

CHAPTER XIII.

SUB-DIVISIONS.

Athni, in the north-east of the district, is bounded on the north and north-east by Jath, the Bijápur sub-division of Bijápur, and Jamkhandi, on the east and south-east by Jamkhandi, on the south by Gokák and the SÁNGli and Kolhápur states, on the west by Miraj, and on the north-west by the Tásgaon sub-division of SÁTÁra and by SÁNGli. It contains sixty-five Government and seventeen private or *inám* villages with 786 square miles, a population of 105,961 or 134 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £15,862 (Rs. 1,58,620).

Of the 786 square miles, 743 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, 195 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 343,483 acres or 89·81 per cent of arable land, 11,255 acres or 2·94 per cent of unarable land, 1820 or 0·47 per cent of grass, and 25,862 acres or 6·76 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 343,483 acres of arable land 96,925 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

The west of Athni is broken by bare flat-topped hills which rise from the plain in a succession of clearly marked terraces. The leveller country is a series of long undulations with small streams of running water in the hollows, bordered by belts of good soil. On the rises the soil is poorer and thinner supporting only the scantiest vegetation, and in places bare rock stretches for hundreds of yards. Among these bare stretches of rock, are more or less extensive tracts of black soil of uncertain depth, the waving trap being in one place several feet and a few yards off only some inches below the surface. The level plain of the Krishna is of deep rich alluvial mould whose strength is continually renewed by fresh deposits of silt. Its banks are generally wooded with *bábhul* groves which also cover many of the islands in its bed. Except a few *nimb* and tamarind trees near the sites of some of the villages the rest of Athni is bare and desolate. Along the Krishna the village sites are close together. In other parts, particularly in the north-east, the villages are five or six miles from each other. The sub-division is divided by a range of hills, which, rising in SÁTÁra, runs nearly north and south, and, entering the district some eight miles east of Tásgaon, as it draws near the river, breaks into low single hills. To the east the country is barren with an occasional patch of good soil. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain and failure of crops is common. Westward when the hills are passed, the

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improvement is marked and rapid. Except in the west where they are enclosed by hedges most of the villages are surrounded by walls ten to twelve feet high, furnished with three or four gates. The south, crossed by the winding Krishna, is an open plain of fine black soil with many small rich villages.

Soil.

For three or four miles on each side of the Krishna, and in the south-west, south, and south-east the soil is black and fertile. Bordering the Don a strip of land about nine miles by six is a rich loamy soil particularly suited for *rabi* or late crops. Except in the valleys of the Krishna and Don, the soil is coarse and poor and is best suited for *kharif* or early crops. The only garden lands are patches watered from wells. In the black soil there is little watering even from wells.

Climate.

Athni has generally a dry and healthy climate, but in years of excessive rain the cold months are feverish. Especially towards the east the early rainfall is often uncertain and partial. At Athni during the ten years ending 1882 the rainfall varied from 7 inches in 1876 to 34 inches in 1878 and averaged 24 inches.

Water.

In the south-west, south, and south-east, the chief source of water is the Krishna, and in the west and north-west the Agarni, a feeder of the Krishna, which runs from the north to the south of the sub-division and falls into the Krishna. Besides these two rivers are many small streams, most of which dry during the hot months. When these streams dry the people dig holes or shallow wells in their beds. Away from rivers and streams the chief supply is from wells and ponds which sometimes dry or get fouled in the hot months, and the people have to fetch water long distances from rivers and streams or stream-bed wells.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 1404 two-bullock and 1935 four-bullock ploughs, sixteen riding and 2121 load carts, 28,931 bullocks, 16,832 cows, 10,871 she-buffaloes, 3595 he-buffaloes, 1338 horses, 57,676 sheep and goats, 755 asses, and twenty-six camels.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 233,353 acres held for tillage, 36,119 acres or 15.47 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 197,234 acres 9478 were twice cropped. Of the 206,712 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 157,136 acres or 76.01 per cent, 118,945 of them under Indian millet, *javari* (M.) or *jola* (K.), *Sorghum vulgare*; 23,766 under spiked millet, *bajri* (M.) or *saji* (K.), *Penicillaria spicata*; 13,610 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *godhi* (K.), *Triticum aestivum*; 471 under maize, *makai* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.), *Zea mays*; 188 under rice, *bhat* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), *Oryza sativa*; 120 under Italian millet, *rala* (M.) *kang* (M.) or *navni* (K.), *Panicum italicum*; 35 under *nachni* (M.) or *ragi* (K.), *Eleusine corocana*; and one under barley, *java* (M.) *godhi* (K.), *Hordeum hexastichon*. Pulses occupied 17,251 acres or 8.34 per cent, 10,844 of them under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 2084 under cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 1956 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 828 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.), *Phaseolus mungo*; 10 under peas, *vatani* (M.) and (K.),

Pisum sativum; 3 under lentils, *masur* (K.), *Ervum lens*; and 1526 under other pulses. Oil-seeds occupied 5958 acres or 2·88 per cent, 449 of them under rape, *shiras* (M.) and (K.), *Brassica napus*; 54 under linseed, *javas* (M.) or *agsi* (K.), *Linum usitatissimum*; 45 under gingelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*; and 5410 under other oil-seeds. Fibres occupied 24,287 acres or 11·74 per cent, 24,259 of them under cotton, *kápus* (M.) or *hatti* (K.), *Gossypium herbaceum*; and 28 under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) or *sanabu* (K.), *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 2080 acres or 1·00 per cent, 585 under chillies, *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai*, (K.), *Capsicum frutescens*, 352 under sugarcane, *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.), *Saccharum officinarum*, 332 under tobacco, *tambáku* (M.) or *hágesoppu*, *Nicotiana tabacum*, and the remaining 811 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 105,961 people 95,045 or 89·69 per cent were Hindus, 10,909 or 10·29 per cent Musalmáns and 7 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are 5110 Bráhmans; 11,617 Jáins, traders; 4 Komtis, grain-dealers; 2 Gujars, shopkeepers; 13,328 Maráthás, 1219 Radis, 709 Hanbars, 432 Guravs, 362 Kunbis, 341 Rajputs, 291 Lonáris, 269 Lamáns, 184 Chhatris, and 46 Tiláris, husbandmen; 1054 Pancháls, metal-workers; 1047 Ghanigerus, oilmen; 588 Sális, weavers; 583 Badgis, carpenters; 536 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 461 Kumbhárs, potters; 262 Shimpis, tailors; 137 Jingars, saddlers; 115 Hatkárs, handloom-weavers; 78 Lohárs, and 44 Ghisádis, blacksmiths; 27 Uppárs, saltmakers; 17 Kásárs, coppersmiths; and 14 Otáris, smelters; 27,434 Lingáyats; 620 Nhávis, barbers; 258 Parits, washermen; 9333 Dhangars, cowherds; 30 Gavlis, milkmen; 3436 Kolis, and 110 Bhois, fishermen; 27 Kalávants, musicians; 1770 Biadarus, labourers; 329 Korvis, basket-makers; 257 Beldárs, quarrymen; 250 Ilgers, palm-juice sellers; 188 Deshávals, bakers; 105 Rámoshis, watchmen; 70 Buruds, bamboo-workers; 60 Golls, or Gopáls, beggars; 29 Vadars, diggers; 20 Kaikádis, labourers; 120 Dásarus, 55 Gosávis, 37 Gondhlis, 29 Davris, 18 Kelikelars, 7 Bháts, and 2 Pichátis, beggars; 6433 Mhárs and 2796 Mángs, village servants; 1749 Chámbárs, leather-workers; 350 Dhórs, tanners; 231 Láds, mutton-sellers; and 15 Bhangis, scavengers.

Chikodi, in the extreme north-west of the district, is bounded on the north by Kolhápur and Athni, on the east by Gokák, on the south by Belgaum Gokák and Shabápur, and on the west by Kolhápur and the Kolhápur states. It contains 158 Government and fifty-seven private or *ináms* villages with 840 square miles, a population of 245,614 or 292 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £26,144 (Rs. 2,61,440).

Of the 840 square miles 670 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, 243 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 312,055 acres or 81·63 per cent of arable land, 10,538 acres or 2·75 per cent of unarable land, 962 acres or 0·25 per cent of grass, 23,153 acres or 6·05 per cent of forests, and 35,555 acres or 9·30 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 312,055 acres of arable

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land 117,397 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

CHIKODI.
Aspect.

North Chikhodi is an open well-tilled black soil plain dotted with many rich villages. Two or three miles to the south the sub-division is crossed from east to west by a range of barren hills, and in the south, near Dádi Páchápur and Masti Kariat, the level is broken by occasional rises and hollows, covered with a scanty growth of stunted teak and other less valuable trees. The extreme south near Katabeli and Biran Holi is a land of hills and forests with little tillage. Near the Harankáshi and Krishna rivers are wide stretches of black soil, while the waterparting between the Krishna and the Ghatprabha is a tableland of poor soil 300 to 400 feet above the plain. As the supply of rain is chiefly from the south-west the early harvest is the more important.

Soil.

The rich black soil of the north gradually passes west into red. In the south, the soil is gritty and poor. The sub-division is famous for its sugarcane and fruit and vegetable gardens.

Climate.

In the north the climate is pleasant and healthy, in the centre it is fair, in the south damp and unhealthy. Towards the east the rainfall is partial, but in the south near the hills it is abundant. At Chikodi during the ten years ending 1882 the rainfall varied from 11 inches in 1873 to 37 inches in 1877 and averaged 25 inches.

Water.

In the north the chief supply of water is from the Krishna which runs from west to east. In the north-west, west, and south-west, the Dudhganga and the Vedganga, and in the south the Harankáshi and the Ghatprabha are the chief sources of water-supply. Besides these rivers many streams feed the Krishna, but in the hot season most of them dry or stand in pools. Besides these natural sources of water many wells and ponds yield a good and healthy supply. At Hukeri four reservoirs are filled with sweet healthy water brought three miles from Manoli. Nipáni has a large reservoir and nine ponds in different parts of the town, but the supply is somewhat scanty.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 4102 two-bullock and 4569 four-bullock ploughs, 220 riding and 5382 load carts, 53,055 bullocks, 2800 cows, 29,758 she-buffaloes, 12,495 he-buffaloes, 2223 horses, 86,268 sheep and goats, 821 asses, and eleven camels.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 179,867 acres held for tillage, 25,237 acres or 14.03 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 154,630 acres 11,938 were twice cropped. Of the 166,568 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 114,608 acres or 68.80 per cent 79,522 of them under Indian millet, *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.), *Sorghum vulgare*; 15,004 under spiked millet, *bájri* (M.) or *sáji* (K.), *Penicillaria spicata*; 7884 under Italian millet, *rala* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navni* (K.), *Panicum italicum*; 4795 under *náchni* (M.) or *ráji* (K.), *Eleusine corocana*; 2309 under rice, *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), *Oryza sativa*; 1409 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.), *Triticum aestivum*; 843 under maize, *makai* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.), *Zea mays*;

146 under chenna, *sáva* (M.) and (K.), *Panicum miüiare*; 65 under *kodra* (M.) *harika* (K.), *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; 56 under barley, *java* (M.) *godhi* (K.), *Hordeum hexastychon*; and 2575 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 19,271 acres or 11·57 per cent 10,027 of them under cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 4318 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 3782 under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *hadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 335 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.), *Phaseolus mungo*; 241 under *udid* (M.) or *uddu* (K.), *Phaseolus radiatus*; 167 under peas, *vatáni* (M.) and (K.), *Pisum sativum*; 12 under lentils, *masur* (K.), *Ervum lens*; and 390 under other pulses. Oil-seeds occupied 7482 acres or 4·49 per cent, 424 under rape, *shiras* (M.) and (K.), *Brassica napus*, 133 under gingelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.), *Sesamum indicum*; 19 under linseed, *javas* (M.) or *agsi* (K.), *Linum usitatissimum*, and 6906 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 9988 acres or 5·99 per cent, 9395 of them under cotton, *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.), *Gossypium herbaceum*; 531 under brown hemp, *san* (M.) *pundi* (K.), *Hibiscus cannabinus*; and 62 under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.), *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 15,219 acres or 9·13 per cent, 8769 under tobacco, *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu*, *Nicotiana tabacum*; 3247 under chillies, *mírchi* (M.) or *menasinakái* (K.), *Capsicum frutescens*; 2006 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.), *Saccharum officinarum*; and the remaining 1197 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 245,614 people 228,507 or 93·03 per cent were Hindus, 17,067 or 6·94 per cent Musalmáns, and 40 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 9279 Bráhmans; 21 Káyasth Prabhus, writers; 22,000 Jains, traders and husbandmen; 77 Gujars, shopkeepers; 59 Komtis, grain-dealers; 51 Bhátiás, cotton-dealers; 24 Nárvekárs, moneylenders; 14 Bándekars, grain-parchers; 34,726 Maráthás, 8929 Kunbis, 5554 Hanbars, 2309 Tiláris, 1545 Chhatris, 730 Rajputs, 410 Guravs, 249 Lonáris, 93 Lamáns, 51 Radis, and 24 Mithgávdás, husbandmen; 2513 Pancháls, metal-workers; 2286 Sális, weavers; 1656 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers; 1048 Badgis, carpenters; 995 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 758 Kumbhárs, potters; 613 Ghánigerus, oilmen; 550 Shimpís, tailors; 306 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 144 Jingars, saddlers; 124 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 55 Uppárs, salt-makers; 21 Ghisádis, blacksmiths; and 16 Otáris, brass-smelters; 76,366 Lingáyats; 876 Parits, washermen; 864 Nhávis, barbers; 12,192 Dhangars, cowherds; 235 Gavlis, milkmen; 4460 Kolis and 366 Bhois, fishermen; 27 Ghadsis, musicians; 6274 Biadarus, labourers; 1011 Korvis, basket-makers; 724 Kólátis, rope-dancers; 245 Beldárs, quarrymen; 155 Buruds, bamboo-workers; 155 Ilgers, palm-juice sellers; 140 Dombáris, tumblers; 59 Vadars, diggers; 41 Kaikádis, labourers; 37 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 30 Golls or Gopáls, beggars; 24 Rámoshis, watchmen; 13 Ráváls, weavers; 2 Kaláls, liquor-sellers; 194 Gosávis, 159 Gonáhlis, 103 Pichátis, 83 Dásarus, 69 Kánphátes, 54 Davris, 13 Bháts, 8 Danding-Dásarus, 6 Kelikelars, 5 Vásudevs, and 4 Oshrams, beggars; 17,897 Mhárs and 4617 Mángs, village servants; 2636 Chámbhárs, leather-workers; 792 Dhors, tanners; 331 Láds, mutton-sellers; 7 Chálvádis, Lingáyat beadles; and 3 Bhangis, scavengers.

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GOKÁK.

Gokák in the east is bounded on the north by Athni, on the north-east by Sánгли and Jamkhandi, on the east by Mudhol, on the south-east by Sánгли and Belgaum, on the south by Rámdurg Paragad and Sampgaon, on the west by Gad Hinglaj and Chikodi, and on the north-west by Kolhápur. It contains eighty-five Government and thirty-five private or *inám* villages with an area of 670 square miles, a population of 93,029 or 138 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £13,144 (Rs. 1,31,440).

Area.

Of the 670 square miles, all of which have been surveyed in detail, 162 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 240,819 acres or 73·96 per cent of arable land, 5541 acres or 1·70 per cent of unarable land, 75 or 0·02 of grass, 61,200 acres or 18·79 per cent of forests, and 17,968 acres or 5·51 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 240,819 acres of arable land 88,511 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

Gokák lies along the Ghatprabha river near the centre of the district. On the left bank of the river most of the country is a black soil plain. Eastwards also the land is open but the soil is poorer with a considerable mixture of red. The west and south-west are covered with ranges of low bare sand-stone hills.

Soil.

Among the western hills the soil is poor and largely mixed with nodules of sandstone. Here and there in this hilly tract are patches of fine sand where small crops of coarse grain are raised. The north and south have a mixture of red and black soil, and in the east near Yádvad the soil is rich black.

Climate.

Gokák has the worst climate in Belgaum, feverish during the cold months and oppressive during the hot months. In the western hills the rainfall is abundant; but towards the east it is partial. At Gokák, during the ten years ending 1882, the rainfall varied from 7 inches in 1876 to 33 inches in 1877 and averaged 21 inches.

Water.

Besides the Ghatprabha, which flows north-east through the sub-division, several of its feeders, small streams which dry during the hot months, cross Gokák on their way to the Ghatprabha. The water of the ponds and wells is scanty and unwholesome.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 6416 two-bullock and 1599 four-bullock ploughs, eleven riding and 1798 load carts, 26,467 bullocks, 17,493 cows, 10,411 she-buffaloes, 5341 he-buffaloes, 721 horses, 55,952 sheep and goats, 653 asses, and one camel.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 140,453 acres held for tillage, 20,561 acres or 14·63 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 119,892 acres 8777 were twice cropped. Of the 128,669 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 93,949 acres or 73·01 per cent, 70,726 of them under Indian millet, *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.), Sorghum vulgare; 11,052 under spiked millet, *bájri* (M.) or *saji* (K.), *Penicillaria spicata*; 9123 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.), *Triticum aestivum*; 2176 under Italian millet, *rála* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navní* (K.), *Panicum italicum*; 593 under maize, *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.), *Zea mays*; 190 under *náchni* (M.) or *rági* (K.), *Eleusine corocana*; 69 under rice, *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), *Oryza sativa*; 6 under chenna, *sáva* (M.)

and (K.), *Panicum miliare*; and 14 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 12,242 acres or 9·51 per cent, 5156 of them under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 3349 under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 2839 under cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 61 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.), *Phaseolus mungo*; one under peas, *vatáni* (M.) and (K.), *Pisum sativum*; and 836 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 7020 acres or 5·45 per cent, 223 of them under gingelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.), *Sesamum indicum*; 168 under linseed, *javas* (M.) or *agsi* (K.), *Linum usitatissimum*; and 6629 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 13,898 acres or 10·80 per cent, 13,785 of them under cotton, *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.), *Gossypium herbaceum*; 101 under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.), *Crotalaria juncea*; 12 under brown hemp, *san* (M.) *pundi* (K.), *Hibiscus cannabinus*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1560 acres or 1·21 per cent, 675 under chillies, *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.), *Capsicum frutescens*; 213 under sugarcane, *us* (M.) or *kabtu* (K.), *Saccharum officinarum*; 78 under tobacco, *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu*, *Nicotiana tabacum*; and the remaining 594 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 93,029 people 87,094 or 93·62 per cent were Hindus, 5909 or 6·35 per cent Musalmáns, 14 Christians, 11 Pársis, and one a Jew. The details of the Hindu castes are 2655 Bráhmans; 2100 Jains; 3 Gujars, traders; 4076 Chhatris, 3342 Maráthás, 2940 Radis, 1070 Hanbars, 213 Rajputs, 120 Lamáns, 69 Guravs, 26 Lonáris, husbandmen; 5925 Uppárs, salt-makers; 1377 Sális, weavers; 1126 Pancháls, metal-workers; 482 Ghánigerus, oilmen; 393 Badgis, carpenters; 343 Patvegárs, dyers; 314 Shimpis, tailors; 308 Kumbhárs, potters; 235 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 158 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 43 Jingars, saddlers; 28,981 Lingáyats; 521 Nhávis, barbers; 134 Parits, washermen; 12,343 Dhangars, cowherds; 44 Gavlis, milkmen; 2401 Kolis and 107 Bhois, fishermen; 52 Devlis, temple servants; 7830 Biadarus, labourers; 530 Korvis, basket-makers; 199 Dombáris, tumblers; 196 Beldárs, quarrymen; 188 Ilgers, palm-juice sellers; 148 Korchars, hunters; 37 Golls or Gopáls, beggars; 15 Kaikádis, labourers; 14 Vadars, diggers; 12 Rámoshis, watchmen; 146 Dásars, 88 Gosávis, 37 Gondhlis, 35 Oshtams, 12 Bháts, and 2 Vásudevs, beggars; 3265 Mhárs, village servants; 1866 Mángs, village servants; 261 Chámbhárs, leather-workers; 245 Dhors, tanners; 61 Láds, mutton-sellers; and 6 Chalvádis, Lingáyat beadles.

Parasgad in the south-east is bounded on the north by Gokák, on the east by Rámdurg and Torgal, on the south by Dhárwâr, and on the west by Sampgaon. It contains 110 Government and twenty-three private or *inám* villages, with an area of 640 square miles, a population of 91,826 or 143 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £18,744 (Rs. 1,87,440).

Of the 640 square miles, all of which have been surveyed in detail, 100 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 280,587 acres or 82·12 per cent of arable land, 1893 acres or 0·55 per cent

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of unarable land, 83 acres or 0·02 per cent of grass, and 59,080 acres or 17·29 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 280,587 acres of arable land 109,072 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

A low range of sand-stone hills lying north-west and south-east divides Parasgad into two nearly equal parts. South-west of the hills, whose southern face is steep and rugged, is a plain of fine black soil with many rich villages and hamlets which suffered severely in the 1876-77 famine. The north-east which is broken by low hills, is a high waving plateau the soil mostly poor and sandy, overgrown with bush and prickly pear. In the extreme north the sand-stone gives place to trap and the soil is generally shallow and much of it poor. The Malprabha enters the sub-division from the west, and, after a winding easterly course, turns north, and, forcing its way through a wild ravine some four miles from Saundatti, crosses the eastern border into Rámdurg.

Soil.

In parts of the north of the sub-division the soil is sandy and poor. In other parts it is generally black and of excellent quality. The most important crop of the southern half of the sub-division is cotton which is grown once in three years in turn with grain-crops.

Climate.

During the hot weather the climate is oppressive, but during the cold and rainy seasons it is pleasant. In some parts in the north and in the east the rainfall is scanty and uncertain; but in the south and west and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sahyádris it is plentiful. At Saundatti, the head-quarters station of the sub-division, during the ten years ending 1882 the rainfall varied from 13 inches in 1873 to 41 inches in 1874 and averaged 23 inches.

Water.

The Malprabha, which runs north-east through the middle of the sub-division, and several of the Malprabha's local feeders are the chief water supply. Before the close of the hot season almost all the small streams dry and stagnate and the well and pond water is both scanty and unwholesome.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 5740 two-bullock and 1769 four-bullock ploughs, thirty-three riding and 3010 load carts, 25,683 bullocks, 13,623 cows, 9608 she-buffaloes, 3690 he-buffaloes, 808 horses, 51,007 sheep and goats, and 630 asses.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 152,787 acres held for tillage, 12,535 acres or 8·20 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 140,252 acres 13,732 were twice cropped. Of the 153,984 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 106,941 acres or 69·45 per cent, 63,057 of them under Indian millet, *javari* (M.) or *jola* (K.), Sorghum vulgare; 31,065 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *goñi* (K.), Triticum æstivum, 6753 under Italian millet, *rála* (M.) *kóng* (M.) or *navni* (K.), Panicum italicum; 6042 under spiked millet, *bájri* (M.) or *saji* (K.), Penicillaria spicata; 9 under rice, *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), Oryza sativa; 9 under *kodra* (M.) or *harika* (K.), Paspalum scrobiculatum; 2 under maize, *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.), Zea mays; and 4 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses

occupied 12,013 acres or 7·80 per cent, 4221 of them under cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 3840 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 3411 under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 181 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.), *Phaseolus mungo*; and 360 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 7901 acres or 5·13 per cent, 1265 of them under linseed, *javas* (M.) or *agsi* (K.), *Linum usitatissimum*; 67 under gingelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.), *Sesamum indicum*; and 6569 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 26,671 acres or 17·32 per cent 26,608 of them under cotton, *kápus* (M.) or *hatti* (K.), *Gossypium herbaceum*; and 63 under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.), *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 458 acres or 0·29 per cent, 88 under sugarcane, *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.), *Saccharum officinarum*; 87 under chillies, *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.), *Capsicum frutescens*; 2 under tobacco, *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu*, *Nicotiana tabacum*; and the remaining 281 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 91,826 people 85,442 or 93·04 per cent were Hindús and 6384 or 6·95 per cent Musalmáns. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2618 Bráhmans; 1023 Jains, 17 Komtis, and 7 Gujars, traders; 4038 Chhatris, 3321 Maráthás, 1943 Radis, 1066 Hanbars, 433 Lamáns, 411 Rajputs, and 99 Guravs, husbandmen; 2542 Uppars, salt-makers; 1771 Pancháls, metal workers; 1363 Ghánigerus, oilmen; 1177 Sális, weavers; 1155 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers; 409 Kumbhárs, potters; 402 Shimpis, tailors; 203 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 211 Badgis, carpenters; 174 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 16 Kásárs, copper-smiths; 13 Jingars, saddlers; and 7 Otáris, smelters; 31,905 Lingáyats; 876 Nhávis, barbers; 350 Parits, washermen; 12,681 Dhangars, cowherds; 1939 Kolis and 105 Bhois, fishermen; 4 Kalávants, musicians; 6708 Biadarus, labourers; 472 Korvis, basket-makers; 248 Deshávals, bakers; 223 Beldárs, quarrymen; 208 Ilgers, palm-juice sellers; 147 Dombáris, tumblers; 95 Golls or Gopáls, beggars; 86 Buruds, bamboo-workers; 65 Ráváls, weavers; 31 Vadars, diggers; 78 Dásarus, 77 Kelikelars, 67 Gosávis, 40 Oshtams, 36 Pingles, 22 Gondhlis, and 15 Bháts, beggars; 2687 Mángs and 1365 Mhárs, village servants; 262 Chámbhárs, leather workers; 136 Láds, mutton sellers; 68 Dhors, tanners; 27 Chalvádís, Lingáyat beadles.

Sampgaon in the south-east is bounded on the north by Gokák, on the east by Parasgad, on the south by Dhárwár, and on the west by Belgaum and Khánápur. It contains 139 Government and one private or *inám* villages with an area of 424 square miles, a population of 119,843 or 282 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £23,913 (Rs. 2,39,130).

Of the 424 square miles, all have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, twenty-two square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 217,179 acres or 86·70 per cent of arable land, 4223 acres or 1·67 per cent of unarable land, 1277 acres or 0·50 per cent of grass, 16,627 acres or 6·59 per cent of forests, and 12,927 acres or 5·12 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

PARASGAD.

People,
1881.

SAMPGAON.

Area.

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Sub-Divisions.

SAMPGAON,
Aspect.

the 217,179 acres of arable land 52,998 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Sampgaon has much variety of soil and surface. From the hilly west, the country gradually sinks eastwards into a great black cotton plain. In the south-west ranges of quartz and iron stone about 150 feet high and a quarter to half a mile apart run nearly north and south. Further south round Kittur though well peopled with many small villages and hamlets the land is generally hilly, and in the extreme south-west are timber-covered hills some of which have been set apart as Government forest land.

Soil.

The soil for the most part is black with a few red and stony patches in the south.

Climate.

Except during the hot east winds of March and April and an occasional cold blighting east wind in November and December, the climate is temperate. In December January and February the west and south, where the rainfall is heavy are feverish. At Sampgaon during the ten years ending 1882, the rainfall varied from 15 inches in 1872 and 1873 to 38 inches in 1874 and averaged 29 inches.

Water.

In the middle of the sub-division the chief source of water is the Malprabha which crosses the middle of the sub-division from west to east. Feeders of the Malprabha water the land on either bank but all except three dry or stand in pools during the hot weather. The well and pond water is healthy and sufficient.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 9271 two-bullock and 1561 four-bullock ploughs, ten riding and 5025 load carts, 25,345 bullocks, 16,399 cows, 17,492 she-buffaloes, 8576 he-buffaloes, 928 horses, 28,067 sheep and goats, and 456 asses.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 158,320 acres held for tillage, 18,598 acres or 11.74 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 139,722 acres 17,726 were twice cropped. Of the 157,448 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 115,281 acres or 73.21 per cent 70,119 of them under Indian millet, *javari* (M.) or *jola* (K.), *Sorghum vulgare*; 17,360 under Italian millet, *rala* (M.) *kang* (M.) or *navni* (K.), *Panicum italicum*; 14,310 under rice, *bhat* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), *Oryza sativa*; 7811 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *godhi* (K.), *Triticum aestivum*; 2595 under *nachni* (M.) or *ragi* (K.), *Eleusine corocana*; 2266 under spiked millet, *bajri* (M.) or *saji* (K.), *Penicillaria spicata*; 17 under chenna, *savc* (M.) and (K.), *Panicum miliare*; 11 under maize, *makkai* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.), *Zea mays*; and 792 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 18,637 acres or 11.83 per cent, 7331 of them under cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 4776 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 3177 under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 976 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.), *Phaseolus mungo*; 687 under peas, *vattani* (M.) and (K.), *Pisum sativum*; 309 under *udid* (M.) or *vaddu* (K.), *Phaseolus radiatus*; 37 under lentils, *masur* (K.), *Eryum lens*; and 1344 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 3504 acres or 2.22 per cent, 209 of them under rape, *shiras* (M.) and (K.),

Brassica napus; 198 under gingelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.), Sesamum indicum; one under linseed, *javas* (M.) or *agsi* (K.), Linum usitatissimum; and 3096 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 16,452 acres or 10·44 per cent, 15,949 of them under cotton, *kápus* (M.) or *hatti* (K.), Gossypium herbaceum; 500 under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.), Crotalaria juncea; and 3 under brown hemp, *san* (M.) *pundi* (K.), Hibiscus cannabinus. Miscellaneous crops occupied 3574 acres or 2·27 per cent, 2368 of them under chillies, *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.), Capsicum frutescens; 604 under sugarcane, *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.), Saccharum officinarum; 133 under tobacco, *tambáku* (M.) or *hágesoppu*, (K.) Nicotiana tabacum; and the remaining 469 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 119,843 people 109,713 or 91·54 per cent were Hindus, 10,027 or 8·36 per cent Musalmáns, and 103 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2031 Bráhmans; 3161 Jains, traders; 206 Nárvekars, moneylenders; 55 Bándekars, grain-parchers; 6 Gujars, shopkeepers; 6023 Maráthás, 3098 Chhatris, 1011 Hanbars, 461 Tiláris, 350 Guravs, 323 Rajputs, 136 Radis, 43 Kulmárus, and 13 Lamáns, husbandmen; 5056 Sális, weavers; 2347 Pancháls, metal-workers; 931 Ghánigerus, oilmen; 727 Shimpis, tailors; 676 Kumbhárs, potters; 443 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 425 Badgis, carpenters; 326 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 50 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 17 Jingars, saddlers; and 15 Otáris, brass-smelters; 50,731 Lingáyats; 1062 Nhávis, barbers; 528 Parits, washermen; 10,170 Dhangars, cowherds; 2996 Kolis, 295 Bhois, and 12 Gábits, fishermen; 7435 Biadarus, labourers; 641 Korvis, basket-makers; 303 Buruds, bamboo-workers; 251 Beldárs, quarrymen; 232 Ilgers, palm-juice sellers; 172 Dombáris, tumblers; 147 Ráváls, weavers; 51 Gopáls, beggars; 35 Vadars, diggers; 8 Rámoshis, watchmen; and 5 Kaláls, liquor-sellers; 141 Dásarus, 104 Gosávis, 41 Gondhlis, 14 Kelikelars, 10 Oshtams, 5 Bháts, and one Vásudev, beggars; 3207 Mángs and 2718 Mhárs, village servants; 249 Chambhárs, leather-workers; 91 Láds, mutton-sellers; 64 Chalvádís, Lingáyát beadles; 64 Dhors, tanners.

Belgaum in the west is bounded on the north by Kolhápúr and Chikodi, on the east by Gokák and Sanfpgaon, on the south by Khánápúr and Sávantvádi, and on the west by Kolhápúr and Sávantvádi. It contains 122 Government and eighty-one private or *inám* villages with an area of 663 square miles, a population of 128,477 or 193 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £15,041 (Rs. 1,50,410).

Of the 663 square miles 486·5 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, 279 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 158,983 acres or 64·73 per cent of arable land, 3471 acres or 1·41 per cent of unarable land, 2528 acres or 1·02 per cent of grass, 68,813 acres or 28·01 per cent of forests, and 11,803 acres or 4·80 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 158,983 acres of arable land 37,372 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Chapter XIII.
Sub-Divisions.
SAMPGAON.

People,
1881.

BELGAUM.

Area.

Chapter XIII.
Sub-Divisions.

BELGAUM.
Aspect.

In north-west Belgaum, the old Pádshápúr sub-division, long sandstone ridges border and in many places cross the central plain. The villages are built on the banks of streams which rise in the hills, and except a few which fall into the Ghatprabha, flow north-east to the Márkandaya. Round Belgaum town are raised, rounded, bare plains of an ochry gravel in places almost as hard as stone. Along the brooks which run in the hollows between these uplands are large flats of rich black loam. Towards the south-east near Nágevádi, within the limits of the Malprabha valley, the land is plain and open. But to the west, where only the district stretches to the crest of the Sahyádris, the surface is covered first by swelling hills neither very high nor very steep, and with broad spaces fit for tillage at their bases. Further west near Chándgad the hills are steeper and more covered with brushwood, and the extreme west is a series of valleys running east and west between spurs from the Sahyádris. These western tracts are well watered draining north along Chandgad, Pátna, and Hira into the Ghatprabha at Mohanji.

Soil.

In the south and east the soil is a mixed red and black suitable for Indian millet and rice. In the west and north the soil is chiefly red with a few plots of black. The red soil is poor and after every crop requires a fallow. In the hilly west *kumari* or wood-ash tillage is allowed. The bushes are cut during the hot months and burnt to ashes before the rains set in. Only coarse grain is sown and the yield is poor.

Climate.

In the west close to the Sahyádris the climate is damp and unhealthy; and fever is common both during the rainy and the cold seasons. During the cold weather the east sometimes suffers from blighting east winds. Otherwise the climate of the east is pleasant, the heat of the hot weather being tempered by cool sea breezes, and the rainfall being moderate. At Belgaum, during the ten years ending 1882, the rainfall varied from 33 inches in 1880 to 71 inches in 1882 and averaged 50 inches.

Water.

Except in seasons of failure of rain the supply of water is abundant. The sub-division is crossed by many unfailing streams which flow either to join the Ghatprabha in Gokák or the Malprabha in Khánápúr. Besides these streams many ponds and wells have a good and plentiful supply.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 11,781 two-bullock and 1226 four-bullock ploughs, 343 riding and 3535 load carts, 28,604 bullocks, 22,777 cows, 14,737 she-buffaloes, 10,238 he-buffaloes, 439 horses, 7368 sheep and goats, and forty-one asses.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82, of 113,313 acres held for tillage, 47,622 acres or 42.02 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 65,691 acres 5564 were twice cropped. Of the 71,255 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 58,101 or 81.54 per cent, 19,841 of them under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), *Oryza sativa*; 14,037 under Indian millet, *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.), *Sorghum vulgare*; 10,617 under *náchni* (M.) or *rági* (K.), *Eleusine corocana*; 6441 under chenna, *sáva* (M.) and (K.), *Panicum miliare*; 2944 under *kodra* (M.) or *harika*

(K.), *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; 2143 under Italian millet, *rála* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navni* (K.), *Panicum italicum*; 476 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *godi* (K.), *Triticum aestivum*; 53 under spiked millet, *bájni* (M.) or *saji* (K.), *Penicillaria spicata*; 33 under maize, *makái* (M.) or *mehke jola* (K.), *Zea mays*; and 1516 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 7631 acres or 10·70 per cent, 3048 of them under Cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 1367 under peas, *vatáni* (M.) and (K.), *Pisum sativum*; 1233 under lentils, *masur* (K.), *Ervum lens*; 1003 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 417 under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 14 under *udid* (M.) or *uddu* (K.), *Phaseolus radiatus*; and 549 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 2529 acres or 3·55 per cent, of which 2325 were under gungelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.), *Sesamum indicum*; 108 under mustard, *rái* (M.) *sásive* (K.), *Sinapis racemosa*; and 96 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 1628 acres or 2·28 per cent, 1405 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.), *Gossypium herbaceum*; 195 under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.), *Crotalaria juncea*; and 28 under brown hemp, *san* (M.) *pundi* (K.) *Hibiscus cannabinus*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1366 acres or 1·91 per cent, of which 773 under chillies, *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakái* (K.), *Capsicum frutescens*; 480 under sugarcane, *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.), *Saccharum officinarum*; and the remaining 113 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1831 population returns show that of 128,477 people 113,617 or 88·43 per cent were Hindus, 11,151 or 8·67 per cent Musalmáns, 3568 or 2·77 per cent Christians, 88 Jews, and 53 Pársis. The details of the Hindu castes are: 6031 Bráhmans, 269 Mudliars, 70 Káyasth Prabhus, and 43 Naidus, writers; 2778 Jains, traders; 729 Bándekars, grain-parchers; 711 Nárvekars and 77 Kalváris, money-lenders; 76 Komtis, grain-dealers; 36 Márwáris, usurers; 19 Bhátíás, traders; 7 Gujars, shopkeepers; 49,880 Maráthás, 4836 Kunbis, 2754 Tiláris, 2730 Hanbars, 687 Chhatris, 559 Rajputs, 43 Lonáris, 38 Guravs, 19 Kámáthbis, 8 Lamáns, and 7 Radis, husbandmen; 1915 Sális, weavers; 1109 Pancháls, metal-workers; 1076 Shimpis, tailors; 886 Badgis, carpenters; 856 Ghánigerus, oilmen; 708 Sonáris, goldsmiths; 703 Kumbhárs, potters; 267 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 220 Patvegáras, dyers; 145 Jingars, saddlers; and 12 Ghisádis, blacksmiths; 13,209 Lingáyats; 645 Nhávis, barbers; 471 Parits, washermen; and 117 Madrásis, servants; 1640 Dhangars, cowherds and 115 Gavlis, milkmen; 609 Kolis and 186 Bhois, fishermen; 19 Kalávants, musicians; 8 Devlis, temple-servants; 5346 Biadarus, labourers; 622 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 266 Beldáris, quarrymen; 242 Buruds, bamboo-workers; 195 Dombáris, tumblers; 175 Ilgers, palm-juice sellers; 145 Korchars, labourers and hunters; 60 Korvis, basket-makers; 58 Desháváls, bakers; 30 Kaláls, liquor-sellers; 22 Ráváls, weavers; and 10 Vadars, diggers; 160 Gosávis, 45 Gondhlis, 14 Davris, 12 Bagdis, 10 Bháts, 8 Joshis, 6 Dásars, 4 Kelikelars, 3 Pingles, and 3 Vásudevs, beggars; 6707 Mhárs, and 979 Mángs, village-servants; 1007 Chámhbhárs, leather-workers; 91 Bhangis, scavengers; 72 Dhors, tanners; and 2 Láds, mutton-sellers.

Chapter XIII.
Sub-Divisions.

BELGAUM.

Crops,
1832.

People,
1831.

Chapter XIII.
Sub-Divisions.

KHÁNÁPUR.

Kha'na'pur in the south-west is bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Sampgaon and Dhárwár, on the south by North Kánara, and on the west by Goa and Sávantvadi. It contains 215 Government and twenty-five private or *inám* villages with an area of 633 square miles, a population of 79,264 or 125 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £11,308 (Rs. 1,13,080).

Area.

Of the 633 square miles, 626·7 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, eighty-six square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 159,669 acres or 45·57 per cent of arable land, 1796 acres or 0·51 per cent of unarable land, 1690 acres or 0·48 per cent of grass, 174,534 acres or 49·81 per cent of forests, and 12,664 acres or 3·61 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 159,669 acres of arable land 36,400 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

The Khanápur sub-division is varied and in parts beautiful. Especially in the south and south-west it is crowded with hills and dense forest, the people are few and unsettled, and, except in patches, tillage disappears. Towards Jámboti and in the north-west near Bailur in Belgaum, the hills are especially lofty, their bases far stretching, their outlines bold and clear cut, and their sides clothed with rich evergreen brushwood. In the centre, north-east, and east, along the Malprabha valley the country is an open well tilled black soil plain with many rich and populous villages.

Soil.

Except towards the east where there is poor black soil, the soil is red and stony, some parts so poor that after a crop it has to rest several years.

Climate

The climate is temperate and healthy during the hot months, feverish in the cold season, and sickly during the south-west rains. At Khánápur during the ten years ending 1882 the rainfall varied from 46 inches in 1880 to 77 inches in 1878 and averaged 63 inches.

Water.

In the north the chief source of water is the Malprabha, which runs west to east, and, besides the Malprabha, many of its local feeders hold water till the middle of the hot weather. Except in some parts in the east the supply of well water though ample is bad.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 10,494 two-bullock and ten four-bullock ploughs, eight riding and 2618 load carts, 25,955 bullocks, 23,213, cows, 7869 she-buffaloes, 7712 he-buffaloes, 271 horses, 6271 sheep and goats, and 137 asses.

Crops,
1882

In 1881-82 of 94,727 acres held for tillage, 36,143 acres or 38·15 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 58,584 acres 2706 were twice cropped. Of the 61,290 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 52,321 acres or 85·36 per cent, 28,048 of them under rice, *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.), *Oryza sativa*; 11,784 under *náchni* (M.) or *rági* (K.), *Eleusine corocana*; 6539 under Indian millet, *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.), *Sorghum vulgare*; 2806 under chenna, *sáwa* (M.) and (K.), *Panicum miliare*; 1580 under Italian millet, *rdla*

(M.) *káng* (M.) or *navni* (K.), *Panicum italicum*; 1342 under *kodra* (M.) or *hárika* (K.), *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; 198 under spiked millet, *báji* (M.) or *stáji* (K.), *Penicillaria spicata*; 19 under maize, *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.), *Zea mays*; and 5 under wheat, *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) *Triticum aestivum*. Pulses occupied 5722 acres or 9·33 per cent, 2926 of them under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurlí* (K.), *Dolichos biflorus*; 1147 under peas, *vatáni* (M.) (K.), *Pisum sativum*; 555 under gram, *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.), *Cicer arietinum*; 207 under cajan pea, *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.), *Cajanus indicus*; 52 under lentils, *masur* (K.), *Ervum lens*; and 835 under other pulses. Oil-seeds occupied 2184 acres or 3·56 per cent 1677 of them under gingelly seed, *til* (M.) or *yellu* (K.), *Sesamum indicum*; and 507 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 64 acres or 0·10 per cent, 33 of them under Bombay hemp, *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.), *Crotalaria juncea*; 25 under brown hemp, *san* (M.) *pundi* (K.), *Hibiscus cannabinus*; and 6 under cotton, *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.), *Gossypium herbaceum*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 999 acres or 1·63 per cent, 433 of them under sugarcane, *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.), *Saccharum officinarum*; 232 under chillies, *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.), *Capsicum frutescens*; 84 under coffee, *káphi* (M.) or *bundu* (K.), *Coffea arabica*; and the remaining 250 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 79,264 people 71,859 or 90·65 per cent were Hindus, 4815 or 6·07 per cent Musalmáns, and 2590 or 3·26 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2692 Bráhmans; 2312 Jains; 1161 Nárvekars, moneylenders, 540 Bándekars, grain-parchers; 6 Márwáris, traders and merchants; 28,523 Kunbis, 8666 Maráthás, 2029 Hanbars, 662 Chhatris, 120 Rajputs, 40 Lamáns, and 32 Kulmárus, husbandmen; 940 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 857 Lohárs, blacksmiths; 694 Kumbhárs, potters; 541 Badgis, carpenters; 438 Shimpis, tailors; 436 Ghánigerus, oilmen; 359 Sális, weavers; 37 Jingars, saddlers; 25 Otáris, brass-smelters; 5 Kásárs, coppersmiths; 8944 Língáyats; 491 Nhávis, barbers; 450 Parits, washermen; 1371 Dhangars, cowherds; and 125 Gavlis, milkmen; 345 Kolis and 88 Bhois, fishermen; 45 Devlis, temple servants; 1916 Biadarus, labourers; 644 Bhandáris, palm-tappers; 302 Korvis, basket-makers; 254 Beldars, quarrymen; 231 Buruds, bamboo-workers; 153 Dombáris, tumblers; 58 Golls or Gopáls, beggars; and 22 Vadars, diggers; 225 Gosávis, 20 Joshis, 18 Gondh-lis, 8 Bháts and 4 Píngles, beggars; 3612 Mhárs and 805 Mángs, village-servants; 298 Chámhárs, leather-workers; 189 Láds, mutton sellers; and 126 Dhors, tanners.

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

KHÁNÁPUR.

Crops,
1882.People,
1881.