

THE MYSORE GAZETTEER

VOLUME V - PART 2

GAZETTEER

HASSAN DISTRICT

SECTION I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

SITUATION, AREA, AND BOUNDARIES.

THE District of Hassan, situated between 12° — $31'$ and 13° — $33'$ north latitude and 75° — $33'$ and 76° — $38'$ east longitude, is in the western portion of the State. The greatest length is from north to south, about 80 miles, and the greatest breadth is from east to west, about 72 miles. Situation.

The area is 2,658 square miles of which 1,373 square miles are under cultivation. Area.

It is bounded on the north by Kadur District ; east by Tumkur and Mysore Districts ; south by Coorg ; and west by South Kanara of the Madras Presidency. Boundaries.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The main body of the District consists of the Hēmāvati river basin ; the only exceptions are certain outlying tracts along the west border, namely, the western portion of the Manjarābād taluk which drains to the Netravati in South Kanara; and the Arsikere taluk whose waters run north to the Vēdāvati in Chitaldrug. The Cauvery flows through a small portion in the south. The course of the Hēmāvati in the District is at first south and then east. Running from north to south of Manjarābād taluk, it turns east along the Mysore and Coorg frontier, and continuing in the same direction, separates Hassan and Arkalgud taluks and passing throughout Hole-Narsipur taluk, leaves the District with a southerly course and falls into the Cauvery in the Mysore District.

Its chief tributary is the Yagachi from the Belūr Taluk, which joins it near Gorur in Hassan Taluk.

The Manjarābād side of the district resting on the brow of the Western Ghats forms a part of the Male-Sime or *Malnād* hill country, the remaining portion being *Maidān*, plain country, also called *mūdu sīme* or east country.

The hills forming the western limit of the district extend from the pass at the Bisale Ghat to the Jēnkāl-betta including, in a grand panorama, the towering height of Subrahmanya or Pushpagiri close to the south-west border rising to 5,626 feet above the level of the sea ; Devar-betta (4,206 feet), Murkan-gudda (4,265 feet) and the superb Jēnkāl-betta (4,558 feet). Mūrkan-gudda totally means *mūru-kannu-gudda*, the hill of the three-eyed, *i.e.*, Siva, while Jēnkāl-betta is *Jēnu-kallu-betta* or honey-rock-hill. Besides the mountains in Manjarābād, there are low ranges of granite hills running along the northern limits of the district through the Belur, Hassan and Arsikere taluks, which mark the watershed which separates the Krishna and Cauvery river systems. The Indra-betta (3,309 feet) is noted for the colossal Jain statue on its summit. Some low hills pass through Holc-Narsipur taluk towards Hassan and Channarāyapatna.

The general level of the country slopes with the course of the Hēmāvati, from the Ghat ranges towards the bed of the Cauvery in the south-east. At Belur the height above sea-level is 3,150 feet, at Hassan 3,084, at Saklespur 2,998 ; while at Channarāyapatna it is 2,771 and at Arsikere 2,666.

The Malnād or highland region, occupying the whole of the Manjarābād taluk and the western half of Belur, has been thus graphically described by Major Montgomery, a former Superintendent :—

“ The character of the country is generally undulating till on approaching the Ghats, when it becomes precipitous. Perhaps there is no scenery in India more beautiful than the southern part of this tract, adjoining the north-west of Coorg. It resembles for the most part the richest park scenery in England: hills covered with the finest grass or equally verdant crops of dry grain adorned and crowned with clumps of noble forest

trees, in some instances apparently planted most carefully, and certainly with perfect taste. The highest and the most beautiful knolls have been generally selected as the spots on which to build the small *mutts* and other places of worship with which the country abounds and the groves that surround or are in the vicinity of these are tended with the greatest care and the trees composing them replaced as they die off or are blown down. The southern differs from the more northerly and westerly parts of the Manjarābād taluk, in the absence of that succession of dense jungles which obscure the view, and in the soft character of the hills, which are in most instances quite free from the stunted date, and smooth as the lawn of a villa on the Thames. But the whole taluk is beautiful, and less wooded than Coorg or Nagar though greatly partaking of the features of both."

The Maidān or lowland tract, forming the largest and most populous portion of the District, consists of an undulating plain country, generally cultivated, but here and there having extensive Kāvāls or grazing lands. Patches covered with the wild date are common and in some parts are limited tracts of stunted jungle growing upon a gravelly, gritty soil. The high-lying lands, particularly in the Hassan, Channarayapatna and Hole-Narsipur taluks have a singularly bare and bleak appearance and are frequently so stony that they are unfit for cultivation. They form, however, good gathering grounds for tanks and the valleys below are rich and well wooded.

GEOLOGY.

On broad lines, this district does not essentially differ in its geological features from the adjoining Mysore district in the south. The eastern half of the district consists of different types of granitic gneisses which have been recently differentiated into their respective components of the different series consisting of the earlier Champion gneisses, the Peninsular gneisses and the later intrusive granites of the Closepet series. Geological features.

The older gneisses consist as usual of banded or uniform biotite granitic gneisses forming generally gently undulating

plains or low contoured hills. The newer granites forming the Asrikere and Bānavar range of hills stand out as huge bosses with high peaks and consist of a medium even grained granite or porphyritic granite, grading into granite porphyries, the colour of these several types varying from pink to grey. Surrounding these coarser grained biotite granites a finer grained hornblende-mica-granitic gneiss is found persistently and is developed typically at Garudangiri (Arsikere Taluk).

The schists occur in well defined bands or patches and are mostly hornblendic, consisting of several types. As usual a number of bands of quartzites-ferruginous quartzites, etc. are found in association, especially, the former in the Modulgudda range and the latter in the Mallappanbetta hills. The various areas have been described in the *Records of the Geological Department* under the names of Mudulgudda belt, Mallappanbetta belt, Doddagudda belt, etc. Of the important constituents of these belts, the amphibolites and peridotites in the schists to the south-east of Hole-Narsipur and the altered amphibolites in the long narrow belt of Nuggihalli schists deserve notice as in them are found the workings for asbestos and chromite and the occurrences of a number of small veins of magnesite.

The charnockites do not constitute any big mass in the district but lenticular runs and long linear dyke-like exposures of intermediate to basic rocks of the nature of hornblende or pyroxene granulites are found to a certain extent to the S.-W. of Arkalgud and also to the S. and S.-W. of Saklespur towards the western border of the district.

Dyke Rocks. The noticeable feature in this district is the occurrence of a number of hornblendic schists, striking generally east and west, or a few degrees north or south of this direction. These are described to be intrusive into the peninsular gneisses and earlier in age than the charnockite massifs.

**Building
Stones.**

Dolerites occur, as found in other parts of the State.

The altered amphibolites or potstones of the Pushpagiri hills near Halebīd have formed the chief sources of the building stones of the Halebīd and Belur temples. These being soft are easily carved and trimmed and are eminently suited for delicate tracery. Pot Stones.

Asbestos has been worked in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk at the following places:— Mines and Minerals.

Idegondanhalli, Kabbur, Hiretalal, Dod-Kadnur, Sunnakal, Hosur, Kattekere, Bettada Satenhalli, and Yennaholeranganbetta.

The total quantity of asbestos extracted in this district from 1907 to 1924 is 4,751 tons, of which 1,648 tons have been exported.

Three types of asbestos are found in the area, *viz.*, anthophyllite, tremolite and chrysolite. The first two areas are being worked for anthophyllite which consist of short harsh brittle fibres of very little tensible strength, the material being found fit for boiler coverings and lagging. Chrysolite of a pale greenish yellow colour is found in very small veins and is unworkable.

The amphibole asbestos of the latter three places appears to be of the tremolitic variety and is found to be suitable for manufacturing mill boards. Preliminary experiments were conducted by the late Mr. Vardhamāniah of Mysore and a factory with the necessary equipments has been established in Mysore for manufacturing mill boards, heat insulating covers for boilers, steam pipes and stills.

Chromite is found to a small extent at a few points in the Hole-Narsipur schist belt. Some prospecting has been done in the Dod-Kadnur block but the material obtained is of an inferior grade. The mineral is found in lenses, shoots and pockets to a larger extent in the Nuggihalli schist belt. This mineral has been worked in the following places:— Chromite.

Sunkadhalli, Pensamudra, Bairapur, Bhaktarahalli, Chikkonhalli, Rāyasamudra (Tagadūr Ranganhalli) and Jampur.

The total quantity of chrome ore extracted in this district from 1917 to 1924 is 1,29,126 tons, of which 90,984 tons have been exported, the bulk of the production and export being from the Bhaktarahalli and Bairapur Mines.

Felspar. A number of Pegmatite runs consisting of coarse crystals of felspar and quartz are found in the district and from some of the runs thousands of tons of the mineral appear to be forthcoming. (See *Records of the Department of Mines and Geology*, Vol. XVIII. Part 2.)

Magnesite. It occurs in small reticulated veins in the altered peridotites and amphibole peridotites to the E.-N.-E. of Yennahole-ranganbetta to the W-N-W. of Idegondanhalli. These deposits do not compare favourably in extent with those of the Mysore District and are not worked anywhere here.

Of the other minerals, kyanite, staurolite, garnet and corundum are found to varying extent in the zone of metamorphism to the east of Hole-Narsipur. Kyanite occurs in bladed crystals of pale to deep blue colour, opaque and as such of little value as a semi-precious gem.

Kaolin. Kaolin is found to a small extent in a decomposed pegmatite near Bageshpur and round about.

Mica. At Kabbur block, a good amount of work was carried on during the previous years but at present no work is being done here. At Mundoor, work is being carried on to some extent. Apart from these places, small blocks of mica are observed in some pegmatite in the Hole-Narsipur and Hassan Taluks.

The total quantity of mica extracted in this district from 1911 to 1924 is 19,143 lbs. of which 17,243 lbs. have been exported.

BOTANY.

(a) Vegetation.

The upper slopes of the Ghats forming the western boundary of the district are clothed with magnificent virgin forests

some of which have been taken up for coffee and cardamom cultivation. The Poon, the Somie, Blackwood and Ebony of the Ghat Forest area and Honne, Nandi, and Champaka in the forests taken up for Coffee cultivation are commonest species. With the exception of these, the timber found in the coffee jungles is of little value. The Maidān jungles contain commonly the Dindiga, Channaggi, Hulve, Chujjalse and Kagli.

Lying more inland in that tract of country in which the pure Malnād (hill country) merges into the Maidān (plain country) are the Gopigudda, Hulkunda and Nagavara jungles. They contain chiefly inferior kinds of wood with a quantity of Nandi, Matti and Honne much injured by indiscriminate felling. In the Arkalgud Taluk, the only jungle worthy of mention is a strip of land lying on the borders of Coorg known as the Menasabetta, the value of which is at present very small from its having been overworked. In the Belur Taluk is the Arehalli jungle containing wood of the above description, but of little value from want of a road. There are also low *matti* jungles of some size near the Mahārājan-durga fort, and scrub jungle near the Sige-gudda in the Hassan and Hirikal-gudda in the Arsikere taluks. The babul (*Acacia Arabica*) is to be found growing in fields in parts of the Channarāyapatna and Hole Narsipur taluks.

The pepper vine grows wild in the jungles of Manjarābād. The dindaga (*Conocarpus Latifolia*) and bēvu (*Melia Azadirachta*), yielding gum, are met with in various parts. Sige-kayi or soapnut (*Mimosa Abstergens*) is planted for village hedges in the east, but grows wild in Manjarābād and Belur. Except in the Ghats sandal grows freely in the western taluks in the gardens, hedges and light jungles.

Forests.

The State Forests cover an area of about 141 square miles. The following is a list of them :—

No.	Name of Taluk	Name of State Forest	Area	
			Acres	Guntas
1	Hassan ..	Burdal Bore State .. Forest.	1,828	19
	Do ..	Ramadevarbetta Forest	4,120	12
	Do ..	Sugudagudda Forest ..	3,806	3
2	Arkalgud ..	Baisur Forest ..	273	36
	Do ..	Vijapur Do ..	1,116	32
	Do ..	Gobbali Do ..	1,000	00
	Do ..	Hubbi Do ..	428	00
	Do ..	Kendinur Do ..	232	00
3	Alur Sub- Taluk. ..	Byaba Do ..	1,370	35
	Do. ..	Doddabetta Do ..	604	32
	Do. ..	Nakalgud Do ..	185	00
4	Hole-Narsi- pur Taluk. ..	Mallappanbetta Do ..	716	32
	Do. ..	Vantigudda Do ..	1,171	33
	Do ..	Kalalbore Do ..	1,920	00
5	Channarāya- patna. ..	Cowdagere Do ..	554	00
6	Belur ..	Hagare Do ..	975	14
7	Arsikere ..	Bettadpur Do ..	3,044	19
	Do ..	Hirikalgudda Do ..	15,340	32
	Do ..	Ramanahalli Do ..	2,092	32
	Do ..	Desani Do ..	1,267	8
	Do ..	Basalekal Do ..	3,251	8
	Do ..	Jajoor Do ..	280	00
	Do ..	Chakanakatte Do ..	2,534	16
8	Manjarābād ..	Kenchanakumari Do ..	2,279	1
	Do ..	Kabbinala Do ..	15,000	00
	Do ..	Kempohole Do ..	8,202	9
	Do ..	Kagineri Do ..	7,334	16
	Do ..	Bisle Do ..	9,008	00

General dis-
tribution of
the Forests.

In the Manjarābād taluk, the State Forests of Kabbinala, Kempuhole, Kaganeri and Bisle are situated in a contiguous strip bordering South Kanara, the western boundary of the taluk. Their total length is about 18 miles with an average width of 6 miles. The State Forest of Kenchanakumari lies about 3 miles east from the middle of this belt.

The State Forests of Rāmadevanhalla and Sugudagudda lie close together on both sides of the boundary between

Hassan and Belur taluks at a distance of about 9 miles north of Hassan Town and Hagare State Forest lies in the Belur Taluk about 3 miles west of these forests. In the Arsikere taluk, the Forests of Bettadapura, Deshani and Bislekal are situated to the west of Arsikere town at an average distance of 8 miles within a few miles from each other. About 2 miles north of the Arsikere town lies Hirikalgudda State Forest having Ramanahalli Forest within 2 miles to its east and Jajur Forest, within the same distance to its west. Chakankatte Forest lies about 4 miles to the north of Hirikalgudda State Forest. The Forest of Gowdagere in Channarayapatna lies about 7 miles east of the Taluk Head-quarters.

In the Hole-Narsipur Taluk, the forest of Vontigudda lies to the north-east of the Head-quarter at a distance of about 8 miles and the forest of Kolalbare is situated to the south of the same place at a distance of about 6 miles.

In the Arkalgud taluk, the Forests of Kendinur and Baisur are situated to the west of the taluk bordering Coorg and Vijayapore Forest lies about 4 miles to the west of Arkalgud town.

About 7 miles to the south-east of Arkalgud lies Gubbi Forest, while about 15 miles south of the same place lies Gubbi Forest, bordering Hassan Taluk.

In Hassan Taluk, including Alur Sub-taluk, the forest of Burdalbare lies about 5 miles east of Hassan Town with Hongere Forest as its eastern neighbour and Mallappanbetta about 6 miles further.

Nakalgud forest lies about 2 miles west of Alur, while the forest of Byaba is situated about 3 miles south of the same place with Doddabetta Forest about 10 miles further down.

Nagasampige, white cedar, Yennamara, Gandugarige, Dhupa, Ebony, Halmaddi, Hebbalasu, Balagi and Havalge are peculiar to the Channarayapatna taluk and Teak, Sandal,

(b) Arbo-
culture.

(1) Plantations for fuel and other purposes.

Dindiga, Nandi, Honne, Kagli, Jalari, Casuarina, Chennangi, Alale and Gobli are found in all the other taluks.

In the Maidān parts of the District, especially in Channarāyapatna and Arsikere taluks, attention is being paid to the rearing up of groves. The chief kinds of trees planted are, Banian, Mango, Hippe, Halasu, Atti, Nerle and Casuarina; extensive Cocomanut and Arecanut plantations are found in the Arsikere, Channarāyapatna and Hassan Taluks, the area covered being 37,832 acres.

(2) Avenues.

The kind of trees that are generally planted along the public roads are Banian, Atti, Nerle, Mango and Margosa. The total length of roads planted is 633 miles.

(3) Topes.

The Malnād parts of the District are by nature thickly wooded with wild trees. It is only in the Maidān parts of the District, especially in Arsikere and Channarāyapatna taluks, that attention is being paid to the rearing up of the groves. The chief trees that are planted are, Baniyan, Mango, Hippe, Halasu, Atti and Nerle; planting up of cocomanut gardens in the Arsikere taluk and in the adjoining portions of the Dudda Hobli, Hassan Taluk, has become popular. The chief kind of fruit tree on which attention is paid is the mango as its produce is exported outside the District on a pretty large scale.

The total extent of *topes* formed in the District is ascertained to be 3,213 acres, 39 guntas, the number of trees thereon fluctuating from time to time.

(4) Ornamental trees.

Ornamental trees introduced into the District are the following:—

(1) Eucalyptus (2) Gold mohar (3) Keggalia (4) Spathodia (5) Deva-Daru (6) Rain tree (7) Silver Oak (8) Java Fig and (9) Cashew nut.

(5) Hedges.

The common hedges in the District consist of Lantana, Aloe and artificial fences made up of bamboo and other thorns.

The principal crops grown in this District are paddy, Ragi, Sugar-cane, Horse-gram, Cholam, Coffee and Cardamom. Paddy is largely grown in Hassan, Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud taluks and in the Malnād parts of Manjarābād and Belur taluks and Alur sub-taluk.

(c) Crops:
(1) Principal Varieties grown.

Ragi is grown extensively in all the Maidān parts of Arsi-kere, Channarāyapatna Hassan, Arkalgud and Hole-Narsipur taluks.

Sugar-cane is largely grown in Channarāyapatna and Hole-Narsipur taluks and in parts of Hassan taluk; Coffee and Cardamom are very popular in the Manjarābād and Belur taluks. Coconut is largely grown in Channarāyapatna and Arsi-kere taluks.

The following table shows the names of the principal crops and the extent of area cropped in 1922-23 :—

TABLE A.

Statement showing the total area in acres sown with crops in each Taluk in the Hassan District in the revenue year ending 30th June 1923.

Name of the crop	Hassan Taluk	Alur Sub-Taluk	Manjarābād Taluk	Belur Taluk
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	16,805	9,751	32,094	24,075
Ragi	51,897	9,059	1,206	28,400
Wheat .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other food grains including pulses.	11,717	2,059	71	8,731
Oil seeds (except coconut).	3,093	78	20	684
Sugar-cane ..	1,556	262	27	890
Cotton	16	..	..	125
Fibres (Pundi) ..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	40	..	..	12
Cinchona .. ..	..	..	..	..
Coffee .. ..	..	520	14,937	11,056
Vegetable Coconut and Arecanut.	4,496	35	1,217	1,298
Other products ..	5,146	665	11,456	2,905
Total .	94,766	22,429	61,028	78,216

TABLE A—concl'd.

Name of the crop	Arsikere Taluk	Channarayapatna Taluk	Holenarsipur Tk.	Arkalgud Taluk	Total
	6	7	8	9	10
Rice ..	2,508	6,840	3,672	8,153	1,03,898
Ragi ..	41,842	54,380	32,924	36,396	25,66,104
Wheat ..	40	..	..	..	40
Other food grains including pulses.	14,024	42,813	12,693	41,747	1,43,555
Oil seeds (except coconut).	15,431	4,410	4,028	2,260	20,004
Sugar-cane ..	186	2,290	448	166	5,825
Cotton ..	310	..	..	..	451
Fibres (Pundi) ..	..	120	450	..	570
Tobacco ..	20	95	620	318	1,105
Cinchona ..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	..	..	110	26,623
Vegetable ..	18,498	10,885	773	630	37,832
Cocoanut and Arecanut.	..	..	..	..	..
Other products.	20,796	774	2,168	4,685	48,505
Total ..	1,13,225	1,22,607	57,776	94,465	29,54,512

The area under important crops in the District during the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 is given below :—

—	Rice	Ragi	Wheat	Other food grains	Oil seeds (except cocoanuts)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1923-24 ..	1,05,572	2,61,306	23	1,26,070	20,246
1924-25 ..	1,10,233	2,65,220	66	1,24,098	19,537

—	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Fibres	Tobacco	Coffee	Vegetable cocoanut and Arecanut.
7	8	9	10	11	12	
1923-24..	5,622	597	1,112	1,080	25,218	32,391
1924-25..	5,080	1,688	2,128	1,411	26,754	35,886

Plantains of good variety are grown in Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud and Belur taluks. Mango is grown in all parts of the District, oranges in a few villages of the Hassan taluk and largely in Alur and Manjarābād taluks. The Agricultural Department have introduced new varieties of fruit trees and loans have been advanced for the encouragement of fruit culture. The following table shows the area under fruit cultivation in the several taluks of the District :—

	Acres.
Hassan	3,737
Alur	33
Manjarābād	1,203
Belur	1,010
Arsikere	462
Channarāyapatna	1,070
Hole-Narsipur	702
Arkalgud	150
Total ..	<u>8,367</u>

FAUNA.

The forests of the Malnād parts give shelter to wild beasts such as tiger, panther, bear, elk, jungle sheep, deer and wild dogs. Herds of elephants and bison visit the hilly tracts on the verge of the ghats. Wolves and Hyænas infest the Arsikere Taluk and antelopes are plentiful in other Maidān taluks. Of the smaller mammalia, jackals, black and common monkeys, hares, squirrels, wild cats, sloths and porcupines are numerous. Otters are also found at the Krishnarāj anicut in the Arkalgud taluk and the Yettinhalla river in the Manjarābād taluk. Wild animals.

Numbers of duck, teal, widgeon, a few wild geese and numerous waders visit the District in the cold season and some remain to breed in the little tanks about Hassan and Birds.

in the country to the west. Of the feathery tribes, jungle fowl, imperial pigeon and peafowl are to be found in the jungles and gardens; and florican, bustard, and partridge on the plains. The *Falco Peregrinator* hawk is to be met with on the ghats in the Manjarābād taluk.

Of the articulata, snakes and leeches are very numerous, especially in the forests of Manjarābād.

Domestic
animals.

Owing to the large number of kāvals or pasture lands in the District belonging to the Amrut Mahal may be attributed the possession of a few cattle of superior breed by the more respectable class of the raiyats. In the western taluks, the ploughing cattle are of diminutive size and of little value. Owing to the coarseness of the pasturage and the humidity of the climate, the mortality among the cattle in the Malnād is great.

Draught cattle are numerous in Hassan which is the great carrying taluk of the country and supplies nearly all the carts required for the carriage of the rice and coffee of this District and of Kadur.

The live stock of the District in 1923 consisted of 5,69,807 cows and bullocks, 2,303 horses and ponies, 2,411 mules and donkeys, 2,96,122 sheep and goats, 197 pigs and 94,060 buffaloes.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Climate.

Hassan is cooler than Bangalore, the mean annual temperature for Hassan being 1·7° lower than that for Bangalore while the difference ranges from 2·0° to 2·6° during the hottest months. The thermometer has risen over 100° only once since 1893 and the lowest temperature for the year was less than 50° during several years. The relative humidity ranges from 65 per cent in February to 89 per cent in August and September. The rainfall near regions close to the Western Ghats is very high, being nearly 200 inches while it is scanty in the extreme eastern parts of the District, the yearly total being only a little over 20 inches.

The following tables give the mean and extreme values of the various weather elements obtained at the Hassan Observatory since 1893 :—

Table 1.—Mean values of Meteorological records obtained at Hassan.

Month	Pressure inches at 8. A. M. read to 32° F.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.				Humidity at 8 A. M.	
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Range	Aqueous vapour pressure in inches	Relative humidity per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January ..	26·914	82·3	56·0	69·1	26·3	·464	73
February ..	26·895	86·6	58·5	72·5	28·1	·477	69
March ..	26·872	91·4	62·6	77·0	28·8	·525	65
April ..	26·827	92·4	66·7	79·5	25·7	·616	69
May ..	26·796	88·7	67·1	77·9	21·6	·642	78
June ..	26·740	80·4	66·1	73·8	14·3	·639	86
July ..	26·740	77·4	65·2	71·3	12·2	·631	88
August ..	26·770	78·6	64·7	71·7	13·9	·625	89
September ..	26·801	80·6	64·4	72·5	16·2	·614	89
October ..	26·840	81·7	64·3	73·0	17·4	·620	83
November ..	26·877	80·2	60·9	70·5	19·3	·553	85
December ..	26·906	79·9	56·3	68·1	23·6	·485	86
Year ..	26·831	83·3	62·7	73·0	20·6	·574	80
Month	Wind		Rain		Cloud per cent at 8 A.M.		
	Velocity in miles per day	Direction	Rain-fall in inches	Number of rainy days			
	9	10	11	12	13		
January ..	85	S 83° E	0·15	0	32		
February ..	84	S 72° E	0·15	0	29		
March ..	93	S 14° E	0·34	1	21		
April ..	108	S 89° W	2·16	4	36		
May ..	138	N 85° W	4·56	7	48		
June ..	176	S 80° W	3·81	10	78		
July ..	184	S 82° W	5·67	13	88		
August ..	160	S 87° W	3·67	9	81		
September ..	127	N 83° W	4·14	8	75		
October ..	87	N 49° E	6·43	9	62		
November ..	86	N 80° E	3·29	5	53		
December ..	97	N 87° E	0·62	1	39		
Year ..	119		34·99	67	53		

Table II.—Extreme values of Meteorological records obtained at Hassan.

Month	Pressure in inches read to 32° F.		Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit		Relative Humidity per cent lowest
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January ..	27·131	26·718	89·1	45·9	9
February ..	27·076	26·679	95·0	46·9	4
March ..	27·073	26·659	97·9	49·4	5
April ..	26·972	26·634	99·4	58·1	10
May ..	26·954	26·600	100·2	58·4	13
June ..	26·914	26·582	93·7	52·4	26
July ..	26·970	26·578	88·2	59·1	52
August ..	26·922	26·588	86·6	59·7	46
September ..	26·990	26·662	90·2	56·8	39
October ..	27·024	26·681	88·5	53·4	26
November ..	27·053	26·640	86·4	46·5	21
December ..	27·112	26·732	87·4	42·7	11
Year ..	27·131	26·578	100·2	42·7	4
Month	Wind velocity in miles per day.		Heaviest rain-fall in inches	Number of days over-cast at 10 & 16 Hrs.	Number of Cloudless days at 10 & 16 Hrs.
	Highest	Lowest			
	7	8				9	10	11
January ..	205	19	2·35	0	6
February ..	266	26	1·24	0	5
March ..	289	20	1·53	0	4
April ..	237	18	2·87	0	0
May ..	262	13	5·66	1	0
June ..	351	16	2·44	7	0
July ..	318	47	2·85	12	0
August ..	268	64	4·22	7	0
September ..	259	19	2·41	3	0
October ..	225	13	5·35	2	0
November ..	197	11	4·21	1	2
December ..	204	19	3·18	1	4
Year ..	351	11	5·66	34	21

The mean maximum temperature for the warmest month, *viz.*, April, is 92.4° and the highest temperature on record is 100.2° registered on the 4th May 1906. January is the coldest month of the year with a mean minimum temperature of 56.0° ; the thermometer fell as low as 42.7° on the 12th December 1895. It is curious that the maximum temperature at Hassan is lower in the months of July and August than in the months of December and January. This may be due to the fact that the sky will be practically overcast during July and August. The diurnal range of temperature varies from 28.8° in March to 12.2° in July and these values are respectively the highest and the lowest for the four observatories in the State. The highest monthly and annual ranges on record are respectively 45.8° and 53.3° .

Tempera-
ture.

The average rainfall for the district is 38.73 inches spread over 66 days; from May to October the monthly totals range from 4 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the total for the period is $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Very little rain falls from December to March, the total for this period being only 1.16 inches. For the whole of the Manjarābād taluk and part of the Belur taluk, the annual average exceeds 70 inches. Maranhalli, a station in the Manjarābād taluk, gauges in a normal year as much as 191.13 inches of which over 150 inches are registered in the months of June, July and August. Some of the eastern parts of the district situated in the taluks of Channarayapatna and Arsikere get on an average less than 25 inches of rain; the total for two stations in this region is only 22 inches. The heaviest fall for a single day was 15.79 inches recorded at Maranhalli Toll-gate on the 24th August 1924. During the past 31 years, the annual total did not fall short of the normal by 30 per cent in any year but the deficit ranged from 15 to 30 per cent in 6 years.

Rainfall.

The following table gives the monthly and annual normals of rainfall at the various stations in the Hassan District.

Table III.—Normal rainfall in inches at the

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hassan Taluk.</i>							
1. Hassan ..	41	0·07	0·13	0·30	2·13	4·49	3·89
2. Dudda ..	24	0·09	0·08	0·13	1·76	4·20	1·88
3. Grāma ..	51	0·03	0·14	0·25	1·71	4·34	2·73
4. Kattaya ..	28	0·08	0·13	0·28	1·66	4·50	4·19
<i>Manjarābād Taluk.</i>							
5. Manjarābād ..	41	0·12	0·10	0·45	2·19	4·51	17·13
6. Yeslurpet ..	19	0·09	0·11	0·21	1·74	4·31	14·92
7. Hanbal ..	15	0·15	0·21	0·29	1·70	4·07	27·26
8. Kenchamman Hoskote.	15	0·11	0·12	0·17	1·35	3·76	15·00
9. Marnhalli .. Toll Gate.	15	0·08	0·07	0·13	1·14	5·02	39·38
10. Ossoor .. Estate.	40	0·16	0·14	0·44	2·34	4·02	13·19
11. Ubhan Estate.	25	0·22	0·26	0·37	2·30	4·61	13·69
<i>Arkalgud Taluk.</i>							
12. Arkalgud ..	38	0·09	0·17	0·17	2·01	3·85	4·30
<i>Belur Taluk.</i>							
13. Belur ..	41	0·10	0·17	0·29	2·15	3·77	5·40
14. Halebid ..	17	0·23	0·09	0·36	1·25	4·45	3·14
15. Arehalli ..	17	0·22	0·17	0·31	2·11	4·81	13·16
<i>Channarayapatna Taluk.</i>							
16. Channaraya- patna.	41	0·05	0·09	0·27	1·70	4·17	2·29
17. Dandigan- halli.	23	0·02	0·10	0·12	1·06	3·50	1·65
18. Bagur ..	21	0·10	0·17	0·20	1·22	3·95	1·85
19. Nuggihalli ..	22	0·11	0·08	0·11	1·15	3·85	1·62
20. Anati ..	6	0·03	0·23	0·50	1·20	2·74	2·82
<i>Arsikere Taluk.</i>							
21. Arsikere ..	38	0·12	0·11	0·19	1·59	3·42	2·12
22. Bānavar ..	28	0·11	0·04	0·19	1·09	3·31	2·02
23. Kanakatte ..	24	0·08	0·14	0·18	0·37	2·76	2·34
<i>Hole-Narsipur Taluk.</i>							
24. Hole-Narsi- pur.	1	0·03	0·16	0·44	1·94	3·1	2·59
25. Srīrāmadē- var Dam.	28	0·07	0·19	0·44	1·73	4·35	3·34
<i>Alur Taluk.</i>							
26. Alur ..	34	0·10	0·23	0·22	2·36	4·13	5·26

rain-gauge stations in the Hassan District.

July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Station
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5·71	3·48	3·70	6·28	2·88	0·68	33·74	<i>Hassan Taluk.</i>
3·14	2·08	4·04	5·10	2·91	0·34	25·75	Hassan.
4·05	2·11	4·70	5·80	2·79	0·77	29·42	Dudda.
6·65	3·39	3·13	6·06	2·53	0·8	33·38	Grāma.
							Kattaya.
29·85	15·75	6·14	7·06	3·32	0·78	87·40	<i>Manjarābād Taluk.</i>
28·95	14·19	6·27	7·01	3·45	1·03	82·28	Manjarābād.
42·12	22·52	8·48	8·21	2·88	0·65	118·54	Yeslurpet.
24·76	12·71	5·44	6·36	3·59	0·55	73·92	Hanbal.
							Kenchamman
72·21	45·71	14·16	9·09	3·78	0·36	191·13	Hoskote.
							Marnhalli Toll
23·05	12·36	5·93	7·29	3·29	0·81	73·02	Gate.
							Ossoor Estate.
23·32	11·64	6·09	7·33	3·55	0·81	74·19	Ubban Estate.
7·06	3·69	2·72	5·50	3·10	0·66	33·32	<i>Arkalgud Taluk.</i>
							Arkalgud.
8·14	3·76	3·68	5·76	2·89	0·70	36·85	<i>Belur Taluk.</i>
4·06	2·46	3·39	4·64	3·37	0·49	27·98	Belur.
21·84	12·34	5·84	7·18	2·66	0·52	71·16	Halebid.
							Arehalli.
							<i>Channarāyapatna</i>
2·41	2·42	3·86	5·27	2·74	0·49	25·76	<i>Taluk.</i>
							Channarāyapatna.
2·42	1·77	3·15	4·59	2·88	0·47	21·73	Dandiganhalli.
2·47	2·29	4·32	5·22	2·57	0·27	24·63	Bagur.
2·53	2·51	4·58	5·44	2·37	0·28	24·63	Nuggihalli.
1·77	2·27	8·87	4·32	5·04	0·29	36·08	Anati.
							<i>Arsikere Taluk.</i>
2·59	2·75	4·55	5·26	2·84	0·53	26·07	Arsikere.
2·98	2·45	4·76	4·63	2·15	9·40	24·12	Bānavar.
2·58	1·91	4·42	4·29	2·15	0·42	22·24	Kanakatte.
							<i>Hole-Narsipur Taluk.</i>
3·53	2·30	3·28	5·99	2·78	0·58	27·61	Hole-Narsipur.
4·30	2·58	3·13	6·08	2·95	0·59	29·66	Srirāmadēvar Dam.
							<i>Alur Taluk.</i>
8·35	4·31	4·10	6·38	2·96	0·64	39·04	Alur.

Rainfall at
Hassan.

The wettest years during the past 54 years are 1883 and 1903 with 51·08 and 50·89 inches of rain respectively. The worst year on record is 1881 when only 6·69 inches were gauged and the annual total was less than 20 inches in four years. During recent years, 1908 was a year of scanty rainfall with a total as low as 20·08 inches. Since 1871, the rainfall fell short of the normal in 26 years.

The following table gives the actual rainfall at Hassan from 1893 to 1924 :—

Table IV—showing the annual rainfall at Hassan from 1871 to 1924.

Year	Inches	Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1871	40·09	1889	31·80	1907	35·12
1872	19·21	1890	30·55	1908	20·08
1873	36·51	1891	29·92	1909	42·22
1874	15·23	1892	29·57	1910	37·86
1875	25·76	1893	29·08	1911	33·17
1876	14·28	1894	38·58	1912	40·77
1877	36·79	1895	31·66	1913	25·76
1878	27·17	1896	39·36	1914	31·53
1879	28·32	1897	39·80	1915	35·54
1880	27·30	1898	39·83	1916	43·49
1881	6·69	1899	27·30	1917	40·50
1882	41·05	1900	42·79	1918	27·56
1883	51·08	1901	33·46	1919	35·86
1884	23·82	1902	42·49	1920	28·12
1885	33·51	1903	50·89	1921	33·25
1886	38·63	1904	30·83	1922	29·82
1887	34·95	1905	24·09	1923	31·93
1888	29·20	1906	41·83	1924	41·39

THE PEOPLE.

The total population of the District according to the census of 18th March 1921 is 5,83,960 of which 2,92,249 are males and 2,91,711 are females. A table showing the figures for the last five Censuses Talukwar is given below :---

(a) Distribution.

POPULATION.

Name of Taluk.	Census of		
	1881	1891	1901
1	2	3	4
Hassan	69,179	85,820	95,690
Alur	25,896	27,577	30,271
Manjarābād	50,342	55,862	59,304
Belur	64,949	72,493	79,192
Arsikere	50,656	65,306	79,588
Channarāyapatna	63,380	78,211	90,950
Hole-Narsipur	37,783	50,894	57,149
Arkalgud	66,157	75,812	76,775
Total	4,28,342	5,11,975	5,68,919

Name of Taluk	Census of		Present density of Population
	1911	1921	
	5	6	7
Hassan	98,839	1,01,901	272
Alur	27,718	27,240	252
Manjarābād	50,589	51,042	112
Belur	73,638	71,152	210
Arsikere	86,251	93,390	192
Channarāyapatna	97,135	95,710	230
Hole-Narsipur	64,367	64,032	275
Arkalgud	81,663	79,493	303
Total	5,80,200	5,83,960	219

The average density of population in the District is 219 persons per square mile. The most thickly populated Taluk is Arkalgud where there are 303 persons to a square mile. Next in order comes Hole-Narsipur with 275, Hassan with 272 and Channarāyapatna with 230. The most sparsely

populated area is Manjarābād taluk with a density of 112 to a square mile and Arsikere with 192 to a square mile.

According to religion, the population is distributed as follows :—

Religion	Above 15		Under 15		Total	Per cent
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Hindus ..	1,69,867	1,69,326	1,05,816	1,07,671	5,52,680	94·65
Mussalmans ..	6,399	5,123	3,912	3,637	19,071	3·26
Jains ..	658	581	339	299	1,877	0·32
Christians ..	1,371	1,197	797	830	4,195	0·72
Animists ..	1,791	1,726	1,294	1,317	6,128	1·04
Total ..	1,80,086	1,77,953	1,12,158	1,13,754	5,83,951	

According to the *Khanēshumari* accounts of 1923-24, the population was as follows :—

1. Hassan including Alur Sub-Taluk.	..	89,253
2. Manjarābād	.. ..	40,398
3. Belur	.. ..	53,830
4. Arsikere	.. ..	29,753
5. Channarāyapatna	.. ..	34,356
6. Hole-Narsipur	.. ..	30,294
7. Arkalgud	.. ..	57,017
Total	.. ..	<u>3,34,901</u>

A comparison of these figures with the census figures of 1921 shows that there has been a large increase of population except in the Malnād areas of Manjarābād, Belur and Alur (sub)-taluks where a decrease in the population is noticeable; there has been a steady increase of population, the total population of 1921 showing an increase of 12·51 per cent over that of the population of 1871 and of 25·72 per cent over that of 1853.

Classified according to sources of livelihood, the population is composed as follows :—

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number</i>
A. Agricultural	4,44,803
B. Professional	44,965
C. Commercial	24,711
D. Artisans & Village menials ..	36,188
E. Vagrant and minor artisans and performers and others not stated. }	33,293
Total ..	5,83,960

There are 11 Municipal Towns in the District with a population of 40,463. The following is the list :—

Hassan town	8,097
Hole-Narsipur	6,549
Arsikere	4,102
Arkalgud	4,457
Channarāyapatna	3,106
Konanur	2,384
Belur	2,857
Saklespur	2,270
Harnahalli	2,122
Alur	1,984
Sravana-Belgola	2,135
Total ..	40,463

(b) Towns
and Villages.
(1) Towns.

The following statement shows the total number and the different classes of villages in the District :—

Name of Taluk	Government	Populated			
		Inam			
		Jodi	Kayam-gutta	Sarva-manya	
1	2	3	4	5	
Hassan ..	346	17	1	1	
Alur	149	14	3	..	
Manjarābād ..	258	8	4	3	
Belur	308	47	..	..
Arsikere ..	325	1	3	..	
Channarāyapatna ..	367	..	..	4
Hole-Narsipur ..	168	26	2	..	
Arkalgud	230	15	..	18	
Total ..	2,151	128	13	26	
Name of Taluk	Depopulated				Total
	Government	Jodi	Kayam-gutta	Sarva-manya	
	6	7	8	9	
Hassan ..	26	391
Alur	15	181
Manjarābād ..	5	278
Belur	32	6	393
Arsikere ..	27	1	357
Channarāyapatna ..	18	389
Hole-Narsipur ..	52	3	251
Arkalgud	28	2	293
Total ..	203	8	..	4	2,533

(1) The following table shows the agricultural stock in the several taluks of the District as per Census of 1921 and that for the whole District as per Census held in 1925. (c) Stock and Dwellings.

Names of Taluks	Oxen			Buffaloes
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young-stock
1	2	3	4	5
Hassan	3,672	36,147	38,315	21,471
Manjarābād	3,507	19,566	19,854	17,839
Belur	5,907	28,729	31,187	21,148
Arsikere	3,444	30,646	32,246	20,114
Channarāyapatna	2,715	23,404	29,857	15,613
Hole-Narsipur	1,034	14,953	24,156	10,621
Arkalgud	1,618	21,775	34,588	17,378
Alur (Sub-Taluk)	1,221	12,056	12,403	8,223
Total	23,118	1,92,276	2,22,605	1,31,807
Census of 1925	18,899	1,81,790	1,94,830	1,00,430

Names of Taluks	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep
	Male Buf-faloes	Cow Buffaloes		
	6	7	8	9
Hassan	784	9,506	4,912	39,036
Manjarābād	3,139	3,572	2,548	75
Belur	1,293	4,762	2,727	5,145
Arsikere	1,631	12,245	6,389	54,546
Channarāyapatna	1,403	10,861	5,113	1,13,062
Hole-Narsipur	497	6,999	3,366	41,443
Arkalgud	528	5,753	2,961	13,273
Alur (Sub-Taluk)	242	1,846	983	543
Total	9,517	55,544	28,999	2,67,123
Census of 1925	7,391	51,082	21,440	2,363

Taluks	Goats	Pigs	Horses and Ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels
			Horses	Mares	Young stock			
			10	11	12				13	14	15	16	17
Hassan ..	10,130	2,000	236	307	21	14	516	..
Manjarābād ..	2,456	2,320	59	39	20	..	1	..
Belur ..	10,144	2,033	104	132	9	..	184	..
Arsikere ..	25,807	499	109	129	21	..	354	..
Channarāya- patna. ..	18,713	634	143	234	19	1	894	..
Hole-Narsipur ..	10,823	481	83	115	15	..	165	..
Arkalgud ..	9,702	1,111	186	190	8	..	216	..
Alur (Sub-Taluk)	2,749	1,029	58	66	..	..	66	..
Total ..	90,524	10,197	978	1,212	113	15	2,396	..
Census of 1925..	12,08,73	9,660	871	1,047	177	..	1,857	..

Taluks	Ploughs		Total	Carts
	Old Pat- tern	New Pat- tern		
	18	19			20	21
Hassan ..	18,563	64	18,627	2,940
Manjarābād ..	10,372	52	10,494	702
Belur ..	15,688	47	15,735	1,917
Arsikere ..	14,804	137	14,941	4,904
Channarāyapatna ..	18,229	121	18,350	3,479
Hole-Narsipur ..	10,668	28	10,696	702
Arkalgud ..	12,574	32	12,606	1,230
Alur (Sub-Taluk) ..	6,341	11	6,352	607
Total ..	1,07,239	492	1,07,731	16,481
Census of 1925 ..	1,03,298	451	1,03,749	1,9994

There were in the District 116,918 occupied houses, 7,725 in towns and 109,193 in villages, accommodating a population of 38,269 and 545,691 respectively. The majority of houses are tiled ones, the number of persons in a house being nearly 5. The housing condition may thus be taken to be satisfactory.

The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals during the different months in the year as per particulars given below :—

(d) Festivals,
etc.

Name of the place at which the Jātra is held	Nature of Jātra	Approximate month in which the Jātra falls	Number of Attendance at the Jātra	Number of Cattle brought for sale
<i>Hassan Taluk.</i> Hassan ..	Hassanamba- Jātra. ..	Asvija-ha- hula for 12 days. ..	3,000	..
Do ..	Hassan cattle show. ..	First week .. of January.	10,000	15,000
Gorur ..	Sri Yōganara- simhaswāmi temple car Festival. ..	Māghasuddha Saptami. ..	1,000	4,000
<i>Belur Taluk.</i> Belur ..	Kēshavarāya swāmi Rathoth- savam. ..	In April for five days. ..	10,000	..
<i>Manjurābād Taluk.</i> Kenchamma Hoskote.	Kenchamma Jātra. ..	Full Moon .. day of Vai- shākha and Full Moon day of Kār- thika. ..	5,000 on each occasion	..
<i>Arsikere Taluk.</i> Mālekal Tiru- pathi.	Venkataramana- swāmi Rathothsavam. Ganjigerepurada Sri Ranga- nāthaswāmi Car Festival. ..	In July for .. 15 days.	6,000	..
Pura ..	Ganjigerepurada Sri Ranga- nāthaswāmi Car Festival. ..	Chaitra Sud- dha Pour- nami. ..	4,000	..
<i>Arkulgud Taluk.</i> Rāmanāth- pur.	Subrahmanya .. Car Festival.	Mārgasira .. Suddha for 8 days.	4,000	4,000 to 6,000
<i>Hole-Narsipur Taluk.</i> (Halekote) .. Mavinakere.	Sri Venkata- ramanaswāmi Car Festival. ..	Māgha-Sud- dha. ..	2,000	..
Hole-Narsipur	Sri Lakshminara- simha- swāmi Car Festi- val. ..	At the end .. of February for 10 days.	4,000	3,000

The principal concourse of people occurs, etc.—*concl'd.*

Name of the place at which the Jātra is held	Nature of Jātra	Approximate month in which the Jātra falls	Number of Attendance at the Jātra	Number of Cattle brought for sale
<i>Channarāyapatna Taluk.</i> Kunder ..	Subrahmanyaśwāmi temple Car Festival.	Mārgasira- .. Suddha Shasti.	1,000	..
Channarāya- .. patna.	Ramēswara- .. swāmi Car Festi- val.	Māgha ..	1,500	2,000
Sra vana-Belgola	Gomatēswara- .. swāmi Car Festi- val.	Chaitra ..	1,500	2,000

(e) Vital
Statistics.

The important weekly fairs in the District are held at Arsikere, Alur, Dudda (Hassan Taluk), Javagal and Gandasi (in Ariskere taluk) and at Hole-Narsipur.

A table showing the details of attendance, etc., is given below :—

Name of the Place	Time	Attendance
Arsikere	Every Friday (Whole .. of the day).	10,000
Alur	„ Wednesday ..	4,000
Dudda	„ Saturday ..	1,500
Javagal	„ Sunday ..	1,000
Gandasi	„ Thursday ..	2,000
Hole-Narsipur	„ Monday ..	3,000

Fairs.

The birth-rate of the District in 1923 was 15·67 per 1,000 of the population and the death rate was 21·57 per 1,000. There were 9,151 births registered of which 4,717 were males and 4,438 females. The number of deaths registered was 12,601 of which 6,513 were deaths of males and 6,088 deaths of females.

By classes there were 11,542 deaths among Hindus, 476 among Muhammadans and 583 among other classes.

The number of births and deaths in the District for the five years from 1920-21 to 1924-25 is given below :—

Year	Number of Births	Number of Deaths
1920-21	8,577	6,778
1921-22	9,555	9,467
1922-23	9,155	12,601
1923-24	10,075	15,862
1924-25	6,654	14,938

The cases of deaths from diseases in 1923 were :—Plague Diseases. 1,124, Small-Pox 15, Fevers 7,796, Bowel complaints 288, Respiratory diseases 89, from injuries, wounds and accidents 66, snake bite or injuries by wild beasts 14, all other causes 2,281.

CASTES AND OCCUPATION.

According to religion the population in the several taluks of the District is classified as follows :—

Table showing the Population Talukwar.

Taluk	Hindus		Mussalmans	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Hassan	47,654	48,498	1,501	1,373
Alur	12,920	13,119	490	467
Manjarābād	24,726	22,651	1,456	1,017
Belur	34,255	33,450	1,497	1,299
Arsikere	42,476	41,905	2,058	1,529
Channarayapatna	44,397	47,703	1,069	985
Hole-Narsipur	30,795	30,953	1,049	1,039
Arkalgud	38,460	38,753	1,191	1,051
Total	2,73,683	2,76,997	10,311	8,760

Table showing the Population Talukwar.—*concl.*

Taluk	Christians		Jains		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hassan	883	993	363	335	153	148
Alur	111	102	16	5	5	5
Manjarābād ..	591	462	53	23	32	31
Belur	181	129	82	68	112	114
Arsikere	229	188	81	41	2,447	2,433
Channarayapatna ..	140	135	372	394	269	246
Hole-Narsipur ..	20	9	13	12	72	70
Arkalguḍ	13	9	14	2	..	..
Total	2,168	2,027	997	880	3,090	3,047

The castes or classes which number over 10,000 are the following in order of strength:—

1. Vokkaliga	1,83,683
2. Holeya	89,853
3. Lingāyet	84,526
4. Kumbāra	45,523
5. Brāhmin	20,409
6. Muhammadan	16,445
7. Pānchāla	15,527
8. Mādiga	12,723
9. Naige	11,780
10. Agasa	10,726

Classified according to occupation the population in the District is as follows :—

Occupation	Total including dependants	Actual workers			Dependants
		Males	Females	Total	
1. Exploitation of .. the surface of the earth.	5,83,960	1,25,092	29,488	1,54,580	4,29,380
2. Extraction of .. minerals.	..	1,05,391	25,230	1,30,621	..
3. Industry ..	..	5	..	5	..
4. Transport ..	..	7,742	1,262	9,004	..
5. Trade ..	..	885	59	944	..
6. Public force ..	..	3,914	1,415	5,329	..
7. Public adminis- .. tration.	..	914	68	982	..
8. Professional and liberal arts.	..	1,775	153	1,928	..
9. Persons living .. with income.	..	2,153	204	2,357	..
10. Domestic service..	..	102	76	178	..
11. Insufficiently .. described occu- pation.	..	1,402	351	1,753	..
12. Unproductive ..	..	187	261	448	..
Total ..	5,83,960	622	409	1,031	..
		1,25,092	29,488	1,54,580	4,29,380

N.B.—(a) Percentage of actual workers to total population is 26·4.

(b) Percentage of dependants to total population is 73·6.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

There are two Christian missions established in the District, the Roman Catholic and the Wesleyan. The Roman Catholic mission was started by Abbé Dubois in Settihalli. Hassan taluk has got a following of more than 1,000 souls. The villages in the neighbourhood are almost entirely inhabited by Roman Catholic Christians. They are what are called caste Christians who follow Christian belief in all matters touching their faith and morals but preserve their ancient customs in everything which does not trench upon religion, and in respect

of relationship in marriage and succession to property, they have the same rule as their neighbours of the same caste who are not Christians. Attached to the Church, which is a spacious nice building, is a convent. There is a separate school for boys. The priests have also established a dispensary from which they supply medicine gratis to all comers.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

Hassan and Arsikere are Head stations of the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of Churches or Chapels in each of them being 4 and 5 respectively. There are two schools at Hassan with a total strength of 30. There are besides a number of sub-stations in the District.

The Wesleyan Mission has got its centre at Hassan. This mission has established a Girls' Boarding Home and a Zenana Hospital at Hassan, both of which are doing good work. The Redfern Memorial Hospital for women and children, as this Hospital is called, may be said to be one of the best equipped hospitals in the State. The Mission has also established a colony for the converts on the north-eastern out-skirts of Hassan town, and this Colony is called Rakshanāpura. Besides these institutions the Mission maintains 2 Boys' Schools and 3 Girls' Schools.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A. HISTORY.

Early History.

The earliest event supported by any evidence was a migration of Jains from Ujjain, under the leadership of Bhadrabāhu, one of the *srutakēvalis* or hearers of the first masters, in order to escape a dreadful famine of twelve years' duration. He was accompanied by his principal disciple, Chandragupta, who is said to be identical with the great Maurya emperor, contemporary with the Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great. While the emigrants were on their way to the Punnāta country (South Mysore) and the Chōla-*mandala*, their leader, Bhadrabāhu, died at Sravana Belgola,