

century. There is also the *Imambāra*, the mausoleum of Haidar Ali's father, at Kolar.

SECTION III.—ECONOMIC.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall in the District is liable to considerable fluctuation. It is often meagre and unseasonable, and years of anxiety both to Government and people are not of uncommon occurrence.

In years of good rainfall, when the agricultural prospects are favourable, there is generally a large number of applications for lands for cultivation, and in years when the conditions are otherwise, a large number of relinquishments are made.

The soil in the valleys is a good and loamy mixture, formed of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks, washed down and deposited during the rains. On the first ascent from the valley, the soil is of a middling quality, suited for dry grains, and is a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Higher up towards the top of the ridge, a silicious sand prevails in the soil, which is on that account adapted only for horse-gram.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The following table gives detailed information for the three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24, regarding the extent of land that was available for cultivation in the District, the extent actually cultivated and other particulars :—

| Year | Area of the District | Area available for cultivation | Culti-vable waste not in occupancy | Culti-vable area under occupancy | Current fallows | Net area cropped |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1921-22 .. | 18,14,417 | 7,98,406 | 1,33,645 | 6,64,761 | 1,64,736 | 5,00,025 |
| 1922-23 .. | 18,14,417 | 7,95,249 | 1,21,102 | 6,74,147 | 1,69,345 | 5,04,882 |
| 1923-24 .. | 18,13,341 | 7,90,875 | 1,14,691 | 6,76,184 | 1,91,043 | 4,85,141 |
| | 18,12,529 | 8,31,694 | 1,07,687 | 7,24,007 | 1,90,392 | 5,33,615 |

The following table furnishes information regarding the different crops that were raised during the three years from 1921-22 :—

| Nature of the crop | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Food grains | 421,031 | 423,403 | 405,933 | 455,246 |
| Oil seeds | 27,690 | 30,938 | 25,249 | 53,760 |
| Condiments and spices | 7,051 | 9,340 | 7,621 | 16,118 |
| Sugar-cane | 7,268 | 6,616 | 7,545 | 5,550 |
| Fibres | | 1 | 7 | 2,115 |
| Dyes | 341 | 20 | 120 | |
| Drugs and narcotics .. | 3,666 | 4,188 | 3,172 | 3,467 |
| Miscellaneous crops .. | 34,742 | 19,029 | 25,747 | 35,125 |
| Total area cropped .. | 516,387 | 509,054 | 487,400 | 591,384 |
| Area cropped more than once. | 16,362 | 8,253 | 2,259 | 57,769 |
| Net area cropped .. | 500,025 | 504,802 | 485,141 | 533,615 |

The following table shows the number and extent of different Holdings. Holdings. holdings under cultivation in the District during 1921-22 and 1922-23 :—

| Year | Holdings not exceeding one acre in extent | | Holdings exceeding one acre but not exceeding five acres | | Holdings exceeding five acres but not ten | |
|------------|---|--------|--|---------|---|---------|
| | No. | Extent | No. | Extent | No. | Extent |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1921-22 .. | 23,485 | 22,253 | 76,995 | 178,217 | 23,345 | 161,392 |
| 1922-23 .. | 24,693 | 24,494 | 78,749 | 184,772 | 23,326 | 166,375 |
| 1923-24 .. | 26,860 | 25,895 | 75,722 | 181,174 | 22,850 | 154,822 |
| 1924-25 .. | 26,870 | 24,484 | 77,417 | 193,621 | 22,496 | 150,795 |

| Year | Holdings exceeding 10 but not 50 | | Above 50 and not exceeding 100 | | Above 100 and not exceeding 500 | | Above 500 | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | No. | Extent | No. | Extent | No. | Extent | No. | Extent |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1921-22.. | 13,071 | 212,990 | 1,280 | 56,974 | 65 | 12,825 | 4 | 2,512 |
| 1922-23.. | 13,087 | 213,401 | 1,275 | 58,569 | 65 | 12,094 | 4 | 2,512 |
| 1923-24.. | 12,221 | 205,080 | 1,051 | 51,797 | 60 | 11,239 | 4 | 2,513 |
| 1924-25.. | 12,909 | 191,313 | 1,276 | 67,679 | 55 | 16,265 | 4 | 2,513 |

The following table shows the number of holders classified according to the amount of revenue paid during 1921-22 and 1922-23 :—

| Year | Holders paying Assessment or jodi of Rs. five and under | | Holders paying Rs. five but not exceeding Rs. 25 | |
|------------|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| | No. | Amount paid | No. | Amount paid |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1921-22 .. | 64,513 | 166,848 | 60,227 | 626,714 |
| 1922-23 .. | 65,720 | 167,230 | 61,568 | 650,195 |
| 1923-24 .. | 65,702 | 159,937 | 58,661 | 673,612 |
| 1924-25 .. | 64,388 | 287,052 | 62,458 | 634,705 |

| Year | Holders paying Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 10 | | Holders paying Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs.500 | | Holders paying above Rs. 500 | |
|------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | No. | Amount paid | No. | Amount paid | No. | Amount paid |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1921-22 .. | 12,790 | 418,422 | 889 | 117,422 | 26 | 17,990 |
| 1922-23 .. | 12,984 | 416,542 | 911 | 117,823 | 26 | 17,990 |
| 1923-24 .. | 13,474 | 419,540 | 911 | 117,994 | 26 | 17,990 |
| 1924-25 .. | 13,416 | 428,861 | 737 | 119,388 | 28 | 16,660 |

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

The following statement shows the different kinds of loans granted in the District during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 :—

| Year | Takavi | | Land Improvement | | Irrigation works | |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Amount sanctioned | Amount disbursed | Amount sanctioned | Amount disbursed | Amount sanctioned | Amount disbursed |
| 1922-23 .. | 6,240 | 6,150 | 2,135 | 1,825 | 1,000 | 975 |
| 1923-24 .. | 89,601 | 89,601 | 3,945 | 3,870 | 107,895 | 105,445 |
| 1924-25 .. | 52,640 | 52,470 | 3,455 | 3,155 | 13,645 | 12,370 |

IRRIGATION.

The District is remarkable for its facilities for the construction of tanks; such facilities have been successfully utilized, with the result that the tank system of this District is the most fully developed in the State.

The water of the Pālār river which runs through the central and eastern parts of the District has been intercepted to construct a series of tanks—one above the other and a few miles apart from one another—known as the Pālār series, on which the District is mainly dependent for its irrigation.

The Sōmāmbudhi Amanikere, Jannaghatta, Bethamangala and Ramasagara are the important tanks of the Pālār series, while the Kolar Amanikere, Nangali and Kurbur tanks are also indirectly connected with it.

The drainage of the other rivers in the District such as North and South Pennār and Chitrāvati has also been utilised in a similar manner.

The total number of major tanks or tanks that yield a revenue of Rs. 300 and more is 568. Major Tanks.

The total number of minor tanks is 3,376. Minor Tanks.

The names of the more important tanks with a revenue of more than Rs. 5,000, as also the revenue under each are noted in the statement below :— Important Tanks.

| Taluk | Name of tank | Revenue |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | | Rs. |
| Kolar | Sōmāmbudhi Amanikere | 5,241 |
| Bowringpet | Rāmasāgara | 6,220 |
| Sidlaghatta | Bhadrankere | 7,282 |
| Do | Rāmasamudra tank | 5,813 |
| Chikballapur | Sivasa Sagara tank | 7,200 |
| Goribidnur | Watadahosahalli Amanikere | 6,369 |
| Gudibanda (Sub-Taluk) | Amāni Byrasāgara | 6,473 |

River
Channels.

There are only a few channels like those drawn from the North Pennār in the Goribidnur taluk, from Chitrāvati in the Bagepalli taluk, and from jungle streams, hallas, etc., in the taluks of Bowringpet, Mulbagal, Sidlaghatta, Malur, Srinivaspur and Chikballapur. They are very short in length and the total extent irrigated by them is 3,231 acres with an assessment of Rs. 20,042.

Wells.

Private wells constructed from takavi loans number 698, irrigating an extent of 501 acres nearly with an assessment of Rs. 2,821.

FORESTS.

Sandal grows to a fair extent throughout the District. Tangadi, Bandarike, Barleria, Davadari are the most commonly occurring species; Beppale (*wrightia tinctoria*), *Butea Frondosa* and *Bassia latifolia* occur here and there. Near Nandi hills, much jalari is found. In the plains, topes of mango, hippe and wild tamarind are frequent. Dindiga, Chennangi, Huluve, Thupre, Jali, Bevu and Bage may be mentioned among other things.

Several private casuarina plantations have sprung up in some of the taluks. Babul and toppal grow freely and the former is considered durable timber, being used for buildings and carts. The District is rich in honge trees (*pongamia glabra*), which grow more extensively here than in other parts of the State. They are most useful to the raiyats, the leaves and flowers being excellent manure for rice-fields, and the seeds yielding oil for lamps, and the wood being used for fuel.

In recent years, an active policy has been pursued of bringing waste lands under special protection and promoting sylviculture under the direct control of the Forest Department, a policy productive of much benefit to a district known for its uncertain rainfall and frequently liable to droughts.

In seasons when, owing to scanty rainfall, scarcity of fodder is felt, the concession of free grazing in the neighbouring State Forests is often applied for by the raiyats and given readily by Government.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

See under *Geology*.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries are gold mining, weaving the production of raw silk, silk thread and silk cloths, jaggory, sugar, oils and manufacture of jewellery, etc. Cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets are made in various parts, as well as the ordinary pottery of the country. Roofing and flooring tiles of the Mangalore pattern are manufactured at Kolar on a large scale and on a small scale at Mandikal in Chikballapur taluk. General.

This industry is carried on wholly by European Companies formed and financed in England. It is carried on in one corner of the District, *viz.*, in a portion of the Bowringpet taluk, which has on account of this industry come to be designated as the "Kolar Gold Fields." Machinery worked by steam and electricity is used on an extensive scale, the electric power being supplied by the Mysore Government out of the power generated at Sivasamudram. A daily average of 26,000 persons are being employed by the several Mining Companies. Gold mining industry.

The industries that are carried on in the several taluks are briefly described below :— Industries in the several taluks.

Kolar Taluk.—Kambli weaving is confined to Kolar town, weaving of saries to Matrahalli, Sugatur hobli, and the manufacture of checks and bed sheets to Yedahalli of Kolar hobli. Donegal pattern coating pieces manufactured at Kolar are also popular. Excepting weavers of cotton in Kolar and

weavers, of saries in Matrahalli, others are engaged in the industry along with agriculture.

Bowringpet Taluk.—Good saries are woven in Sulikunte and kambli in Budikote.

Malur Taluk.—Weaving is carried on in the Malur kasba, Madivala, Lakkur, Tirupati, Masti and Sivarapatna as an independent profession with both fly-shuttle looms of the new pattern and ordinary looms of the old pattern.

Mulbagal Taluk.—Weaving of saries is confined to Tayalur of Mallinaikanahalli hobli and Tirumanahalli of Avani hobli and it is the only occupation in almost all cases.

Srinivaspur Taluk.—Cotton weaving and the making of kambli is being carried on. The industry is subsidiary to agriculture and is diffused throughout the taluk with a slight preponderance in the villages of Yeldur Hobli.

Chintamani Taluk.—Manufacture of saries and other cloths with silk and cotton borders is carried on in Chintamani, Kanappalli and Timmasandra. The manufacturers are weavers by class. Cotton *dupities* and woollen kambli are also manufactured by them. Most of these own lands and attend to this work when they are free from agricultural pursuits.

Sidlaghatta Taluk.—Weaving of saries is the occupation of a considerable number of people, chiefly at Sidlaghatta, Nagamangala and Jangamkote, who carry on the work as their principal occupation. Kambli making is carried on in Sadali and Jangamkote hoblis as an independent profession.

Chik-Ballapur Taluk.—Weaving of saries is carried on in Varadahalli and Manchanbele, Sabbedhalli, Mailappanhalli and Kalavara mainly as an independent profession; *dupities* in Ramsandra, Hosur, Gundlagurki, Varadahalli, Avalahalli and Maralkunte and kambli in Avalgurki. In both the latter cases, the industry is subsidiary to agriculture.

Goribidnur Taluk.—The Devāngas of Vedalveri weave *panches* and saries costing between Rs. 10 and 25 and at Namagondla saries costing Rs. 5 to 15 are manufactured. *Panches* are woven in Kenkere, Kacha-machanhalli, Minakangurki and Manchenahalli.

Bagepalli Taluk.—Weaving is not confined to any particular village and almost everyone engaged in the industry owns lands and attends to this work during non-agricultural seasons.

The silk industry is carried on by about 1,600 people chiefly in the taluks of Kolar, Sidlaghatta Chik-Ballapur and Chintamani and to a smaller extent in Malur and Srinivaspur taluks. The bulk of the industry is localized in the under-mentioned localities. Silk industry.

| | | |
|------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| Kolar Taluk .. | .. | { Vemgal. Sugatur. Holur. |
| Sidlaghatta Taluk .. | .. | { Jangankote. Sidlaghatta. |
| Chintamani Taluk .. | .. | { Kaivara. Chintamani. |
| Chik-Ballapur Taluk .. | .. | { Nandi. Chik-Ballapur. |

The manufacture of raw silk and silk fabrics is financed partly by capital of the people engaged in the industry, and partly by borrowing.

With a view to expand sericulture, Government have granted several concessions for the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms.

A silk farm has been established at Kolar for the purpose of scientific improvement of the industry and the supply of disease-free eggs to rearers.

At Sidlaghatta and Mothakapalli in the Mulbagal taluk, a depôt has been established for the supply of disease-free eggs to the rearers.

A silk-reeling and twisting class has also been opened at Sidlaghatta.

The manufacture of gold jewellery is carried on chiefly in Chintamani, Kolar and other important towns by goldsmiths, who are generally in good circumstances, as the demand for their services is always steady. Gold jewellery.

Stone-ware
idols.

The manufacture of stone-ware idols at Sivarpatna is a relic of an old industry.

Manufacture
of jaggory.

Jaggory is manufactured in most parts of the District, sugar in the taluks of Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta and Goribidnur.

Big Concerns.

The more noteworthy industries carried on as single concerns in the District are noted below :—

Tobacco Manufacturing Companies.—There are two Cigarette manufacturing firms in Bowringpet, under the names “ Oriental Tobacco Manufacturing Company ” and “ South Indian Tobacco Manufacturing Company,” the former worked by steam and the latter by oil engine under different proprietors who have invested their own capital in the concerns. Both are thriving well, but of late they are working under the stress of severe competition consequent on the establishment of the British-American Tobacco Company in Bangalore.

Saw Mill.—An electric saw mill owned by a private gentleman at Champion Reefs employs a daily average of 22 persons.

Tanneries.—There are two tanneries one at Kolar, the other at Chintamani.

The following is a list of large industrial establishments in the District :—

| Name of Establishment | Class or Description of Industry | Average number of persons employed daily | Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power | Remarks |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| <i>Kolar.</i> 1. Kolar Tile Works | Manufacture of Tiles. | 20 | Mechanical power | |
| <i>Robertsonpet.</i> 2. Rice and Flour Mills. | Rice milling .. | 30 | do | |

| Name of Establishment | Class or description or Industry | Average number of persons employed daily | Whether worked by mechanical power or hand power | Remarks |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| <i>Robertsonpet.</i> 3. The Lakshivilas Weaving Rice and Flour Mills. | Weaving & Rice milling. | 20 | Machanical power. | |
| <i>Andersonpet.</i> 4. Rice and Flour Mills. | Rice milling .. | 20 | do | |
| <i>Champion Reefs.</i> 5. Government Transformer and Distribution Station. | Supply of Power. | 56 | do | Owned by Govt. |
| <i>Ooregaum.</i> 6. Kolar Mines Power Station, Ltd. | Do .. | 29 | do | |
| <i>Ooregaum.</i> 7. Sri Andal Motor Works. | Repairs of Motor Cars. | 20 | do | |
| <i>Marikuppam.</i> 8. Kolar Brickmaking Co., Ltd. | Manufacture of bricks. | 150 | do | |
| <i>Ooregaum.</i> 9. Nundydroog Mines, Ltd. | Gold Mining .. | 3234 | do | |
| <i>Ooregaum.</i> 10. Ooregaum Gold Mining Co., of India, Ltd. | Do .. | 4406 | do | |
| <i>Marikuppam.</i> 11. Mysore Gold Mining, Co., Ltd. | Do .. | 5795 | do | |
| <i>Coromandel.</i> 12. Balaghat Gold Mines, Ltd. | Do .. | 2017 | do | |
| <i>Champion Reefs.</i> 13. Champion Reefs Gold Mines of India, Ltd. | Do .. | 3842 | do | |

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Exports and Imports.

The following are the approximate figures for exports and imports, compiled from available data :—

| Article | Approximate quantity | Value | To places |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|--|
| (Exports.) | | | |
| | | Rs. | |
| Betel leaves .. | 22,476 bundles | 1,170 | Bangalore District. |
| Coarse cloth .. | 25,500 (No.) | 63,750 | Other districts. |
| Gold .. | 561,800 Ozs. | 32,377,045 | England. |
| Hides .. | 90 tons. | 302,400 | British territory. |
| Jaggory .. | 2,600 do | 354,900 | Bangalore & adjoining British District. |
| Ragi .. | 10,600 do | 890,400 | British territory. |
| Sugar .. | 1,518 do | 483,483 | Do |
| Tamarind .. | 850 do | 135,352 | Do |
| Togari dhal .. | 1,900 do | 276,640 | Do |
| (Imports.) | | | |
| Areca-nut .. | 275 tons | 300,300 | Tumkur District and British territory. |
| Betel-leaves .. | 253,873 bundle | 6,216 | British territory. |
| Camphor .. | 1 ton 16 cwts. 16 lbs | 5,875 | Do Bangalore. |
| Cardamom .. | 8 cwts. | 1,456 | Do and other districts of the State. |
| Chillies .. | 170 tons | 77,350 | Do do |
| Cholam .. | 850 do | 92,820 | Do do |
| Cloves .. | 2 tons 16 cwts. 34 lbs. | 3,592 | Do do |
| Coarse cloth .. | 29,350 | 73,375 | Do do |
| Cocoanuts (fresh). | 16,000 | 1,000 | Do do |
| Coffee .. | 6 tons | 9,282 | Do do |
| Cotton .. | 1½ tons | 564 | Do do |
| Thread .. | 60 tons | 152,880 | Bangalore District. |
| Gold .. | 25,000 tolas | 600,000 | British territory. |
| Bengal Gram .. | 465 tons | 63,472 | Bangalore District. |
| Black Gram .. | 175 do | 27,125 | Other districts of the State. |
| Green Gram .. | 175 do | 27,125 | Do do |

| Article | Approximate quantity | Value | From what place |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| (Imports—concl'd). | | | |
| | | Rs. | |
| Horse Gram .. | 1,300 tons | 109,200 | Bangalore District. |
| Hides .. | 135 do | 453,600 | British territory. |
| Iron .. | 620 do | 98,735 | Do |
| Cocoa-nut oil .. | 15½ do | 14,105 | Do |
| Gingelly oil .. | 78 do | 53,235 | Do |
| Cotton seed oil. | 1 ton 15 cwts. 24 lbs. | 2,155 | Bangalore and do |
| Caster oil .. | 6 tons. 11 cwts. 64 lbs. | 3,000 | Bangalore District and British territory. |
| Pepper .. | 30½ tons. | 27,755 | Other districts and British territory. |
| Piece goods .. | 11,300 (No.) | 56,500 | Do do |
| Poppy seeds .. | 65 tons. | 17,745 | Do do |
| Rice .. | 4,950 tons. | 900,900 | Do do |
| Paddy .. | 3,150 do | 254,800 | Do do |
| Silk cloth .. | 41,600 (No.) | 499,200 | Do do |
| Sugar .. | 1,920 tons. | 611,520 | Do do |
| Tamarind .. | 30 do | 4,770 | Do do |
| Tobacco .. | 155 do | 74,525 | Do do |
| Thogari dhal .. | 1874 do | 272,954 | Do do |
| Wheat .. | 53 do | 10,520 | Do do |

The following is a list of the largest weekly fairs :—

Marts.

| Place | Taluk | Day | Number of Visitors |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Chintamani .. | Chintamani .. | Sunday .. | 3,000 |
| Uruga .. | Bowringpet .. | Do .. | 1,000 |
| Sidlaghatta .. | Sidlaghatta .. | Monday .. | 2,000 |
| Peresandra .. | Chik-ballapur .. | Do .. | 2,000 |
| Mulbagal .. | Mulbagal .. | Tuesday .. | 5,000 |
| Tayalur .. | Do .. | Wednesday .. | 1,000 |
| Kolar .. | Kolar .. | Thursday .. | 2,000 |
| Malur .. | Malur .. | Do .. | 1,000 |
| Bowringpet .. | Bowringpet .. | Friday .. | 2,000 |
| Manchenhalli .. | Goribidnur .. | Do .. | 1,000 |
| Yeldur .. | Mulbagal .. | Do .. | 1,000 |
| Chikballapur .. | Chikballapur .. | Saturday .. | 2,000 |
| Tirupati .. | Malur .. | Do .. | 1,500 |
| Robertsonpet .. | Robertsonpet .. | Wednesday .. and Sunday. | 2,000 |

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railways.

The M. & S. M. Railway, Bangalore Branch, runs through the south of the District. Ascending the Ghâts near Kuppam, in a north-west direction, it enters the Bowringpet taluk and keeps that course to the junction at Bowringpet, eleven miles from Kolar. Thence it continues due west through Malur taluk. The Gold Fields Railway runs for ten miles east and south from the Bowringpet junction to the Mysore Mines. The Bangalore-Guntakal Railway passes through the Goribidnur taluk from the south to north.

The Bangalore-Bowringpet Railway (two feet and six inches guage) runs east and south in this District and contains stations at Chik-Ballapur, Gidnahalli, Sidlaghatta, Hunsenhalli, Chintamani, Doddanetta, Srinivaspur, Dalsanur, Janna-ghatta, Kolar, Hudakula and Bowringpet.

Roads.

The length of Provincial roads is $217\frac{1}{4}$ miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 44,400. Of District roads there are $387\frac{1}{2}$ miles costing for upkeep Rs. 37,497 a year. The particulars regarding each class are given below :—

PROVINCIAL ROADS.

| Name of Road | Length in miles | Rate | Amount |
|---|--------------------|------|--------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Madras-Cannanore Road .. | 43 | 150 | 6,450 |
| 2. Cuddapah road Railway feeder . | 9 | 275 | |
| | $24\frac{1}{2}$ | 175 | 6,763 |
| 3. Mulbagal-Railway feeder road . | 17 | 300 | 5,100 |
| 4. Kolar Gold Mines Railway feeder and Loop roads. | $23\frac{3}{4}$ | 450 | 10,687 |
| 5. Balghat-Marikuppam Loop Road | 6 | 300 | 1,800 |
| 6. Bangalore-Cuddapah Road .. | 40 | 125 | 5,000 |
| 7. Bangalore-Bellary Road <i>via</i> Penu- gonda. | 34 | 150 | 5,100 |
| 8. Bangalore-Hindupur Road .. | 20 | 175 | 3,500 |
| Total .. | $217\frac{1}{4}$ | .. | 44,400 |

DISTRICT FUND ROADS.

| Name of Road | Length in miles | Rate | Amount |
|--|--------------------|------|--------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Kolar Gold Felds Railway Feeder Road. | 7 | 100 | 700 |
| 2. Mulbagal-Goribidnur Road .. | 73 | 100 | 7,300 |
| | 5 | 150 | 750 |
| 3. Chintamani-Chelur Road .. | 24 | 70 | 1,680 |
| 4. Chintamani-Bagepalli Road .. | 35 | 70 | 2,450 |
| 5. Yellampalli-Chelur Road .. | 21 | 60 | 1,260 |
| 6. Chikballapur-Nandi Road .. | 4½ | 175 | 785 |
| Contribution of about 6 furongs, running in the Municipal limits, on the above road .. | .. | .. | 125 |
| 7. Kolar-Venkatagirikote Road .. | 25 | 150 | 3,750 |
| 8. Kolar-Sompur (Dobbspet) Road via Nandi. | 29½ | 150 | 4,425 |
| 9. Nandi-Heggedahalli Road .. | 4 | 60 | 240 |
| 10. Kolar-Antherganga Springs Road. | 2½ | 120 | 300 |
| 11. Kolar-Malur-Hosur Railway Feeder Road. | 26 | 150 | 3,900 |
| 12. Malur-Vemagal Road .. | 10 | 50 | 500 |
| 13. Malur-Masti Railway Feeder Road. | 12 | 60 | 720 |
| 14. Hosakote-Malur Railway Feeder Road. | 4 | 80 | 320 |
| 15. Budikote-Railway Feeder Road | 8 | 120 | 1,000 |
| 16. Loop line from Doddahasala to Kolar Venkatagirikote Road. | 2½ | 30 | 67 |
| 17. Hoskote-Sidlaghatta Road .. | 11 | 150 | 1,650 |
| 18. Chinnasandra-Chintamani Road | 3 | 125 | 375 |
| 19. Venkatapur-Devanahalli Road | ½ | 50 | 25 |
| 20. Bangalore-Nandidurg Road .. | 9 | 75 | 675 |
| 21. Perisandra-Goribidnur Road .. | 25 | 70 | 1,750 |
| 22. Loop line from Gudibanda to Channarayanahalli. | 5 | 60 | 300 |
| 23. Perisandra-Sadali Road .. | 8 | 50 | 400 |
| 24. Thondebhavi-Maddigiri Road .. | 10 | 60 | 600 |
| 25. Goribidnur-Maddagiri Railway Feeder Road. | 10 | 60 | 600 |
| 26. Sidlaghatta-Dibburhalli Loop Road. | 13 | 75 | 975 |
| Total .. | 387½ | | 37,497 |

Accommoda-
tion for
travellers.

Dāk Bungalows or Rest-houses for officials and travellers are situated at the stations named below, where the class is shown to which each belongs :—

First Class :—Bowringpet, Kolar, Robertsonpet.

Second Class :—Chikballapur, Malur.

Third Class :—Bagepally, Chintamani, Dibburhalli,
Goribidur, Jangamkote, Metumakalpalli,
Mulbagal, Narsapur, Peresandra, Rayalpad,
Srinivasapur, Talagavara, Vemagal.

Chattrams for the accommodation of Indian travellers are kept up by Government at Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal and Malur.

FAMINES.

Famine in the sense given to it in the Famine Code was not declared in any part of the Kolar District during the last forty years. But distress prevailed in the District during the years, 1891-92, 1908-09, 1918-19 and 1923-24. During these years, the rainfall was scanty and there was great difficulty for drinking water and pasture. There was a thorough failure of crops. The distress of 1918-19 was keenly felt by the people partly on account of the scanty production of food grains and partly due to the effects of the great European War. The Government had to open grain Depôts, import Burma rice and commandeered food grains under the Defence of India Regulation. During the distress of 1923-24, there was scarcity of fodder and drinking water in parts of the District owing to the holding off of the rains. Government had to start a number of tank maintenance and restoration works in order to provide labour for certain classes of people. Large amounts were advanced as loans to raiyats to sink irrigation wells. Takavi loans were sanctioned liberally to enable people to buy food grains and fodder. A very large number of drinking water wells were sunk, fodder depôts were opened and all State Forests were thrown open for grazing purposes. Gratuitous relief was also given in deserving cases. Taluk Board and Village Panchayet works were

also carried out to provide employment to the people. During these years of distress, Government sanctioned remission of half the wet and garden assessment in the areas affected.

SECTION IV—ADMINISTRATIVE.

DIVISIONS.

Government in June 1922 directed the abolition of the Chintamani Sub-Division which was formed in 1918 comprising the taluks of Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta, with head-quarters at Chintamani, and the regrouping of the several Sub-Divisions in the District as follows:—

The taluks of Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani forming the Malur Sub-Division with head-quarters at Kolar and the taluks of Chik-Ballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli (including Gudibanda) and Sidlaghatta forming the Chik-Ballapur Sub-Division with head-quarters at Chik-Ballapur. Kolar taluk is under the charge of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Kolar, and the Bowringpet taluk is under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner. The District contains the following taluks:—

| Taluk | Number of Hoblis in the Taluk | Area in square miles | Number of villages | Population |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Kolar | 6 | 282·54 | 333 | 86,781 |
| 2. Bowringpt .. | 6 | 336·56 | 411 | 63,012 |
| 3. Chintamani .. | 5 | 271·91 | 342 | 64,109 |
| 4. Srinivaspur .. | 6 | 324·97 | 341 | 62,674 |
| 5. Mulbagal | 5 | 326·98 | 351 | 67,163 |
| 6. Sidlaghatta .. | 5 | 329·40 | 356 | 67,934 |
| 7. Chikballapur .. | 4 | 249·85 | 269 | 58,689 |
| 8. Malur | 5 | 266·56 | 381 | 67,659 |
| 9. Goribidnur .. | 6 | 343·10 | 268 | 93,675 |
| 10. Bagepalli .. | 7 | 447·13 | 375 | 72,961 |
| 11. Gudibanda .. | 2 | — | 146 | 17,399 |
| Total | 57 | 3,179·00 | 3,573 | 7,22,056 |