

CHAPTER XIII.

SUB-DIVISIONS.

Ba'da'mi, in the south-east of the district, is bounded on the north by Bágalkot, on the east by Hungund and the Nizám's territory, on the south by the Malprabha which separates it from the Ron sub-division of Dhárwár, and on the west by Torgal in Gad Hinglaj and Rámdurg. It contains 173 Government and sixty-three alienated villages. Its area is 676 square miles, its 1881 population 89,047 or 131.72 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £10,291 (Rs. 1,02,910).

Of the 676 square miles 607 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, 169 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 222,799 acres or 68.68 per cent of arable land, 11,329 acres or 3.49 per cent of unarable land, eight acres of grass, 76,489 acres or 23.58 per cent of forests, and 13,736 acres or 4.23 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 222,799 acres of arable land 84,594 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

The extreme north-west of the subdivision lies high and the surface which is sandstone overlaid with trap is waving without large hills. A little further south is an open plain with few villages. In the centre of the sub-division near the town of Kerur rugged sandstone ranges are separated by plains of red sand. These ranges stretch from the west of the subdivision at Mudkavi to the east beyond Guledgudd, with branches running north as far as Kerur and Katgeri, and present very rude passes unfit for carts. The hills, particularly near Bádámi are broken into various shapes, huge masses of many thousand tons being detached and rolled over. Little temples have been built both on the tops and in the chasms of several of the separate blocks of rock, and on two of the greater and partly detached crags stand the two forts of Bádámi. In the south-east corner the small angle which lies beyond the Malprabha and to the north-east of Jalihál is hilly and sandy. The whole of the sub-division which lies west of the Gajendragad ridge, a tract about eighteen miles long by an average of twelve broad, is an open plain broken only by a slight cross ridge, which looks as if it had been the south bank of the Malprabha or some other more ancient stream.

The villages on the light sandy soil are small and poor, and there is much small timber. Bádámi, with its bold red cliffs capped with brilliant green, its sheet of water in the gorge between the cliffs, its caves, and its fine old towers, is a place of much interest and beauty. On the whole the soil of Bádámi is not fertile, being stony, red, and hard, and, for some miles round Bádámi, very sandy.

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Water.

The climate of Bádámi is considered the worst in the district, feverish in the cold months and oppressive in the hot months. During the nine years ending 1881, the rainfall varied from 1·03 inches in 1876 to 46·98 inches in 1874 and averaged 24·27 inches.

The sub-division is poorly supplied with water. Even the Malprabha its only river yields a scanty supply during the hot months. Streams, ponds, and wells are few and their yield is scanty.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 258 riding and 1283 load carts, 8132 two-bullock and 573 four-bullock ploughs, 25,294 bullocks, 14,641 cows, 2794 he-buffaloes and 8668 she-buffaloes, 589 horses, 41,561 sheep and goats, and 466 asses.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 98,962 acres held for tillage, 13,131 acres or 13·26 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 85,831 acres 35 were twice cropped. Of the 85,866 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 61,266 acres or 71·35 per cent, 30,759 of them under Indian millet *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 21,234 under spiked millet *bájri* (M.) or *saji* (K.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 3467 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) *Triticum æstivum*, 3423 under Italian millet *rála* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navani* (K.) *Panicum italicum*, 2163 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) *Panicum miliare*, 216 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) *Oryza sativa*, and four under maize *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.) *Zea mays*. Pulses occupied 9694 acres or 11·29 per cent, 3554 of them under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 2373 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 1692 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) *Cajanus indicus*, 1371 under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) *Cicer arietinum*, and 704 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 2679 acres or 3·12 per cent, 879 of them under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) *Linum usitatissimum*, 316 under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*, and 1484 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 11,913 acres or 13·87 per cent, 11,891 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, and 22 under Bombay hemp *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.) *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 314 acres or 0·36 per cent, 94 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.) *Saccharum officinarum*, one under chillies *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakái* (K.) *Capsicum frutescens*, and the remaining 219 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 89,047 people 82,676 or 92·84 per cent were Hindus; 5850 or 6·56 per cent Musalmáns; and 521 or 0·58 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2442 Bráhmans; 17,115 Kurubars, shepherds; 6455 Bedars, 3563 Raddis, 1713 Maráthás, and 1416 Kshatriyás or Chhatris, husbandmen; 1227 Pánocháls, metal-workers; 1180 Shimpis, tailors; 1110 Gavandis, masons; 650 Patvegárs, tassel-makers; 513 Gols or Gollas, cowherds; 446 Kabligers, fishermen; 380 Rajputs, soldiers; 246 Hanbárs, labourers; 212 Mushtigers, husbandmen; 197 Ilgers, palm-tappers; 197 Suryavanshi-Láds, butchers; 60 Medars, bamboo-workers; 57 Yáklars, temple-ministrants; 51 Bhois, palanquin-bearers; 47 Gujars, traders; 41 Márwáris, moneylenders; 31 Oshtams, beggars; 30 Jingars, painters; 17 Komtis, traders; 16 Ráváls, weavers; 1335 Vadars, diggers; 723

Lamáns, carriers; 714 Korvis, labourers; 395 Holedásars, beggars; 185 Kilikets, beggars; 138 Gondhlis, dancers; 121 Dásars, slaves; 54 Jogers, beggars; 50 Dombáris, tumblers; 31 Advichinchers, robbers; 29 Korchers, hunters; 24 Budbudkers and 15 Bháts, beggars; 3240 Mádigs, village-servants; and 625 Holiás, labourers; 18,335 True Lingáyats; 3935 Gánigs, oilmen; 2082 Padsális, weavers; 1868 Kurvinshetis, grocers; 1641 Koshtis, weavers; 802 Nhávis, barbers; 518 Kumbhárs, potters; 286 Arebanjigs, farmers; 202 Hande-Vazirs, shepherds; 175 Hande-navrus, husbandmen; 171 Náglis, dyers; 115 Nílzárs, indigo-dyers; 73 Chalvadás, beggars; 68 Shivácháris, weavers; 58 Kursális, bastards; 22 Chatters, cloth-sellers; 13 Gavlis, milkmen; 3377 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers; 682 Kabbers, husbandmen; 387 Parits, washermen; 342 Samgárs, leather-workers; 216 Sális, weavers; 72 Dhors, tanners; 25 Helavs, beggars; 11 Guravs, temple servants; and 109 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

Bá'galkot in the south-centre of the district, on the north is separated by the Krishna from Bijápur and Bágevádi, on the east it is bounded by Hungund, on the south by Bádámi, and on the west by Mudhol and Jamkhandi. It contains 161 Government and thirty-nine alienated villages. Its area is 683 square miles, its 1881 population 96,156 or 140.78 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £14,779 (Rs. 1,47,790).

Of the 683 square miles 682 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns 134 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 272,831 acres or 89.85 per cent of arable land, 7938 acres or 2.61 per cent of unarable land, 5340 acres or 1.75 per cent of forests, and 17,512 acres or 5.76 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 272,831 acres of arable land 106,341 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

To the east and north-west the valley of the Krishna is an open well-tilled black soil plain with several rich villages. This alluvial tract, broken here and there by a knoll, stretches south till it meets either with the main range or with some outlying spur of the line of sandstone hills, which touches on the river at a few points and is generally four to five miles distant. This range with its spurs and intervening valleys, some alluvial others sandy, occupies a great part of the north-west of the sub-division as far south as Bágalkot. Beyond Bágalkot a broad alluvial plain stretches south as far as Sirur, and east almost to the Malprabha, occupying with few breaks a space of nearly twelve square miles. In the north-east of the sub-division between the meeting of the Ghatprabha and Krishna and the town of Bágalkot runs west and east a range of iron-charged claystone hills, which are more rugged, less disposed to run in flat topped ranges, and much more difficult of passage than the sandstone hills. These claystone hills are much weathered and seem to have supplied one element in the mixed soil which is found on the banks of the Ghatprabha.

South of the Ghatprabha, which above the town of Bágalkot has a nearly due west and east course, to a narrow alluvial stripe succeeds a

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tract where bluish clay slate alternates with alluvial land. In the north where the Ghatprabha meets the Krishna, several islands are formed by branches of the Krishna. As it draws near the hills, the black soil of the sub-division gradually passes into red and grows poor.

Climate.

Bágalkot has the best climate in the district, the heat in the hot months being less oppressive than it is elsewhere. The rainfall varies in different parts of the sub-division being heavier in the hilly and river-side villages than in the higher and more open parts. At Bágalkot, during the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 2·27 inches in 1876 to 40·31 inches in 1874 and averaged 22·39 inches.

Water.

In the black soil plains to the east of Bágalkot drinking water is very scarce, and the villages are almost all along the banks of the Krishna in the north and of the Ghatprabha, which, running from west to east to the middle of the sub-division, abruptly takes a northerly course till it meets the Krishna in the north. In villages away from the rivers the supply is scanty.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included thirty-six riding and 1995 load carts, 7057 two-bullock and 1099 four-bullock ploughs, 27,733 bullocks, 16,598 cows, 3053 he-buffaloes and 11,240 she-buffaloes, 1122 horses, 43,142 sheep and goats, and 882 asses.

*Crops,
1882.*

In 1881-82 of 153,205 acres held for tillage, 12,605 acres or 8·22 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 140,600 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 100,871 acres or 71·74 per cent, 85,433 of them under Indian millet *javari* (M.) or *jola* (K.) Sorghum vulgare, 7409 under spiked millet *bajri* (M.) or *saji* (K.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 5015 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godri* (K.) *Triticum aestivum*, 1509 under Italian millet *rdla* (M.) *kang* (M.) or *navani* (K.) *Panicum italicum*, 1476 under *vari* (M.) *sáve* (K.) or *Panicum miliare*, 27 under maize *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.) *Zea mays*, and two under rice *bhat* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) *Oryza sativa*. Pulses occupied 5180 acres or 3·68 per cent, 2006 of them under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) *Cicer arietinum*, 1554 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 705 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) *Cajanus indicus*, 562 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, and 353 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 2769 acres or 1·96 per cent, 606 of them under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) *Linum usitatissimum*, 229 under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*, and 1934 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 31,562 acres or 22·44 per cent, 31,541 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, and 21 under Bombay hemp *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.) *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 218 acres or 0·15 per cent, 6 of them under chillies *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.) *Capsicum frutescens*, and the remaining 212 under various vegetables and fruits.

*People,
1881.*

The 1881 population returns show that of 96,156 people 85,798 or 89·22 per cent were Hindus, 10,295 or 10·70 per cent Musalmáns, 58 Christians, and 5 Pársis. The details of the Hindu castes are : 4361 Bráhmans ; 15,621 Kurubars, shepherds ; 6743 Raddis, 5554 Bedars,

2763 Maráthás, and 2428 Kshatriyás or Chhatris, husbandmen; 1347 Páncháls, metal-workers; 1130 Kabligers, fishermen; 953 Shimpis, tailors; 508 Rajputs, soldiers; 383 Gavandis, masons; 319 Gols or Gollas, cowherds; 251 Mushtigars, husbandmen; 187 Suryavanshi Láds, butchers; 161 Patvegárs, tassel-makers; 138 Komtis, traders; 133 Bhois, palanquin-bearers; 117 Márwáris, moneylenders; 106 Hanbárs, labourers; 88 Kumbis, husbandmen; 88 Medárs, bamboo-workers; 66 Mudliárs, petty traders; 64 Ilgers, palm-tappers; 54 Jingars, painters; 52 Yáklars, temple-ministrants; 36 Shetiyárs, shopkeepers; 20 Gujars, traders; 14 Ráváls, weavers; 1320 Vadars, diggers; 853 Lamáns, carriers; 745 Korvis, labourers; 338 Dandigdásars, beggars; 95 Dásars, slaves; 43 Gondhlis, dancers; 16 Jogers and 15 Budbudkers, beggars; 13 Dombáris, tumblers; 10 Advichinchers, robbers; 10 Ghisádis, tinkers; 10 Gosávis, beggars; 4734 Mádigs, village servants; 2451 Holiás, labourers; 17,707 True Lingáyats; 7394 Gánigs, oilmen; 1023 Nhávis, barbers; 960 Koshtis, weavers; 676 Kumbhárs, potters; 626 Kurvinshetis, grocers; 276 Are-Banjigs, farmers; 84 Nilgárs, indigo-dyers; 82 Gavlis, milkmen; 81 Padsális, weavers; 69 Chatters, cloth-sellers; 39 Nágliks, dyers; and 33 Kursális, bastards; 757 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers; 439 Sális, weavers; 429 Samgars, leather-workers; 342 Parits, washermen; 117 Helavs, beggars; 75 Dhors, tanners; 39 Kabbers, husbandmen; and 212 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

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Bágeva'di, in the centre of the district, is bounded on the north by Bijápur and Sindgi, on the east by Muddebihál, on the south by the Krishna which separates it from Bágalkot, and on the west by Bijápur. It contains 117 Government and nine alienated villages. Its area is 764 square miles, its 1882 population 86,743 or 113.53 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £20,033 (Rs. 2,00,330).

BÁGEVÁDI.

Of the 764 square miles, all of which have been surveyed in detail, thirty-one square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 444,450 acres or 94.69 per cent of arable land, 19,492 acres or 4.15 per cent of unarable land, 158 acres or 0.03 per cent of forests, and 5253 acres or 1.11 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 444,450 acres of arable land 120,481 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Area.

The north of the sub-division along the river Don is very rich, but the centre and west are sterile, consisting of bare treeless trap uplands or *máls* with occasional black soil valleys.

Aspect.

Its climate is much like the climate of Bijápur. It has the same dry blighting east winds in the cold weather and the same fierce hot blasts in April and May. The rainfall at Bágevádi during the four years ending 1881 varied from 15.75 inches in 1881 to 36.89 inches in 1878 and averaged 27.81 inches.

Climate.

The water-supply is poor. A few small streams flow to join the Don in the north and the Krishna in the south. Ponds and reservoirs are scarce, but wells abound in and close to all villages.

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Soil.

The Don valley in the north is very rich black soil. The rest of Bágévádi is red trap on the uplands and black soil in the hollows. The only rising grounds worth calling hills are the laterite cappings at Ingleshvar and Nágvád, and the granite ridge which comes across the Krishna at Nirgundi. There are no forests.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included ten riding and 1162 load carts, 3789 two-bullock and 2092 four-bullock ploughs, 30,503 bullocks, 14,286 cows, 4292 he-buffaloes and 9370 she-buffaloes, 1315 horses, 41,555 sheep and goats, and 836 asses.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 286,799 acres held for tillage, 16,787 acres or 5·85 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 270,012 acres 18 were twice cropped. Of the 270,030 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 192,235 acres or 71·19 per cent, 155,611 of them under Indian millet *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 26,422 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) *Triticum æstivum*, 9193 under spiked millet *bájrí* (M.) or *sají* (K.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 256 under barley *java* (M.) *godhi* (K.) *Hordeum hexastychon*, 189 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) *Oryza sativa*, 172 under Italian millet *rála* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navni* (K.) *Panicum italicum*, 67 under maize *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.) *Zea mays*, and 325 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 13,260 acres or 4·91 per cent, 7688 of them under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kaáli* (K.) *Cicer arietinum*, 2522 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) *Cajanus indicus*, 1496 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 1191 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.) *Dolichos biflorus*, and 363 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 13,778 acres or 5·10 per cent, 6600 of them under gingelly seed *tíl* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*, 1650 under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) *Linum usitatissimum*, and 5528 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 49,030 acres or 18·15 per cent, all of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.) *Gossypium herbaceum*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1727 acres or 0·63 per cent, 550 of them under chillies *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 200 under tobacco *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu* (K.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 150 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.) *Saccharum officinarum*, and the remaining 827 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 86,743 people 76,175 or 87·81 per cent were Hindus and 10,568 or 12·18 per cent Musalmáns. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2178 Bráhmans; 9642 Kurubars, shepherds; 4187 Raddis, husbandmen; 3177 Kabligers, fishermen; 2821 Maráthás and 1893 Bedars, husbandmen; 873 Rajputs, soldiers; 745 Páncháls, metal-workers; 713 Kshatriyás or Chhatris, husbandmen; 424 Gavandis, masons; 319 Shimpis, tailors; 246 Kunbis, husbandmen; 155 Mushtigers, husbandmen; 144 Ilgers, palm-tappers; 64 Gujars, traders; 64 Mudliárs, petty traders; 63 Suryavanshi-Láds, butchers; 40 Gols or Gollas, cowherds; 33 Lonáris, salt-makers; 32 Jingars, painters; 32 Komtis, traders; 29 Bhois, palanquin-bearers; 8 Ráváls, weavers; 4 Medárs, bamboo-workers; 1325 Vadars, diggers; 1032 Lamáns, carriers; 428 Korvis, labourers; 222 Kaikádis, basket-makers; 53 Dásars, slaves; 33 Dombáris, tumblers; 27 Budbudkers, beggars; 20 Gondhlis,

dancers ; 10 Ghisádis, tinkers ; 4031 Mádigs, village servants ; 3510 Holiás, labourers ; 21,868 True Lingáyats ; 4673 Gánigs, oilmen ; 1946 Kudvakkalgers, husbandmen ; 1446 Hande Vazirs, shepherds ; 1134 Nhávis, barbers ; 1036 Are-Banjigs, farmers ; 978 Kumbhárs, potters ; 907 Koshtis, weavers ; 342 Kursális, bastards ; 109 Chatters, cloth-sellers ; 91 Málgárs, flower-sellers ; 70 Kalávants, dancing-girls ; 65 Nilgárs, indigo-dyers ; 1570 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers ; 507 Parits, washermen ; 317 Samgárs, leather-workers ; 213 Guravs, temple servants ; 98 Dhors, tanners ; 90 Helavs, beggars ; 30 Sális, weavers ; and 108 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

Bijápur in the north-west centre of the district is bounded on the north by Indi, on the east by Sindgi and Bágévádi, on the south by the Krishna which separates it from Bágalkot, and on the west by the Jamkhandi and Karajgi states. It contains ninety-eight Government and ten alienated villages. Its area is 869 square miles, its 1881 population 76,896 or 88·59 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £12,587 (Rs. 1,25,870).

Of the 869 square miles 864 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, sixty-seven square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 468,501 acres or 91·28 per cent of arable land, 19,580 acres or 3·81 per cent of unarable land, 2002 acres or 0·39 per cent of forests, and 23,169 acres or 4·51 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 468,501 acres of arable land 98,787 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

In the south-east, all along the valley of the Don, Bijápur is remarkably fertile, and the villages though not frequent are rich. In the north and particularly in the north-west, the land is extremely barren, chiefly bare rocky treeless uplands.

The valley of the Don is very rich black soil. The centre and north of the sub-division consists of waving uplands of reddish trap with rare valleys of black soil between them. The whole sub-division is trap. There are no hills but in the extreme north is a range of uplands of unusual height, and at Mamdápúr in the south-west is a notable range of six or seven low hills.

The climate is rather feverish but on the whole is fair. The rains are cool and pleasant ; the cold weather very dry and with blighting east winds ; the hot weather very trying with a fierce hot wind all day relieved by a night breeze from the sea. At Bijápur during the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 5·61 inches in 1876 to 45·62 inches in 1877 and averaged 23·88 inches.

Besides the Don a number of small streams flow through the sub-division south-east to join the Don or north-east to join the Bhima, but they never hold much water and are dry in the hot weather. Ponds are scarce and easily fill with silt, but there is an excellent supply of well water in almost every village.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 1173 load carts, 2654 two-bullock and 1997 four-bullock ploughs, 22,747

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bullocks, 13,521 cows, 2635 he-buffaloes and 6883 she-buffaloes, 1388 horses, 49,040 sheep and goats, and 711 asses.

In 1881-82 of 294,201 acres held for tillage, 42,107 acres or 14·31 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 252,094 acres 80 were twice cropped. Of the 252,174 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 212,784 acres or 84·37 per cent, 166,318 of them under Indian millet *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) Sorghum vulgare, 23,936 under spiked millet *bájri* (M.) or *saji* (K.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 21,421 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *yodi* (K.) *Triticum æstivum*, and 1109 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) *Oryza sativa*. Pulses occupied 13,886 acres or 5·50 per cent, 10,092 of them under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) *Cicer arietinum*, 1352 cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) *Cajanus indicus*, 438 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, and 2004 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 7001 acres or 2·77 per cent, 1471 of them under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*, 850 under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) *Linum usitatissimum*, and 4680 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 17,624 acres or 6·98 per cent, all of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.) *Gossypium herbaceum*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 879 acres or 0·34 per cent, 168 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.) *Saccharum officinarum*, and the remaining 711 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 76,896 people 67,221 or 87·41 per cent were Hindus, 9646 or 12·54 per cent Musalmáns, 21 Pársis, and 8 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are : 2780 Bráhmans; 8838 Kurubars, shepherds ; 3964 Maráthás, husbandmen ; 2208 Kabligers, fishermen ; 1429 Raddis, husbandmen ; 1064 Rajputs, soldiers ; 968 Gavandis, masons ; 675 Lonáris, salt-makers ; 637 Bedars, husbandmen ; 514 Shimpis, tailors ; 469 Kumbis, husbandmen ; 446 Páncháls, metal-workers ; 257 Hanbárs, labourers ; 235 Kshatriyás or Chhatris, husbandmen ; 130 Suryavanshi-Láds, butchers ; 98 Gols or Gollas, cowherds ; 70 Gujars, traders ; 65 Ilgers, palm-tappers ; 61 Bhois, palanquin-bearers ; 59 Ráváls, weavers ; 55 Medárs, bamboo-workers ; 31 Mushtigers, husbandmen ; 31 Kaláls, distillers ; 26 Jingars, painters ; 20 Agarváls, husbandmen ; and 8 Oshtams, beggars ; 1335 Vadars, diggers ; 1255 Korvis, labourers ; 699 Lamáns, carriers ; 384 Gosávis, beggars ; 158 Dásars, slaves ; 68 Gondhlis, dancers ; 31 Advichinchers, robbers ; 21 Kilikets, and 20 Budbudkers, beggars ; 14 Ghisádis, tinkers ; 11 Dombáris, tumblers ; 6 Bháts, beggars ; 3977 Holiás, labourers ; 1905 Mádigs, village servants ; 17,982 True Lingáyats ; 4840 Gánigs, oilmen ; 1974 Kudvakkalgers, husbandmen ; 1305 Are-Banjigs, husbandmen ; 865 Kuruvinsbettis, grocers ; 768 Nhávis, barbers ; 661 Kumbhárs, potters ; 515 Koshtis, weavers ; 350 Hande-navarus, husbandmen ; 246 Kursális, bastards ; 224 Hande-Vazirs, shepherds ; 176 Gavlis, milkmen ; 23 Kalávants, dancing girls ; 665 Samgárs, leather-workers ; 351 Guravs, temple-servants ; 348 Parits, washermen ; 268 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers ; 216 Dhors, tanners ; 29 Sális, weavers ; 25 Helavs, beggars ; and 368 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

Hungund in the extreme south-east is bounded on the north by the Krishna separating it from Muddebihál, on the east and south by the Nizám's territory, and on the west by Bádámi and Bágalkot. It contains 192 Government and twenty-five alienated villages. Its area is 518 square miles, its 1881 population 80,037 or 154·51 to the square mile, and its 1882 yearly land revenue £12,105 (Rs. 1,21,050).

Of the 518 square miles all of which have been surveyed in detail, seventy square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 247,854 acres or 86·34 per cent of arable land, 11,906 acres or 4·14 per cent of unarable land, 13,856 acres or 4·82 per cent of forests, and 13,443 acres or 4·68 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 247,854 acres of arable land 77,531 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Except some parts in the west bordering on the Malprabha where the flat-topped sandstone hills at some points stretch three or four miles inland, the subdivision is an open well tilled black soil plain with many rich villages. At the south-west near Gudur is an exceedingly rough and hilly sandstone tract. Almost all the villages on the southern border are in the neighbourhood of hills either in lines or detached blocks of felspar. Bush-covered patches of arable waste are the only woodlands in the sub-division. None of the hills yield useful timber and many of their sides are bare. Except in the hilly south-west the soil is mostly black and very rich.

In the hot months the heat is very oppressive, but during the rest of the year the climate of Hungund is one of the best in the district. In the hilly south-west the rainfall is partial. At Hungund during the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 8·75 inches in 1876 to 41·22 in 1878 and averaged 23·37 inches.

Hungund has a good water-supply. Besides the Krishna which forms the north boundary and the Malprabha which forms the west boundary, several streams continue to run throughout the year. In only a few places is the water unwholesome.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included forty-eight riding and 914 load carts, 5836 two-bullock and 937 four-bullock ploughs, 21,511 bullocks, 10,064 cows, 3394 he-buffaloes and 9562 she-buffaloes, 635 horses, 26,251 sheep and goats, and 450 asses.

In 1881-82 of 156,728 acres held for tillage, 8147 acres or 5·19 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 148,581 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 94,577 acres or 63·65 per cent, 74,805 of them under Indian millet *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) Sorghum vulgare, 8600 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) Triticum æstivum, 5327 under spiked millet *bájrí* (M.) or *sají* (K.) Penicillaria spicata, 4084 under Italian millet *rála* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navani* (K.) Panicum italicum, 287 under *vari* (M.) or *sáve* (K.) Panicum miliare, 247 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) Oryza sativa, five under maize *makáí* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.) Zea mays, and 1222 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 5401 acres or 3·63 per cent, 2628 of them under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) Cicer arietinum, 1170 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togrí* (K.)

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

HUNGUND.

Area.

Aspect.

Climate.

Water.

Stock.

Crops,
1882.

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

HUNGUND.

Crops,
1882.

Cajanus indicus, 811 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.) Dolichos biflorus, 681 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) Phaseolus radiatus; and 111 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 1292 acres or 0·87 per cent, 417 of them under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) Linum usitatissimum, three under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) Sesamum indicum, and 872 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 47,014 acres or 31·64 per cent, 47,010 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.) Gossypium herbaceum, and four under Bombay hemp *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.) Crotalaria juncea. Miscellaneous crops occupied 297 acres or 0·19 per cent, 85 under tobacco *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu* (K.) Nicotiana tabacum, 43 under chillies *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.) Capsicum frutescens, and the remaining 169 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 80,037 people 73,350 or 91·64 per cent were Hindus, 6668 or 8·33 per cent Musalmáns, and 19 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 1910 Bráhmans; 13,683 Kurubars, shepherds; 4265 Raddis and 3441 Bedars, husbandmen; 1083 Páncháls, metal-workers; 1036 Kabligers, fishermen; 1035 Kshatriyás or Chhatris, husbandmen; 763 Shimpis, tailors; 722 Gavandis, masons; 619 Maráthás, husbandmen; 256 Gols or Gollas, cowherds; 217 Patvegárs, tassel-makers; 188 Komtis, traders; 129 Suryavanshi Láds, butchers; 100 Bhois, palanquin-bearers; 79 Mushtigers, husbandmen; 73 Rajputs, soldiers; 61 Jingars, painters; 48 Hanbárs, labourers; 39 Gujars, traders; 38 Márwáris, moneylenders; 32 Ilgers, palm-tappers; 23 Yáklars, temple-ministrants; 17 Oshtams, beggars; 17 Ráváls, weavers; 14 Medárs, bamboo-workers; 1335 Vadars, diggers; 953 Lamáns, carriers; 829 Korvis, labourers; 282 Dásars, slaves; 38 Kilikets, beggars; 31 Dombáris, tumblers; 30 Advichinchers, robbers; 13 Budbudkers and 6 Bháts, beggars; 3756 Mádigs, village servants; 2001 Holiás, labourers; 15,093 True Lingáyats; 4058 Gánigs, oilmen; 2977 Are-Banjigs, husbandmen; 1232 Koshtis, weavers; 827 Nhávis, barbers; 689 Náglis, dyers; 675 Hande-Vazirs, shepherds; 518 Kumbhárs, potters; 189 Kuruvinshattis, grocers; 126 Kursális, bastards; 109 Nilgárs, indigo-dyers; 78 Padsális, weavers; 65 Kudvakkalgers, husbandmen; 50 Gavlis, milkmen; 28 Chalvátis, beggars; 4790 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers; 1156 Kabbers, husbandmen; 449 Parits, washermen; 305 Sális, weavers; 235 Chik-Kuruvinaars, weavers; 151 Samgárs, leather-workers; 64 Helavs, beggars; 14 Guravs, temple-servants; 4 Dhors, tanners; and 306 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

INDI.

Indi, in the extreme north, is bounded on the north and north-east by the Bhima, separating it from the Sholápur sub-division of Sholápur on the north and the Akalkot state and the Nizám's territory on the north-east, on the east by Sindgi, on the south by Sindgi and Bijápur, and on the west by the Jath and Sánгли states. It contains 118 Government and eighteen alienated villages. Its area is 871 square miles, its 1881 population 71,940 or 82·59 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £17,431 (Rs. 1,74,310).

Area.

Of the 871 square miles 846 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns 123 square miles are

occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 454,619 acres or 94·96 per cent of arable land, 81·74 acres or 1·70 per cent of unarable land, 284 acres or 0·05 per cent of forests, and 15,648 acres or 3·26 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 454,619 acres of arable land 64,752 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Except in and near villages where are occasional clumps of *bábhul* trees and a sprinkling of tamarind and *nim*, Indi is an unbroken and almost treeless plain. Along the Bhima the land is rich and well tilled and broken at intervals by villages. Towards the south-west and west in the old revenue divisions of Halsangi, Bárdol, and Horti the land is waving and covered with stones, which, when not too thickly strewn, are no hindrance to cultivation and by checking evaporation keep the soil moist and cool. Halsangi has not a single hill, though here and there are some rocky eminences perfectly barren except when the rainy season clothes them with a scanty covering of spear-grass and stunted brushwood. A few such eminences are found also in the north of the Bárdol division; but to the south of it in the villages of Lalatgaon, Jagjivni, Ichgeri, and Kanur, a hilly range begins which passes through the north of Horti. These brushwood-clad hilly tracts are now used for grazing. Towards the south and south-east near Hutturki, Támba, and Shirshad, and along the streams running by those villages, the country is more populous and better cultivated, and the villages are comparatively rich.

In the low lying plains and in the Bhima valley, the soil is chiefly *regur* or black; in the uplands it is poor being composed almost wholly of crumbled trap and towards the east large tracts are more or less covered with stones. On the whole the soil is rich. There is little gardening; what there is is mostly of sugarcane and plantain.

The climate of Indi is dry. During the hot season the heat is intense, unbearable during the day and in the early hours of night, and causing fever and other diseases. In April and May the thermometer sometimes rises to 108°. In the beginning of the rainy season the climate is unhealthy. Later on it improves and in the cold season it is healthy. The rainfall is capricious especially in the early part of the south-west monsoon. Near Horti and towards the hilly part of the sub-division rain is more plentiful than in the north. At Indi, during the ten years ending 1881, the rainfall varied from 4·14 inches in 1876 to 45·59 inches in 1878 and averaged 27·36 inches.

Indi is well off for water. The chief supply is from the streams which flow into the Bhima and which hold water throughout the year. The villages on the Bhima draw their supply from that river. In a few villages which have no streams that hold water throughout the year, the supply in the hot season is from wells dug in dry stream beds.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included twenty-one riding and 1262 load carts, 1948 two-bullock and 2289 four-bullock ploughs, 25,878 bullocks, 12,209 cows, 3346 he-buffaloes and 6440 she-buffaloes, 1236 horses, 56,350 sheep and goats, and 565 asses.

Chapter XIII. Sub-Divisions.

INDI.

Aspect.

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Sub-Divisions.

INDI.
Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 295,763 acres held for tillage, 27,942 acres or 9.44 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the remaining 267,821 acres 184 were twice cropped. Of the 268,005 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 222,513 acres or 83.02 per cent, 165,446 of them under Indian millet *jvári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 46,298 under spiked millet *bájri* (M.) or *saji* (K.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 7253 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) *Triticum æstivum*, 1668 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) *Oryza sativa*, 81 under Italian millet *rála* (M.) *káng* (M.) or *navani* (K.) *Panicum italicum*, 78 under maize *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.) *Zea mays*, 32 under barley *jav* (M.) or *godhi* (K.) *Hordeum hexastychon*, and 1657 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 11,338 acres or 4.23 per cent, 5687 of them under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) *Cicer arietinum*, 3233 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) *Cajanus indicus*, 671 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 596 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.) *Dolichos biflorus*, and 1151 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 20,617 acres or 7.69 per cent, 13,477 of them under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) *Linum usitatissimum*, 1104 under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*, and 6036 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 11,788 acres or 4.39 per cent, 11,727 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) *hatti* (K.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, and 61 under Bombay hemp *tág* (M.) *sanabu* (K.) *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1749 acres or 0.65 per cent, 486 of them under tobacco *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu* (K.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 433 under chillies *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 430 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.) *Saccharum officinarum*, and the remaining 400 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 71,940 people 64,382 or 89.49 per cent were Hindus, 7539 or 10.47 per cent Musalmáns, and 19 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are : 2982 Bráhmans ; 9676 Kurubars, shepherds ; 2959 Kabligers, fishermen ; 2872 Maráthás, husbandmen ; 2443 Gavandis, masons ; 682 Rajputs, soldiers ; 412 Bedars, husbandmen ; 339 Shimpis, tailors ; 305 Páñcháls, metal-workers ; 191 Kshatriyás, husbandmen ; 190 Bhois, palanquin-bearers ; 170 Raddis, husbandmen ; 132 Suryavanshi Láds, butchers ; 40 Gujars ; 29 Komtis, traders ; 21 Medárs, bamboo-workers ; 19 Ilgers, palm-tappers ; 16 Rávals, weavers ; 1349 Vadars, diggers ; 540 Lamáns, carriers ; 464 Korvis, labourers ; 165 Gondhlis, dancers ; 81 Kilikets, beggars ; 56 Dombáris, tumblers ; 45 Budbudkers, and 5 Bháts, beggars ; 1654 Mádigs, village servants ; 18,704 True Lingáyats ; 4258 Gánigs, oilmen ; 2391 Kudvakkalgars, husbandmen ; 1602 Koshtis, weavers ; 1424 Are-Banjigs, husbandmen ; 806 Nhávis, barbers ; 644 Kumbhárs, potters ; 540 Hande-Vazirs, shepherds ; 360 Kursális, bastards ; 310 Nágliks, dyers ; 273 Chatters, cloth-sellers ; 212 Nilgárs, indigo-dyers ; 134 Málgárs, flower-sellers ; 71 Gavlis, milkmen ; 52 Kalávants, dancing-girls ; 1247 Samgárs, leather-workers ; 1158 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers ; 693 Guravs, temple servants ; 405 Parits, washermen ; 283 Dhors, tanners ; 85 Helavs, beggars ; 68 Sális, weavers ; 24 Kabbers, husbandmen ; and 801 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

MUDEBIHÁL.

Muddebihál in the south-east centre of the district is bounded on the north by Sindgi, on the east by the Nizám's territory, on the south by the Krishna river separating it from Hungund and Bágalkot, and on the west and north-west by Bágévádi and Sindgi. It contains 128 Government and thirty-three alienated villages. Its area is 564 square miles, its 1881 population 65,024 or 115·29 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £14,048 (Rs. 1,40,480).

Of the 564 square miles 530 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, 114 square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 272,428 acres or 94·67 per cent of arable land, 12,432 acres or 4·32 per cent of unarable land, and forty-eight acres or 0·01 per cent of forests, and 2852 acres or 0·99 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 272,428 acres of arable land 53,160 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

In the north of the sub-division is the rich valley of the Don and the central plateau of sandstone and limestone is fairly fertile. But the south and south-east is a barren tract of metamorphic granite covered with great boulders, and fairly fertile only close to the Krishna.

The soil varies greatly. In the south it is metamorphic granite, and, except close to the Krishna, is very sterile. Then comes a sudden rise to a sandstone plateau, which, further north, passes into the famous Tálíkot limestone, and, on the higher ridges, is capped with the southmost flows of the Deccan trap. The soil on these trap coverings is always very poor but the sandstone and limestone when not too near the surface, yield good crops. The sandstone uplands rise sharply from the granite plain so that from one side they look like hills. Nágárbetta about ten miles east of Muddebihá

The climate of Muddebihá

The Don forms the northern and the Krishna the southern boundary of the sub-division and to join them a number of small streams flow in the cold weather through the sub-divisions but they are insignificant and disappear in the hot weather. Ponds are few, but every village has capital wells.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included fifty-six riding and 888 load carts, 4059 two-bullock and 3383 four-bullock ploughs, 21,227 bullocks, 10,803 cows, 2998 he-buffaloes and 7887 she-buffaloes, 1024 horses, 33,132 sheep and goats, and 541 asses.

In 1881-82 of 185,948 acres held for tillage, 10,054 acres or 5·40 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 175,894 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 118,454 acres or 67·34 per cent, 94,295 of them under Indian millet *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) Sorghum vulgare, 11,489 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) Triticum æstivum, 10,237

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MUDDEBIHÁL.

Crops,
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under spiked millet *bájrí* (M.) or *saji* (K.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 94 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) *Oryza sativa*, 10 under barley *jav* (M.) *godhi* (K.) *Hordeum hexastychon*, and 2329 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 6098 acres or 3.46 per cent, 3589 of them under gram *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) *Cicer arietinum*, 1886 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) *Cajanus indicus*, and 623 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 4179 acres or 2.37 per cent, 1409 of them under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) *Sesamum indicum*, 276 under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) *Linum usitatissimum*, and 2494 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 46,651 acres or 26.52 per cent, 46,507 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) or *hatti* (K.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, and 144 under Bombay hemp *tág* (M.) or *sanabu* (K.) *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 512 acres or 0.29 per cent, 213 of them under tobacco *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu* (K.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 44 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.) *Saccharum officinarum*, and the remaining 255 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 65,024 people 57,813 or 88.91 per cent were Hindus and 7211 or 11.08 per cent Musalmáns. The details of the Hindu castes are : 1584 Bráhmans ; 14,218 Kurubars, shepherds ; 6212 Raddis and 2271 Bedars, husbandmen ; 1293 Kabligers, fishermen ; 1053 Maráthás, husbandmen ; 715 Gavandis, masons ; 700 Shimpis, tailors ; 435 Kshatriyás, husbandmen ; 376 Rajputs, soldiers ; 341 Páncháls, metal-workers ; 259 Komtis, traders ; 190 Ilgers, palm-tappers ; 169 Gols or Gollas, cowherds ; 102 Jingars, painters ; 83 Suryavanshi-Láds, butchers ; 50 Gujars, traders ; 30 Márwáris, moneylenders ; 27 Kunbis, husbandmen ; 19 Bhois, palanquin-bearers ; 17 Medárs, bamboo-workers ; and 8 Lonáris, salt-makers ; 1333 Vadars, diggers ; 446 Lamáns, carriers ; 389 Kaikádis, basket-makers ; 99 Dásars, slaves ; 76 Korvis, labourers ; 50 Jogers, beggars ; 49 Gondhlis, dancers ; 22 Budbudders, beggars ; 11 Ghisádis, tinkers ; and 11 Kilikets, beggars ; 3323 Mádigs, village servants ; 2812 Holíás, labourers ; 12,410 True Lingáyats ; 1379 Koshtis, weavers ; 1277 Gánigs, oilmen ; 689 Kumbhárs, potters ; 671 Nhávis, barbers ; 238 Kudvakkalgers, husbandmen ; 181 Kursális, bastards ; 118 Are-Banjigs, husbandmen ; 23 Gavlis, milkmen ; 22 Nágliks, dyers ; 373 Parits, washermen ; 349 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers ; 340 Guravs, temple-servants ; 212 Sangárs, leather-workers ; 130 Kabbers, husbandmen ; 63 Dhors, tanners ; 75 Helavs, beggars ; 48 Sális, weavers ; and 442 Jains, husbandmen, coppersmiths, and bangle-sellers.

SINDGI.

Sindgi in the north-east of the district is bounded on the north by the Bhima separating it from the Afzulpur state in the Nizám's territory, on the east by Shorápur in the Nizám's territory, on the south by the Don separating it from Bágevádi and Muddebihál, and on the west by Indi and Bijápur. It contains 136 Government and fourteen alienated villages. Its area is 812 square miles, its 1881 population 72,650 or 89.36 to the square mile, and its 1882 land revenue £18,823 (Rs. 1,88,230).

Area.

Of the 812 square miles all of which have been surveyed in detail, forty-eight square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated

villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 468,474 acres or 95·94 per cent of arable land, 16,415 acres or 3·36 per cent of unarable land, forty-four acres of forests, and 3356 acres or 0·68 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 468,474 acres of arable land 78,787 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Except some villages on the Bhima the east of Sindgi is a rough rocky plain with rapid and, in some cases, abrupt undulations. It is scantily cultivated, treeless, and monotonous, with scarcely an object to relieve the eye. The portion of the subdivision on the banks of the Bhima to the north and east is a black soil plain separated by long, low flat step-like risings of trap. The soil is usually the wearing of the trap and laterite in belts and patches of gray and dark red and sometimes sandy. Almost the only vegetation is from stunted *bábhul* trees. The plain is well tilled, and, along the river banks, is dotted with rich villages. In the south the part watered by the Don is the best tilled portion of the sub-division. The land along the banks of the Don is extremely rich, full of gardens of mango and other fruit trees. The villages whose houses are chiefly built of compact light coloured limestone which breaks in large slabs, have a neat and clean look wanting in other parts. In the south-west the country included in the division of Hippargi, except in village sites and garden lands, is bare of trees. The plains become flatter wider and more broken by streams, otherwise the country from Sindgi by Hippargi to Ingleshvar differs little from that between the Bhima and Sindgi.

Along the banks of the Bhima and the Don the soil is deep rich *regur* or black. The uplands are covered with a shallow loam, often strewn with boulders, tillage is mostly confined to the valleys, which, enriched by the earth washed from the slopes, yield fair crops.

In the hot weather the climate of Sindgi is oppressive. In the south it is a little cooler than in the east and in the north. The rainfall, except in villages near Almel, where it is more timely than in the west, seems equally distributed. At Sindgi during the four years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 19·89 inches in 1881 to 33·80 inches in 1878 and averaged 26·34 inches.

The supply of water is scanty. In the north and in some villages in the east it is chiefly from the Bhima. Villages on the Don get a plentiful supply of fresh drinking water during the rains. After November they always suffer from the want of good drinking water as the main stream and several of its feeders grow brackish shortly after the rains cease. Only one or two streams hold water throughout the year, the rest dry before the close of the fair weather. The bulk of the people depend for water on wells the supply in most of which is neither good nor sufficient.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included twenty-eight riding and 705 load carts, 2831 two-bullock and 2240 four-bullock ploughs, 26,819 bullocks, 12,826 cows, 3278 he-buffaloes and 7373 she-buffaloes, 1196 horses, 70,487 sheep and goats, and 472 asses.

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

SINDGI.

*Aspect.**Soil.**Climate.**Water.**Stock.*

Chapter XIII.

Sub-Divisions.

SINDGI.

Crops,
1882.

In 1881-82 of 288,210 acres held for tillage, 12,585 acres or 4·36 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 275,625 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 206,378 acres or 74·87 per cent, 176,719 of them under Indian millet *javári* (M.) or *jola* (K.) Sorghum vulgare, 14,079 under wheat *ghau* (M.) or *godí* (K.) Triticum æstivum, 13,290 under spiked millet *bájri* (M.) or *saji* (K.) Penicillaria spicata, 1479 under rice *bhát* (M.) or *bhatta* (K.) Oryza sativa, 324 under barley *jav* (M.) *godhi* (K.) Hordeum hexastychon, 123 under maize *makái* (M.) or *mekke jola* (K.) Zea mays, and 364 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 8503 acres or 3·08 per cent, 4805 of them under *harbhara* (M.) or *kadli* (K.) Cicer arietinum, 2160 under cajan pea *tur* (M.) or *togri* (K.) Cajanus indicus, 1211 under *mug* (M.) or *hesaru* (K.) Phaseolus radiatus, 223 under *kulthi* (M.) or *hurli* (K.) Dolichos biflorus, and 104 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 18,779 acres or 6·81 per cent, 11,542 of them under linseed *javas* (M.) or *agashi* (K.) Linum usitatissimum, 4389 under gingelly seed *til* (M.) or *yallu* (K.) Sesamum indicum, and 2848 under other oil-seeds. Fibres occupied 40,208 acres or 14·58 per cent, 40,037 of them under cotton *kápus* (M.) or *hatti* (K.) Gossypium herbaceum, and 171 under Bombay hemp *tág* (M.) or *sanabu* (K.) Crotalaria juncea. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1757 acres or 0·63 per cent, 653 of them under chillies *mirchi* (M.) or *menasinakai* (K.) Capsicum frutescens, 485 under tobacco *tambáku* (M.) or *hagesoppu* (K.) Nicotiana tabacum, 250 under sugarcane *us* (M.) or *kabbu* (K.) Saccharum officinarum, and the remaining 369 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 72,650 people 63,361 or 87·21 per cent were Hindus and 9289 or 12·78 per cent Musalmáns. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2006 Bráhmans; 6680 Kurubars, shepherds; 3007 Kabligers, fishermen; 2856 Raddis and 983 Maráthás, husbandmen; 701 Gavandis, masons; 631 Bedars, husbandmen; 492 Rajputs, soldiers; 485 Páncháls, metal-workers; 303 Shimpis, tailors; 298 Kunbis, husbandmen; 109 Suryavanshi-Láds, butchers; 52 Kshatriyás or Chhatris, husbandmen; 40 Gols or Gollas, cowherds; 37 Bhois, palanquin-bearers; 30 Gujars, traders; 18 Medárs, bamboo-workers; 17 Kaláls, distillers; 11 Ilgers, palm-tappers; 11 Jingars, painters; 9 Komtis, traders; 1356 Vadars, diggers; 462 Lamáns, carriers; 374 Korvis, labourers; 55 Gondhilis, dancers; 47 Kilikets and 26 Budbudkers, beggars; 6 Dombáris, tumblers; 4193 Holiás, labourers; 2594 Mádigis, village servants and labourers; 20,579 True Lingáyats, 6267 Gánigis, oilmen; 1834 Kudvakkalgars, husbandmen; 1490 Are-Banjigs, husbandmen; 897 Nádigis or Nhávis, barbers; 778 Kumbhárs, potters; 663 Koshtis, weavers; 579 Hande-Vazirs, shepherds; 148 Kursális, bastards; 77 Chatters, cloth-sellers; 53 Gavlis, milkmen; 28 Náglis, dyers; 490 Hatkárs, hand-loom weavers; 424 Parits, washermen; 361 Samgárs, leather-workers; 143 Kabbers, husbandmen; 141 Dhors, tanners; 112 Helavs, beggars; 74 Sális, weavers; and 334 Jains, husbandmen, copper-smiths, and bangle-sellers.