

KOLAR DISTRICT.

SECTION I—DESCRIPTIVE.

SITUATION, AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

A District in the east of Mysore, situated between 12° 48' and 13° 58' north latitude and 77° 22' and 78° 35' east longitude. Its greatest length is from north to south, about 85 miles, but from east to west an equal distance may be measured between the furthest points. Situation.

The area is 3,179 square miles.

Area.

It is bounded on the west by the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. On all other sides it is surrounded by Districts of Madras Presidency having Anantapur on the north, Cuddapah and North Arcot on the east and Salem on the south. Boundaries.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The District occupies that portion of the Mysore tableland immediately which borders on the Eastern Ghāts. But the frontier touches the Ghāts only in the north-east and south: between those points it recedes from the range to a mean distance of 15 miles.

The chief watershed lies in the north-west, in and around Nandidrug, the height of which is 4,851 feet above the sea. The streams which spring from this elevated region, said to be the birth place of seven rivers, radiate in all directions, receiving the drainage of the intermediate tracts of country. The Arkāvati and Northern Pinākini (or Pennār), rising to the west of Nandidrug, flow, one to the south and the other

to the north ; the Chitrāvati and Pāpāghni rise in the north and have a north-easterly course ; the Pālār and Southern Pinākini (or Pennār) springing from the eastern side, run eastward and southward respectively. Of these several streams, the Arkāvati and most of the S. Pinākini belong to the Bangalore District. The main part of the Kolar District comprises the head of the Pālār river system on the south and that of the N. Pinākini on the north, separated by an imaginary line from Chikballapur to Srinivaspur.

The principal chain of mountains runs north from Nandidrug, the highest point, through Gudibanda, as far as Penu-gonda and Dharmāvaram in the Anantapur District. More or less parallel with the Nandidrug range, and from 30 to 40 miles to the east of it, is a line of hills entering the District due north of Gumnāyakanpālya, and separating the valleys of the Chitrāvati and Pāpāghni. At the frontier, the range is known as the Dongala or Dokkala-konda. After a considerable interval, it reappears in the isolated peaks of Murugamale, Ambajidurga (4,399 feet) and Rahmandurga (4,227 feet). Thence, forming the chain of hills to the west of the town of Kolar (highest point 4,026 feet), it is continued in the Vokkalēri and Tyakal hills to the south.

A third line of low hills, represented in places merely by mounds or rising ground, commences near Srinivaspur, and preserving the same general direction as the former, passes to the east of Kolar, and extends through the southern most parts of the Bowringpet taluk to Kangundi, Kuppam and Ghāts.

The hills still more to the east incline in some places to a circular arrangement, enclosing elevated valleys which are occupied by villages. This configuration appears at Mudimadagu and Sunnakal.

The central and eastern parts of the District, forming the valley of the Pālār, are undulating and well cultivated, the general level varying between 2,786 feet at Kolar, 2,970 feet at Malur, and 2,989 feet at the foot of Ambajidurga. A considerable depression occurs in the valley of the N. Pinākini

towards Goribidnur, the height of Hindupur just beyond the boundary being only 2,068 feet, and of Penugonda, 1,677 feet. The outlying districts along the northern frontier mark with alternate rise and fall the descent to the level of the Anantapur country. On the east, the Mugli and Naikaneri passes to the plains of the so-called Karnātic are some distance beyond the boundary.

GEOLOGY.

But for the occurrence of a thin belt of hornblende schist Rocks. which extends north and south for about 40 miles in length with a maximum width of four miles in the District from near Srinivaspur southwards to the boundary of the State and beyond, the geological feature of this District is not in any way essentially different from that of the adjoining Bangalore District. The gneissic ground consists as usual of a low gently undulating broken country from which start abruptly granitic hills of varying altitudes forming conspicuous features in the landscape, such as the Nandi hills, Maklidurg range, the Tyakal range and others. The Tyakal range, the Kolar hills and several others form a very striking topography in consisting of piled up granitic boulders giving rise to picturesque scenery. The vast gneissic complex according to the results of recent observations is believed to consist of granite members of both the Peninsular gneiss and the older Champion gneiss as well.

The younger intrusive granite of the Closepet age are not represented to any great extent in this District. The only patch noticeable is of an irregular shield-shaped mass to the S.-W. of Chintāmani.

The schists form the most economically important rocks of the District and in fact of the State itself, as in them are located the gold producing mines. The belt consists of a series of beds or bands of a dark hornblende schist of varying texture, believed to be the altered representative remnants of a series of basic lava flows, basalts and dolerites. The western edge of the belt exposes long ridges of ferruginous

quartzite, while at the eastern end, sometimes edging and sometimes getting into the schists, is a remarkable exposure of a conglomerate, often containing opalescent quartz, which has been found to be autoclastic in origin, and not a distinct bedded sediment. This conglomeratic material, the finer grained granite porphyry and some of the crushed granitic gneisses of this area are clubbed under the series styled Champion gneisses and are shown to be intrusive with reference to the schists. Auriferous reefs or lodes of blue-quartz, containing also a small quantity of galena, blende, pyrites, etc., are found in these schists striking north and south in conformity with them and all the gold producing mines are situated approximately about the middle of the width of the belt on these lodes which are regarded as the extreme acidic differentiates of the Champion gneissic granites.

Dykes.

Dolerities are the chief dyke rocks and these strike north and south, east and west, both through the schists and the gneisses. They are harder, generally fresher, uncrushed and less altered than the other basic schists.

Laterite.

Laterite occurs in horizontal layers hiding the underlying formations. The distribution of the laterite patches in the District is roughly in the shape of a triangle, the line joining Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghatta forming the base of the triangle with its apex pointing towards Jangamkote. A few flat topped tabular exposures are also found to the east and north of Srinivaspur, outside this triangular area.

Mines and Minerals.

Gold is the chief mineral which is being produced in the District. An account of the description of the mines, production, etc., is given in Volume III, Chapter V of this *Gazetteer*.

Gold and Silver.

Silver is also obtained to a small extent in addition to gold from the Kolar Mines and the total annual production of silver from all the Mines amounts to about 44,000 ozs.

Ruby corundum is found to a small extent near Kama- Corundum.
samudram, Bowringpet Taluk.

Low grade amorphous graphite is found as fine dust im- Graphite.
pregnating an earthy fine grained schist near Ganacharpur.
The deposit is found to be gritty and the graphitic contents
cannot be easily separated and concentrated. The analyses
show that these graphite schists contain up to 30 per cent
carbon. Prospecting carried on in the area by the Mysore
Geological Department disclosed veins of 60-70 feet in length
with an average total width of about eight feet and one of
the veins was proved to a depth of 70 feet. There is a good
amount of material of very poor grade which cannot find a
market. A few tons were disposed of for a nominal price
to the Mysore Royal Paint Works. The material might to
a small extent be found suitable for foundry purposes ;
otherwise there does not seem to be any great demand for
this kind of stuff.

Kaolin is found near Kardibande (Malur taluk) and a Kaolin.
fairly large quantity has been removed by the Kolar Brick
Making Company who are using it for manufacturing fire
bricks and other materials. Besides this, there are other
smaller deposits near Vokkaleri, Dodkuntur, etc., which are
being used for the manufacture of slate-pencils and marbles.

Manganiferous Limestone is being obtained near Sakarsan- Manganifer-
halli. ous Lime-
stone.

The soil on the high grounds is red and gravelly. The Soils.
regions of laterite are intersected by numerous nullahs or
deep ravines which expose the underlying decomposed gneissic
rocks (*Sudde*). The soil in the valleys is ususally loamy
and good and is formed of the finer particles of the decomposed
rocks washed down and deposited during the rains. The
decomposition of the schistose rocks in the eastern portion
of the District has given rise to red (ferruginous) and dark
soils with a good deal of black cotton soil in places.

BOTANY.

Vegetation.

The area of the State forest in the District is about 213 square miles. The only forest containing large tree growth is in the vicinity of Nandidrug. The hilly portions of the District are covered with dense vegetation, but no tree growth. The forests in Srinivaspur, Rāyālpād and Chik-Ballapur taluks yield poles and small timber to some extent.

The hills in the south-east corner of the Bowringpet taluk are covered with a profuse but small growth of various common fuel trees, among which tamarind, are not uncommon. In the Chik Ballapur taluk, the babul and topal (*acacia leucophleea*) grow freely, and near Nandidrug there is much jalari (lac tree), chiefly in the west and south-west of the hill. The vegetation up to the fort walls is frequently dense but of no size. Acacias are also common in groves in Kolar, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspnr.

In the Malur taluk, there are fewer trees, and the uncultivated plains are covered with the ordinary scrub, mixed with euphorbias, which are also common in the Kolar taluk. Many villages in parts of this District are surrounded with stout and high hedges, in which banyans and bhair (*zizyphus jujuba*) trees are common and well grown.

Cocoanut trees are principally cultivated in the Mulbagal and Goribidnur taluks and areca in the latter.

Arboriculture.

The planting of avenues along the public roads and of village topes has been successfully carried out. Plantations in the District cover an area of about 18 square miles.

Crops.

The cultivated products are similar to those of the Bangalore District, but owing to the large number of tanks, there is a greater proportion of wet and garden cultivation. Potatoes are extensively cultivated in the rich valleys of Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks. Mulberry cultivation is prevalent in the Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta and Kolar taluks.

The number of acres cultivated with rice in 1922-23 was 36,446, Cholum or Jawar 2,541, Cambu 1197, Ragi 267,834,

Maize 190, Horse-gram 45,414, Bengal-gram 113, Copra 2,405, Togari 14,508, other food grains and pulses 55,160, oil seeds 30,938, Condiments and spices 9,340, Sugar-cane 6,616, Tobacco 2,207, Betel leaves 1,840, fodder crops 9,730 Mango 875, Potatoes 784, Areca-nut 636 and Mulberry 4,432.

The kinds of rice grown in the District are dodda baira, gidda baira, dodda kembatti, sanna kembatti, arasina kembatti, gutti sanna, bili sanna, sukadas, punagaraj, yalakki bhatta, putta bhatta, toka nellu, kari toka nellu and gandhasale.

FAUNA.

Owing to the absence of large forests, there is not much cover for wild beasts. Bears, cheetas and wild dogs inhabit the Nandidrug hill ranges. In the unfrequented parts of the District with some forest growth, hyenas, jackals, antelopes, porcupines and hares are found. The mungoose and other small animals find protection in the thick hedges around villages. Wild animals.

The wild birds are similar to those of Bangalore District. A large kind of vulture takes shelter and breeds on the almost inaccessible top of Worlakonda, a large hill between Pearsandra and Gudibanda. Birds.

Fish are stated to be not so plentiful as the number of streams and tanks would lead one to expect, but large fish are found in the Bētamangala and Rāmasāgara tanks. Fish.

The indigenous bulls of the District are of a diminutive breed. Large-sized ones are imported by raiyats from the woodlands and jungles on the Madras frontier, and reared either for local use or for sale at places below the Ghāts. Buffaloes are generally met with throughout the District as well as sheep and goats. Gumnāyakanapālya is noted for a superior breed of sheep, sold at moderate prices. Domestic animals.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Climate.

The climate is practically similar to that of the Bangalore District; by comparing the temperature records of the observatories at Gold Fields and Bangalore, it is found that Kolar is a little warmer than Bangalore on account of its lower elevation. The average annual rainfall of this District is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches less than that of Bangalore. This is probably due to the influence of the mountain ranges between this and the Bangalore District, which intercept the moisture-laden clouds during the South-west Monsoon. The relative humidity varies from 45 per cent in March to 74 per cent in November.

Temperature.

April and May are the warmest months of the year, the mean maximum temperature for these months being 93.5. The thermometer rose as high as 100.2 on the 8th May 1920. The coldest months of the year are January and December and the mean minimum temperature for these months is respectively 58.8 and 59.0. The lowest temperature on record is 51.0 registered on the 1st February 1923.

The following table gives the mean values of the meteorological elements obtained at the Kolar Gold Field Observatory:—

Month	Pressure in inches read to 32 F.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit				Humidity	
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Range	Vapour pressure in inches	Relative humidity per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January ..	27.113	78.4	58.8	68.6	19.6	.431	66
February ..	27.086	84.5	60.9	72.7	23.6	.391	53
March ..	27.052	90.6	65.0	77.8	25.6	.382	45
April ..	26.996	93.5	69.6	81.6	23.9	.492	51
May ..	26.945	93.5	70.5	82.0	23.0	.543	55
June ..	26.903	88.2	68.6	78.4	19.6	.580	64
July ..	26.914	85.0	65.5	76.3	17.5	.592	70
August ..	26.937	84.8	67.3	76.0	17.5	.590	70
September ..	26.957	84.1	67.2	75.7	16.9	.600	72
October ..	27.017	82.4	66.2	74.3	16.2	.580	72
November ..	27.052	78.9	63.7	75.3	15.2	.543	74
December ..	27.101	77.4	59.0	68.2	18.4	.453	69
Year ..	27.006	85.1	65.4	75.3	19.7	.514	63

Month	Wind		Rain		
	Velocity in miles per day	Direction	Rainfall in inches	Number of rainy days	Cloud per cent.
	9	10	11	12	13
January ..	148	N 68 E	0.96	3	40
February ..	157	S 70 E	0.17	1	30
March ..	170	S 34 E	0.57	1	20
April ..	175	S 29 W	1.39	4	40
May ..	241	N 69 W	3.54	10	50
June ..	370	S 88 W	1.57	7	70
July ..	356	N 86 W	3.99	13	80
August ..	311	N 70 W	4.39	11	80
September ..	250	N 60 W	5.87	13	70
October ..	153	N 13 W	5.34	13	70
November ..	137	N 38 E	4.16	10	60
December ..	132	N 55 E	0.40	3	50
Year ..	217	N 49 W.	32.35	89	50

The mean annual rainfall for the District is 28.21 inches distributed over 45 days. As in Bangalore, good showers may be expected from August to September; occasionally, heavy falls occur in November also. The driest part of the year extends from December to March when only 1.21 inches of rain falls in a normal year. The annual aggregate comes up to 30 inches or a little more only in the taluks of Chik-Ballapur and Bowringpet. In parts of the Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks, the annual average is as low as 22 inches. The heaviest fall for a single day was 11.50 inches recorded at Narasapur in the Malur taluk on the 10th November 1903. Since 1893 the annual total was over 30 per cent short of the average only in two years and the deficit was over 15 per cent in eight years. The following table gives the normal monthly and annual rainfall of the rain-gauge stations in the District. The number of years for which the means are found is also shown.

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Kolar Taluk.</i>							
1. Kolar ..	51	0·24	0·10	0·46	1·15	3·24	2·59
2. Mudvadi ..	28	0·23	0·22	0·48	1·06	3·08	1·50
3. Venugal ..	28	0·28	0·09	0·37	1·33	2·88	2·11
<i>Bowringpet Taluk.</i>							
4. Bowringpet ..	38	0·22	0·12	0·44	1·29	3·34	2·11
5. Betmangala ..	28	0·37	1·17	0·46	1·14	2·70	1·81
6. Gold Mines ..	28	0·45	0·14	0·52	1·10	3·31	1·74
<i>Chintamani Taluk.</i>							
7. Chintamani ..	38	0·23	0·11	0·31	1·09	2·90	2·27
8. Talagavara ..	26	0·24	0·10	0·45	0·84	2·64	1·98
9. Iragampalli ..	13	0·55	0·04	0·29	0·77	1·62	1·55
<i>Mulbagal Taluk.</i>							
10. Mulbagal ..	51	0·34	0·17	0·36	0·98	2·95	2·41
11. Nangli ..	7	0·76	0·16	0·54	0·72	2·65	0·94
12. Tayalur ..	7	1·12	0·12	1·02	1·01	2·57	1·67
<i>Sidlaghatta Taluk.</i>							
13. Sidlaghatta ..	51	0·17	0·09	0·42	0·86	3·25	2·46
14. Jangamkote ..	28	0·15	0·08	0·45	1·22	3·85	2·36
15. Burudagunta ..	23	0·31	0·15	0·52	1·02	1·91	2·12
<i>Chikballapur Taluk.</i>							
16. Chikballapur ..	51	0·19	0·19	0·47	1·12	3·11	2·84
17. Nandidroog ..	23	0·44	0·27	0·53	1·26	3·29	2·17
<i>Malur Taluk.</i>							
18. Malur ..	48	0·19	0·16	0·38	1·18	3·74	2·01
19. Narasapur ..	28	0·23	0·11	0·41	1·02	3·10	2·23
20. Lakkur ..	26	0·32	0·12	0·21	1·48	3·60	1·35
<i>Goribidnur Taluk.</i>							
21. Goribidnur ..	51	0·09	0·09	0·15	0·71	2·72	2·30
<i>Srinivaspur Taluk.</i>							
22. Srinivaspur ..	48	0·26	0·15	0·47	1·00	3·00	2·09
23. Todgol ..	26	0·26	0·22	0·62	1·21	2·66	1·87
24. Royalpod ..	26	0·34	0·19	0·52	1·05	2·42	1·96
25. Pulugurkota ..	26	0·33	0·17	0·70	0·97	2·25	1·69
<i>Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.</i>							
26. Gudibanda ..	48	0·12	0·13	0·16	0·88	2·85	3·15
<i>Bagepalli Taluk.</i>							
27. Bagepalli ..	38	0·13	0·04	0·22	0·75	1·85	2·28
28. Chelur ..	4	0·66	0·16	0·71	0·58	1·35	0·69

July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Annual	Station
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2·96	3·93	5·34	4·65	3·41	0·71	28·78	Kolar. Mudvadi. Venugal.
3·26	3·59	5·98	3·67	2·65	0·40	26·12	
2·87	3·80	6·75	4·64	3·55	0·81	29·48	
2·80	4·00	5·63	5·14	3·44	0·64	29·17	Bowringpet. Betmangala. Gold Mines.
3·39	3·92	6·23	4·23	3·23	0·67	29·32	
3·76	4·25	6·17	4·40	3·52	0·93	30·29	
3·00	3·15	5·02	4·91	3·19	0·70	26·88	Chintamani. Talagavara. Iragampalli.
3·09	3·37	5·80	4·16	2·78	0·38	25·83	
2·84	2·73	5·40	2·93	2·84	0·26	21·82	
3·02	4·26	5·24	5·08	3·43	0·96	29·20	Mulbagal. Nangli. Tayalur.
3·83	2·61	5·88	3·34	4·48	0·36	26·27	
3·50	3·27	5·82	3·72	4·75	0·35	28·97	
3·23	3·84	5·64	5·15	3·09	0·58	28·78	Sidlaghatta. Jangamkote. Burudagunta.
3·33	3·54	6·46	4·69	2·91	0·25	29·29	
3·10	2·80	5·21	3·97	3·31	0·37	24·79	
3·79	4·49	6·31	5·14	2·81	0·42	30·88	Chikballapur. Nandidrug.
4·10	3·81	6·65	5·12	3·08	0·18	30·90	
2·92	3·98	6·39	4·94	2·97	0·49	29·35	Malur. Narasapur. Lakkur.
2·48	3·60	5·84	4·32	3·24	0·53	27·11	
2·31	3·45	6·26	4·43	2·48	0·31	26·32	
2·98	3·80	6·08	4·46	2·26	0·20	25·84	Goribidnur.
3·10	3·88	5·83	4·44	3·07	0·47	27·76	Srinivasapur. Todgol. Royalpod. Pulugurkota.
3·47	3·27	6·49	3·99	3·51	0·54	28·11	
3·40	3·77	7·21	3·87	3·84	0·53	29·10	
3·46	4·04	5·75	4·02	3·43	0·49	27·30	
4·24	4·32	6·44	4·59	2·96	0·38	30·22	Gudibanda.
2·98	3·09	5·53	3·70	2·40	0·35	23·32	Bagepalli. Chelur.
1·57	1·97	6·89	2·23	5·11	0·03	21·95	

Rainfall at
Kolar.

During the past 55 years, the annual total was over 40 inches in three years and the wettest year on record is 1903 when the annual rainfall was as much as 46.29 inches. The yearly aggregate was less than 20 inches in nine years, of which the worst were 1875 and 1876 with totals as low as 13.79 and 12.49 inches respectively. The rainfall fell short of the normal in a little over half the number of years since 1870.

The table below gives the actual rainfall at Kolar from 1870 to 1924:—

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1870	21.87	1898	34.95
1871	26.58	1899	20.29
1872	26.59	1900	24.30
1873	15.02	1901	22.71
1874	35.78	1902	25.76
1875	13.79	1903	46.29
1876	12.49	1904	17.23
1877	33.63	1905	17.37
1878	35.22	1906	34.07
1879	25.75	1907	26.90
1880	27.87	1908	16.03
1881	36.00	1909	30.87
1882	28.85	1910	31.61
1883	26.08	1911	22.42
1884	21.41	1912	41.20
1885	23.54	1913	21.90
1886	26.70	1914	19.35
1887	30.93	1915	36.10
1888	32.53	1916	45.30
1889	34.70	1917	38.38
1890	26.57	1918	22.19
1891	15.80	1919	35.09
1892	32.31	1920	22.76
1893	20.20	1921	23.21
1894	26.74	1922	28.46
1895	30.62	1923	17.34
1896	24.19	1924	28.48
1897	24.79		

THE PEOPLE.

Population. The total population as per Census of 1921 was 792,339 (including the Kolar Gold Fields), of which 404,961 were males and 387,378 females.

Density. There are 223 persons to the square mile as per 1921 Census figures. The taluks mostly thickly peopled are Kolar, with

357 to the square mile ; Malur with 254 and Goribidnur with 273. Next follow Chik-Ballapur with 235 and Sidlaghatta with 236. The lowest is Bagepalli with only 163 to the square mile.

Classified according to religious belief, the following are the numbers and percentage under each head :— By religion.

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Percentage
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	213,662	202,366	114,344	117,842	648,214	91.99
Mahomedans	15,011	13,245	10,658	10,056	48,970	6.94
Jains ..	916	843	508	494	2,761	.39
Christians ..	639	611	480	500	2,230	.31
Animists ..	784	721	471	505	2,481	.35
Total ..	231,012	217,786	126,461	129,397	704,656	..

The following table compares the statistics of the population by taluks during the last 50 years in the Census periods commencing from 1871 to 1921 :— Inter-censal variations.

Taluk	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Kolar ..	69,965	56,077	72,628	75,648	80,691	86,781
Mulbagal ..	65,533	50,192	56,933	66,899	68,556	67,163
Srinivaspur..	56,246	39,061	47,503	58,812	64,170	62,674
Chintamani .	60,079	39,376	47,677	57,144	62,077	64,109
Sidlaghatta..	71,388	49,761	59,542	70,022	70,895	67,934
Bagepalli ..	48,587	38,575	43,927	49,142	54,099	55,562
Gudibanda ..	17,795	12,246	14,159	16,479	17,739	17,399
Goribidnur .	76,400	58,676	71,990	83,296	90,516	93,675
Chikballapur	59,273	41,450	51,592	56,057	56,753	58,689
Malur ..	58,976	44,545	54,180	61,908	68,831	67,659
Bowringpet	62,595	51,232	46,871	57,319	61,978	63,012
Total ..	646,837	481,191	567,002	652,726	696,410	704,657

Some of the variations are due to re-distribution of taluks and to changes in the limits of the District. The famine of

1877-78 sent down the total to 25.6 per cent by 1881; but it had risen again by 17.8 per cent and 35.6 per cent in 1881-91 and 1891-1901 respectively on account of the favourable character, on the whole, of successive years and the improvement in the economic condition of the people. During the decade ending 1911, though there was an increase in the population, the rate of increase was much smaller, being only 7.8 per cent, due to frequent visitations of plague in most parts of the District. The percentage of increase during this decade, however, was above the average (4.8) for the whole State, and in this respect, the District stood third after Chitaldrug and Tumkur District.

The increase during the last decade was only 1.1 per cent.

Towns,
Villages and
Towns.

The District contains 11 towns with a total population of 58,127, of which 43,451 are Hindus, 13,257 Mahomedans, 1,165 Christians, 234 Jains and 20 others. The following are the Municipal towns (all being taluk or sub-taluk Head-quarters) with their population :—

Kolar town ..	13,368	Sidlaghatta	3,697
Chik-Ballapur	10,431	Srinivasapur ..	3,119
Chintamani ..	6,161	Gudibanda ..	2,450
Bowringpet ..	5,893	Goribidnur ..	1,842
Mulbagal ..	5,671	Bagepalli ..	1,716
Malur ..	3,779		

The following table gives details of villages by taluks :—

Taluk	Number of hoblis in the taluk	Number of villages
Kolar	6	334
Mulbagal	5	351
Srinivasapur	6	341
Chintamani :	5	341
Sidlaghatta	5	356
Bagepalli	5	229
Gudibanda (Sub-Taluk)	2	148
Goribidnur	6	268
Chikballapur	4	269
Malur	5	378
Bowringpet	6	411
Total ..	55	3,426

The quinquennial return for 1921 shows that there were Stock.
in the District 477,659 oxen, 112,280 buffaloes, 728,263 sheep
and goats, 7,102 pigs, 2,556 horses and ponies, 14 mules,
11,913 donkeys, 94,289 ploughs of which 93,593 of old pattern
and 694 of new pattern and 29,608 carts.

According to the Census of 1921, there were 138,740 occupied Dwelling
houses in the District, of which 12,007 were in towns and
126,733 in villages. Houses of a superior class are found in
large numbers in the taluks of Chik-Ballapur, Sidlaghatta
Bowringpet, Kolar and Chintamani.

The following religious festivals are the most numerously Festivals
attended in the District :— etc.

Name of place	Name of Jatra	Time	Attendance at the Jatra
<i>Kolar.</i>			
Vokkaleri ..	Mārkaṅḍēsvara Car Festival.	New moon in Magha.	10,000
Vanarasi ..	Iralappan Festival ..	April ..	25,000
<i>Mulbagal.</i>			
Avani ..	Rāmalingasvāmi Festival.	Magha ..	20,000
Yeldur ..	Kōḍandarāmasvāmi Jātra.	Chaitra ..	10,000
<i>Chintamani.</i>			
Ronur ..	Venkataramanasvāmi rathōthsava.	Ashadha ..	4,000
<i>Chik-Ballapur.</i>			
Nandi ..	Nandisvara rathōthsava.	Magha ..	30,000
<i>Bowringpet.</i>			
	Kōḍandarāmasvāmi Car Festival.	Vaisakha ..	2,000
<i>Sidlaghatta.</i>			
Melur ..	Gangadēvi Jātra ..	Chaitra ..	10,000
<i>Malur.</i>			
Tirupati ..	Venkataramanasvāmi Festival.	April ..	2,000
<i>Bagepalli.</i>			
Devaragudi-palli.	Gadadam Venkataramanasvāmi Jātra.	....	25,000
Talakailkonda	Venkataramanasvāmi Jātra.	....	5,000

Besides the above, there are also *jātras* of minor importance. These afford an occasion for the collection of cattle for sale. The trade in bullocks in these gatherings is generally brisk and attracts purchasers from different parts of the Madras Presidency, such as the districts of Chinglepet, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

Vital
Statistics.

The following are particulars of the number of births and deaths registered in the District during the past 3 years from 1921-22 to 1923-24 :—

Year				Births	Deaths
1921-22	..	..	..	11,952	11,342
1922-23	..	..	..	12,255	11,930
1923-24	..	..	..	13,071	10,148
1924-25	..	..	..	11,300	11,177

The most prevalent causes of mortality are indicated in the following statement for the same period :—

Year				Cholera	Plague
1921-22	..	..	..	9	328
1922-23	..	..	..	21	1,590
1923-24	..	..	..	52	758
1924-25	..	..	..	60	99

CASTES AND OCCUPATION.

Castes.

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following in order of strength. These account for 663,833 or 83.71 per cent of the population :—

Vokkaliga	.. 1,85,512	Brahman	.. 26,432
Holeya	.. 1,02,411	Agasa	.. 13,794
Beda	.. 61,513	Vaisya	.. 12,169
Mahomedan	56,175	Figala	.. 11,914
Madiga	.. 53,955	Lingayet	.. 11,345
Banajiga	.. 46,400	Panchala	.. 11,591
Kumbara	.. 40,376	Nayinda	.. 10,713
Wodda	.. 33,327		

According to occupation or means of livelihood, the population is distributed as follows:— Occupation.

1. Exploitation of earth	..	..	1,31,047
2. Extraction of minerals	..	..	216
3. Industrial occupation	..	..	13,998
4. Transport	..	..	1,177
5. Trade	..	..	10,360
6. Public force	..	..	1,698
7. Public Administration	..	..	3,915
8. Professions and liberal arts	..	..	3,289
9. Persons living on their income	..	..	416
10. Domestic service	..	..	1,567
11. Insufficiently described occupations	..	..	189
12. Unproductive	..	..	9,946

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Champion Reefs (Kolar Gold Fields) is a Head station of the Roman Catholic Mission. There are sub-stations at several camps in the Gold Fields and Gancunta. Churches and Chapels number 12. The Mission maintains 4 Boys' Schools with 226 pupils, one Girls' School with 32 pupils and the St. Joseph's Convent English Girls' School with 260 pupils. Chik-Ballapur is another head station in the District with sub-stations at Karhalli, Devanhalli, etc. There are 4 Churches or Chapels. Suscipaliam near Chik-Ballapur is an Agricultural Farm with a settlement of new converts. The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Wesleyan Mission maintains work only on the Kolar Gold Fields where it has two English and two Tamil Churches. There are five Tamil Boys' Schools with 650 scholars. The Wesleyan Mission.

The London Mission in this District maintains a Girls' Primary School in Malur, with a roll of 93 and a Girls' Primary School in Manchanahalli in the Goribidnur taluk with a roll of 90. In Chik-Ballapur there is a Mission Panchama School with 62 boys on the rolls. The London Mission.