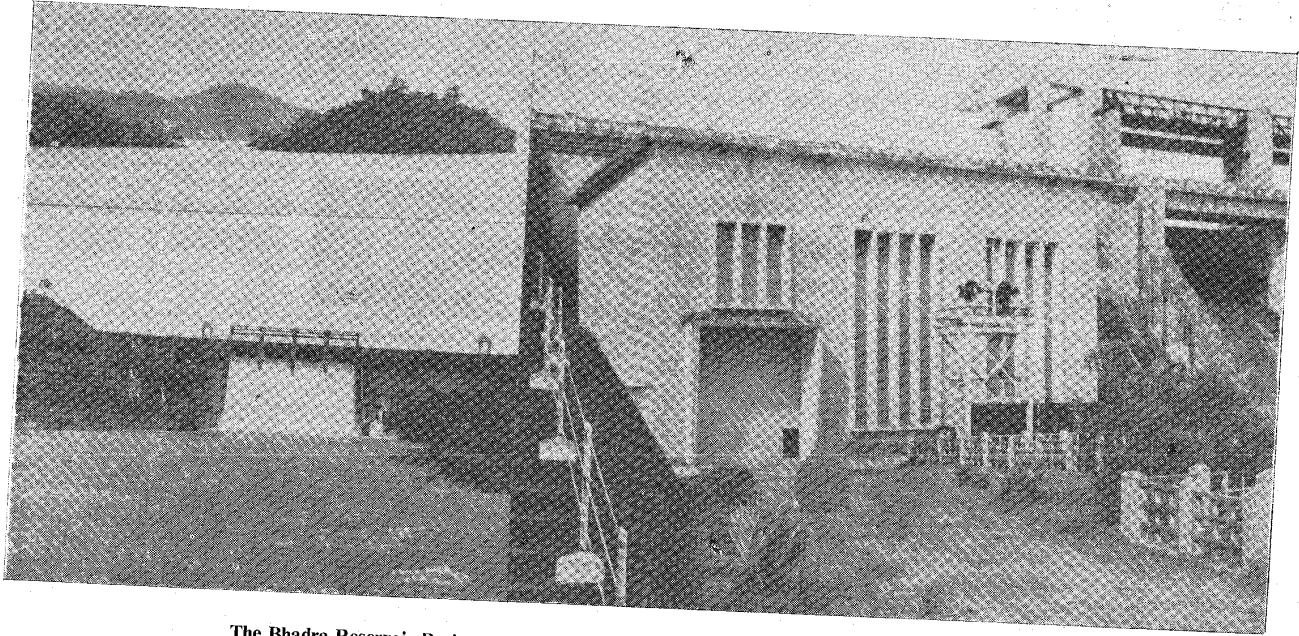
3) The new non-denominational Church meant or worship by all sections of Christians at Malleshwara (Kudremukh)



Ayyanakere, an expansive old reservoir constructed amidst enchanting hills



The Lakhya Reservoir and dam-bund near Malleswara (Mudigere taluk). The Kudremukh range can be seen in the background



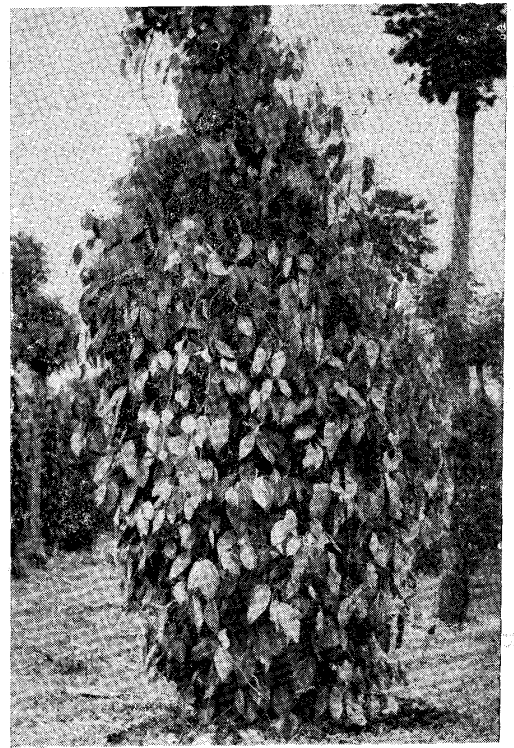
The Bhadra Reservoir Project located at Lakkavalli, which has provided much relief to dry tracts



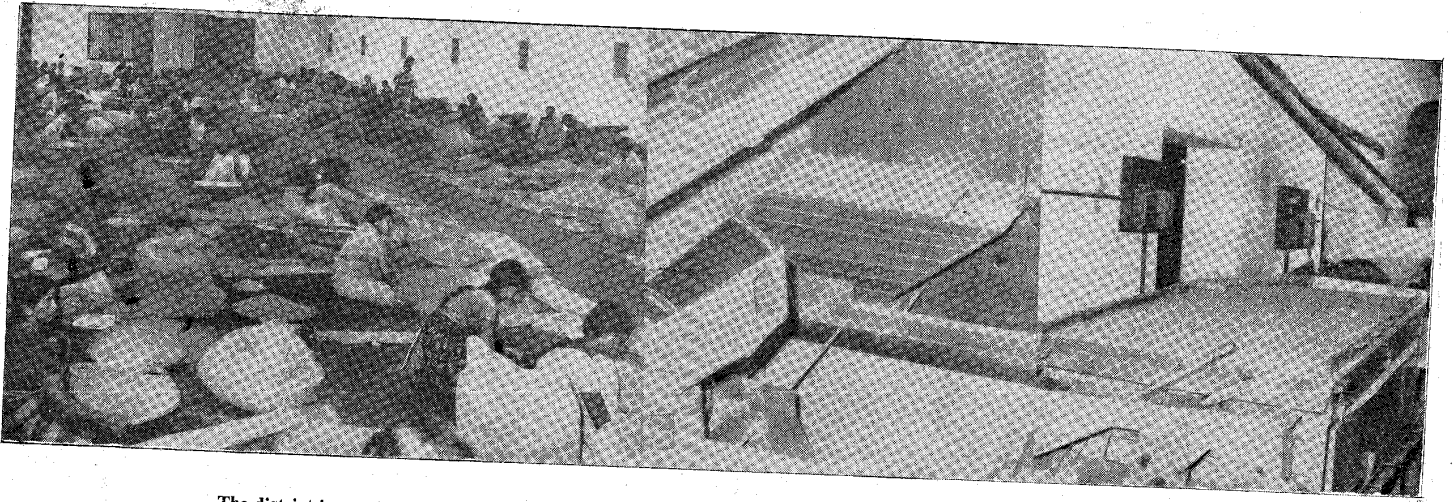
The hill slopes of the district are studded with coffee plantations. (1) A general view of the Coffee estate (2) A Cluster of Coffee Plants
(3) A delightful sight of blossoms of coffee plants and (4) Well-grown bunches of coffee berries



The district has tea-plantations also (1) Plucking of the tea-leaves and 2) a close-up view of tea-plantation



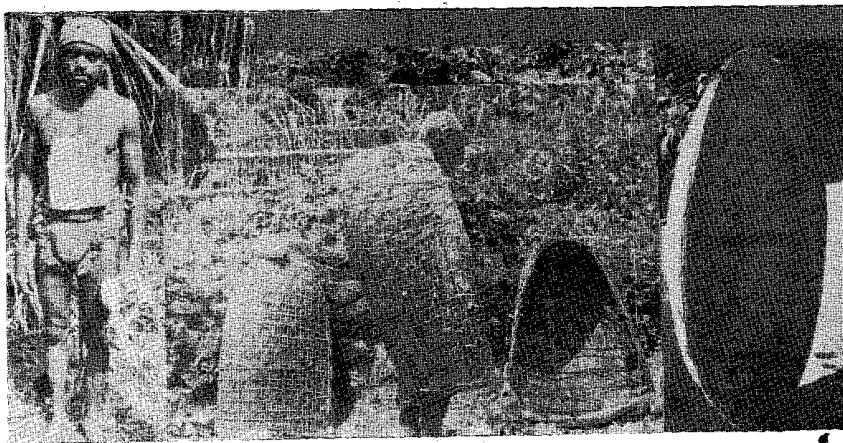
Cardamom and pepper are also cash crops of the district (1) a cardamom plantation (2) a high-yielding variety named Mudigere-1 developed at the Cardamom Research Station, Mudigere, and (3) a typical well-grown pepper plant



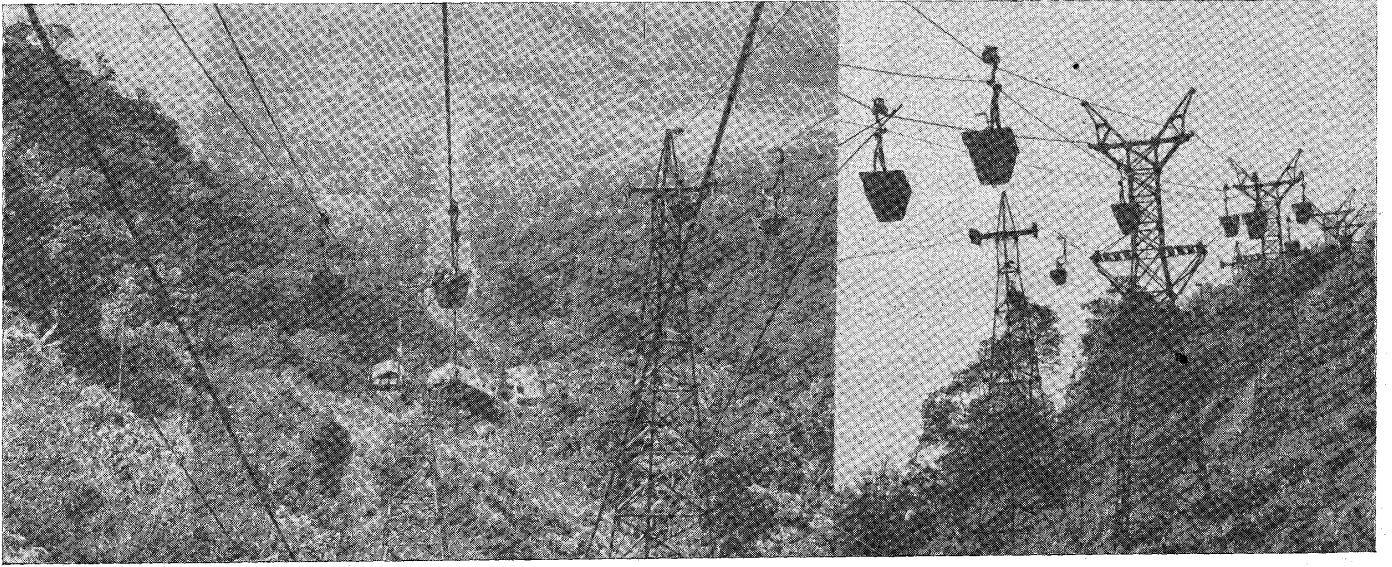
The district is noted for Coffee-cultivation and curing. Above are scenes of work of Coffee-curing at Chikmagalur



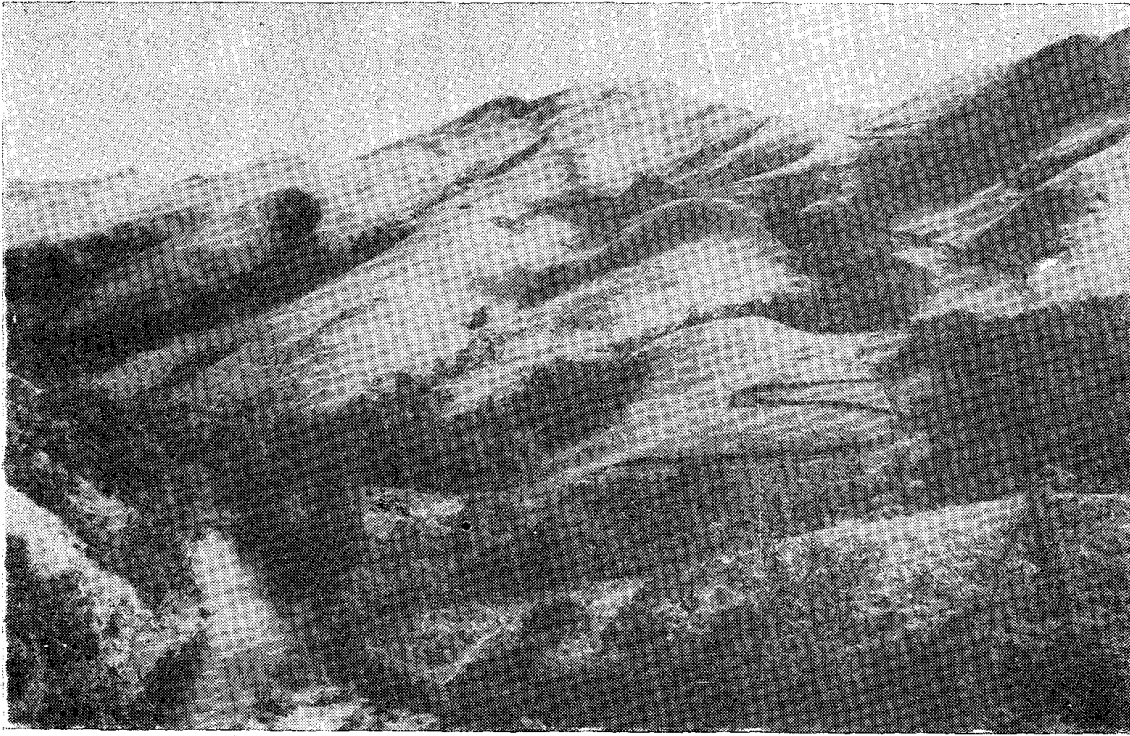
Inside of a tea factory at Kelagur, showing the various processes of manufacturing of black tea.



(1) (2) and (3) Caps made of *hombale-patte* or *adike patte* (fibre-sheet of areca tree) are worn by labourers in the malnad for protection of head from rains and scorching sun (2) and (4) *gorabu* (a sort of broad headgear raincoat) made of *balige* leaves and certain thin sticks like *Vatekaddi* used by the labourers in the malnad (5) Umbrella made of palm-leaves, in use in the malnad region.

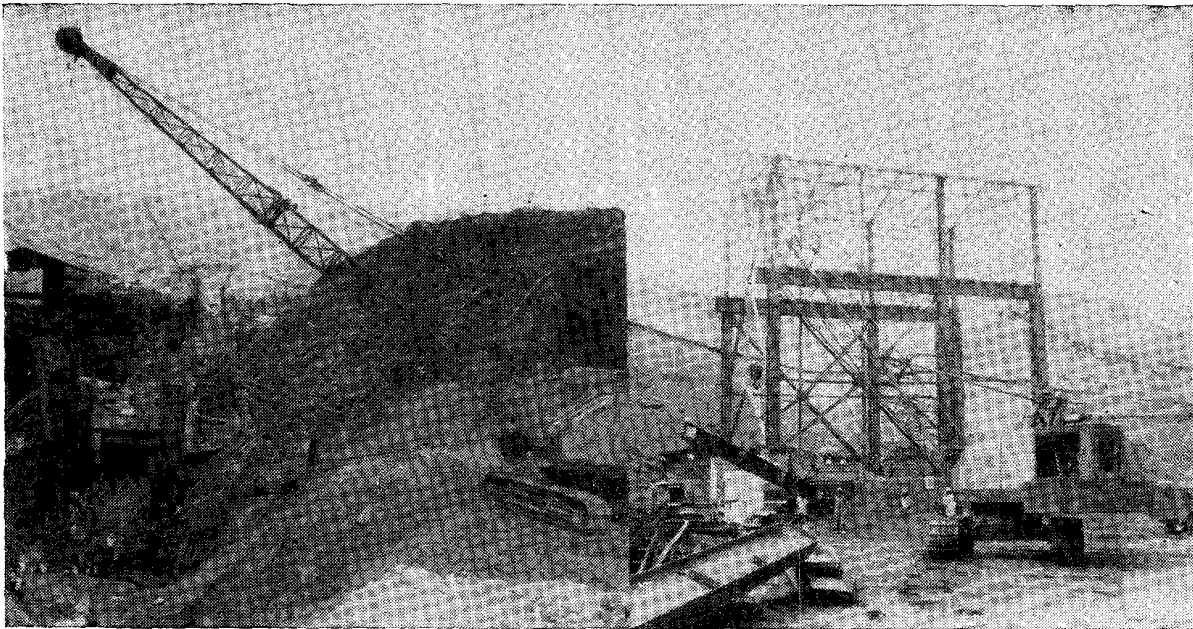


Near Kemmannugundi, iron ore is mined. The picture shows its transportation by ropeways to Tanigebailu (from where it is further carried by tramway to the Steel Works at Bhadravati)



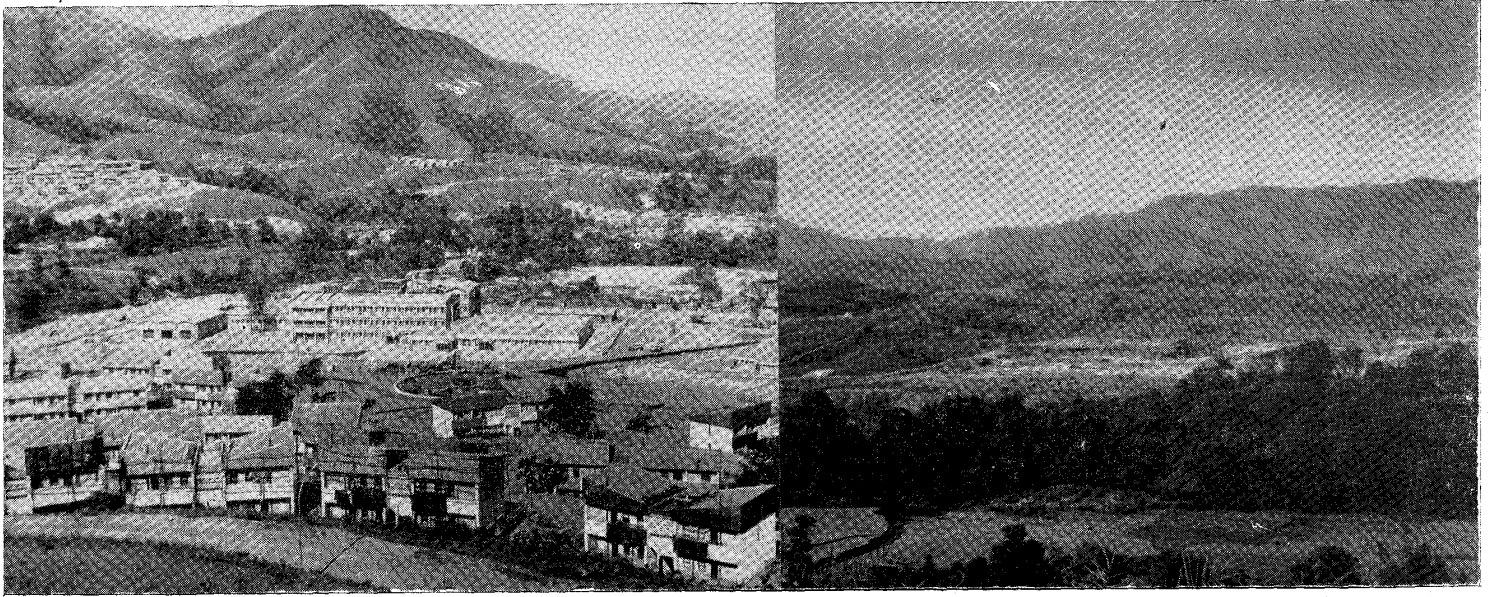
The Kudremukh Iron Ore project a Government of India enterprise, undertaken to mine, beneficiate and export iron ore, has organised the country's largest iron-mining complex along the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of the Western Ghats in this district

(1) An impressive aerial view of the Kudremukh mountain



(2) Excavation in progress in monsoon stock

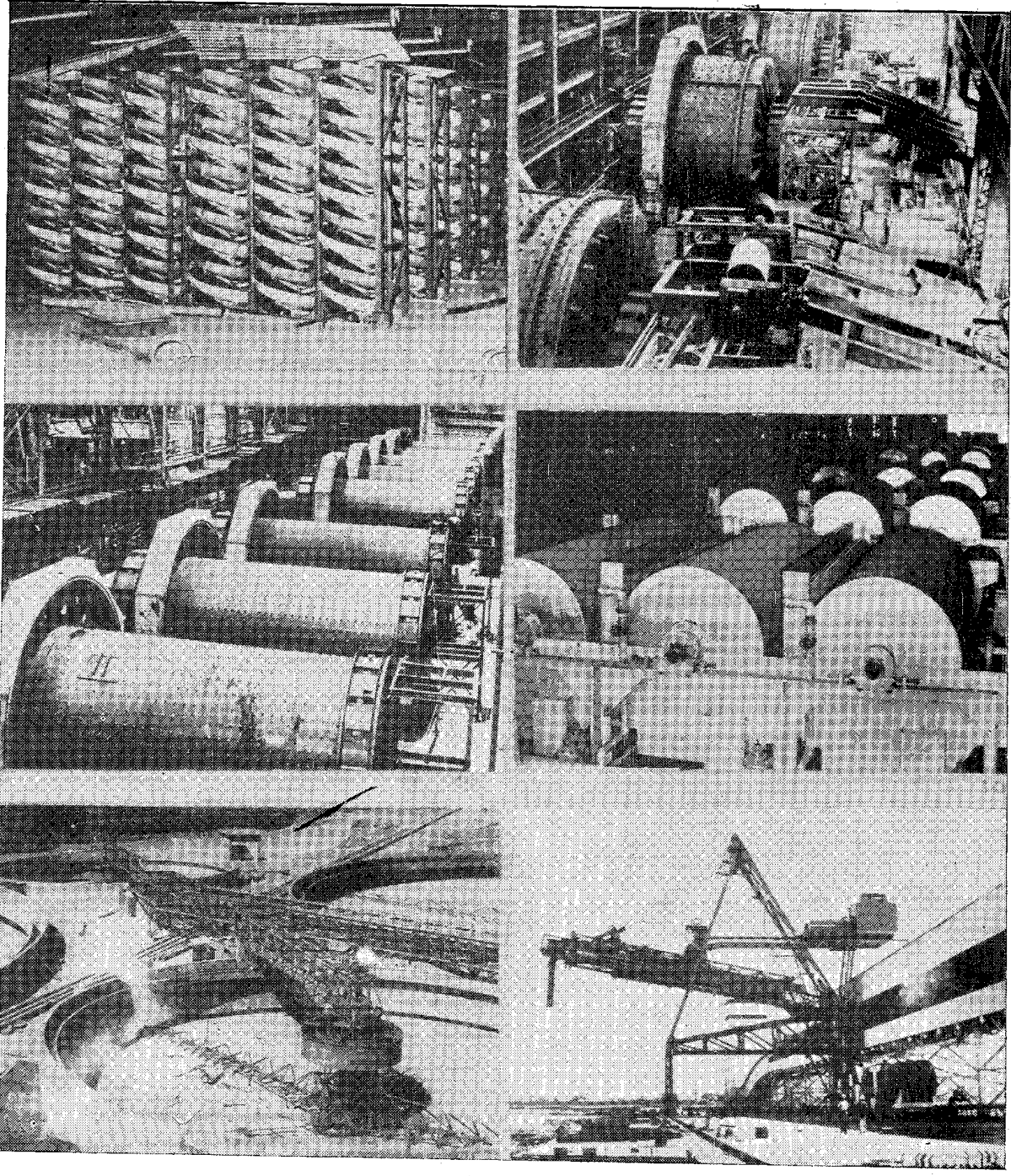
(3) Structural erection for crusher



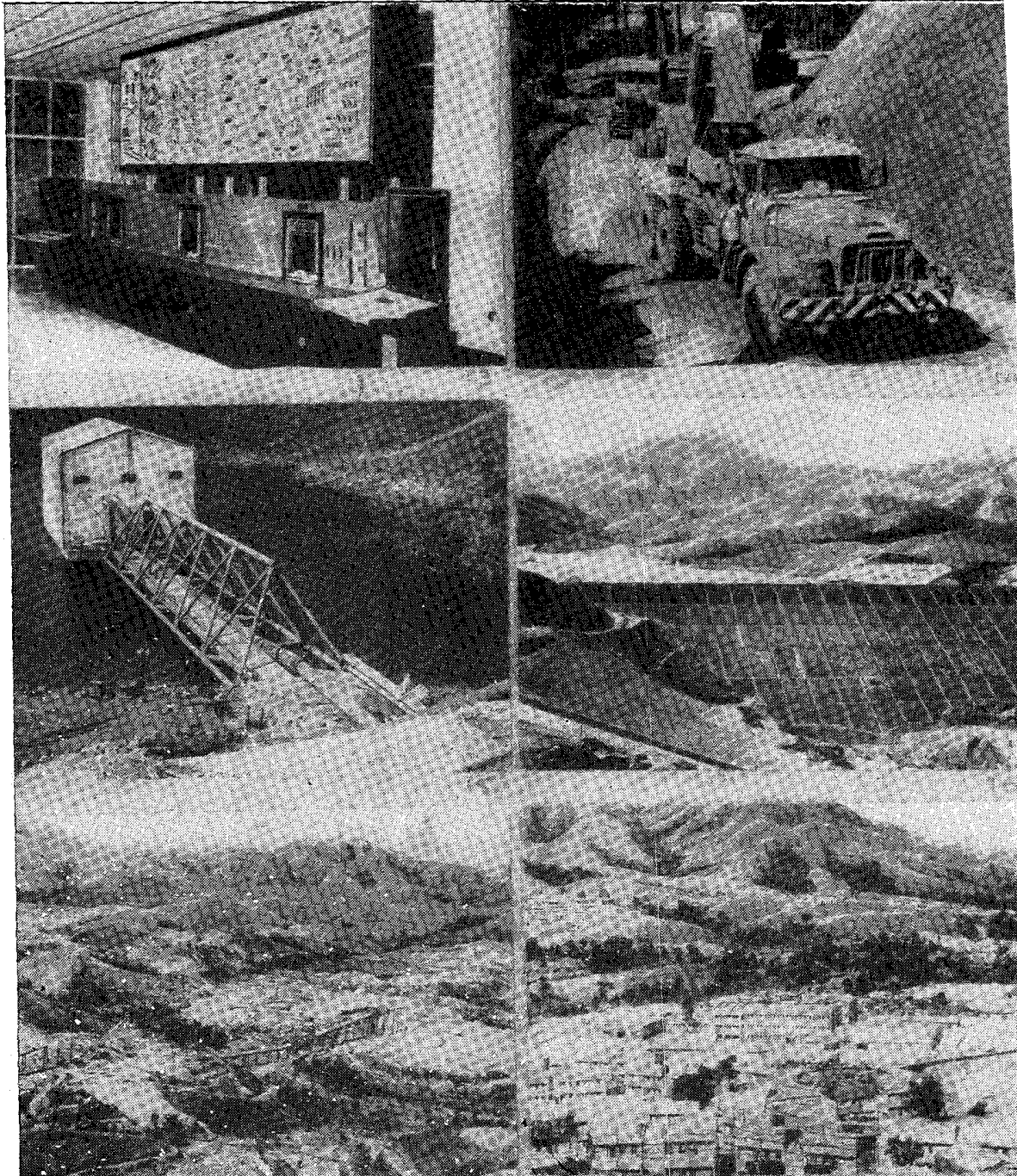
(Contd. from previous page) (4) The Kudremukh Complex, Malleshvara after taking up the work of the project
(5) The project area prior to commencement of the work



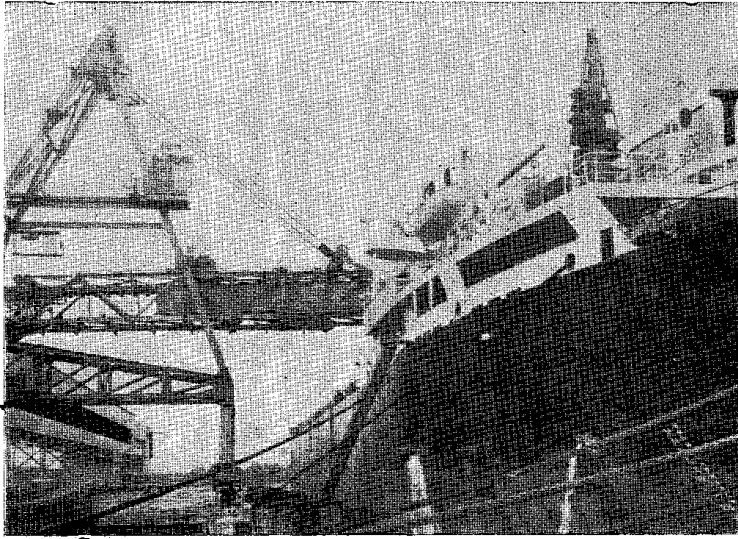
(Contd. from previous page) (6) Different working stages, with the ore body in the background



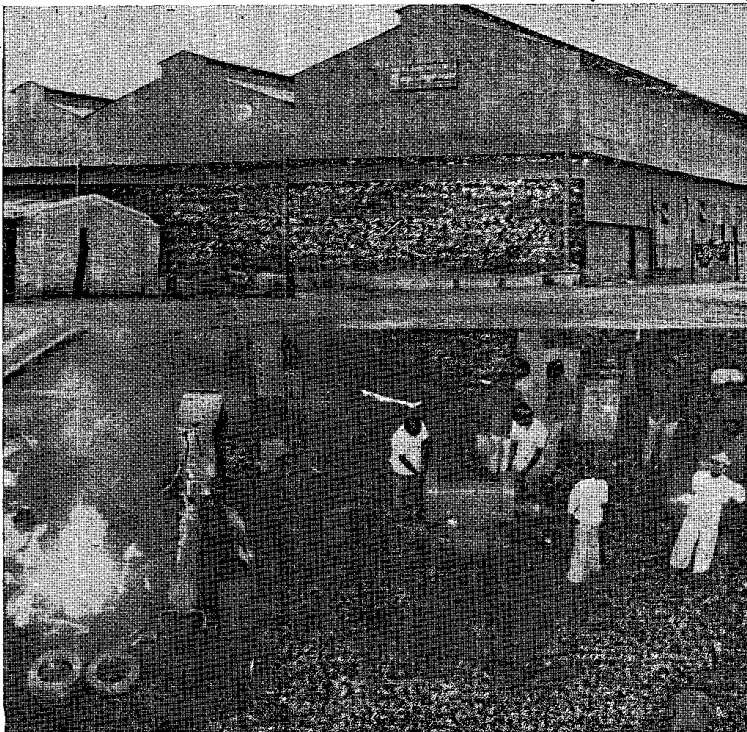
(Contd. from previous page) (7) Several machinery plants at the project.



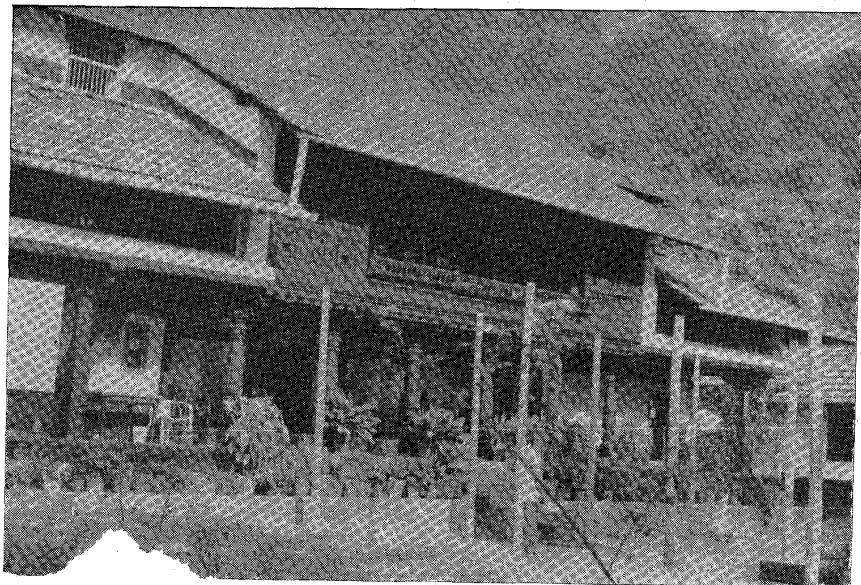
(8) Various stages of completion of the work



(9) Exportation of the Kudremukh iron-ore concentrate from the New Mangalore Port to Rumania



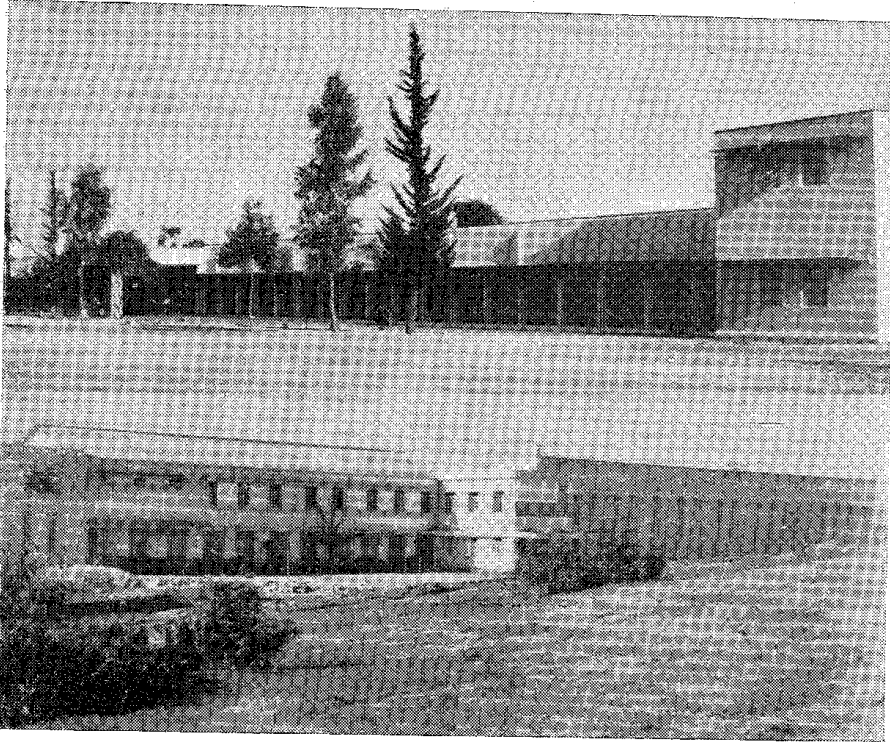
Front and inside views of the Vignyan Industries Ltd., at Haliyur, near Tarikere. It is a "Deemed Government Company" which manufactures steel and alloy-steel castings and ingots



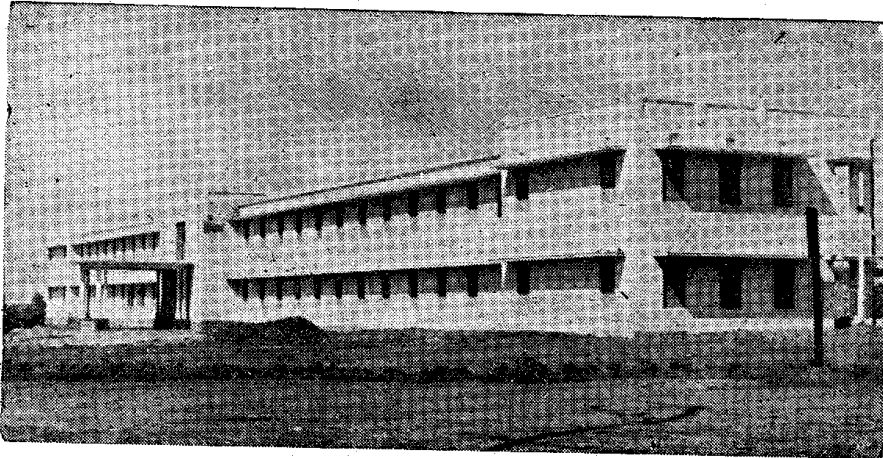
of a fine well-built, typical house in the *malnad*.



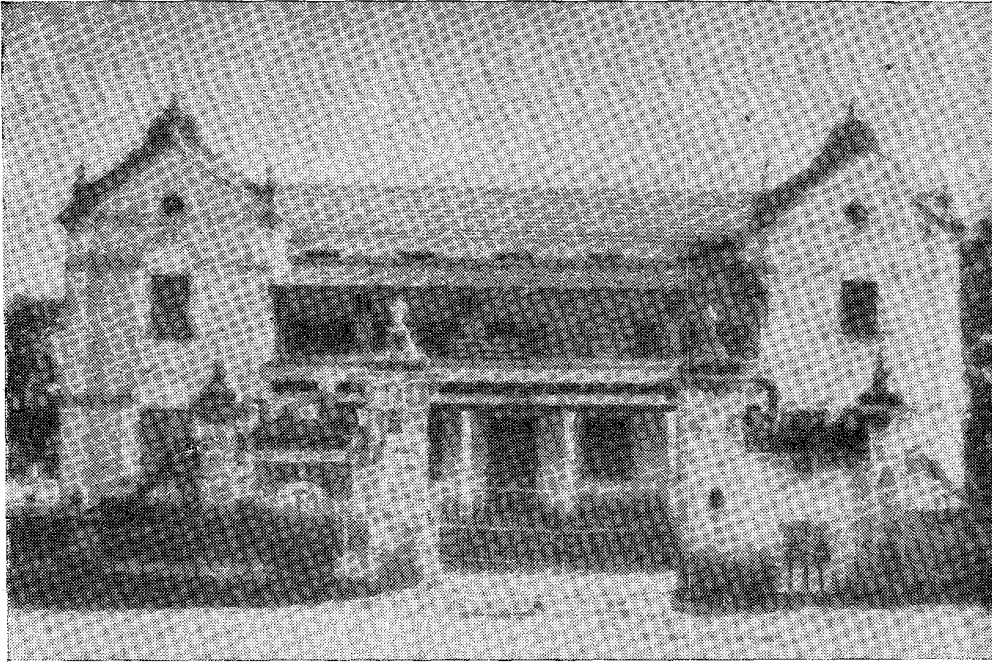
An attractive picture drawn in *rangoli*



Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of higher education also in the district by establishment of several institutions of higher learning e.g.
(1) IDSG College at Chikmagalur (2) SJCBM College at Sringeri



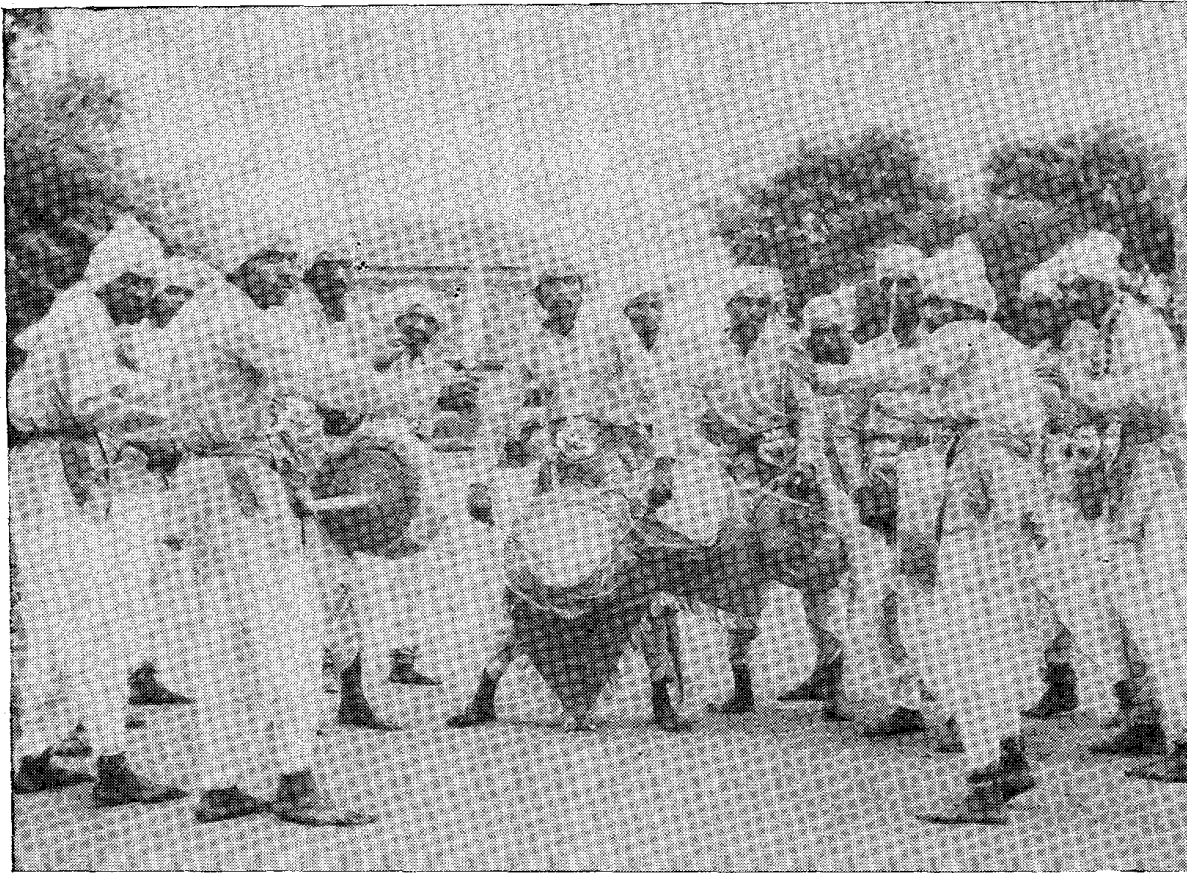
Govt. Polytechnic at Chikmagalur.



(Contd. from previous page) **S.T.J. Women's College at Chikmagalur**



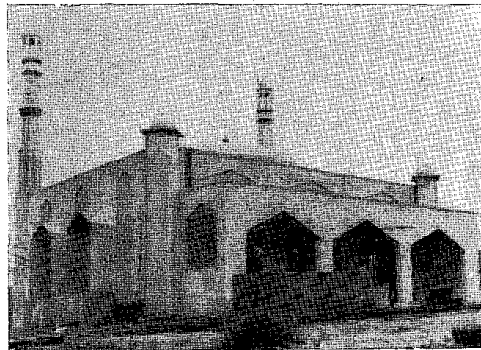
In recent years mass marriages are held in a simple way under the auspices of some associations to help the needy. A procession of bridegrooms of such a mass marriage can be seen in the picture.



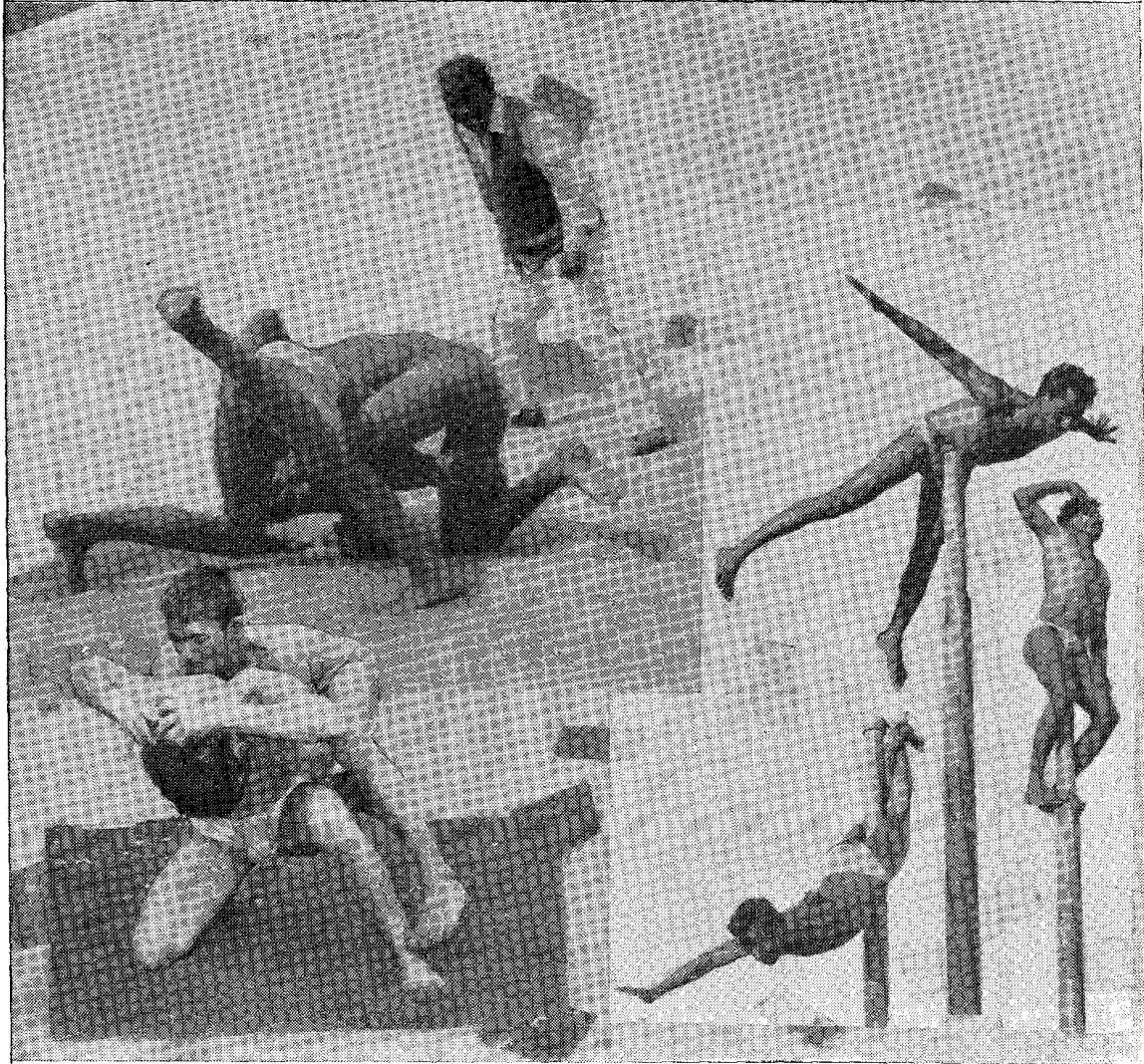
A display of *Veeragase*, a thrilling and heroic folk-dance for which the district is well-known



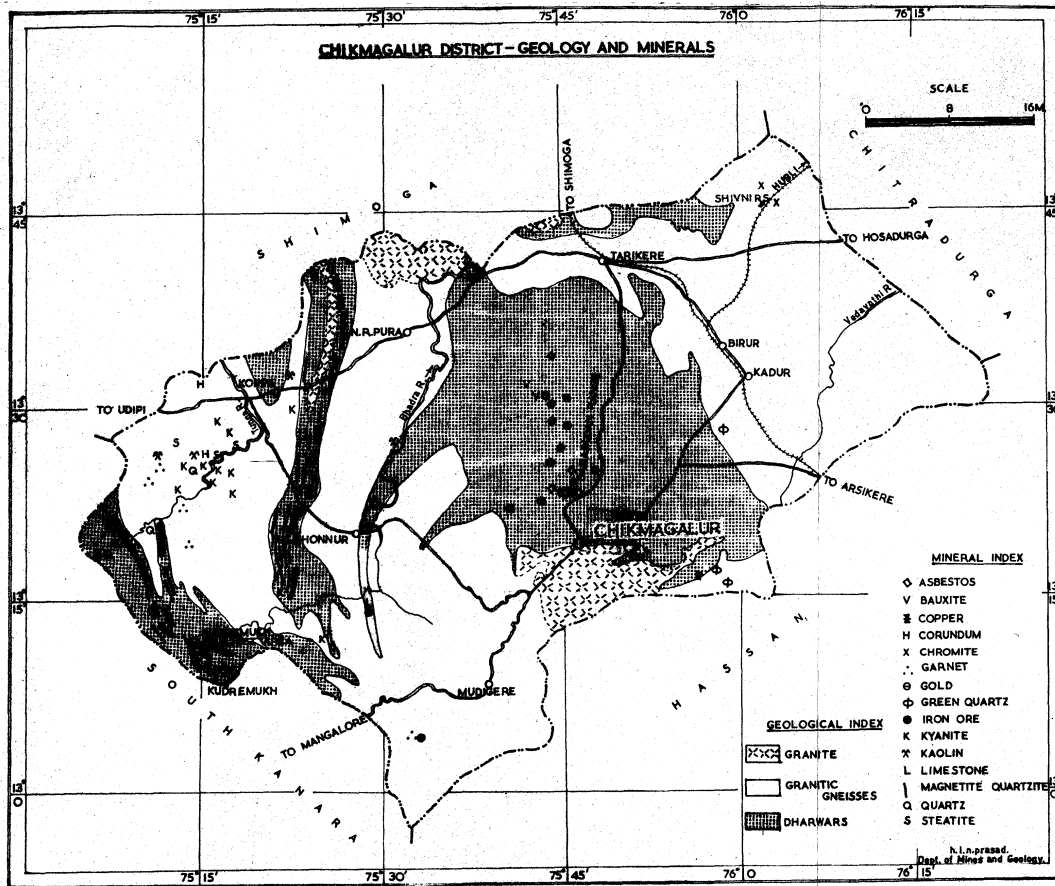
A group performance of *Pandari Bhajan* which involves dancing besides singing



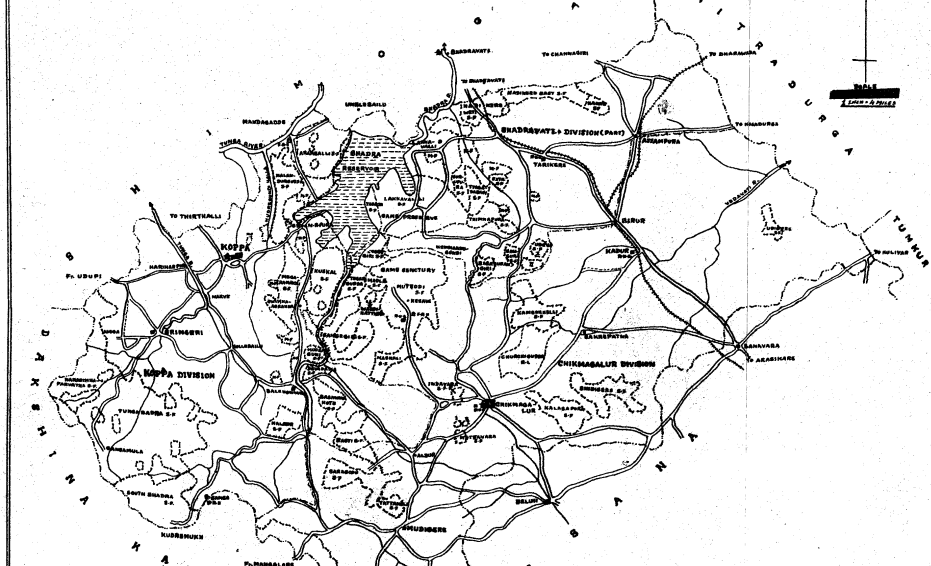
A newly built mosque at Malleshvara (Kudremukh)



- (1) Traditional wrestling is popular in the district for which skill is imparted in several 'garadimanes'
(2) *Malkhamb*—a hard gymnastic feat which calls for rigorous practice and dexterity



MAP OF CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT SHOWING FOREST DIVISIONS



REFERENCE

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
FOREST DIVISION BOUNDARY	
FOREST RANGE BOUNDARY	
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY	
RESERVE LAND	
ROADS	
FOREST ROAD	
RAILWAY LINE	
RIVER AND STREAMS	
FOREST RANGE N.O.	
DIVISION N.O. DISTRICT N.O.	
FOREST REST HOUSE	
MAIN BRIDGE	

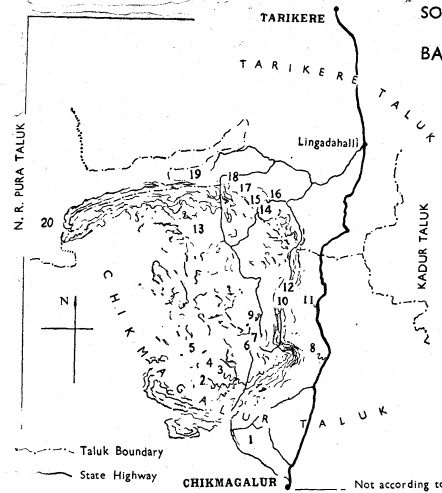
Drawn by - *S.B. Chinnappa*
 C.S.B. OBLANDA 15/11/1970
 2 RANGAYANA
 RAJAHMUNDRAM FOREST DIVISION
 CHIKMAGALUR.

Letter controlled by -

 (S.B. CHINNAPPA)
 RANGE FOREST OFFICER.

S.B. Chinnappa
 (S.B. CHINNAPPA)
 DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
 CHIKMAGALUR FOREST DIVISION,
 CHIKMAGALUR.

SOME HOLY AND OTHER PLACES ON THE
BABA BUDANS (CHANDRA-DRONA PARVATA)



1. National Mineral Devl. Corp. Camp
2. Pundaravalli.
3. Seetala-Mallappana-Kanive and Seetala-Mallikarjuna Temple.
4. Mullaiyana Giri.
5. Jagara.
6. Inam Dattatreya Peetha village (includes Attigundi hamlet).
7. Attigundi.
8. Muttinapura village (Adi-Gaddige Shri Guru Dattatreya, Phalahara Matha).
9. Bisagni Matha village (Guru Dattatreya Adi-Gaddige Iham Bisagni Matha).
10. Dattatreya Peetha village.
11. Togarihankalu.
12. Manikyadhara Falls.
13. Kesavinamane.
14. Shanti or Gowri Falls.
15. Kemmannugundi (Krishnarajendra Hill Station).
16. Kalahasti or Kalhatti Falls.
17. Hebbe Falls.
18. Tigada (includes Kemmannugundi hamlet).
19. Tanigebailu.
20. Hebbe Village.

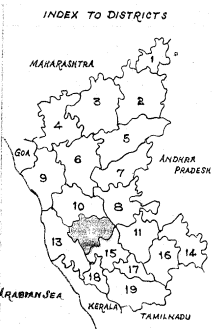
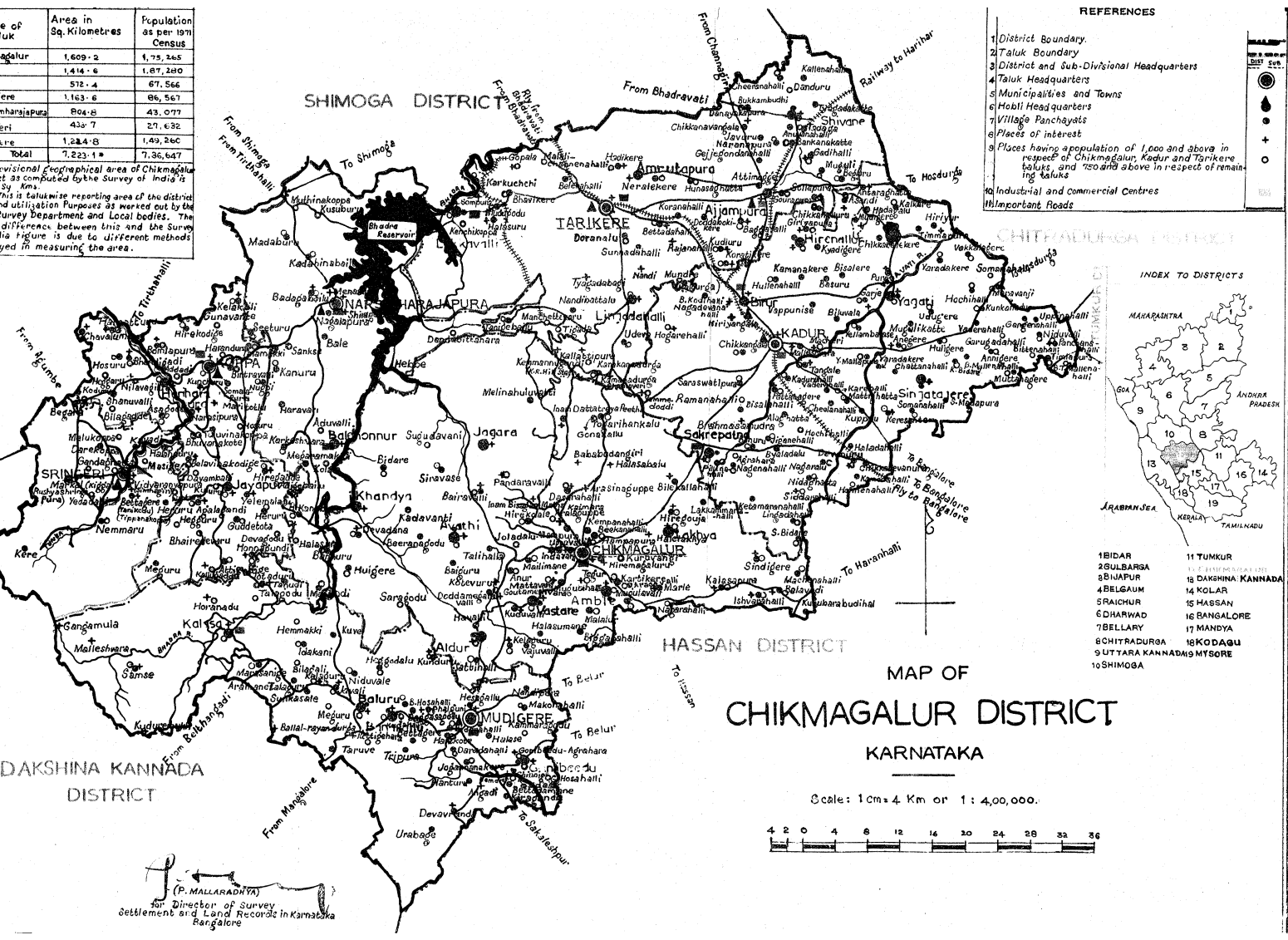
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Name of Taluk	Area in Sq. Kilometres	Population as per 1971 Census
Chikmagalur	1,609.2	1,75,345
Chikballapur	1,414.6	1,87,280
Chikodi	572.4	67,566
Chikodi	1,163.6	86,567
Chikodi	804.8	43,077
Chikodi	430.7	27,632
Chikodi	1,284.8	1,49,260
Total	7,223.1*	7,36,647

* Provisional geographical area of Chikmagalur District as computed by the Survey of India is 7,223.1 Sq. Kms. This is talukwise reporting area of the district and utilization purposes as worked out by the Survey Department and Local bodies. The difference between this and the Survey of India figure is due to different methods employed in measuring the area.

REFERENCES

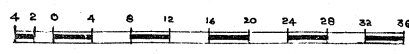
- 1 District Boundary
- 2 Taluk Boundary
- 3 District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters
- 4 Taluk Headquarters
- 5 Municipalities and Towns
- 6 Hobli Headquarters
- 7 Village Panchayats
- 8 Places of interest
- 9 Places having population of 1,000 and above in respect of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks, and 750 and above in respect of remaining taluks
- 10 Industrial and Commercial Centres
- 11 Important Roads



- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 BIDAR | 11 TUMKUR |
| 2 GULBARGA | 12 BANGALORE |
| 3 BIJAPUR | 13 DAKSHINA KANNADA |
| 4 BELGAUM | 14 KOLAR |
| 5 RAICHUR | 15 HASSAN |
| 6 DHARWAD | 16 BANGALORE |
| 7 BELLARY | 17 MANDYA |
| 8 CHITRADURGA | 18 KODAGU |
| 9 UTARA KANNADA | 19 MYSORE |
| 10 SHIMOGA | |

MAP OF
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT
KARNATAKA

Scale: 1 cm = 4 Km or 1 : 4,00,000.



(P. MALLARADITHA)
Director of Survey
Settlement and Land Records in Karnataka
Bangalore