

CHAPTER VIII.

LAND¹.

THE lands of the district of Bijápur have been gained by cession, exchange, lapse, and conquest. Most of the country fell to the British on the overthrow of Bájrív Peshwa in 1818. In 1837, on the death of the Chinchni chief, the Anvál petty division and one village in Bardol, and in 1839, on the death of the Nipáni chief, fifteen villages in Galgali, twenty-one in Nidgundi, six in Ukli, twelve in Chándkavtha, and four in Honvád lapsed. In 1842, in exchange for other lands, the Rájá of Sátára ceded twenty-four villages in Horti, one in Ukli, and twenty-eight in Halsangi, and the Pant Pratinidhi twenty-four villages in Bágevádi.² In 1848 on the death of the Rájá of Sátára thirty villages in Haveli, seven in Gota, eleven in Mulvád, twenty-one in Mamdápúr, two in Honvád, one in Bardol, seven in Baloli, six in Shidnáth, one in Chimalgi, and six in Kolhár lapsed. In 1857 on the death of the Kágvád chief fourteen villages in Chimalgi lapsed. In 1858, under the proclamation dated the 3rd of June 1858, one village in Hoskeri and ten in Konur which had belonged to the rebel chief of Nargund were confiscated.

The Kaládgi or Bijápur district was formed on the 1st of December 1864 on the recommendation of Mr. W. Hart, the Revenue Commissioner of the southern division. In sending his proposal for the formation of the district Mr. Hart wrote: 'Most of these sub-divisions are so remote from Sholápúr and Belgaum the head-quarters of the collectorates to which they belong, that the Collector's personal observation of their requirements is necessarily small, and no zeal on the part of assistants and deputies can be expected to make up for the want of the frequent presence of the chief revenue and magisterial officers whether as regards mere revenue management or the exertion of influence over the people to induce them to assist in providing for their local requirements.' To remedy these defects the new collectorate was formed in December 1864³ with its head-quarters at Kaládgi, which are now (1884) about to be removed to Bijápur. The sub-divisions the district at first contained were Indi, Hippargi, Bijápur, Mangoli, Muddebihál, Bágalkot, Bádámi, and Hungund.⁴ Of these the first five lying between the Bhima on the

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ACQUISITION,
1818-1858.CHANGES,
1818-1864.

¹ The chief reports from which materials have been taken for the Land History of Bijápur include the Survey Reports in Bom. Gov. Sel. V. LXXXI. CXIX. CXLVIII. and Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 144 of 1859, 100 of 1874, 111 part 2 of 1875, 134 of 1876, and 153 of 1877. ² Gov. Rev. Letter 1414 of 12th May 1842.

³ The reorganization was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Home Department Letter 550 dated the 25th of January 1865.

⁴ Of these eight sub-divisions, before it went to Kaládgi in 1864, Bijápur had been transferred from Sátára to Sholápúr in 1862. In 1868 Hippargi was named Sindgi and Mangoli was named Bágevádi. Of the two petty divisions included in the three

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north and the Krishna on the south, Indi, Hippargi or Sindgi, Bijápúr, Mangoli or Bágévádi, and Muddebihál, were taken from the Sholápúr collectorate, and the last three Bágalkot, Bádámi, and Hungund, which were the most eastern subdivisions of Belgaum, were taken from the Belgaum collectorate.¹ On its formation in 1864 the Kaládgi district contained 1204 villages, 1003 of them Government and 201 alienated. It had an area of 2,053,883 acres, a population of 691,425, and a gross revenue exclusive of alienations, of £139,881 (Rs. 13,98,810). Since 1864 no territorial changes of any consequence have taken place.²

sub-divisions of Bágalkot, Bádámi, and Hungund, Bilgi is still (1884) retained subordinate to Bágalkot, while Kerur subordinate to Bádámi was abolished on its transfer to Kaládgi.

¹ Of the Sholápúr portion, Indi, Muddebihál, and Bijápúr fell to the British under the proclamation of the 11th of February 1818, Hippargi or Sindgi was formed into a sub-division in 1839, and Mangoli or Bágévádi in 1842. Of these in 1818, immediately after the British accession Bijápúr was made over to the Rája of Sátára. Indi and Muddebihál, which together contained 345 villages, were placed under the management of an officer styled sub-collector of Bágalkot, subordinate to Dhárwár. About 1820-21 the sub-collectorate was abolished and its sub-divisions formed part of Dhárwár till 1825 when they were given to Poona to which they belonged till 1829. In 1830 they were given back to Dhárwár and remained under Dhárwár until 1836, when, on the formation of the Belgaum collectorate, they were given to Belgaum, and in 1838 when the Sholápúr collectorate was formed, were made over to Sholápúr. In 1839 on the death of Sidojiráv Nimbálkar chief of Nipáni, thirty-one villages of the Chándkavtha and Nidgundi *pargands*, yielding a revenue of about £2300 (Rs. 23,000), were attached to the Sholápúr collectorate. The addition was so important that a new subdivision with its head-quarters at Hippargi was formed by transfers from Indi and Muddebihál. In 1842 there was another large addition in consequence of an exchange of territory with the Sátára chief. The territory then acquired consisted of forty-five villages of the Horti and Halsangi *pargands* with a yearly revenue of £3528 (Rs. 35,280) and forty-two villages of the Bágévádi and Ukli *pargands* yielding a yearly revenue of £2545 (Rs. 25,450). This large addition required another new sub-division whose head-quarters were stationed at Mangoli. In 1857 on the death of the chief of Kágvád fourteen villages assessed at £494 (Rs. 4940) of the Chimalgi *pargana* lapsed to Government and were included in Mangoli or Bágévádi. In 1862, the Bijápúr sub-division of Sátára, which had lapsed in 1848 on the death of the Sátára chief, was transferred to Sholápúr. These five Sholápúr sub-divisions of Kaládgi or Bijápúr, which lie to the north of the Krishna, belonged to Sholápúr till the end of November 1864. The three east Belgaum sub-divisions of Bágalkot, Bádámi, and Hungund, passed from the Peshwa to the British under the proclamation of the 11th of February 1818. They formed part of Dhárwár from 1818 to 1837, and were then made over to the new district of Belgaum to which they belonged till the end of November 1864. Between 1818 and 1864 the two chief additions to these three subdivisions were, in 1839-40 on the death of Govindráv Patvardhan of Chinchni, the lapse of fifteen villages yielding a yearly revenue of £1063 (Rs. 10,630), and in 1857-58 on the conviction of Bháskarráv the rebel chief of Nargund, the possession of fifteen villages yielding a yearly revenue of £712 (Rs. 7120).

² The number of Government villages contained in the district between 1864 and 1872 is :

Bijápúr Government Villages, 1864-1872.

SUB-DIVISION.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
North.	Indi ...	111	111	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	Sindgi ...	127	127	132	132	132	133	133	133	133
	Muddebihál ...	128	128	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
	Bágévádi ...	110	110	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
	Bijápúr ...	90	90	91	91	91	91	93	93	93
South.	Bágalkot ...	139	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	Bádámi ...	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
	Hungund ...	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Total ...		1003	1004	1005	1006	1006	1007	1009	1009	1009

Alienated or *inám* villages¹ are held as *saranjám* or on military service, personal *inám* or grant to individuals, *devasthán* or grant to temples, and district officers' *inám* or grant to hereditary district officers who are now exempted from service. The holders of alienated villages are Bráhmans, Lingáyats, Raddis, Chatris, Maráthás, Telis, Berads, and Musalmáns. As a rule the proprietors of the alienated villages live in their villages and manage them. In a few exceptional cases the villages are managed by agents. The estates, as a rule, are not kept in the hands of one family, but are divided into shares. Under the Hindu law all *bhábands* or brothers and cousins are entitled to shares in estates. This rule in most cases has had the effect of reducing each share to such insignificance that a family of four members cannot live in comfort on one share. Personal *ináms* are sometimes mortgaged and sold to creditors when the proprietor is utterly unable to satisfy their demands, but not till then, as the attachment of such proprietors to their land is as strong in this district as elsewhere. Service and other *ináms*, which under the law are not transferable, are only mortgaged. The creditors in such cases generally prefer to resort to a compromise rather than to litigation as they cannot legally annex the property on the security of which they granted the loans. There is no noticeable difference in the condition of the people and in the character of the tillage in alienated and in neighbouring Government villages. There are no grades of tenants in alienated villages. The payment of rent is regulated by the agreement between the tenants and the holder of the village. Some tenants pay fixed rents for certain periods, others are yearly tenants. The payment is generally made in cash, but, in a few instances where it is expressly so stipulated, the payments are made in kind. The common name given to these agreements is *batdi* or *ker karár* that is crop division or cash contract. The average acre rate for dry-crop or *jiráyat* land is 1s. to 1s. 6d. (8-12 as.), for garden land 4s. (Rs. 2), and for rice land 2s. (Rs. 1). In some cases the acre rates in alienated villages are lower and in others higher than those in neighbouring Government villages. When a tenant agrees to improve the field or turn it from dry-crop to rice land, the land is let at specially low rates for a certain fixed period at the end of which higher rates are charged. As a rule free pasturage is not allowed, the grazing being usually sold. The right to trees standing on the fields is generally reserved by the *indmdárs* or alienees, but wood required for field tools is supplied free of charge. Timber is generally sold but occasionally granted free of charge. In the case of tenancies for long terms the right to trees planted by the tenant himself is generally conceded to him during the continuance of his lease. These matters are generally regulated by written or oral agreements between the landlord and the tenant at the beginning of the lease. The Collector helps the *indmdár* to recover his rent from his tenant, in the case of lands to which the survey settlement has been applied, to the extent of the amount fixed by the survey, and, in the case of agreements to pay a certain fixed sum, to the

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ALIENATED
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1884.¹ Mr. Grant, Collector, 294 of 17th January 1884.

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extent of the amount agreed upon. When, on account of the complicated or difficult nature of the case, the Collector refuses to grant assistance, the *ināmdār* has to recover his dues with the help of the civil courts.

As Bijápur was not formed into a separate district till 1864, no distinct information is available regarding the land management of its early Hindu, Musalmán, or Marátha rulers. Nor are there any separate reports on the present district during the early years of British management. Such materials as have been collected for the Bijápur sub-divisions have been given in the chapter on the Land History of Dhárwár. Of the two sections of Bijápur, to the north and to the south of the Krishna, Bijápur north of the Krishna was surveyed and settled by the old Poona survey between 1843 and 1847; and Bijápur south of the Krishna was surveyed and settled by the Karnátak or Southern Marátha survey between 1850 and 1858. From the beginning of British rule in 1818 to 1843 no attempt was made to revise the Marátha assessment. Between 1825 and 1830 as in other parts of the Deccan much of the land was measured. This measurement proved of comparatively little value because the want of boundary marks and village maps offered every facility for encroachment and other frauds. As in other parts of the Deccan and Karnátak the chief characteristics of the old assessment were a high nominal demand and large yearly remissions and outstandings. The occupied area of Government land was much less than half of the whole arable area, and even what was held for cultivation was very imperfectly tilled. In 1843-44 the survey settlement was introduced into 102 villages in Indi. The survey and settlement went on slowly and was not completed till 1857-58. The work of the Poona survey in North Bijápur was finished in 1846-47, and two years later the Dhárwár survey was begun in South Bijápur. As the settled area increased, the former large remissions and outstandings gradually diminished. In 1862, four years after the settlement was complete, remissions dwindled to about £10 (Rs. 100) and outstandings disappeared. Remissions and outstandings did not again appear till the famine of 1876-77 which wasted Bijápur more than any other part of the Deccan and Karnátak and left the landholders so impoverished that outstandings rose to £74,838 (Rs. 7,48,380) in 1876-77, £20,396 (Rs. 2,03,960) in 1877-78, and £24,842 (Rs. 2,48,420) in 1878-79. Since 1879 they have again fallen to £709 (Rs. 7090) in 1882-83. During the thirty years ending 1874 the occupied area gradually spread to ninety-seven per cent of the whole arable area or a rise of 300 per cent; and the collections rose from £54,449 (Rs. 5,44,490) in 1843-44 to £98,847 (Rs. 9,88,470) in 1873-74 that is a rise of eighty-one per cent. From 1,910,000 acres in 1873-74 the tillage rose to 1,996,000 in 1876-77; after the famine it fell to 1,670,000 acres in 1881-82. Since 1874 collections have risen from £98,847 (Rs. 9,88,470) in 1874 to £101,947 (Rs. 10,19,470) in 1881-82 or three per cent.¹

In 475 villages, for which figures are available, during the nineteen years ending 1843-44, the tillage area varied from 333,157 acres in

REVENUE,
1820-1844.

¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 6th November 1879.

1833-34 to 382,701 acres in 1828-29 and averaged 358,278 acres. In the same villages, between 1820 and 1844 or during twenty-four years, the amount for collection varied from £15,385 (Rs. 1,53,850) in 1832-33 to £31,996 (Rs. 3,19,960) in 1820-21 and averaged £25,744 (Rs. 2,57,440); and the remissions from £1192 (Rs. 11,920) in 1821-22 to £18,596 (Rs. 1,85,960) in 1829-30 and averaged £9611 (Rs. 96,110). The details are :

Bijápur Village Acres, 1825-1844.

GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1825-26.	1826-27.	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31.	1831-32.	1832-33.	1833-34.
Bádámi ...	136	78,770	80,800	78,870	79,950	80,391	78,118	76,898	74,942	78,558
Bágalkot ...	124	79,107	80,059	75,648	77,447	74,672	73,387	69,887	65,677	65,447
Hungund ...	136	91,951	96,568	94,533	96,898	97,051	96,942	95,409	79,764	82,473
Bijápúr ...	79	115,706	123,676	125,034	128,406	129,187	124,812	117,940	120,586	111,679
Total ...	475	365,534	381,103	374,085	382,701	381,301	373,269	360,184	340,969	338,187

GROUPS.	1834-35.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.	1839-40.	1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.
Bádámi ...	75,026	77,749	79,159	79,917	76,682	76,104	76,891	76,484	75,225	72,470
Bágalkot ...	67,078	65,499	67,908	69,877	71,195	71,621	71,622	72,286	67,523	62,203
Hungund ...	80,731	82,090	82,439	84,386	86,803	87,116	88,101	87,992	82,847	79,929
Bijápúr ...	114,937	117,544	117,961	120,042	123,414	123,031	125,039	128,474	126,130	123,055
Total ...	337,772	342,882	347,467	354,722	368,044	367,882	361,653	365,236	351,725	337,657

Bijápúr Revenue, 1820-1844.

GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1820-21.		1821-22.		1822-23.		1823-24.	
		For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.
Bádámi ...	136	Rs. 72,018	Rs. 372	Rs. 68,139	Rs. 505	Rs. 67,286	Rs. 15,323	Rs. 60,131	Rs. 23,366
Bágalkot ...	124	1,12,249	597	1,14,765	2726	1,02,470	10,594	86,216	14,114
Hungund ...	136	67,859	1041	70,940	623	70,398	1462	70,747	12,079
Bijápúr ...	79	68,333	9938	59,710	8063	75,304	24,378	71,915	31,971
Total ...	475	3,19,959	11,943	3,18,554	11,917	3,15,458	62,252	2,89,009	61,580

GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1824-25.		1825-26.		1826-27.		1827-28.	
		For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.
Bádámi ...	136	Rs. 54,268	Rs. 30,890	Rs. 55,895	Rs. 25,224	Rs. 55,729	Rs. 24,103	Rs. 56,062	Rs. 21,843
Bágalkot ...	124	82,399	28,397	71,372	35,464	77,917	21,417	41,864	45,444
Hungund ...	136	64,485	17,465	62,249	19,827	65,496	16,816	54,410	40,616
Bijápúr ...	79	71,417	41,980	76,201	43,314	77,790	56,380	64,826	68,951
Total ...	475	2,72,569	1,18,582	2,65,717	1,28,829	2,76,982	1,18,716	2,17,152	1,76,859

GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1828-29.		1829-30.		1830-31.		1831-32.	
		For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.
Bádámi ...	136	Rs. 55,020	Rs. 22,438	Rs. 52,071	Rs. 25,123	Rs. 52,970	Rs. 27,931	Rs. 52,517	Rs. 29,295
Bágalkot ...	124	69,225	18,447	60,449	34,887	61,196	21,815	51,281	26,752
Hungund ...	136	57,749	32,919	49,261	37,073	53,023	28,979	48,293	22,310
Bijápúr ...	79	78,551	59,301	49,855	88,893	68,226	68,196	69,098	47,794
Total ...	475	2,60,545	1,33,105	2,01,636	1,85,959	2,35,420	1,46,021	2,22,089	1,26,151

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Bijápur Revenue, 1820-1844—continued.

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GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1832-33.		1833-34.		1834-35.		1835-36.	
		For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bádámi	136	52,521	25,606	63,316	25,733	65,616	13,311	66,282	13,888
Bágalkot	124	43,695	29,584	63,462	9240	63,848	7911	65,875	7537
Hungund	136	34,574	22,555	56,477	25,638	61,241	5575	63,251	8969
Bijápur	79	23,062	97,498	70,055	49,454	68,525	43,599	72,298	40,725
Total	475	1,53,852	1,75,243	2,53,310	1,10,065	2,64,250	70,396	2,67,706	66,119

GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1836-37.		1837-38.		1838-39.		1839-40.	
		For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bádámi	136	65,318	12,662	66,272	12,273	63,555	13,093	66,927	9601
Bágalkot	124	67,929	5858	63,231	11,178	60,314	13,601	67,393	5455
Hungund	136	63,491	4095	64,241	5099	52,717	16,435	63,478	3193
Bijápur	79	69,183	42,466	66,814	45,913	30,122	35,172	69,232	44,331
Total	475	2,65,923	65,081	2,60,558	74,463	2,07,208	1,28,301	2,72,530	63,080

GROUPS.	Vil- lages.	1840-41.		1841-42.		1842-43.		1843-44.	
		For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bádámi	136	65,598	8908	63,337	5418	63,115	4274	66,212	1911
Bágalkot	124	61,528	21,321	65,393	7038	65,023	2109	59,033	817
Hungund	136	70,333	3685	68,932	5808	63,672	2130	67,145	593
Bijápur	79	67,235	46,220	70,486	46,330	66,388	47,164	53,871	57,130
Total	475	2,54,694	80,444	2,74,148	64,644	2,68,198	55,674	2,46,231	60,501

SURVEY.
First Group :
Indi,
1843-44.

When surveyed and settled in 1843-44, the old Indi sub-division contained 165 villages of which 132 were Government and thirty-three were private or alienated.¹ Of the 132 Government villages to which alone the new rates extended, forty-six belonged to Indi, fifty-six to Almel, and thirty to Chadchan. These villages lay to the south of the river Bhima. The two main divisions, Indi and Almel, were bounded on the east by the Nizám's and the Rája of Surpur's territories; on the south by Surpur, Muddebihal, and Hippargi; and on the west by Sátára and a few estate or *jágir* villages. The third division Chadchan, which was under the charge of a mahálkari, was isolated on the west of Indi, surrounded by Sátára and estate villages except on the north where it was bounded by the Bhima. The greatest length and breadth of the first two tracts were about forty-five and thirty-three miles and those of the third thirty-two and thirteen miles. According to the 1825 survey the area of Indi with estate villages was 613,074 acres or 958 square miles and without estate villages 506,968 acres or 792 square miles. The whole country was a waving plain like the neighbouring parts of Sholápur. The plain was unbroken by a hill and scarcely by a bay and the waste lands

¹ Lieut. Nash, Surv. Supt. 215 of 27th September 1843 and Mr. Bell, asst. supt. 28th Sept. 1842 and 31st Aug. 1843. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 115-357.

were covered with stunted bushes. It was crossed by small and large streams almost all flowing to the Bhima. In parts stones of any size were so scarce that field boundary marks had to be brought long distances. The soil was on the whole poor. Most of the poorer soil which was scarcely fit for tillage lay on high land scattered over the whole face of the country and specially widespread in several villages to the south-west near the towns of Indi and Almel. The soil of low lying villages was generally good. The rainfall though not abundant was somewhat heavier than at Indápur. The chief field produce was *javári* and *bájrí*. Wheat, gram, *tur*, and *kardai* were grown to some extent; the *kardai* chiefly for export. A little sugarcane and poor cotton were grown. The people were poorer than those in the sub-divisions further north. This was due to the heavy and unequal assessment which enabled the village officers to rob the villagers and drive many of the poorer landholders from their homes. Weekly markets were held at Indi, Tamba, and Nágthán in Indi; and at Almel, Moratgi, Malghán, Davangaon, and at Bhandnur in Almel. Many traders and villagers resorted to these and to the Sindgi market. The want of roads prevented the export of field produce and kept prices low. During the seven years ending 1842, the Indi rupee price of Indian millet or *javári* had fallen from 192 pounds in 1836 to 201 pounds in 1842 or 4·5 per cent, and the Almel price from 225 to 234 pounds or four per cent.¹

Exclusive of estate or private villages the population was 50,496 or about sixty-four to the square mile. The total arable area was about 229,243 acres or an average of twenty-four acres to each landholder. There were few wells and there was little watered land. The country was very unsettled and parts were almost or entirely without people. As the stronger had seized the lands of the weaker and as neighbouring villages had divided among them the lands of any village which fell waste, the villages differed greatly in size. The frauds and exactions of native officers had driven many of the landholders from their homes or made them freebooters. The chief land-measures were the *bigha* and the *cháhur*. The unit in the *bigha* was the *káthi* or pole, five cubits and five fists, that is about 9½ feet, fixed by taking the average lengths of the forearms and fists of five or six men. Twenty poles or *káthis* in length and one in breadth made a *pánd* and twenty *pánds* a *bigha*. The following table shows that the theoretical local *bigha* was equal to about three-fourths of an acre; in practice the local *bigha* varied with the character of the soil; the garden *bigha* was only one-half the size of the dry-crop *bigha* :

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First Group :
Indi,
1843-44.

¹ The details are : In Indi, *Bájrí*, 186 pounds a rupee in 1836; 117 in 1837; 186 in 1838; 162 in 1839; 159 in 1840; and 192 in 1841 and 1842 : *Jvári*, 192 pounds in 1836; 120 in 1837; 189 in 1838; 165 in 1839; 162 in 1840; 192 in 1841; and 201 in 1842 : Wheat, 93 pounds in 1836; 90 in 1837; 84 in 1838; 75 in 1839; 81 in 1840; 87 in 1841; and 96 in 1842. In Almel, *Bájrí*, 180 pounds in 1836; 171 in 1839 and 1840; 213 in 1841; and 186 in 1842 : *Jvári*, 225 pounds in 1836; 273 in 1837; 228 in 1839; 213 in 1840; 228 in 1841; and 234 in 1842 : Wheat, 105 pounds in 1836 and 1837; 93 in 1839; 96 in 1840; 105 in 1841; and 93 in 1842. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 223.

DISTRICTS.

Bijápur Land Measure.

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SURVEY.

First Group:
Indi,
1843-44.

NATIVE.		ENGLISH.	
5 Cubits and 5 fists	= 1 <i>Káthi</i>	=	105 inches.
1 Square <i>Káthi</i>	=	.....	11,025 sq. inches.
20 Do. <i>Káthis</i>	= 1 <i>Pána</i>	=	220,500 sq. inches.
20 <i>Pánds</i>	.. = 1 <i>Bigha</i>	.. =	4,410,000 sq. inches.

In the *cháhur* scale of measuring, a *cháhur* varied in area according to the soil from 120 to 600 *bighás*.¹

During the ten years ending 1841 remissions varied from £2016 (Rs. 20,160) in 1838 to £5 (Rs. 50) in 1836. The amount fell from £1285 (Rs. 12,850) in 1832 to £33 (Rs. 330) in 1833, and to £8 (Rs. 80) in 1837. In 1838 it rose to £2016 (Rs. 20,160), fell to £59 (Rs. 590) in 1840, and in 1841 again rose to £238 (Rs. 2380). During the same period collections varied from £11,993 (Rs. 1,19,930) in 1840 to £3556 (Rs. 35,560) in 1832. They rose steadily from £3556 (Rs. 35,560) in 1832 to £10,719 (Rs. 1,07,190) in 1837 and fell to £8734 (Rs. 87,340) in 1838. From that they rose to £11,993 (Rs. 1,19,930) in 1840 and again fell slightly to £11,705 (Rs. 1,17,050) in 1841. The details are:

Indi Revenue, 1832-1841.

YEAR.	Revenue.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Remis- sions.	Village Expens- es.	Total.	Net Revenue.	Out- stand- ings.	Collec- tions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1832	47,665	9091	56,756	12,855	8323	21,178	35,578	14	35,564
1833	31,951	14,099	46,050	330	9210	9540	86,510	20	86,490
1834	31,414	14,191	45,605	380	9192	9572	86,033	14	86,019
1835	34,159	14,135	48,294	430	9365	9795	88,499	...	88,499
1836	30,431	15,827	46,258	54	9236	9290	96,968	...	96,968
1837	69,873	17,104	86,977	80	9369	9449	1,07,323	139	1,07,189
1838	1,00,232	16,835	1,17,117	20,159	9613	29,772	87,345	...	87,345
1839	1,04,471	17,454	1,21,925	248	9856	10,104	1,11,821	27	1,11,794
1840	1,11,360	19,369	1,30,729	588	10,111	10,699	1,19,030	...	1,19,030
1841	1,10,835	19,788	1,30,623	2383	10,080	12,463	1,18,160	1109	1,17,051
Total	9,12,241	1,57,793	10,70,034	37,507	94,355	1,31,862	9,38,172	1823	9,36,849

In the Indi villages the new survey rates were those fixed for Indápúr and in the Almél villages they were ten per cent less than the Indápúr rates. The following statement gives the new Indi and Almél dry crop rates²:

Indi Rates, 1843-44.

INDÁPÚR.		INDL.	ALMEL.
Soil.	Rates.	Rates.	Rates.
	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
1st Black...	12 0	12 0	10 10
2nd do.	9 7	9 7	8 8
3rd do.	6 10	6 10	6 1
1st Red	8 0	8 0	7 2
2nd do.	5 2	5 2	4 8
3rd do.	3 0	3 0	2 8
1st Gravelly	4 0	4 0	3 7
2nd do.	2 5	2 5	2 2
3rd do.	1 5	1 5	1 3

¹ A *cháhur* is equal to seventy-two *taks* or *takts*. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 265. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 501.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 162, 345.

In the Chadchan villages an average acre rate of 5 *as.* was proposed.¹ For the garden or *bágáyat* lands the highest acre rate was 4*s.* (Rs. 2).²

A survey block of 193 villages in the Indi petty divisions of Bardol, Halsangi, and Horti was measured and except Horti, was classed in 1844.³ The rates were introduced into Bardol and Halsangi in 1845. The petty divisions of Bardol, Halsangi, and Horti together formed an irregular triangle of which Bardol and Halsangi were the base and Horti the apex, Bardol stretching north-east, Halsangi north-west, and Horti south. The tract composed of the three petty divisions was bounded on the north by the Bhima; on the south by Indi, Tamba, and Bijapur; on the east by Indi; and on the west by Sátára. Their united extreme length was about thirty-eight miles and their extreme breadth about twenty-nine miles. Of a total area of 471 square miles 131½ belonged to Halsangi, 203½ to Bardol, and 136 to Horti. The whole tract was a waving plain. Halsangi and north Bardol had not a single hill, only a few rocky spear-grass covered knolls. In the south of Bardol the uplands rose into low hills which spread over a great part of north Horti. Many streams, the largest holding water all the year round, crossed the plain northwards to the Bhima, which formed the north boundary of Bardol and Halsangi and was bordered by a belt of rich soil. There were no roads except footpaths, and, except near villages and temples, there were no trees. The total arable area was 246,773 acres of which 46,767 acres were private or *inám*. The soil varied from very rich patches to tracts too poor for tillage. From Padnur in the extreme east and along the Bhima westward most of the soil was deep rich black. In some places the rich black was mixed with *karl* or hard black soil containing saline matter which greatly lessened its value. Both in depth and quality the soil of the central villages varied greatly. As a rule the soil of the uplands was shallow and poor while the soil of the valleys was deep and rich. In many south Halsangi and Bardol villages the soil was extremely poor and was classed as *barad* or gravelly. The climate was healthy during the fair season and sickly during the rains. The rainfall was uncertain. During the eleven years ending 1834 three years, 1828, 1833, and 1834, were good; six years, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1830, and 1831, were middling; one 1824 was bad; and one 1832 was a year of failure and famine. From 1835 to 1843 the seasons varied from middling to bad; none were either very good or very bad. Exclusive of private or *inám* villages the population of Bardol and Halsangi was 26,052 or about seventy-eight to the square mile. Except in the poor villages where some of the land was over-assessed the people of Halsangi and Bardol were not extremely poor. They were decently

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SURVEY.

Second Group:

Indi,
1844-45.

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 322.

² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 112 of 1844, 353, 357.

³ Lieut. Nash, Surv. Supt. 135 of 5th Sept. 1844. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111, part 2, of 1875.

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Second Group :
Indi,
1844-45.

dressed and except in years of famine were well fed. The chief produce was *javári*, *bájri*, and cotton. The favourite *javári* was *shálu* or the cold weather variety. Early *javári* known as *khár jori* was also grown chiefly in gravelly or *karl* land. *Bájri* and cotton were widely grown. The cotton though poor found a good market in Chadchan which was a centre of hand-loom weaving. The rest of the cotton went to Sholápur and from Sholápur both inland and to the coast. Very little rice was grown in Halsangi and Bardol and a little more in Horti. There was much spinning weaving and dyeing, the crimson dye of Chadchan being highly valued and largely exported. Bargudi and Tadevádi in Halsangi had a small manufacture of neat knitted gloves. A Sunday market was held at Baloli and a Thursday market at Halsangi at which the chief articles sold were *javári*, *bájri*, gram, wheat, *tur*, rice, and cloth. In Bardol a Wednesday market was held at Chadchan and a Monday market at Kannur. In 1843 a Monday market was started at Horti and a Friday market at Kotnál about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Horti. At all these markets besides grain and cloth the chief articles sold were raw sugar, spices, groceries, spun cotton, blankets, and cattle.

In the northern villages of Bardol and Halsangi, along the Bhima the new survey rates introduced were ten per cent higher than the Indápur and Indi rates¹; in all the other villages of Bardol and Halsangi the Indápur and Indi rates were introduced.² According to the new rates the estimated rental on the tillage area was £5669 (Rs. 56,690), which, compared with £4529 (Rs. 45,290) the average collections during the twenty years ending 1843, showed an increase of about twenty-five per cent.

Muddebihál,
1844-45.

In 1844-45 ninety-four villages of Muddebihál were surveyed and assessed.³ They formed the mámlatdár's charge. This group was bounded on the south by the Krishna; on the east by the territories of the Berad chief of Surpur, tributary to His Highness the Nizám; on the west by Nidgundi; and on the north by a part of Mangoli and Tumbgi. The surface of the country was varied. A chain of small hills, sometimes almost falling into the plain, with side offsets stretched east and west five to seven miles north of the Krishna. Muddebihál was built on one of the rockiest and most barren parts of the belt. To the west of the town the hills became bolder and larger. South of the hilly chain the country waved down to the Krishna and near the river had much good soil. Eastward much of the land was poor and stony, and to the west the land was hilly and crossed by deep date-fringed stream beds. No river crossed the district; only the Don skirted it towards Tumbgi.

¹ The details are : 1st black soil $13\frac{1}{2}$ as. an acre, 2nd black $10\frac{1}{3}$ as., 3rd black $7\frac{1}{2}$ as. ; 1st red $8\frac{1}{2}$ as., 2nd red $5\frac{1}{2}$ as., 3rd red $3\frac{1}{2}$ as. ; 1st gravelly $4\frac{1}{2}$ as., 2nd gravelly $2\frac{1}{2}$ as., 3rd gravelly $1\frac{1}{2}$ as.

² The details are : 1st black soil 12 as. an acre, 2nd black $9\frac{1}{3}$ as., 3rd black $6\frac{1}{2}$ as. ; 1st red 8 as., 2nd red $5\frac{1}{2}$ as., 3rd red 3 as. ; 1st gravelly 4 as., 2nd gravelly $2\frac{1}{2}$ as., 3rd gravelly $1\frac{1}{2}$ as.

³ Lieut Evans, Asst. Surv. Supt. 24th Aug. 1844. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111, part 2, of 1875.

The two chief varieties of soil were black or *regad* and light red or *masab*; the proportion was about five of black to nine of light soil. Especially near the Krishna the soil was excellent and grew the finest crops. Even the poorer soils were richer than the red and gravelly or *barad* soils of Indápur and Supa. The landholders belonged to every class. The Kunbis, though poor and depressed, were hardworking and good-tempered, and their women were known throughout India for their cotton-spinning. Their food was red *javari* and sometimes *bajri*. There was a want of labour. As the south-west rains set in sooner and were heavier than in Indápur and Supa, the early or *kharif* harvest was more important in Muddebihál than in Indápur. *Bajri* and red and white *javari* were sown in the middle or end of May. The late or *rabi* crops included cotton and white *javari* or *shalu* which were sown in large quantities along the Krishna. The growers sold their cotton to the Váni traders of Indi and Sholápur. During the seven years ending 1843-44 the rupee price of millet or *bajri* fell from 105 pounds in 1837-38 to 135 pounds in 1843-44 or twenty-two per cent. During the same period the rupee price of Indian millet or *javari* fell from 114 pounds to 138 pounds or seventeen per cent.¹ When it came under the British in 1818 Muddebihál was attached partly to Bijápur and partly to Bágalkot. In 1823 it was formed into a subdivision containing Nátatvád and Tálíkoti and was placed under Dhárwár. In 1825 it was moved to Sholápur but in 1830 was brought back to Dhárwár. In 1837 it formed part of Belgaum and in 1839 was given to Sholápur. Since 1818 it had constantly suffered from cholera, and the famine of 1833 had permanently reduced the strength of the population. According to the 1824 survey the whole arable area was 191,498 acres of which 143,108 were Government arable and 48,390 were private or *indm*. The area was divided into ninety-four Government villages. In 1844 out of the Government arable land 77,856 acres were waste. The black soil rates² introduced into the tract were twenty per cent higher than the Indápur rates. According to the new rates the estimated rental on the whole arable area was £6477 (Rs. 64,770), which, compared with £4941 (Rs. 49,410) the collections for 1842-43, showed an increase of about thirty-one per cent.³

In 1845 fifty-seven Hippargi villages were measured and classified and the settlement was introduced in the same year.⁴ These fifty-seven villages which formed the charge of the Hippargi mámlatdár were of irregular shape. The tract was bounded on the

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SURVEY.
Muddebihál,
1844-45.

Hippargi,
1844-45.

¹ The details are : Millet in 1837-38, 1838-39, and 1839-40, 105 pounds a rupee, in 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 114; and in 1843-44, 135. Indian millet, in 1837-38, 1838-39, and 1839-40, 114 pounds; in 1840-41, 1841-42, and 1842-43, 120; and in 1843-44, 138.

² The details are : 1st black soil, 14 *as.* an acre, 2nd black 11½ *as.*, 3rd black 8½ *as.*; 1st red 10 *as.*, 2nd red 7 *as.*, 3rd red 5 *as.*; 1st gravelly 6½ *as.*, 2nd gravelly 3½ *as.*, 3rd gravelly 2½ *as.*

³ Lieut. Nash, Surv. Supt. 230 of 4th Sept. 1844 para. 11, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111, part 2, of 1875.

⁴ Mr. Bell, asst. surv. supt. 24th Sept. 1844, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111, part 2, 1875.

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Hippargi,
1844-45.

north by Indi; on the north-east by Almel; on the east and south-east by Tumbgi; on the south and south-west by Muddebihál, Bágevádi, and Mangoli; and on the west by Indi and Bijápur. The town of Hippargi was about twenty-six miles south of Indi and twenty-two miles south-west of Almel. The extreme length of the tract was about thirty-six and its extreme breadth about thirty-five miles. Like Indi, except round villages and in garden lands, the country was bare of trees. From north-west to south-east Hippargi was crossed by the Don. In spite of the saltiness of its water the rich black soil of the Don valley, even in years of very scanty rainfall, yielded splendid crops. Besides the fifty-seven Government villages with an area of about 278,555 acres or 435 square miles, there were three alienated villages with an area of 14,733 acres or twenty-three square miles. Exclusive of the alienated villages the population was 32,024 or about seventy-four to the square mile. Of a total arable area of 268,055 acres of which 215,274, were Government and 52,781 *indám* or alienated, 101,513 or a little more than three acres to each person were under tillage. In the north the climate was much like the Indi climate; near the Don it was somewhat better. Its richer soil also made it more independent of rainfall. The field produce differed little from the products of Indi. Cotton was grown in considerable quantities; *bájri* among the early crops and *javári* both in the early and late harvests were the chief grains and the staple food of the people. The returns showed 7131 flat-roofed houses including huts and shops, 63,125 useful cattle, and 4760 ploughs. Of 257 wells 130 were at work, and of fifty-four water-lifts or *budkéis* forty-four were at work. In 1843, 489 acres of Government garden land yielded £75 (Rs. 750) or an average acre rate of 3s. (Rs. 1½). Markets were held at Hippargi, Sindgi, Korvád, Sivangi, and Golgeri, the last of which, eastward towards the Surpur chief's territories, was the best. From these markets goods went to Bijápur, Surpur, Tálíkotí, Sholápur, Athni, and Mahálingpur. Little grain left the district; cotton and cotton twist, after taking what was wanted for home use, were chiefly sent to Sholápur. Kokatnur, Sindgi, Hippargi, Jálvád, and Golgeri were the chief villages where cotton cloth and blankets were woven. During the six years ending 1842 the rupee price of millet or *bájri* had risen from 159 pounds in 1837 to 144 pounds in 1842 or about ten per cent, and of Indian millet or *javári* from 198 pounds to 159 or 24·5 per cent.¹ The revenue statements show that during the seven years ending 1842 the area under tillage varied from 78,754 acres in 1842 to 97,786 acres in 1839, and averaged 87,205 acres; remissions varied from £9 (Rs. 90) in 1837 to £952 (Rs. 9520) in 1842 and averaged £170 (Rs. 1700); and collections from £4052 (Rs. 40,520) in 1836 to £6220 (Rs. 62,200) in 1840. The details are:

¹ The details are: *Bájri*, in 1837, 159 pounds; in 1838, 165; in 1839, 150; in 1840 and 1841, 159; and in 1842, 144; *Javári* in 1837, 198 pounds; in 1838 and 1839, 183; in 1840 and 1841, 186; and in 1842, 159.

Hippargi Tillage and Revenue, 1836-1842.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.		REMISSIONS.	COLLECTIONS.
	Area.	Rental.		
1836	Acres. 80,368	Rs. 40,526	Rs. ...	Rs. 40,526
1837	81,023	43,933	87	43,846
1838	84,056	47,068	559	46,509
1839	87,786	59,451	476	58,975
1840	97,107	63,190	985	62,205
1841	91,342	60,774	284	60,490
1842	78,754	54,510	9523	44,987

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Hippargi, 1844-45.

Under the survey settlement the highest dry-crop acre rates introduced in the Don valley villages were the Sholápur rates.¹ The rest of the land was divided into three classes a north, middle, and south. In the north, where the climate was least certain, the highest dry-crop acre rates introduced were those of Indi; for the middle belt stretching east to west with a somewhat better rainfall, the highest dry-crop acre rates were those of Indi increased by five per cent; and for the south, with a still better rainfall, the highest dry-crop acre rates were Indi rates increased by ten per cent.² The gardens were charged an acre rate varying from 2s. to 4s. (Rs. 1-2). According to the new rates the estimated rental on the whole arable area of 215,274 acres was £8404 (Rs. 84,040), which, compared with £5350 (Rs. 53,500) the average collections during the twelve years ending 1843-44, showed an increase of about fifty-seven per cent.³

In 1845 the survey settlement was introduced into eighteen Mangoli villages.⁴ Mangoli lay a few miles south-east of Bijápur and was bounded on the west by Sátára. The land was waving and was drained by the river Don which was sweet during the rains but by November was salt. In April and May salt was made by evaporating the Don water in cement-lined pans. In 1840 this Don salt was taxed 1s. (8 as.) the *man*. Changes in the course of the river altered field and village boundaries on its bank. Except in a few

Mangoli, 1844-45.

¹ The details are: The acre rate for 1st black soil was Re. 1, for 2nd black 12½ as., for 3rd black 9 as.; for 1st red 10½ as., for 2nd red 6½ as., for 3rd red 4 as.; for 1st gravelly 5½ as., for 2nd gravelly 3½ as., and for 3rd gravelly 1½ as.

² The details are:

Hippargi Rates, 1844-45.

SOIL.		VILLAGES.		
Class.	Sort.	Northern.	Middle.	Southern.
I	Black	A. p. 12 0	A. p. 12 7	A. p. 13 2
II	Do.	9 7	10 1	10 7
III	Do.	6 10	7 2	7 6
I	Red	8 0	8 5	8 10
II	Do.	5 2	5 6	5 9
III	Do.	3 0	3 2	3 4
I	Gravelly	4 0	4 2	4 5
II	Do.	2 5	2 6	2 8
III	Do.	1 5	1 6	1 7

³ Lieut. Nash, Surv. Supt. 261 of 4th Oct. 1844 para 26.

⁴ Capt. Landon, asst. surv. supt. 24th Sept. 1844. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111, part 2 of 1875.

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Mangoli,
1844-45.

well-watered fields, manure was never used. The village rubbish was gathered in large mounds near the village walls. During the hot season the rubbish was taken to the nearest water, where, to make saltpetre, it was drenched, and the water left to drain into cement-lined pots and there left to evaporate. During the five years ending 1840 the saltpetre farm had yielded an average revenue of £4 (Rs. 40). The tract was badly supplied with wells. Except of one well at Mangoli and two at Ukli, the water of all the wells was brackish. Forty-eight garden wells watered 295 acres.

The returns showed 423 ploughs, 4486 bullocks, and 1680 landholders of whom 461 were proprietors or *inám*dárs, seventy-eight *mirás*dárs or hereditary holders, 1007 *upris* or casual holders, and 184 *vovandkaris* or strangers. The assessment was not fixed on any definite system; the rate was fixed by the character of the soil and the rent paid by the next field. The early crop was of little consequence. Of the late harvest the chief crop was *javári* the staple food of the people. Cotton was also largely grown. It was bought by Sholápur merchants to make cotton yarn most of which went to Sátára. Before 1831, the accounts were kept in *cháhurs* and *bighás* of very uncertain area. In 1831 the land was measured in acres but was not classed. Six villages were added in 1839. As no local prices were available the Bijápur prices were taken as a basis.¹

Excluding all private or *inám* and garden or *bágáyat* lands the Government arable area was 81,645 acres of which 49,545 were waste and 32,298 were under tillage. Under the survey settlement the highest dry-crop acre rates in the Don valley villages were Sholápur rates²; and the Indi rates with an increase of five per cent were introduced into the rest of the land.³ Garden or *bágáyat* land was charged an acre rate varying from 2s. to 4s. (Rs. 1-2). Some fields at Mangoli whose vegetables were in good demand had paid as much as 10s. (Rs. 5). Under the survey this was lowered to 4s. (Rs. 2).

Muddebihál,
1845-46.

Of fifty-eight Government and ten alienated villages in the Muddebihál petty division of Tumbgi, the Government villages were measured and classed in 1844-45 and the rates introduced in the same year.⁴ Of 147,413 acres the whole area of the fifty-eight Government villages, 24,891 acres were alienated or *inám*, 3564 were waste, and 118,958 were under tillage. Tumbgi was bounded on the east by Surpur; on the south by the *mámlatdár*'s

¹ The details are: The Bijápur rupee price of Indian millet or *javári* in 1838 was 136 pounds; in 1839, 84; in 1840, 147; in 1841, 136; in 1842, 168; in 1843, 157; and in 1844, 105. The Bijápur *javári* *sher* was of 105 *toldas* and the Mangoli *sher* was of 118 *toldas*.

² The details are: The acre rate for first black soil was Re. 1, for 2nd black 12½ *as.*, for 3rd black 9 *as.*; for 1st red 10½ *as.*, for 2nd red 6½ *as.*, for 3rd red 4 *as.*; and for 1st gravelly, 5½ *as.*, for 2nd gravelly 3½ *as.*, and 3rd gravelly 1½ *as.*

³ The details are: For 1st black soil 12½ *as.*, for 2nd black 10½ *as.*, for 3rd black 7½ *as.*; for 1st red 8½ *as.*, for 2nd red 5½ *as.*, for 3rd red 3½ *as.*; and for 1st gravelly 4½ *as.*, for 2nd gravelly 2½ *as.*, for 3rd gravelly 1½ *as.*

⁴ Mr. Price, asst. surv. supt. 18th Sept. 1844, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111, part 2, of 1875.

division of Muddebihál, and on the west and north by Hippargi. The landholders were fairly off. Though they had passed through three bad years few were in debt and many had large stores of grain. They were hardworking and their thrift was a bye-word among their neighbours. The soil along the Don was extremely good and was all under tillage. A looseness in their soil enabled the Tumbgi people to use a lighter plough than that used in Sholápur. The rain was generally more certain and fell in greater quantities than in Sholápur. The late harvest was about twice as important as the early harvest. Of the early crops the chief were *bájri* and an inferior or rain weather *mungári jvári* both of which were local food grains. Of the cold-weather harvest one-half was cold-weather or *shálu jvári* and the rest was cotton, wheat, and gram. Almost the whole of the late harvest left the district, though, when they could, the landholders tried to keep some *shálu jvári* for storing in pits to meet bad seasons. About the middle of the eighteenth century when it came under the Maráthás this tract of land had been ruined and laid waste by freebooters. Rástia, to whom it was entrusted by the Peshwa, by the grant of easy leases or *kauls* had done much to tempt the people back. Still in 1818 when it fell to the British nine of the villages were desolate. In 1818 the *cháli* system of having specially highly rated lands held by village managers along with less highly rated land was in force.¹ In 1826 the land was measured and the *cháli* system was discontinued. Under the survey settlement in the Don villages the Sholápur rates were introduced; and in the rest of the villages the Indápur rates increased by fifteen per cent.² Garden or *bágáyat* land was charged acre rates varying from 2s. to 4s. (Rs. 1-2).

Of 223 villages in Bádámi, to the south of Bágalkot, 147 were Government villages and seventy-six were alienated.³ The lands of the 147 Government villages were measured in 1847-48, 1848-49, and 1849-50, classed in 1849-50 and 1850-51, and settled in 1850-51. Of the whole 223 villages eighty-six Government and twenty-four alienated villages formed the charge of the mámlatdár of Bádámi; forty-eight Government and twenty-three alienated villages were under a maháلكari whose head-quarters were at Kerur; and thirteen Government and twenty-nine alienated villages were under a maháلكari whose head-quarters were at Ron. Inclusive of aliena-

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SURVEY.
Muddebihál,
1845-46.

Bádámi,
1850-51.

¹ Details of the *cháli* tenure are given in the Dhárwár Statistical Account.

² The details are :

Muddebihál Rates, 1845-46.

SOIL.	Don Villages.	Other Villages.	SOIL.	Don Villages.	Other Villages.
	As. p.	As. p.		As. p.	As. p.
1st Black ...	16 0	13 10	3rd Red ...	4 0	3 5
2nd do. ...	12 10	11 0	1st Gravelly...	5 4	4 7
3rd do. ...	9 0	7 10	2nd do. ...	3 2	2 9
1st Red ...	10 8	9 2	3rd do. ...	1 11	1 7
2nd do. ...	6 11	6 0			

³ Capt. Wingate, Surv. Comr. 165 of 9th June 1852, Report on Bádámi and Bágalkot. Bom. Gov. Sel. V. 17-28.

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Land.

SURVEY.

Bádámi,

tions the Government villages contained 380,394 acres of which 93,581 were unarable.

Bádámi included three natural divisions. In the south a plain tract, part of the great Karnátak black plain, stretched to the Dambal hills; in the centre was a rough hilly tract, impassable to carts, and with sandy soil; and in the north-west was a poor waving country. Of the three divisions the central hilly tract had the best rainfall, and its lands, though naturally poor, were better tilled than either the light soils in the north or the black soils in the south. As the light sandy soils dried quickly after the south-west rain, cotton, wheat, and gram were seldom grown. The black soils especially in the south were best suited to wheat, gram, cotton, and other late crops. In the sandy tracts the mango flourished and many villages had beautiful mango groves. The light soil north of the Malprabha grew almost nothing but *bájri* and *javári*.

Not only in the country towns but in the villages an active spinning and weaving industry greatly improved the state of the people. These industries enabled the landholders to add other earnings to their field produce, and by supporting a large non-agricultural class gave the landholders a good local market for their field produce.

Though considerably better off than the people of Bágalkot many of the Bádámi landholders, especially in the northern villages, were poor. In the central hilly tract many left their villages every year to reap in the western rice lands, and to pick cotton in the southern plain. The best-off landholders in Bádámi were in the villages of the black soil plain to the south of the Malprabha. At the same time even here progress was kept back by excessively high rates of assessment and by want of roads. Many villages had to carry their manure and bring home their crops on bullock-back.

Except eleven alienated villages in Anvál, Bádámi was surveyed soon after it came under English management (1818). In 1823-24 the survey measurements were made the basis of the revenue accounts, and, except in the Belur and Ron groups a revision of assessment founded on the survey was introduced between 1825 and 1826 by Mr. Stevenson of the Madras Civil Service.

The revenue returns for the 136 Government villages of the Bádámi sub-division show that during the twenty-seven years ending 1849-50 the area under tillage varied from 70,007 acres in 1845-46 to 80,800 acres in 1826-27 and averaged 72,989 acres; during the thirty-two years ending 1849-50, remissions varied from £4 (Rs. 40) in 1818-19 to £3069 (Rs. 30,690) in 1824-25 and averaged £1282 (Rs. 12,820); and the revenue for collection varied from £5207 (Rs. 52,070) in 1829-30 to £7202 (Rs. 72,020) in 1820-21 and averaged £6212 (Rs. 62,120). The details are:

Bádámí Tillage and Revenue, 1818-1850.

YEAR.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Col- lection.	YEAR.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Col- lection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.		
1818-19	...	63,999	43	63,956	1834-35	75,026	73,927	13,311	65,616
1819-20	...	66,336	1455	66,881	1835-36	77,749	80,170	13,888	66,282
1820-21	...	72,990	872	72,018	1836-37	79,159	77,980	12,662	65,318
1821-22	...	66,644	505	68,199	1837-38	79,917	78,545	12,273	66,272
1822-23	...	82,609	15,323	67,286	1838-39	78,632	76,649	13,093	63,556
1823-24	73,488	83,497	23,366	66,131	1839-40	76,104	76,528	4601	66,927
1824-25	73,488	84,958	30,690	54,268	1840-41	76,891	74,406	8808	65,598
1825-26	76,770	81,119	26,224	55,895	1841-42	76,484	74,255	5418	68,837
1826-27	80,800	79,832	24,103	55,729	1842-43	75,295	72,380	4274	68,115
1827-28	78,370	77,910	21,843	56,062	1843-44	72,470	68,123	1911	66,212
1828-29	79,950	77,458	22,438	55,020	1844-45	70,268	65,166	678	64,493
1829-30	80,391	77,197	25,136	52,071	1845-46	70,007	58,766	1381	57,335
1830-31	73,118	80,901	27,631	52,970	1846-47	71,761	69,399	11,140	58,256
1831-32	76,898	81,512	29,295	52,517	1847-48	71,227	64,385	1472	62,913
1832-33	74,942	78,127	25,606	52,521	1848-49	74,422	68,089	560	67,529
1833-34	73,558	89,049	26,733	63,316	1849-50	73,329	66,570	819	65,751

Chapter VIII.

Land.
SURVEY.
Bádámí,
1850-51.

Under the survey settlement the 147 Bádámí villages were grouped under three classes the first with seven villages, the second with eighty-seven villages, and the third with fifty-three villages. In the seven central and manufacturing villages of the first class, which were most favourably situated with regard to climate, markets, and manure, a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) was fixed; in the eighty-seven villages of the central hilly tract a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1¼) was fixed; and in fifty-three villages south of the Malprabha river and on the north and west borders of Bádámí a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. (Rs. 1) was fixed. In 223 acres of garden land a highest acre rate of 10s. (Rs. 5) was fixed, and an average acre rate of 5s. 7½d. (Rs. 2½) instead of 11s. 7¼d. (Rs. 5 as. 12½); and in 301 acres of rice the highest acre rate was 8s. (Rs. 4) and the average 4s. 2½d. (Rs. 2 as. 1⅞) instead of 14s. 2¼d. (Rs. 7 as. 1½). The effect of the survey rates was a fall in the rental from £7133 (Rs. 71,330) to £5123 (Rs. 51,230) or twenty-eight per cent. The details are:

Bádámí Survey Settlement, 1850-51.

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	OLD SURVEY.	NEW SURVEY.							
			Tillage.				Waste.		Total.	
			Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acres.	Area.	Rental.	Acres.	Rental.
			Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	A. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I ...	7	6646	4979	3150	10 1	8923	2686	8902	5786	
II ...	87	34,832	38,627	24,089	9 11	34,217	18,501	72,844	42,590	
III ...	53	30,856	42,202	23,986	9 1	31,312	19,129	73,514	48,115	
Total ...	147	71,334	85,808	51,225	9 6	69,452	40,266	155,200	91,491	

Of 161 Bágalkot villages 124 were Government and thirty-seven alienated.¹ Between 1848 and 1850 the 124 Government villages were surveyed and classed and the settlement was introduced in 1850-51. Bágalkot, which formed a compact block to the north of Bádámí, was bounded on the north by the Krishna, on the east by

Bágalkot,
1850-51.

¹ Capt. Wingate, Surv. Comr. 165 of 9th June 1852. Report on Bádámí and Bágalkot, Bom. Gov. Sel. V. 28-38.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

Survey.

Bágalkot,
1850-51.

Hungund, on the south by Bádámi, and on the west by estate villages. The Ghatprabha river entered Bágalkot a few miles west of Kaládgi, and, after running east for about twenty miles, turned suddenly to the north immediately below the town of Bágalkot, and passing through a chain of hills fell into the Krishna, about fifteen miles further north. The rainfall in the Ghatprabha valley was much more certain than in the valley of the Krishna. Of the 161 Bágalkot villages seventy-nine Government and twenty-six alienated villages formed the charge of the mámlatdár of Bágalkot, and forty-five Government and eleven alienated villages formed the charge of a mahálkari whose head-quarters were at Bilgi in the north-west of the sub-division. Of 316,816 acres the total area of the Government villages 70,123 were unarable. Though much of the land was poor the Ghatprabha valley contained a large area of black soil which was well suited to the climate as it required little rain. On the other hand, much of the black Krishna plain was of the hard close-grained *karl* class which, to yield a full crop required heavy rain, and, as the rainfall was generally scanty, the Krishna crops were much more liable to fail than those in the Ghatprabha valley. Except in the Ghatprabha and Krishna valleys, there was little good soil in Bágalkot. The soil near the central line of hills which separated the two valleys was poor and stony. Like the landholders in the north of Bádámi the Bágalkot landholders suffered from the want of roads and of wheeled vehicles. Manure was often carried afield and the crops brought home on bullock-back. Bágalkot husbandry was not so good as Bádámi husbandry. In a few populous villages near Bágalkot the fields were clean and well kept; but especially in the Krishna valley the tillage was slovenly. This was partly due to the employment of the cattle in carrying produce. Compared with 20,000 in Bádámi, less than 13,000 bullocks were used in field work in Bágalkot. Except in a few villages near the Krishna, all lands near the villages were manured. Though the black plains of the Ghatprabha and Krishna seemed well suited for cotton, little cotton was grown. The husbandry of the Bágalkot villages suffered from the want of any outside demand for their wheat, *javári*, and millet seeds. On the other hand they had the advantage of the two considerable local centres of Bágalkot and Kaládgi. Irrigation was more necessary even than roads to Bágalkot because the climate was uncertain and the crops liable to failure. From the want of water the deep rich soils of the broad Krishna plain were almost valueless. Shortly after its conquest by the English the whole of Bágalkot was measured in Mr. Thackeray's survey. No change was made in the assessment until in 1827-28 Mr. Stevenson revised the rates of thirty-seven villages. With this exception the rates that obtained in the several villages when the English took the country continued to form the basis of the yearly settlements until the introduction of the revised assessment. The revenue returns for the 124 Government villages showed that during the twenty-six years ending 1849-50 the area under tillage varied from 60,445 acres in 1844-45 to 80,059 acres in 1826-27 and averaged 69,864 acres; that during the thirty-one years ending 1849-50 remissions varied from £60 (Rs 600) in 1820-21 to £4544 (Rs. 45,440) in 1827-28 and

averaged £1346 (Rs. 13,460); and that the revenue for collection varied from £4185 (Rs. 41,850) in 1827-28 to £11,476 (Rs. 1,14,760) in 1821-22 and averaged £6695 (Rs. 66,950). The details are:

Bágalkot Tillage and Revenue, 1819-1850.

YEAR.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Col- lection.	YEAR.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Col- lection.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.		
1819-20 ...	...	1,00,472	3292	97,180	1835-36...	65,499	73,412	7537	65,875
1820-21 ...	...	1,12,346	597	1,12,249	1836-37...	67,908	73,787	5858	67,929
1821-22 ...	...	1,17,491	2726	1,14,765	1837-38...	69,877	74,409	11,178	63,231
1822-23 ...	...	1,18,064	10,594	1,02,470	1838-39...	71,195	74,416	13,601	60,814
1823-24 ...	...	1,00,330	14,114	86,216	1839-40...	71,621	73,348	5455	67,893
1824-25 ...	77,445	1,10,796	28,397	82,399	1840-41...	71,622	73,349	21,321	51,528
1825-26 ...	79,107	1,06,836	35,464	71,372	1841-42...	72,285	72,931	7038	65,893
1826-27 ...	80,059	99,334	21,417	77,917	1842-43...	67,523	67,129	2106	65,023
1827-28 ...	75,648	87,298	45,444	41,854	1843-44...	62,203	59,850	817	59,033
1828-29 ...	77,447	87,672	18,447	60,225	1844-45...	60,455	56,083	613	55,470
1829-30 ...	74,672	85,316	34,867	50,449	1845-46...	61,751	56,900	5682	50,218
1830-31 ...	73,387	83,011	31,815	61,196	1846-47...	69,954	61,009	8462	52,547
1831-32 ...	69,837	78,033	26,752	61,231	1847-48...	68,749	58,978	13,527	46,451
1832-33 ...	65,677	73,279	29,534	43,695	1848-49...	65,906	57,318	1322	56,496
1833-34 ...	65,447	72,702	9240	63,462	1849-50...	64,066	55,214	1708	53,506
1834-35 ...	67,078	76,759	7911	63,848					

Under the survey settlement the 124 Bágalkot villages were divided into four classes, a first class with three villages, a second with thirty-two, a third with twenty-nine, and a fourth with sixty villages. In the three villages of the first class, Bágalkot and two villages close to it, the highest dry-crop acre rate was fixed at 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1½); in the thirty-two villages of the second class in the Ghatprabha valley, above its passage through the hills at Herkal, the highest dry-crop acre rate was fixed at 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1¼); in the twenty-nine villages of the third class, enclosing the villages of the second group, the highest dry-crop acre rate was fixed at 2s. (Re. 1); and in the sixty villages of the fourth class in the Krishna and lower Ghatprabha valleys, the highest dry-crop acre rate was fixed at 1s. 9d. (14 as.). Of 157 acres of watered land in Bágalkot ninety-five were garden and sixty-two were rice land. For the garden land a highest acre rate of 10s. (Rs. 5) and an average acre rate of 4s. 7½d. (Rs. 2 as. 5½) were fixed, and for the rice land a highest acre rate of 8s. (Rs. 4) and an average of 3s. 7d. (Re. 1 as. 12½) were fixed. The effect of the new rates was a fall in the assessment from £5922 (Rs. 59,220) to £4289 (Rs. 42,890) or twenty-seven per cent. The details are:

Bágalkot Survey Settlement, 1850-51.

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	OLD SURVEY.	NEW SURVEY.							
			Tillage.			Waste.		Total.		
			Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acres.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	As. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I ...	3	2937	1426	1817	14 9	1260	1029	2886	2346	
II ...	32	16,335	16,125	11,246	11 2	17,782	10,495	33,887	21,741	
III ...	29	16,167	13,364	11,838	9 10	15,880	8493	34,244	19,836	
IV ...	60	23,782	35,059	18,989	8 8	35,411	17,132	70,470	36,121	
Total...	124	59,224	70,974	42,890	9 8	70,313	37,154	141,287	80,044	

Of 169 Hungund villages 142 were Government and twenty-seven alienated.¹ The 142 Government villages were measured and classed

*Hungund,
1851-52.*

¹ Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt, 267 of 26th July 1853. Bom. Gov. Sel. LXXXI. 3-22.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.
Hungund,
1851-52.

between 1848 and 1850, the new rates were introduced in 1851 and sanctioned in 1855. Of a total area of 278,316 acres 240,088 were arable and 38,228 unarable. Hungund lay to the east of Bádámi and Bágalkot. It was a compact block, bounded on the north and north-east by the Krishna, on the east and south-east by the Nizám's territory, and on the west and north-west by Bádámi and Bágalkot. Of the 169 villages ninety-one Government and twenty-two alienated were under the mámlatdár at Hungund and fifty-one Government and five alienated were under a mahálkari whose head-quarters were at Ilkal. The sand-stone hills of Bádámi and Bágalkot stretched for a short distance into the west of Hungund. In this part the soils were sandy and poor and to ensure good crops required free manure. From its nearness to the hills this part of the sub-division had a somewhat better rainfall than the rest of Hungund. In the south-west one of the Bádámi ranges entered Hungund, and, passing through a piece of the Nizám's territory, continued into the Ilkal mahálkari's division in the south-east. The rest of Hungund was an unbroken plain. The soil was black and of good quality, particularly in the north near the Krishna and Malprabha. The climate of Hungund was much better than that of the districts immediately to the west. The monsoon was so even and certain that a failure of crops from want of rain was said to be very rare. In the red and sandy soils of the western villages and in the hilly tract in the south-east were many mango trees; but except a few tamarinds and *bábhuls* the north and east were treeless. Carts were little used. The whole 142 Government villages had only eighty-eight carts. The landholders were a hardworking people whose name as husbandmen stood much above that of the people of Bádámi and Bágalkot. On the whole they were very well-to-do. The leading crops were *javri*, *bájni*, wheat, gram, and cotton. Cotton thrived well and was grown over a large area. The pressure of population was about 145 to the square mile. Though most of the people were landholders many villages had a considerable proportion of cotton-weavers, particularly in Gudur, Sulibhávi, Kamatgi, and most of all in Ilkal where no less than 3000 people were employed in cotton and silk weaving. Most of the looms were owned by the weavers themselves; but some master weavers owned up to twenty-five or thirty looms. Women's robes or *sádis* and bodicecloths or *cholkhans* were the staples of Ilkal, especially bodicecloths of which £100 to £200 (Rs. 1000-2000) worth were sold every week. The goods went to Sholápur, Poona, Hubli, Belgaum, Bágalkot, and the Nizám's country. In Kamatgi weaving chiefly of coarse cotton cloth maintained 1000 people and dyeing 200, and there were some fifty houses of coppersmiths whose wares went to Bágalkot, Belgaum, and the Nizám's country. Sulibhávi had a weaving population of about 1400 employed almost entirely in making cotton fabrics. In Gudur were about 300 weavers; some employed in making mixed cotton and silk and some in making pure cotton fabrics. Besides these towns about ten villages had on an average about fifty weavers each. Hungund was well supplied with local markets. Within Hungund limits were Ilkal, Amingad, Hungund, Kamatgi, and close beyond the borders were others of minor consequence. Jálíhál was a good

produce market and Bágalkot a good cotton cloth market. Of those within the sub-division Ilkal and Amingad were alone export markets. The staples of Ilkal, which was the chief market in Hungund, were silk and cotton fabrics, rice, and other field produce. It was attended by numbers of people from the surrounding villages and also from the neighbouring Nizám's country. The military cantonment of Iingsugur where one of the Nizám's regiments was stationed, was only twenty-four miles from the Hungund frontier, and part of its supply of grain was drawn from the Ilkal market. Amingad was a great mart for Konkan cocoanuts, rice, betel leaves, and salt. It was also a large cattle market, about 500 head being offered for sale every Saturday. It had several wealthy traders through whose hands most of the exported cotton passed to the coast.

A few years after Hungund came under British management it was surveyed under the orders of Mr. Thackeray, then Principal Collector, and from 1825 the acres obtained by this survey formed the basis of the accounts. No systematic attempt to revise the assessment was ever made. In fourteen of the eighteen *samats* or old village groups the *cháli* or over-rated land system prevailed to a considerable extent. Under the British the rule forbidding a landholder throwing up his *cháli* or over-rented land unless he at the same time forfeited his under-rented or *katguta* land was relaxed. The over-rented land when thrown up was lowered and the under-rented land was raised. By this means the over-rented or *cháli* land fell from 17,682 acres in 1821 to 8923 acres in 1845. In 1853 the chief trace of the old *cháli* system was an occasional extreme inequality in the assessment of land of similar quality. The revenue returns for 136 of the Government villages in Hungund showed that during the twenty-six years ending 1850-51 the area under tillage varied from 79,764 acres in 1832-33 to 97,051 acres in 1829-30 and averaged 88,510 acres; that during the thirty-one years ending 1850-51 remissions varied from £4 (Rs. 40) in 1844-45 to £4062 (Rs. 40,620) in 1827-28 and averaged £1078 (Rs. 10,780); and that revenue for collection varied from £3457 (Rs. 34,570) in 1832-33 to £7618 (Rs. 76,180) in 1849-50 and averaged £6387 (Rs. 63,870). The details are:

Hungund Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1851.

YEAR.	Vil- lages.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Col- lection.	YEAR.	Vil- lages.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Col- lection.
		Area.	Rental.					Area.	Rental.		
		Acres.	Rs.					Acres.	Rs.		
1820-21	136	...	68,400	1041	67,359	1838-37	136	82,439	67,586	4095	68,491
1821-22	71,563	623	70,940	1837-38	...	84,886	69,347	5099	84,241
1822-23	71,860	1402	70,398	1838-39	...	86,803	69,192	16,435	82,717
1823-24	82,826	12,079	70,747	1839-40	...	87,116	71,671	315	68,478
1824-25	81,950	17,465	64,485	1840-41	...	88,101	73,928	38	70,333
1825-26	...	91,951	84,072	19,827	62,245	1841-42	...	87,992	74,740	5863	68,932
1826-27	...	96,568	82,312	16,816	65,496	1842-43	...	82,847	70,802	2130	68,672
1827-28	...	94,533	95,026	40,616	54,410	1843-44	...	79,929	67,789	593	67,145
1828-29	...	96,898	90,668	32,319	57,749	1844-45	...	80,530	67,581	37	67,544
1829-30	...	97,051	86,384	37,073	49,261	1845-46	...	82,265	68,425	1676	66,749
1830-31	...	96,942	82,007	28,979	53,028	1846-47	...	87,864	73,020	1340	71,671
1831-32	...	95,409	70,603	22,310	48,293	1847-48	...	93,062	75,663	974	74,689
1832-33	...	79,764	57,129	22,565	34,574	1848-49	...	94,308	75,747	210	75,537
1833-34	...	82,473	82,115	26,688	56,477	1849-50	...	95,813	70,245	64	76,181
1834-35	...	80,731	66,836	5373	61,261	1850-51	...	92,897	73,595	67	73,528
1835-36	...	82,090	67,220	3969	63,251						

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.

Hungund,
1851-52.

Chapter VIII.

Land.
SURVEY.
Hungund,
1851-52.

Under the survey settlement the 142 Government villages were arranged under two groups, one of twenty-three and the other of 119 villages. The first group, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. (Re. 1), lay near the western hills and had both a specially good climate and a specially good market; the second group with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1s. 9d. (14 as.) included all the villages except those in the favoured west. Fifty-two villages had 309 acres of well-watered garden land yielding poor crops chiefly vegetables with a little sugarcane and a few plantain trees. The new assessment gave a highest acre rate of 5s. 6d. (Rs. 2½) and an average acre rate of 3s. 1d. (Re. 1 as. 8½) instead of 4s. 7½d. (Rs. 2½).

Thirty villages had 454 acres of rice land. Most of the rice land was in the east where the fields were watered by damming streams and carrying the water along channels. The rest was in the west in upland valleys where streams ran during the greater part of the year. Compared with an average acre rate of 3s. 10½d. (Re. 1 as. 15½) an average acre rate of 3s. 6½d. (Re. 1 as. 12½) was introduced. The effect of the survey rates was to lower the rental from £8133 (Rs. 81,330) to £6404 (Rs. 64,040) or twenty-one per cent. The details are :

Hungund Survey Settlement, 1851-52.

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	OLD SURVEY.	NEW SURVEY.							
			Tillage.				Waste.		Total.	
			Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Acres.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	As. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			
I ...	23	11,082	12,600	7473	9 8	5872	2713	13,472	10,186	
II ...	119	70,297	96,082	56,568	9 5	44,972	23,361	141,054	79,929	
Total ...	142	81,329	108,682	64,041	9 5	50,844	26,074	159,526	90,115	

Bijapur,
1855-56.

Of ninety-two Bijapur villages eighty-eight were Government villages and four were alienated. Into the eighty-eight Government villages the survey assessment was introduced in 1855-56 and the rates were formally sanctioned in 1860-61.¹ Bijapur, which then formed part of Sátára, was bounded on the north by estates or *jágirs*; on the east by Hippargi or Sindgi and Mangoli or Bágevádi then in Sholapur, on the south by the Krishna, and on the west by the Athni sub-division of Belgaum. The eighty-eight Government villages formed the charge of a *mámlatdár* whose head-quarters were at Bijapur. They contained 671 square miles and had a population of 49,482 or seventy-four to the square mile.

The river Don passed from west to east nearly through the centre of Bijapur. For about twelve miles north of the Krishna the country steadily rose to the water-shed between the Krishna and the Don. It then fell steadily about eight miles to the Don, and again rose gently to Bijapur. There were no hills, but the water-shed between the Krishna and the Don and the country round

¹ Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 301 of 27th June 1860. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXIX, 1-37.

and to the north of the town of Bijápur could not be less than two or three hundred feet above the Krishna. The high ground was exceedingly barren. For hundreds of acres together the trap rock was either entirely exposed or was covered with but a few inches of soil. The valleys of the Krishna and Don had deep alluvial soil and the supply of rain though scanty and somewhat uncertain was readily absorbed by the deep black soil. The salt element in the Don soil was favoured to wheat and some other crops, and from its property of absorbing moisture was beneficial to all crops. The richness of the soil on the banks of the Don was proverbial. A single heavy fall of rain was enough to give a fair crop; and in years of utter drought in the surrounding country the river bank lands generally gave some return. Over the whole of Bijápur the rainfall was uncertain and was often scanty. It generally opened with violent thunderstorms in May; and the early rains in June July and August were light and partial. The heaviest falls were in September and October at the setting in of the north-east monsoon. The climate was therefore best suited to late or *rabi* crops. The husbandry which had formerly been very slovenly, many of the fields being overrun with grass, had of late years greatly improved. The fields were much cleaner and showed signs of much more labour. From the want of timber most of the cattle dung was dried into fuel cakes and the land got little manure. The chief products were *javári*, wheat, gram, cotton, and oilseeds. The *javári* and a large share of the other crops were grown for local use. Oilseeds and cotton, the staple exports, would have been much more generally grown, if want of roads had not prevented communications with distant markets.

The means of communicating with distant markets were very limited. One line of cleared road, the Hubli-Sholápur line, crossed Bijápur from north to south, and along it large quantities of cocoanuts, betelnuts, and cotton cloth passed from North Kánara and Dhárwár to and beyond Bársi in Sholápur. In neither direction was the Sholápur-Hubli road a line of export for Bijápur produce. The only good the presence of the line did to Bijápur was the demand for local grain and fodder to which the traffic gave rise. There was another road the true line of export for Bijápur to the coast but as it was not finished it was of little use. In and near the sub-division were several small markets where the growers disposed of much of their produce by barter. Bijápur itself was the only local market town and even Bijápur was a very second rate trade centre. It contained about 10,100 people scattered over a large area of whom about 2300 were poor and idle Musalmáns. The town had little trade and few industries. About 380 lived by weaving and 270 by dyeing for which the water of Bijápur was considered specially suited. Other markets, twenty to twenty-five miles beyond Bijápur limits, where the chief part of the surplus produce occasionally went, were Bágalkot, Kaládgi, Athni, Mahálingpur, and Jamkhandi. The whole sub-division had about 997 weavers and 355 dyers and lacquerers. The people were generally exceedingly poor. There were only seventeen carts in the tract though the surface was plain and favourable for wheels.

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On the fall of the Peshwa in 1818 Bijápur was included in the kingdom which the British Government built up for the Sátára chiefs. In 1848 on the death of Appásáheb without heirs Sátára lapsed to the British. The Sátára chiefs had allowed their officers to oppress the people and were not popular with the lower classes. Between 1821 and 1828 the Sátára territories had been surveyed by Captain Adams. This survey included the whole of the Bijápur sub-division except a few villages which were afterwards added. Captain Adams' survey was very accurate, but the want of boundary marks had opened a wide door to fraud, and extensive encroachments had been made on the Government land. Besides measuring the land Captain Adams revised the rates. But the new rates were so high, that they could not be realised and the old rates had again to be adopted. As any fall in the area held for tillage, was likely to bring them disgrace under the Sátára chiefs the district officers exerted themselves to the utmost to keep up the apparent area under occupation. All available means were used to prevent the landholders throwing up their lands; and in emergencies village officers and others were induced to agree nominally to hold waste lands on the understanding that the revenue should eventually be remitted. The rates of assessment in force up to the time of the survey settlement (1854) were exceedingly high and exceedingly uneven. Both under the Sátára chiefs and under the British it was usual to induce cultivators to keep or to take land by the grant of *lávni tota* that is a permanent reduction on the standard assessment, the amount of the reduction forming the subject of a bargain between the receiver and the district officials. These reductions were made on the caprice of the district officials and were proportionate to the influence of those who applied for them rather than either to their necessities or to the quality of the land. These permanent reductions were therefore both partial and unequal; in some cases they were much greater than was necessary, in other cases they were insufficient, and had to be supplemented by yearly remissions. Under the former system at the beginning of the revenue year the *mámlatdár* stated the occupied area under his charge and the revenue it was likely to yield. If, compared with the year before, his estimate showed an advance the *mámlatdár* was praised; if it showed a decline he was blamed. As the harvest time drew near, the *mámlatdár* applied for a certain amount of remission for his whole charge on the plea of failure of crops, according to reports received from village officers the correctness of which the *mámlatdár* was supposed to have tested. The state granted a part of the remission asked for. The *mámlatdár* said this was too little, some haggling followed, and a sum was fixed as the remission for the whole sub-division. The allotment of this lump sum among the different villages was left entirely to the *mámlatdár*, and the distribution of the village allotment among the village landholders was left entirely to the village officers. So the bulk of the remissions went to the large villages which could make it worth the *mámlatdár's* while to remit them more than their share, and in the large villages the remissions went to the village officers and the larger holders who were able to take care of themselves and their friends at the expense of the weaker landholders. Though nominally a system

of individual tenure and responsibility, this was in fact a village community revenue system, in which, in many cases, the high nominal demand in average seasons limited the possible responsibility of the individual to little short of the total value of his crops, the mass of the landholders paying not only their own share but a part of the burdens of their more powerful neighbours. During the twenty-eight years ending 1847-48, when Bijápur was under Sátára, there were no marked fluctuations in the area held for tillage. The collections varied greatly from £2812 (Rs. 28,120) in 1832-33 to £8361 (Rs. 83,610) in 1828-29, and the remissions from £806 (Rs. 8060) in 1821-22 to £9750 (Rs. 97,500) in 1832-33.

Under the British the existing revenue system was continued. The chief change was that remissions were increased and that care was taken that they reached the distressed landholders. During the seven years ending 1854-55 the remissions varied from £1229 (Rs. 12,290) in 1848-49 to £2667 (Rs. 26,670) in 1853-54 and averaged £1810 (Rs. 18,100). The details are :

Bijápur Remissions, 1848-1855.

YEAR	Remis- sions.	YEAR.	Remis- sions.	YEAR.	Remis- sions.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1848-49 ...	12,287	1851-52 ...	13,067	1853-54 ...	26,669
1849-50 ...	24,002	1852-53 ...	21,826	1854-55 ...	12,382
1850-51 ...	16,460				

During the thirty-five years ending 1854-55 in the seventy-nine Government villages the area under tillage averaged 119,113 acres, the remissions £5375 (Rs. 53,750), and the revenue for collection £6124 (Rs. 61,240). The details are :

Bijápur Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1855.

YEAR.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Colec- tion.	YEAR.	Tillage.		Remis- sions.	For Colec- tion.
	Area.	Rental.				Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21 ...	67,914	78,271	9938	68,333	1838-39 ...	123,414	1,15,294	85,172	30,122
1821-22 ...	60,896	67,773	8063	59,710	1839-40 ...	123,041	1,14,068	44,831	69,232
1822-23 ...	66,550	1,00,177	24,373	75,304	1840-41 ...	125,039	1,13,455	40,220	67,235
1823-24 ...	70,630	1,03,886	31,971	71,915	1841-42 ...	123,474	1,16,868	46,880	70,486
1824-25 ...	110,924	1,13,397	41,980	71,417	1842-43 ...	126,130	1,13,552	47,184	60,388
1825-26 ...	115,706	1,24,514	48,314	76,200	1843-44 ...	123,055	1,11,051	57,180	53,871
1826-27 ...	123,676	1,34,170	56,380	77,790	1844-45 ...	122,118	1,09,164	52,462	56,702
1827-28 ...	125,034	1,33,777	68,951	64,823	1845-46 ...	122,298	1,09,362	53,300	51,062
1828-29 ...	123,406	1,37,852	59,301	75,551	1846-47 ...	126,246	1,13,629	49,460	64,169
1829-30 ...	129,187	1,38,748	88,808	49,855	1847-48 ...	123,129	1,14,249	56,662	57,587
1830-31 ...	124,812	1,36,422	68,196	68,226	1848-49 ...	123,363	1,07,709	53,548	54,161
1831-32 ...	117,940	1,17,792	47,794	69,998	1849-50 ...	143,911	1,23,272	74,530	48,742
1832-33 ...	120,586	1,20,560	97,498	28,062	1850-51 ...	147,906	1,23,310	67,738	55,572
1833-34 ...	111,679	1,19,509	49,454	70,055	1851-52 ...	148,210	1,23,113	65,837	57,276
1834-35 ...	114,937	1,12,124	43,599	68,525	1852-53 ...	146,525	1,07,599	73,239	48,360
1835-36 ...	117,544	1,13,023	40,725	72,298	1853-54 ...	136,464	1,12,378	72,191	40,187
1836-37 ...	117,961	1,11,654	42,466	69,188	1854-55 ...	130,212	1,06,531	56,175	50,356
1837-38 ...	120,042	1,12,727	45,913	66,314					

Under the survey settlement the eighty-eight Bijápur villages were arranged in three classes, the first with seventeen, the second with twenty-five, and the third with forty-six villages. The seventeen villages of the first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of

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1s. 6d. (12 as.), were in the south and south-west of the sub-division which was best placed both for climate and for markets; the twenty-five villages of the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1s. 3d. (10 as.), were in the centre of the subdivision; and the forty-six villages of the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 1s. (8 as.), were in the east and north. On the lands along the Don the dry-crop acre rates were raised 4½d. to ¾d. (3 as. to ½ a.) according to the quality of the soil and the distance from the river. On 953 acres of well-watered garden land, yielding vegetables and a little sugarcane, an average acre rate of 3s. 11¾d. (Re. 1 as. 15½) was fixed. Under the two large Mamdápúr reservoirs 512 acres of rice land paid acre rates varying from 4s. to £2 (Rs. 2-20). On these lands a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) and an average acre rate of 7s. 3¾d. (Rs. 3 as. 10½) were fixed. The effect of the introduction of the survey was a fall in the Government demand from £8754 (Rs. 87,540) to £6376 (Rs. 63,760) or twenty-seven per cent. The details are:

Bijápur Settlement, 1855-56.

CLASS.	VILLAGES.	OLD SURVEY.		NEW SURVEY.						
		Rental.		Tillage.			WASTE.		Total.	
		Rs.	Acres.	Area.	Rental.	Acres.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
I ...	17	17,789	35,602	Rs.	As. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
II ...	25	45,791	85,634	15,745	7 1	6159	1513	41,761	17,258	
III ...	46	23,958	73,427	30,659	5 9	36,476	5743	122,110	36,402	
Total...	88	87,538	194,663	17,360	3 9	80,177	7050	133,604	24,410	
				63,764	5 3	102,312	14,306	297,475	78,070	

During the ten years ending 1865-66 the result of the new survey was an increase in the area under tillage from 194,663 acres in 1855-56 to 237,243 in 1865-66; and in collections from £6627 (Rs. 66,270) to £8808 (Rs. 88,080). During these ten years the only remissions granted were £776 8s. (Rs. 7764) in the year of settlement. The details¹ are:

Bijápur Survey Results, 1855-1866.

YEAR.	Tillage.		For Collection.	Waste.			Quit-Rent.	Collections.
	Area.	Rental.		Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.		
1855-56 ...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57 ...	194,663	63,764	56,000	102,312	...	3843	6428	66,271
1857-58 ...	225,048	70,120	70,120	72,405	7958	5239	6436	81,795
1858-59 ...	223,989	70,634	70,634	73,464	7444	1422	6436	78,492
1859-60 ...	230,923	71,971	71,971	70,038	6916	2888	6409	81,268
1860-61 ...	235,443	72,376	72,376	65,463	6491	2524	5815	80,715
1861-62 ...	235,156	72,485	72,485	65,841	6398	2641	11,998	87,024
1862-63 ...	239,609	73,085	73,085	64,150	5897	2848	14,715	90,598
1863-64 ...	236,949	72,908	72,908	64,150	6082	2890	14,961	90,754
1864-65 ...	232,989	68,698	68,698	48,728	4268	2732	15,167	86,647
1865-66 ...	237,330	69,136	69,136	44,126	3751	2813	16,537	88,491
1865-66 ...	237,243	69,259	69,259	44,223	3629	2198	16,627	88,084

In 1859-60 the survey settlement was introduced into fourteen

¹ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 802 of 13th Nov. 1867. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXIX, 35-37.

villages of the Chimalgi petty division.¹ Chimalgi was a wedge-shaped tract about fourteen miles long and with a base of about eight miles resting on the Krishna. It was bounded on the east by Mangoli in Sholápur; on the south by the Krishna separating it from Bágalkot; and on the west and north by Bijápur. The fourteen villages of Chimalgi had an area of 54½ square miles. In respect of climate this tract held a position between Bijápur and Mangoli, the rainfall in Bijápur being generally less certain than in Mangoli. The villages at the northern end and towards the top of the ridge forming the water-shed between the valleys of the Krishna and the Don, were worse off for rain than the villages nearer the rivers. Chimalgi like all other parts of Bijápur was badly placed for trade with any of the great markets. Its only local markets were, both small, Vandál the chief town of Chimalgi and Nirgundi. About a twelfth of the people lived by weaving, the head-quarters of the local hand-loom industry being Vandál. Chimalgi had formed part of the estate of Kágvád which lapsed in 1857. At the time of the transfer the villages were in a depressed state. The average acre rate under the British rule was very low. The available statistics were for the two years 1857-58 and 1858-59. The rental during the two years rose from £476 to £483 16s. (Rs. 4760 - 4838); and the collections from £465 4s. to £480 14s. (Rs. 4652 - 4807). The remissions for the two years were £10 16s. (Rs. 108) and £3 2s. (Rs. 31). Under the survey settlement the fourteen villages were arranged into two groups, one containing the five northern and the other the nine southern villages. The highest dry-crop acre rates were 1s. 3d. (10 as.) for the northern and 1s. 6d. (12 as.) for the southern group. About 100 acres of poor garden land were assessed at an average acre rate of 4s. (Rs. 2). The effect of the survey settlement was a rise in the rental from £481 to £576 (Rs. 4810 - 5760) or nineteen per cent. The details are :

Chimalgi Survey Settlement, 1859-60.

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	FORMER. Rental.	SURVEY.					
			Tillage.		Waste.		Total.	
			Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I	5	1556	6408	1902	781	137	7189	2039
II	9	3251	9576	3855	1577	263	11,153	4118
Total ...	14	4807	15,984	5757	2358	400	18,342	6157

The revision survey began in 1874 and, except in a few villages, by 1877 was completed in all the north of the District where the original settlement had come to an end. During the eighteen years ending 1873 in 450 villages the area under tillage varied from 785,143 acres in 1855-56 to 1,204,043 acres in 1871-72, and averaged 1,095,800 acres; the revenue for collection varied from £35,612 (Rs. 3,56,120) in 1855-56 to £52,796 (Rs. 5,27,960) in 1871-72 and

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¹ Capt. Anderson, Surv. Supt. 396 of 19th Oct. 1859. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 144 of 1859, 349-355.

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averaged £48,723 (Rs. 4,87,230); and the remissions varied from about £1 (Rs. 10) in 1860-61 to £53 (Rs. 530) in 1855-56 and averaged £9 (Rs. 90). At Bijapur the rupee price of Indian millet had risen from an average of ninety-three pounds during the five years ending 1860 to fifty-three pounds during the five years ending 1873. The details are:

Bijapur Tillage, Revenue, and Prices, 1855-1873.

GROUPS.	Villages.	1855-56.				1856-57.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	204,971	79,565	45	60	231,929	90,455	18	130
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bāgevādi ...	174	345,687	155,216	329	60	381,845	1,74,304	82	120
Bāgevādi-Muddebihāl.	135	189,704	98,238	144	52	210,182	1,11,805	9	104
Muddebihāl ...	39	44,781	28,099	8	52	51,298	26,321	...	104
Total ...	450	785,143	3,56,118	536	...	875,234	4,02,685	109	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1857-58.				1858-59.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	237,387	91,751	65	78	250,914	96,049	2	92
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bāgevādi ...	174	395,197	1,78,781	55	76	429,286	1,90,554	34	92
Bāgevādi-Muddebihāl.	135	217,815	1,15,222	14	80	232,046	1,21,282	...	144
Muddebihāl ...	39	63,476	28,015	...	80	69,710	30,481	...	144
Total ...	450	908,875	4,13,769	134	...	971,906	4,38,346	36	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1859-60.				1860-61.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	258,866	98,822	19	116	264,938	1,00,683	...	72
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bāgevādi ...	174	461,283	200,986	20	116	475,550	2,06,803	7	72
Bāgevādi-Muddebihāl.	135	249,459	129,577	...	96	261,100	1,35,586	...	124
Muddebihāl ...	39	64,062	32,740	...	96	65,808	33,689	...	124
Total ...	450	1,033,664	4,62,125	39	...	1,067,997	4,76,261	7	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1861-62.				1862-63.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvāri.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur...	102	271,873	1,02,853	2	68	279,320	1,06,232	...	64
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bāgevādi ...	174	477,084	2,07,263	34	68	483,478	2,11,065	17	64
Bāgevādi-Muddebihāl.	135	264,566	1,38,083	...	88	289,828	1,41,982	...	58
Muddebihāl ...	39	65,087	33,690	...	88	65,258	34,426	...	58
Total ...	450	1,078,599	4,81,889	36	...	1,093,784	4,98,705	17	...

Bijapur Tillage, Revenue, and Prices, 1855-1873—continued.

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		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	Acres. 286,699	Rs. 1,08,871	Rs. ...	Pounds. 40	Acres. 289,977	Rs. 1,09,539	Rs. ...	Pounds. 36
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bágevádi ...	174	513,456	2,20,268	17	40	528,978	2,24,587	17	36
Bágevádi-Muddebihál ...	135	235,946	1,49,301	...	28	299,418	1,63,987	...	36
Muddebihál ...	39	68,962	35,671	...	28	71,856	36,850	...	36
Total ...	450	1,164,968	5,14,111	17	...	1,190,219	5,24,913	17	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1865-66.				1866-67.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	Acres. 290,161	Rs. 1,09,468	Rs. 103	Pounds. 28	Acres. 290,206	Rs. 1,09,561	Rs. ...	Pounds. 36
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bágevádi ...	174	531,698	2,25,039	134	28	527,477	2,23,979	43	36
Bágevádi-Muddebihál ...	135	303,646	1,55,278	...	32	299,993	1,54,088	...	32
Muddebihál ...	39	72,115	36,953	...	32	72,155	36,983	...	32
Total ...	450	1,197,618	5,26,738	236	...	1,189,761	5,24,611	43	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1867-68.				1868-69.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	Acres. 290,206	Rs. 1,09,569	Rs. ...	Pounds. 68	Acres. 293,332	Rs. 1,09,490	Rs. ...	Pounds. 48
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bágevádi ...	174	522,688	2,22,933	47	68	524,304	2,22,935	70	48
Bágevádi-Muddebihál ...	135	299,398	1,53,870	...	32	299,976	1,53,976	6	64
Muddebihál ...	39	72,031	36,889	...	30	71,421	36,631	50	64
Total ...	450	1,184,323	5,23,261	77	...	1,189,030	5,23,082	126	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1869-70.				1870-71.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	Acres. 290,446	Rs. 1,09,639	Rs. ...	Pounds. 56	Acres. 290,391	Rs. 1,09,636	Rs. ...	Pounds. 40
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bágevádi ...	174	532,560	2,24,789	7	56	534,841	2,25,488	7	40
Bágevádi-Muddebihál ...	135	301,016	1,54,648	...	64	303,177	1,55,048	16	30
Muddebihál ...	39	72,034	36,847	...	64	72,833	37,078	...	30
Total ...	450	1,196,055	5,25,928	7	...	1,201,242	5,27,260	23	...

GROUPS.	Villages.	1871-72.				1872-73.			
		Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.	Tillage.	For Collec- tion.	Remis- sions.	Jvári.
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur ...	102	Acres. 290,546	Rs. 1,09,660	Rs. ...	Pounds. 28	Acres. 290,546	Rs. 1,09,681	Rs. 25	Pounds. 96
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur- Bágevádi ...	174	536,166	2,25,324	76	28	535,461	2,25,639	38	96
Bágevádi-Muddebihál ...	135	304,469	1,55,402	...	30	303,555	1,55,117	...	40
Muddebihál ...	39	72,862	37,076	12	30	72,995	37,123	...	40
Total ...	450	1,204,043	5,27,962	88	...	1,202,557	5,27,510	63	...

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Between 1874 and 1877 revised settlements were introduced into four survey blocks of 472 villages. In the Indi-Bijápúr block of 102 villages the new settlement caused an increase of £5355 (Rs. 53,550) or 48·8 per cent; in the Indi-Bágevádi block of 182 villages an increase of £5847 (Rs. 58,470) or 24·6 per cent; in the Bágevádi-Muddebihál block of 149 villages an increase of £3876 (Rs. 38,760) or 23·9 per cent; and in the Muddebihál block of 39 villages an increase of £785 (Rs. 7850) or 21·1 per cent. Over the whole 472 villages the increase was £15,862 (Rs. 1,58,620) or twenty-nine per cent. The details are :

Bijápúr Revision Settlements, 1874-1877.

GROUPS.	Villages.	Years.	Former.	Revi- sion.	In crease.
			Rs.	Rs.	Per Cent
Indi-Sindgi-Bijápúr ...	102	1874-75	1,09,656	1,63,207	48·8
Indi-Sindgi-Bijápúr-Bágevádi	182	1875-76	2,36,925	2,95,390	24·6
Bágevádi-Muddebihál ...	149	1876-77	1,62,181	2,00,989	23·9
Muddebihál	39	1877	37,079	44,924	21·1
Total ...	472	...	5,45,841	7,04,460	29·0

*Indi-Sindgi-
Bijápúr,
1874-75.*

In 1874-75, at the close of the thirty years' lease, the revision of the original survey settlements was begun in the forty-one villages of Indi, fifty-six of Sindgi, and five of Bijápúr, which had been settled in 1844-45.¹ The total area of these 102 villages amounted to 393,884 acres of which 18,347 acres were unarable and 375,537 were arable. The villages lay between 76° 15' and 76° 30' east longitude and between 16° 48' and 17° 51' north latitude. The block of land was about eighteen miles from north to south and thirty-eight miles from east to west. It was bounded on the north and north-east by the Bhima; and on the east by villages of the Sagar district of the Nizám's territory. To the south, though the boundaries were not defined, was Bágevádi and on the west Belgaum. Except eleven in the extreme south-east,² the villages included in this tract of country lay in a fairly compact oblong group. Two villages Ainápúr and Bhillavád were surrounded by the Nizám's villages. The country was an almost treeless waving plain broken by village sites which were generally relieved by trees. The soil varied little. In the uplands, where it was almost entirely of broken trap, it was generally shallow and friable, as every year rains washed away soil, and fresh soil formed from the broken trap. In the low lands the soil was chiefly the well-known *regad* or black soil of the Deccan. The tract was crossed by several broad shallow streams, about four miles apart; many of which held water

¹ Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr., 28 of 11th January 1874. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 3-35. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 100 of 1874.

² These eleven villages were: Kainur, Murdi, Sungthán, Nandgeri, Goravgundgi, Nágávi Khurd Nágávi Budruk Gubevád, Borgi, Byákod, and Ainápúr.

throughout the year. The rain, especially the early falls, was exceedingly uncertain, as the more certain part of the rain supply came in September and October. In all fairly deep soils the late or *rabi* was the chief harvest. The east, round Almel, had some small advantage over the west in quantity and still more in earliness and seasonableness of rain. During the six years ending 1873 the Indi rainfall had varied from twenty-eight to thirty-five inches and averaged 26·3 inches. During the four years ending 1873 at Sindgi the fall varied from fourteen to twenty-two and averaged eighteen inches.¹

At Bijápur the rupee price of Indian millet had risen from an average of 129 pounds during the five years ending 1848 to fifty-four pounds during the five years ending 1873.² During the thirty years of the survey lease the Peninsula railway had been opened, its line passing parallel to the northern frontier of these villages, and two stations Dudhni and Kadabgaon lying about twelve miles from the border. Between the villages and the railway there lay the Bhima and roadless tracts in the Nizám's country and in Akalkot, so that, in spite of the nearness of these stations, Indi and Sholápur were still the chief centres of trade. Thus the west had some advantage over the east in nearness to markets and the east over the west in climate. The disadvantage under which the southern villages suffered from distance from the railway was to some extent met by their greater opportunity of trading west to Belgaum and Miraj. From the central town of Indi local cleared roads ran about nineteen

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Indi-Sindgi-Bijápur,
1874-75.

¹ The details are : *Indi-Sindgi Rainfall, 1868-1873.*

YEAR.			Indi.	Sindgi.	YEAR.			Indi.	Sindgi.
			Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.	
1868	...	...	23	...	1871	...	18	17
1869	...	...	35	...	1872	...	32	14
1870	...	...	23	22	1873	...	22	19

² The details are : *Indi-Sindgi-Bijápur Rupee Prices, 1843-1873.*

YEAR.	INDI.		SINDGI.		TÁMBA.		BIJÁPUR.		YEAR.	INDI.		SINDGI.		TÁMBA.		BIJÁPUR.		
	Jodri.	Bajri.	Jodri.	Bajri.	Jodri.	Bajri.	Jodri.	Bajri.		Jodri.	Bajri.	Jodri.	Bajri.	Jodri.	Bajri.	Jodri.	Bajri.	
																		Lbs.
1843-44	...	...	132	136	96	72	192	184	1858-59	...	...	104	68	80	72	92	92	
1844-45	84	72	120	120	60	52	148	136	1859-60	...	...	124	116	80	76	116	116	
1845-46	60	52	120	120	144	120	96	92	1860-61	...	...	56	60	80	80	72	72	
1846-47	96	104	200	132	240	192	76	68	1861-62	...	...	48	48	96	80	68	72	
1847-48	144	144	200	132	216	192	136	136	1862-63	...	44	44	48	64	56	64	48	
1848-49	180	192	228	172	204	180	88	92	1863-64	...	56	56	44	44	48	48	40	44
1849-50	156	184	248	216	216	192	138	138	1864-65	...	60	56	36	36	48	48	36	32
1850-51	344	280	152	140	256	240	184	134	1865-66	...	32	24	24	24	24	24	28	28
1851-52	320	320	104	88	256	224	184	184	1866-67	...	56	44	60	48	96	80	36	40
1852-53	160	160	48	52	40	40	100	104	1867-68	...	64	52	60	60	72	64	68	60
1853-54	152	144	84	80	128	128	136	136	1868-69	...	72	56	56	60	64	60	48	48
1854-55	216	200	124	108	96	96	68	56	1869-70	...	40	36	56	60	72	64	56	60
1855-56	312	312	104	104	96	96	60	56	1870-71	...	32	32	56	56	64	60	40	40
1856-57	256	256	56	48	88	80	120	80	1871-72	...	32	32	40	40	40	40	28	28
1857-58	216	216	136	124	80	64	76	76	1872-73	...	96	88	116	104	96	88	96	88

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miles east to Almel, about twenty-three miles south to Hippargi, and twelve miles north-east to the Bijapur-Sholapur trunk road. From Almel a cleared road ran about twelve miles south to Sindgi, and one from Hippargi ran about eleven miles north-east to Chik Sindgi about two miles south of Sindgi, and then east about twelve miles to Sunghán, a village of Sindgi on the border of the Nizám's territory. Besides the large markets of Indi, Almel, Tamba, and Sindgi every village had many small markets within its reach. A comparison of the average of the ten years ending 1852-53 and the ten years ending 1872-73, showed a spread from 183,656 to 290,241 acres in the tillage area and an increase in the revenue for collection from £7267 to £10,977 (Rs. 72,670 - Rs. 1,09,770). The following statement summarises the details :

Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur Land Revenue, 1843-1873.¹

YEAR.	LAND REVENUE.		Grazing Fees.	Total.	Remissions.	For Collection.	WASTE.	
	Area.	Rental.					Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.					Acres.	Rs.
1843-1853	183,656	72,184	3555	75,739	3063	72,676	95,374	30,395
1853-1863	238,556	91,031	1985	93,016	1867	91,149	47,968	1985
1863-1873	290,241	1,09,519	270	1,09,789	13	1,09,776	1923	504

During the thirty years ending 1872-73 the returns showed a rise in the number of people from 48,482 in 1843-44 to 72,884 in 1872-73 or fifty per cent; in field cattle from 15,263 to 25,040 or sixty-four per cent; in ploughs from 887 to 4118 or 364 per cent; in carts from thirty-six to 504 or 1300 per cent; in houses from 10,131 to 14,059 or thirty-eight per cent; in cows and buffaloes and their young from 24,474 to 37,267 or fifty-two per cent; and in wells from 305 to 522 or seventy-one per cent. Sheep and goats showed a fall from 29,969 to 22,045 or twenty-six per cent. The chief crops were *javári* both late and early, covering fifty-two per cent of the area under tillage, *bájri* covering twelve per cent, cotton 8.3 per cent, wheat eight per cent, gram four per cent, safflower seed four per cent, *tur* three per cent, and linseed two per cent. The villages were well supplied with roads and markets. Much of the produce was taken by the growers to the weekly markets at Indi, Tamba, Almel,

¹ The details are :

Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur Land Revenue, 1843-1873.

YEAR.	Area.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.	YEAR.	Area.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.	YEAR.	Area.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1843-44...	145,714	14,779	48,570	1853-54..	200,405	14,914	59,693	1863-64..	286,599	...	1,08,871
1844-45...	154,165	9237	53,841	1854-55..	184,960	3608	65,540	1864-65..	289,977	...	1,09,539
1845-46...	165,371	6262	61,397	1855-56..	204,971	45	79,565	1865-66..	290,161	102	1,09,468
1846-47...	199,048	721	75,822	1856-57..	231,929	18	90,455	1866-67..	290,206	...	1,09,561
1847-48...	195,744	15	77,884	1857-58..	237,387	65	91,751	1867-68..	290,206	...	1,09,569
1848-49...	206,772	40	80,639	1858-59..	260,914	2	96,049	1868-69..	293,332	...	1,09,490
1849-50...	197,474	15	74,779	1859-60..	258,866	19	98,322	1869-70..	290,446	...	1,09,639
1850-51...	185,815	81	71,276	1860-61..	264,938	...	1,00,683	1870-71..	290,391	...	1,09,636
1851-52...	199,067	214	75,926	1861-62..	271,873	2	1,02,353	1871-72..	290,546	...	1,09,660
1852-53...	187,390	269	71,270	1862-63..	279,320	...	1,06,262	1872-73..	290,546	25	1,09,681

Bhantnur, Moratgi, and Nágthán, and also at Chadchan, Sindgi, Golgeri, Hippargi, Bijápur, Tálíkoti in Muddebihál, and Afzalpur in the Nizám's territory, all of which were within or close to this survey block. Most of the cotton, a great deal of the *bájrí*, and some of the linseed went to Sholápur, from which the cotton and linseed went to Bombay. The 102 villages had 287 oil-mills for pressing *kusbi* or safflower seed, most of the oil from which went to Athni and Belgaum. As *javári* was the staple food of the people, most of it was eaten in the district, but in good seasons a great deal of *javári* went out of the district wherever there might be a demand. The imports were chiefly raw sugar from Athni, betelnut from the Kánara district, cocoanuts and salt from the Konkan coast, and cloth and rice from Sholápur. The chief and only valuable local manufactures were native cloths which supported 405 and native blankets which supported 211 looms. Of the whole area under cultivation about eighty per cent were tilled by the men in whose names the land was entered in the Government books, and about twenty per cent were let by them to tenants. The tenants paid their rents either in money or in kind. Of 4041 survey fields held by tenants 2547 paid money rents and 1494 paid grain rents.¹ The people were poor and were a good deal in debt. Still, in spite of the moneylenders' desire to get the land, that eighty per cent of the land was tilled by the holder showed that their debts did not press heavily on the majority of the landholders.

In 1844-45 when the original settlement was introduced this tract had been most backward. The people were in extreme poverty, the land half occupied, much of the occupied land was miserably tilled, and the people were unsettled and given to gang and highway robbery. During the survey lease population had greatly increased and field stock still more, facilities for growing saleable and exportable produce were not wanting, the local means of transport had been developed, and at no great distance the railway brought an unlimited opportunity of export. Land was saleable and was good security for loans. The Government revenue was realised practically without remissions or any great arrears. The original measurements were found to be faulty. Many discrepancies arose from the survey boundaries having been tampered with. The earthen boundary mounds or *bándhs* had not been raised till some years after the measuring, and the maps were often imperfect, and were of little use in proving a change of boundary especially as the land taken in was generally waste. The revision survey laid down the boundaries of villages by traverse. The maps were drawn on the usual Deccan Revenue Survey scale, eight inches to the mile, and every field and its boundary marks were shown on the map so that tampering with boundaries was no longer possible. Some of the original survey fields were of sixty and seventy acres, and

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¹ In dry-crop land subletting for half the produce was most common, and a half-crop rent was readily paid for land fairly clear of grass. In garden land the terms were from one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce to be given as rent to the owner of the land. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 52.

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included several holdings. In the revised survey all fields over thirty acres were broken into two or more survey numbers of fifteen to thirty acres, a change which made the land much more easily sold and transferred. The whole of the lands were reclassified. The old classification was found faulty especially in the better soils. Under the revision settlement the 102 villages were arranged in three groups: A northern group of sixty-nine villages with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½), and a southern group of thirty-one villages with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 1½d. (Rs. 1¼); the third group included two villages Ainápur and Bhillavád which were surrounded by Nizám's territory and for which a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. (Re. 1) was fixed. Of 557 acres of rice land 464 acres were Government land. On the 464 Government acres a highest acre rate of 8s. (Rs. 4) and an average acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Re. 1 as. 4¼) were fixed. Garden land under wells which had been in existence at the former settlement was assessed within the highest dry-crop acre rate, while for garden land under new wells the simple dry-crop rate was adopted, and for garden land under waterlifts or *budkis* a highest rate of 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1¾). For 280 acres of *pátasthal* or channel-garden land some of which was of excellent quality the highest acre rate was 10s. (Rs. 5) and the average 6s. 6d. (Rs. 3¼). The new rates caused a rise in the rental from £10,965 to £16,320 (Rs. 1,09,650 - Rs. 1,63,200) or 48·8 per cent. The details are:

Indi-Sindgi-Bijápur Revision Settlement, 1874-75.

CLASS.	Villages.	Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate.	TILLAGE.					
			Original Survey 1844-45.		Revision Survey.		Increase.	Increase.
			Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.		
I	69	Rs. a. 1 2	Acres. 211,226	Rs. 79,029	Acres. 223,115	Rs. 1,20,414	Rs. 41,385	Per Cent. 52·3
II	31	1 1	78,286	30,262	87,137	42,365	12,103	40·0
III	2	1 0	1084	365	1072	428	63	17·3
Total ...	102	...	290,546	1,09,656	311,324	1,63,207	53,551	48·8

Indi-Sindgi-Bijápur-Bágevádi, 1875-76.

In 1875-76 revised rates were introduced in sixty-nine villages of Indi, seventy-seven villages of Sindgi, twenty villages of Bijápur, and sixteen villages of Bágevádi, of which the original settlement had been made in 1845.¹ The 182 villages of this tract covered 764,513 acres or 1194 square miles with a population of 123,540 or 103 to the square mile. These villages comprised four somewhat disconnected groups in Sindgi, Indi, Bijápur, and Bágevádi which lay between 75° 36' and 76° 30' east longitude and between 16° 38' and 17° 28' north latitude. The seventy-seven Sindgi villages lay in an oblong group south and west of the town of Sindgi. The tract stretched, from the Nizám's territories on the east, north-west for thirty-four miles. Seven of the seventy-seven villages lay

¹ Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 85 of 17th January 1875; Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, 113 of 16th November 1874. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 111 part 2 of 1875.

isolated to the north and north-east of Sindgi. Four of them Havalgi, Sirsangi, Kunekumatgi, and Baglur lay together on the Bhima, and three, Mangrul, Somjál and Kurbathalli were scattered six to twelve miles north and north-east of Sindgi town. Except Golsar, twelve miles east of Indi, the sixty-nine Indi villages lay north-west and west of Indi. From the Bhima on the north, along which they lay for about twenty-four miles, they stretched south for about twenty-five miles. The twenty Bijápur villages, in a narrow slip of country about thirty by seven miles, were to the north and east of the town of Bijápur. The sixteen Bágévádi villages, to the north of the town of Bágévádi and sixteen miles east of Bijápur, covered a tract about sixteen miles by eight. Except a few hills in the east near Horti, the country was a waving trap plain, ending towards the south-east in limestone. On the tops and upper slopes of the rises the soil was generally shallow; and in the bottoms along the stream beds it was generally deep and of good quality. Through the southern villages ran the Don, for whose deep black and proverbially rich soil one or two good wettings sufficed. This tract was fairly off for water as it was crossed by many streams which held water throughout the year. In most villages water was found within twenty feet of the surface. A few Bágévádi villages along the Don were not so well off for water as during the hot season the river became brackish. Over the whole tract the rain was somewhat uncertain, though, especially in the east and south-east, it was much more regular and seasonable than in the country further west. During the ten years ending 1853 the average rupee price of *bájri* and *javári* was about 150 pounds; during the ten years ending 1863 it was about eighty-four pounds; and during the ten years ending 1873 about fifty-four pounds. The average rupee prices of the two grains at Bijápur in 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874 were forty, twenty-nine, seventy-one, and ninety-four pounds. During the thirty years' survey lease the villages had gained by the opening of many fair weather roads both for local and for outside traffic. The Bijápur-Sholápur trunk road had been made and all large market towns had been joined with it. In the fair weather carts could go anywhere without difficulty by the ordinary country tracks. The Peninsula railway passed within twenty miles of the northern villages and was within little more than fifty miles of the most distant villages. Though both the Dudhni and Kadabgaon stations were considerably nearer, most of the traffic centered in Sholápur. Of minor markets there was no want, either in the tract itself or at short distances beyond its borders. There were two main lines of traffic, one by Sholápur and the railway to Bombay, the other west to Athni, Belgaum, Vengurla, and Chiplun. The southern villages had some trade with Kárwár and Kumta. *Jvári* and *bájri* went in considerable quantities from Sholápur to Gujarát, and wheat gram and pulse as far as Madras, Velor, and Bangalor. A comparison of the average of the ten years ending 1853 and the ten years ending 1873 showed a spread from 312,145 to 530,955 acres in the tillage area and a

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rise in collections from £14,545 to £22,538 (Rs. 1,45,450-Rs. 2,25,380). The following statement summarises the details :¹

Indi-Sindi-Bijapur-Bágevádi Tillage and Revenue, 1844-1874.

YEAR.	Land Revenue.		Grazing Fees.	Total.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.	
	Area.	Rental.					Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1844-1854...	312,146	1,44,765	6969	1,51,734	6279	1,45,455	208,486	70,602
1854-1864...	428,978	1,88,841	4167	1,93,008	390	1,92,618	112,028	86,898
1864-1874...	530,955	2,24,725	701	2,25,426	45	2,25,381	15,808	3488

During the thirty years ending 1874-75 the returns showed a rise in people from 82,404 to 123,540 or 49·9 per cent ; in houses from 16,831 to 26,061 or 54·9 per cent ; in field cattle from 27,798 to 40,331 or forty-five per cent ; in cows and buffaloes and their young from 45,318 to 57,875 or twenty-nine per cent ; in ploughs from 1626 to 5211 or 220 per cent ; in carts from 45 to 657 or 1360 per cent ; in horses and ponies from 1625 to 2259 or thirty-nine per cent ; and in wells from 1203 to 2069 or seventy-two per cent. Sheep and goats showed a fall from 52,173 to 25,825 or 50·5 per cent. The chief crops were early and late *javari* covering fifty-one per cent of the tillage area, *bájrí* covering thirteen per cent, cotton 7·9 per cent, wheat 6·4 per cent, gram four per cent, *tur* 2·9 per cent, and *kardai* or safflower seed 2·7 per cent. Weekly markets were held at Sindgi, Hippargi, Golgeri, Chándkavtha, Chadchan, Halsangi, Horti, and Kannur ; and within easy reach of the villages at Almel, Tálikoti, Tumbgi, Támba, Indi, Bijapur, Ukli, and Bágevádi. The chief exports were cotton, linseed, *kardai* oil, *bájrí*, and *tur* which went to Bombay either by rail through Sholapur or by sea through Chiplun, Rájapur, and Vengurla and to Belgaum and the south by road through Athni. Cotton weaving looms had risen from 151 in 1844-45 to 504 in 1874-75 an increase of 238·8 per cent ; and *kambli* or native blanket looms from ten to 190 or 1800 per cent. Chadchan in the Indi group was famous for its dyed cloths and was the centre of a considerable dyeing industry.

Since 1844 the condition of the people had greatly improved. The best part of the tract was the southern villages near the Don.

¹ The details are :

Indi-Sindi-Bijapur-Bágevádi Land Revenue, 1844-1874.

YEAR.	Area.	Remissions.	For Collection.	YEAR.	Area.	Remissions.	For Collection.
1844-45	270,420	16,577	1,18,689	1859-60	451,283	20	2,00,986
1845-46	287,611	24,051	1,09,014	1860-61	475,550	7	2,06,303
1846-47	301,261	218	1,45,695	1861-62	477,084	34	2,07,263
1847-48	318,648	98	1,52,557	1862-63	483,478	17	2,11,065
1848-49	338,347	431	1,56,215	1863-64	513,456	17	2,20,268
1849-50	329,491	219	1,46,988	1864-65	528,973	17	2,24,537
1850-51	309,575	500	1,40,215	1865-66	531,696	134	2,25,039
1851-52	333,018	413	1,49,184	1866-67	527,497	43	2,23,979
1852-53	316,124	597	1,41,850	1867-68	522,688	47	2,22,983
1853-54	331,558	19,744	1,24,400	1868-69	524,304	70	2,22,985
1854-55	326,942	3291	1,36,775	1869-70	532,560	7	2,24,789
1855-56	345,687	339	1,55,216	1870-71	534,341	7	2,25,488
1856-57	331,245	82	1,74,304	1871-72	536,166	76	2,25,824
1857-58	395,197	55	1,78,781	1872-73	535,461	38	2,25,639
1858-59	429,236	34	1,90,554	1873-74	535,452	9	2,25,591

For long not a single acre had been waste and all the fields were clean and well tilled. In the Survey Commissioner's opinion the prosperity of these villages was chiefly due to the fact that the bulk of the landholders were pure Kánarese, a much thrifter and harder-working class than their northern neighbours the Maráthás. As boundary marks had not been put up until some time after the original survey the people had so largely encroached on the waste close to their fields and on the neutral belt of land left along village boundaries that it was found necessary to resurvey the whole tract. In the revision survey no neutral strip was left between villages; the boundary marks were set on the boundary line and were common to both villages. By this change a considerable area left out in the first survey was brought to account. Roads and tracks were made of a defined and reasonable breadth and stream and river banks were measured up to the point where tillage ceased. The result was a rise in the arable area from 312,145 to 530,955 acres, and a fall in the unarable area from 208,486 to 15,808 acres. The boundaries of villages were laid down by traverse, and the maps were drawn on the usual Deccan Revenue Survey scale, of eight inches to the mile. Every field and its boundary marks were shown on the map by scale. All survey fields of more than thirty acres were divided into numbers ranging from fifteen to thirty acres. The lands were reclassified as the old rates were found to press heavily on the poorer soils. Under the revision settlement the 182 villages were arranged in two groups. For the first group of 152 villages, which were nearer the rail and the general lines of traffic, a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) was fixed and in the remaining thirty villages on the Nizám's frontier the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 1½d. (Rs. 1¼). Patches of rice land in low-lying places in many villages amounted to 1502 acres of Government land. On this a highest acre rate of 8s. (Rs. 4) and an average acre rate of 1s. 10¾d. (15½ as.) were fixed. The existing well and water-lift or *budki* garden lands, amounting to 3831 and 574 acres, were assessed within the highest dry-crop acre rate, and the former well tax of 4s. (Rs. 2) an acre was abolished. All the newly made garden land was assessed at the simple dry-crop rate.¹ For *pátasthal* or channel-garden land of which there were 620 acres, a highest dry-crop acre rate of 10s. (Rs. 5) and an average rate of about 5s. (Rs. 2½) were fixed. The new rates caused a rise in the rental from £23,692 to £29,539 (Rs. 2,36,920-Rs. 2,95,390) or 24·6 per cent. The details are:

Indi-Sindgi-Bijápur-Bágevddi Revision Settlement, 1875-76.

CLASS.	Villages	Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate		FORMER SURVEY.				REVISION SURVEY.				Increase.
				Tillage.	Rental.	Tillage.	Rental.	Waste.	Rental.	Total.	Rental.	
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Per Cent.	
I ...	152	1 2	498,775	2,10,925	548,315	2,65,455	15,021	2063	563,336	2,67,518	25·8	
II ...	30	1 1	60,345	26,000	62,888	29,935	3061	857	65,949	30,792	15·1	
Total.	182	...	559,120	2,36,925	611,203	2,95,390	18,082	2920	629,285	2,98,310	24·6	

¹ Gov. Res. 1028 of 25th Feb. 1874.

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REVISION SURVEY.

Indi-Sindi-Bijápur-Bágevddi, 1875-76.

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REVISION
SURVEY.*Bágevádi-
Muddebihál,
1876-77.*

In 1876-77, after the close of the thirty years' lease, the revision of the original survey settlements was made in sixty-eight villages of Bágevádi and eighty-one of Muddebihál, of which 135 had been settled in 1844-45 and fourteen comprising the Chimalgi petty division or *pargana* in 1859.¹ The latter villages, most of which were very small, formed part of the Kágvád estate which lapsed to Government about 1857. Of the 149 villages, the Bágevádi sixty-eight covered 299,810 acres or 468 square miles and the Muddebihál eighty-one covered 188,569 acres or 295 square miles. The total population in these 149 villages amounted to 96,254 or 126 to the square mile. They lay between 75° 53' and 76° 23' east longitude and between 16° 10' and 16° 44' north latitude. The Krishna formed the southern limit of the tract. It was bounded on the north by the villages of the Bijápur and Sindgi sub-divisions and a few of Bágevádi into which the revision of assessment was introduced in 1875; on the east by a group of villages of the Muddebihál sub-division lying north-east of Muddebihál; and on the west by Bijápur villages and a group of villages of the Bágevádi sub-division lying south of Bágevádi. The southern portion of the tract about thirty-eight by six miles was more broken by hills than the north. The rock of these hills was sandstone and gneiss. Throughout the hilly tract the poor soil was brick-red, not gray as in the north of the district. North of the hilly belt, except a few hills near Ingleshvar and Mangoli in Bágevádi, the country was a bare unbroken waving plain. Except the northern villages in the valley of the Don, the tract was well off for water both from wells and from streams. In the Don valley, for about six months after November, good drinking water was always scarce as the water in the Don and in most of its tributaries became brackish shortly after the rains ceased, and the water in most of the few wells was also generally much charged with salt. During the five years ending 1873-74, the rainfall averaged 21·47 inches in Muddebihál and 22·21 inches in Bágevádi. During 1874-75 and 1875-76 it was 42·43 and 19·71 inches in Muddebihál and 45·66 and 16·96 inches in Bágevádi. Especially in the south along the Krishna the climate was better and the rainfall more favourable than in Indi, Sindgi, and Bijápur further to the north. But the climate was decidedly better and more certain with respect to rainfall in the eastern than in the western villages.

In Muddebihál the rupee prices of *javári*, *bájri* and wheat, during the eight years ending 1843, averaged ninety-three pounds, during the ten years ending 1853 averaged ninety-nine pounds, during the ten years ending 1863 averaged seventy-three pounds, and during the ten years ending 1874 averaged forty pounds.²

¹ Mr. Price, Asst. Settl. Officer, 52 of 10th November 1875; Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 115 of 26th January 1876. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 134 of 1876, 413-567.

² The details are: *Muddebihál Produce Prices, 1836-1874.*

YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.			YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.		
	<i>Jvári.</i>	<i>Bájri.</i>	Wheat.		<i>Jvári.</i>	<i>Bájri.</i>	Wheat.
1836-1843 ...	112	108	80	1854-1863 ...	86	80	52
1844-1853 ..	122	112	64	1864-1874 ...	54	50	18

The whole tract was fairly off for markets and communications. The Peninsula railway passed some sixty miles to the east and north-east and the country between, though roadless, was fairly open. Sholápur about eighty miles to the north, Athni about seventy-five miles to the west, and Bágalkot about thirty miles to the south were the leading centres of trade. Oil-seeds generally went to the western markets, and cotton, which was grown to a much greater extent than to the north, went to Vengurla, Kumta, and Kárwár. Of minor markets seven in Bágévádi and four in Muddebihál were within the group of remeasured villages. A comparison of the two periods of fifteen years and sixteen years ending in 1859 and in 1875 shows a spread in the tillage area from 181,503 to 291,165 acres and an increase in the revenue for collection from £9866 to £15,075 (Rs. 98,660-Rs. 1,50,750). The details¹ are :

Bágévádi-Muddebihál Land Revenue, 1844-1875.

YEAR.	Land Revenue.		Grazing Fees.	Total.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.	Waste.	
	Area.	Rental.					Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1844-1859 ...	181,503	97,142	3770	1,00,912	2248	98,664	1,20,105	54,144
1819-1875 ...	291,165	1,49,363	895	1,50,758	2	1,50,756	23,016	7985

During the thirty years ending 1874-75 the returns of the 135 villages showed a rise in people from 56,461 in 1844-45 to 89,108 in 1874-75 or fifty-eight per cent ; in houses from 10,625 to 19,403 or 82·6 per cent ; in working cattle from 19,352 to 28,803 or 48·8 per cent ; in cows and buffaloes and their young from 32,544 to 46,670 or forty-three per cent ; in horses and ponies from 775 to 1410 or 81·9 per cent ; in ploughs from 2025 to 3835 or eighty-nine per cent ; in carts from 65 to 429 or 560 per cent ; and in wells from 646 to 1142 or 76·8 per cent. Sheep and goats showed a decrease from 22,326 to 21,803 or two per cent. The chief crops were early and late *javári* covering forty-eight per cent of the area under tillage, cotton 13·6 per cent, *bájri* 11·7, *tur* 4·8, wheat 4·6, gram 2·9, and *kardai* or safflower 2·3 per cent. As the villages were (1874) well provided with roads the people easily carried their surplus produce to the seven weekly markets of Bágévádi, Ukli, Mangoli, Golsangi, Vandál,

¹ The details are :

Bágévádi-Muddebihál Land Revenue, 1844-1875.

YEAR.	Area.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.	YEAR.	Area.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.	YEAR.	Area.	Re-missions.	For Col-lection.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-45 ...	149,701	9082	76,486	1855-56 ...	189,704	144	98,238	1866-67 ...	299,998	...	1,54,088
1845-46 ...	154,926	11,485	77,300	1856-57 ...	210,182	9	1,11,605	1867-68 ...	299,398	...	1,53,870
1846-47 ...	174,349	96	96,882	1857-58 ...	217,815	14	1,15,222	1868-69 ...	299,976	6	1,53,976
1847-48 ...	176,975	...	97,664	1858-59 ...	232,046	...	1,21,262	1869-70 ...	301,015	...	1,54,048
1848-49 ...	184,522	415	99,306	1859-60 ...	240,453	...	1,29,577	1870-71 ...	303,177	16	1,55,048
1849-50 ...	177,529	...	92,912	1860-61 ...	261,100	...	1,35,586	1871-72 ...	304,469	...	1,55,402
1850-51 ...	169,812	745	88,282	1861-62 ...	264,565	...	1,38,083	1872-73 ...	303,555	...	1,55,117
1851-52 ...	178,825	185	93,289	1862-63 ...	269,628	...	1,41,982	1873-74 ...	306,272	...	1,55,784
1852-53 ...	169,962	778	86,728	1863-64 ...	285,946	...	1,49,301	1874-75 ...	307,036	9	1,56,042
1853-54 ...	169,805	6127	81,124	1864-65 ...	299,413	...	1,53,987				
1854-55 ...	168,717	4648	87,146	1865-66 ...	303,646	...	1,55,278				

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REVISION SURVEY.

Bágévádi-Muddebihál, 1876-77.

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SURVEY.Bágevádi-
Muddebihál,
1876-77.

Hovin-Hippargi, and Nirgundi in Bágevádi, and to Muddebihál, Nálátvád, Balbatti, and Tálíkoti in Muddebihál. Besides these they also resorted to Hippargi, Bijápur, Bágalkot, Hungund, and Ilkal. Sholápur and Athni were the chief places to which produce intended for a distant market was taken. The weaving of cotton cloth and woollen blankets was carried on to a large extent in many of the villages. The looms increased from 164 in 1844-45 to 751 in 1874-75 or 358 per cent. The increase in population and in farm stock, the decrease in thatched houses, and the increase in the better class of houses showed great prosperity and improvement.

The 135 villages were remeasured and reclassified as in Indi, and the fourteen villages of the Chimalgi petty division were remeasured but not entirely reclassified. As regards the original classing in the 135 villages settled by the Poona Survey in 1844-45 the usual low classing of the better soils was met with, and in many villages especially in the red gravelly east the poor soils were relatively highly classified. In addition to the 149 villages was one lapsed village Khánápur, which, till 1874, had never been surveyed or settled. Of this village the survey was completed in 1874-75 and a highest dry-crop rate of 2s. 1½d. (Rs. 1½) was fixed. In 1874-75 the collections in this village amounted to £52 (Rs. 520); according to the new rates they would amount to £54 (Rs. 540).

Under the revision settlement the villages were arranged in three groups. For the first group, including 122 central villages close to the general line of trade, a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) was fixed; for the second group of thirteen villages in the east far from the general line of trade, the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 1½d. (Rs. 1½); and for the third group of fourteen villages whose rainfall was uncertain and scanty the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. (Rs. 1). On 106 acres of rice land the highest acre rate was 8s. (Rs. 4) and the average was 2s. 9½d. (Rs. 1 as. 6½). The garden land in these villages amounted to 1668 acres. Garden land under wells which had been in existence at the last settlement was assessed within the highest dry-crop acre rate and land under new wells was assessed at the ordinary dry-crop rate.¹ On 209 acres of *pátasthal* or channel-land a highest acre rate of 10s. (Rs. 5) and an average acre rate of about 6s. 4½d. (Rs. 3 as. 2½) were adopted. The revised rates caused a rise in the rental from £16,218 to £20,094 (Rs. 1,62,180-Rs. 2,00,940) or 23·9 per cent. The details are:

Bágevádi-Muddebihal Revision Settlement, 1876-77.

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	Highest Dry- crop Acre Rate.	FORMER.				REVISION SURVEY.				Increase.
			Tillage.		Tillage.		Waste.		Total.		
			Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	
I. ...	122	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	PerCent
II. ...	13	1 2	290,450	1,48,090	304,175	1,88,097	8995	1666	313,170	1,84,768	23·6
III. ...	14	1 1	18,586	7961	17,776	9518	70	29	17,846	9542	19·4
		1 0	18,513	6130	18,785	8329	1047	157	19,832	8486	35·9
Total...	149	...	325,549	1,62,181	340,736	2,00,939	10,112	1852	350,848	2,02,791	23·9

¹ Gov. Res. 1028 of 25th Feb. 1874.

In 1877, two years after the close of the thirty years' lease, the revision settlement was completed in the thirty-nine villages of Muddebihál, which had been settled in 1845.¹ The villages contained 96,213 acres or 150 square miles, and had 17,270 people or 115 to the square mile. They lay to the north-east of the group of villages of the same sub-division which were resettled in 1876. On the east they were bounded by the Nizám's territories and on the north by the south-eastern villages of the Sindgi sub-division which were revised and settled in 1875-76. The country was bare and flat, remarkable only for the rich black soil valley of the Don which ran diagonally through it from north-west to south-east. Its climate and rainfall were favourable. As the early rains were generally certain, a large portion of the crop often belonged to the early or *kharif* harvest. Early and late *javári* was the principal crop, and next to *javári* came *bájrí* in the poorer and cotton in the better soils. In this tract the Don valley was very wide; in some places the flat level bottom was little short of two miles broad, and nearly the whole area of its rich soft black soil was highly tilled with large quantities of wheat, gram, and cotton. Away from the valley the fields were not so cleanly tilled, for in many fields *harlí* and *nat* grass choked a good deal of the ground. Garden tillage was also somewhat scarce in the tract. The water-bearing stratum was deep. Few wells were dug, and as was the case along the Don valley, the water in many of the existing wells was brackish. At Muddebihál the rupee price of Indian millet or *javári* had risen from an average of 107 pounds during the ten years ending 1843 to fifty-four pounds during the ten years ending 1873.²

No village was above eight miles from the made Muddebihál-Tálikoti road. The station on the Peninsula railway nearest to Tálikoti was Nalvar about fifty-six miles north-east in the Nizám's territories. The chief local centre of trade was the weekly market at Tálikoti. It was in the centre of the tract and at it all produce from the country round found a ready sale. Weekly markets were also held at Muddebihál and Tumbgi, but they were very small in comparison to the Tálikoti market. Cotton and linseed went chiefly to Bombay to Sholápur. A good deal of gram and wheat went to

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1877.

¹ Mr. Price, 31 of 7th September 1876; Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 1695 of 18th December 1876. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec, 153 of 1877, 363 - 515.

² The details are:

Muddebihál Prices, Pounds the Rupee, 1834 - 1873.

YEAR.	<i>Javári</i> .	<i>Bájrí</i> .	Wheat.	YEAR.	<i>Javári</i> .	<i>Bájrí</i> .	Wheat.	YEAR.	<i>Javári</i> .	<i>Bájrí</i> .	Wheat.	YEAR.	<i>Javári</i> .	<i>Bájrí</i> .	Wheat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1834 ...	94	86	80	1844 ...	120	132	74	1854 ...	92	104	68	1864 ...	86	88	14
1835 ...	82	82	64	1845 ...	74	70	42	1855 ...	52	52	60	1865 ...	32	32	14
1836 ...	86	94	64	1846 ...	104	120	38	1856 ...	104	104	64	1866 ...	32	10	14
1837 ...	86	104	90	1847 ...	90	88	36	1857 ...	80	72	66	1867 ...	32	32	8
1838 ...	88	90	52	1848 ...	150	184	78	1858 ...	144	104	68	1868 ...	64	64	8
1839 ...	104	104	44	1849 ...	128	120	60	1459 ...	96	92	52	1869 ...	64	64	14
1840 ...	128	120	44	1850 ...	116	120	88	1860 ...	124	112	44	1870 ...	80	80	20
1841 ...	180	120	74	1851 ...	150	120	90	1861 ...	88	88	44	1871 ...	80	80	32
1842 ...	104	112	60	1852 ...	192	116	96	1862 ...	58	56	48	1872 ...	40	36	18
1843 ...	122	134	60	1853 ...	106	106	52	1863 ...	28	32	18	1873 ...	80	80	36

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Muddebihal, 1877.

Surpur in the Nizám's territories, and *kardai* oil seed went south to Hungund, Ilkal, and Bágalkot. Among exported products, hand-mills or querns, from the old sandstone quarries at Muddebihal, were taken in great number to Sholápur and even as far as Poona. A comparison of the average of the two periods of the ten years ending 1853-54 and the twelve years ending 1875-76 shows a spread from 42,260 to 72,440 acres in the tillage area and an increase in the revenue for collection from £2284 to £3708 (Rs. 22,840 - Rs. 37,080). The details¹ are:

Muddebihal Land Revenue, 1844-1876.

YEAR.	Land Revenue.		Grazing Fees.	Total.	Remissions.	For Collection.	Waste.	
	Area.	Rental.					Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1844-1854 ...	42,260	22,391	1071	23,462	618	22,844	29,303	13,572
1854-1864 ...	58,243	29,968	648	30,616	187	30,429	16,241	7672
1864-1876 ...	72,440	36,982	108	37,085	9	37,076	2124	644

During the thirty-two years ending 1875-76 the returns showed an increase in people from 11,030 in 1844-45 to 17,270 in 1875-76 or 56.6 per cent; in houses from 2399 to 3785 or about fifty-eight per cent; in working cattle from 3938 to 6143 or fifty-six per cent; in cows, buffaloes and their young from 5537 to 10,230 or 84.8 per cent; in sheep and goats from 5883 to 6316 or seven per cent; in horses and ponies from 205 to 352 or 71.7 per cent; in ploughs from 237 to 1479 or 524 per cent; in carts from one to eighty-four or 8300 per cent; and in wells from 120 to 208 or seventy-three per cent. Of the main crops early and late *javari* covered forty-seven per cent of the whole tillage area, cotton 14.7 per cent, *bajri* eleven per cent, wheat six per cent, *tur* five per cent, gram three per cent, and safflower seed or *kardai* two per cent. The manufactures were trifling. Cloth and blanket handlooms had risen from sixty-one to seventy-five. All the villages were remeasured and reclassified. More careful measurements of roads streams and border strips added 3498 acres to the arable area. Under the revision settlement the villages were arranged in two groups according to their distance from the main lines of trade. The highest dry-crop acre rate for the first group of twenty-three villages was 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) and for the second group of sixteen villages on the Nizám's frontier was 2s. 1½d. (Rs. 1¼).

¹ The details are: Muddebihal Land Revenue, 1844-1876.

YEAR.	Area.	Remissions.	For Collection.	YEAR.	Area.	Remissions.	For Collection.	YEAR.	Area.	Remissions.	For Collection.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-45 ...	36,014	2337	18,477	1856-56 ...	44,781	8	23,099	1866-67 ...	72,156	...	36,983
1845-46 ...	37,538	1840	19,460	1856-57 ...	51,298	...	26,321	1867-68 ...	72,031	30	36,889
1846-47 ...	43,169	...	23,630	1857-58 ...	53,476	...	23,015	1868-69 ...	71,421	50	36,631
1847-48 ...	42,462	...	23,116	1858-59 ...	59,710	...	30,481	1869-70 ...	72,034	...	36,347
1848-49 ...	42,772	237	22,713	1859-60 ...	64,062	...	32,740	1870-71 ...	72,833	...	37,073
1849-50 ...	41,513	...	21,196	1860-61 ...	65,809	...	33,689	1871-72 ...	72,862	12	37,076
1850-51 ...	43,364	...	22,153	1861-62 ...	65,097	...	33,690	1872-73 ...	72,995	...	37,123
1851-52 ...	47,018	...	23,718	1862-63 ...	66,368	...	34,426	1873-74 ...	72,946	...	37,091
1852-53 ...	44,686	...	22,748	1863-64 ...	63,962	...	35,671	1874-75 ...	73,013	20	37,072
1853-54 ...	44,018	1773	20,515	1864-65 ...	71,866	...	36,859	1875-76 ...	73,013	...	37,079
1854-65 ...	42,913	1869	19,678	1865-66 ...	72,115	...	36,953				

The average acre rate was raised from 11½d. (7¼ as.) to 1s. 2d. (9½ as.) For forty-five acres of rice land and sixteen acres of *pátasthal* or channel garden land acre rates of 8s. (Rs. 4) and 10s. (Rs. 5) were sanctioned. The well garden land which had existed at the original survey settlement was assessed at the highest dry-crop acre rate, and gardens watered by wells made during the currency of the settlement were assessed at the ordinary dry-crop rate.¹ The new rates raised the rental from £3708 to £4492 (Rs. 37,080 - Rs. 44,920) or twenty-one per cent. The details are :

Muddebihal Revision Settlement, 1877.

CLASS.	Villages.	FORMER.		REVISION SURVEY.						In-crease
		Tillage.		Tillage.		Waste.		Total.		
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I. ...	23	44,962	23,328	47,076	29,195	825	229	47,901	29,424	25·2
II. ...	16	28,051	13,751	29,646	15,729	1239	247	30,885	15,976	14·4
Total...	39	73,013	37,079	76,722	44,924	2064	476	78,786	45,400	21·1

The following statement² shows the chief changes in remissions collections and outstandings, since the introduction of the revenue survey. These details show that the tillage area has risen from 483,675 acres in 1843-44 to 1,670,374 acres in 1881-82, the Government demand has risen from £58,425 to £88,364 (Rs. 5,84,250 - Rs. 8,83,640) in 1881-82, remissions have fallen from £8622 (Rs. 86,220) to £19 (Rs. 190), and outstandings from £5260 (Rs. 52,600) to £662 (Rs. 6620) :

Bijápur Survey Settlement Results, 1833-1882.

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT.						ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	Out-standings.	Settled Villages.
	Occupied.			Waste.			Rental.	Quit-Rent.	For Collection.		
	Area.	Rental.	Remis-sions.	Area.	Rental.	Gra-zing Fees.					
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1838-39...	483,675	6,39,602	1,44,068	...	...	2096	...	98,082	5,90,712	64,654
1842-43...	498,009	6,41,173	95,370	...	...	2179	...	88,355	6,36,837	87,828
Survey.											
1843-44...	465,877	5,84,250	86,221	...	...	4312	...	94,748	5,97,087	52,601
1846-47...	1,053,450	6,45,038	61,442	...	...	22,633	...	1,14,276	7,20,606	85,851
1849-50...	1,102,368	6,54,130	81,225	...	...	36,202	...	1,14,004	7,23,111	38,956
1852-53...	1,107,692	6,10,178	79,169	...	...	30,321	...	81,296	6,42,626	16,045
1857-58...	1,457,244	6,80,014	699	...	...	17,549	...	94,776	7,91,640	121,931
1862-63...	1,747,790	7,95,415	125	236,729	60,571	14,944	3,23,378	1,34,753	9,44,387	20,945	
1867-68...	1,853,332	8,29,638	77	115,575	21,697	8431	3,27,261	1,39,989	9,78,181	...	
1872-73...	1,898,216	8,37,253	69	71,254	14,713	10,389	3,26,973	1,39,901	9,37,480	...	
1873-74...	1,910,049	8,38,392	9	69,259	13,441	10,168	3,26,948	1,39,918	9,38,469	...	
Revision Survey.											
1874-75...	1,932,576	8,82,956	51	58,157	13,401	10,824	3,37,505	1,39,932	10,33,661	...	
1875-76...	1,982,533	8,36,691	...	62,904	13,839	10,337	3,49,618	1,39,966	10,36,994	...	
1876-77...	1,996,619	9,74,970	...	62,617	13,276	7726	3,63,908	1,39,417	11,22,119	7,65,337	
1877-78...	1,989,203	9,73,132	...	68,871	14,704	3462	3,63,842	1,39,929	11,16,523	1,96,370	
1878-79...	1,976,222	9,77,807	...	85,785	18,227	5305	3,63,856	1,39,106	11,20,218	89,722	
1879-80...	1,735,629	8,97,795	...	7327,722	96,946	4877	3,63,340	1,38,675	10,41,340	73,796	
1880-81...	1,655,687	8,76,066	...	15,408,361	1,21,088	5072	3,62,626	1,38,242	10,19,365	36,431	
1881-82...	1,670,374	8,83,639	...	187,395,780	1,14,520	5240	3,61,664	1,37,395	10,26,087	6621	

¹ Gov. Res. 1028 of 25th Feb, 1874.

² Supplied by the Survey Comr.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORT
1865-66.

The following is a summary of the chief available season details during the eighteen years ending 1882-83 :

In 1865-66 a short rainfall of 13·06 inches was followed by a short harvest.¹ Still as the people had been enriched by several years of good crops and high prices the failure caused no loss of revenue. To lighten the distress of the labouring classes, the Government allowed the Collector to spend £1000 (Rs. 10,000) on small public works. Collections fell from £118,090 to £115,258 (Rs. 11,80,900 - Rs. 11,52,580), £55 (Rs. 550) were remitted, and £165 (Rs. 1650) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty-four to thirty-one pounds.

1866-67.

In 1866-67 the rainfall was only 11·81 inches. In June July and August little rain fell.² In September a sufficient and seasonable fall saved the early or *kharif* crops in places where they had survived the drought, and helped the sowing of the late crops which yielded about a three-quarters harvest. Cholera and cattle-disease prevailed during the year. Collections rose from £115,258 to £115,886 (Rs. 11,52,580 - Rs. 11,58,860), £26 (Rs. 260) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from thirty-one to twenty-two pounds.

1867-68.

In 1867-68 the rainfall was 7·54 inches. The collections fell from £115,886 to £115,637 (Rs. 11,58,860 - Rs. 11,56,370), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty-two pounds to forty-five pounds.

1868-69.

In 1868-69, 15·98 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The fall was not seasonable³; and except in Bágalkot the early crops yielded only an average harvest, and only in Bádámi and Hungund were the late crops more than average. Slight cholera and cattle-disease were prevalent. The collections fell from £115,637 to £114,929 (Rs. 11,56,370 - Rs. 11,49,290), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and £2 (Rs. 20) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from forty-five to sixty-three pounds.

1869-70.

In 1869-70, 27·87 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The season was good both for the early and late crops.⁴ Heavy rain during November and December injured the cotton and *javari*. Public health was on the whole good. The collections rose from £114,929 to £115,697 (Rs. 11,49,290 - Rs. 11,56,970), £4 (Rs. 40) were remitted, and £2 (Rs. 20) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from sixty-three to sixty-six pounds.

1870-71.

In 1870-71, 25·92 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The early crops were good in Indi, Muddebihal, Bádámi, and Hungund and middling in Sindgi, Bágévádi, Bijápuri, and Bágalkot.⁵ The late or *rabi* crops were good except in Indi and Sindgi where they were middling. Cholera was fatal in thirty-two cases and 1758 head of cattle died

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 75 of 1866, 51.² Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 57 of 1867, 7.³ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 65 of 1869, 253.⁴ The Rev. Commissioner, 74 of 7th Jan. 1870.⁵ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 95 of 1871, 148.

from cattle-disease. Collections rose from £115,697 to £117,004 (Rs. 11,56,970 - Rs. 11,70,040,) £4 (Rs. 40) were remitted, and £9 (Rs. 90) were left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from sixty-six to sixty pounds.

In 1871-72, 13·92 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. Except in Muddebihal the sub-divisions north of the Krishna suffered from an almost total failure both of the early and late crops.¹ In Hungund the early crops were fair, but in Bádami and Bágalkot they were below the average. Some parts of the district suffered from slight cholera, and 1300 head of cattle died from cattle-disease. The tillage area was 2,000,019 acres. Collections fell from £117,004 to £116,352 (Rs. 11,70,040 - Rs. 11,63,520), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and £343 (Rs. 3430) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from sixty to sixty-one pounds.

In 1872-73, 26·44 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The early crops were very good, but the late crops, especially gram and wheat, were injured by a heavy fall of rain in the beginning of December.² Cholera was fatal in 1528 cases and 1550 animals died of cattle-disease. The tillage area fell from 2,000,019 to 1,999,609 acres. Collections rose from £116,352 to £117,483 (Rs. 11,63,520 - Rs. 11,74,830), £10 (Rs. 100) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from sixty-one to thirty-nine pounds.

In 1873-74, 15·69 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. Owing to the want of early rain the early crops were middling.³ The late crops were also not good and there was slight cattle-disease. The tillage area rose from 1,999,609 to 2,012,036 acres; collections from £117,483 to £117,583 (Rs. 11,74,830 - Rs. 11,75,830), £1 (Rs. 10) was remitted, and £87 (Rs. 870) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from thirty-nine to sixty-eight pounds.

In 1874-75, 14·30 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The early crops suffered considerable damage from heavy rain in September and October.⁴ The late harvest was good and the district was free from epidemics. The tillage area rose from 2,012,036 to 2,034,668 acres; collections from £117,583 to £121,688 (Rs. 11,75,830 - Rs. 12,16,880), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and £51 (Rs. 510) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from sixty-eight to sixty-two pounds.

In 1875-76, 22·76 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The early crops were fair and except gram and wheat, the late harvest was excellent.⁵ Cholera was fatal in 1100 cases, and 1309 head of cattle died of disease. The tillage area rose from 2,034,668 to 2,084,721 acres, the collections from £121,688 to £126,054 (Rs. 12,16,880 - Rs. 12,60,540), £2 (Rs. 20) were remitted, and £1 Rs. (10) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from sixty-two to fifty-seven pounds.

Chapter VIII.
Land.
SEASON REPORTS.

1871-72.

1872-73.

1873-74.

1874-75.

1875-76.

¹ Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 81 of 1872, 337, 338.

² The Rev. Commissioner, 6369 of 31st December 1872.

³ The Rev. Commissioner S. D. 5026 of 29th December 1873.

⁴ The Rev. Commissioner S. D. 4718 of 29th December 1874.

⁵ The Rev. Commissioner S. D. 3876 of 31st December 1875.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS.
1876-77.

In 1876-77, 13·40 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi and the falls were singularly useless and untimely.¹ The early crops perished, and from the almost total failure of the September October and November rain hardly any late crops were sown. It was a year of the greatest distress and famine. From want and sickness large numbers of people and of cattle died. The tillage area rose from 2,084,721 to 2,099,231 acres, while the collections fell from £126,054 to £54,642 (Rs. 12,60,540 - Rs. 5,46,420), £1 (Rs. 10) was remitted, and £74,838 (Rs. 7,48,380) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from fifty-seven to twenty-nine pounds.

1877-78.

In 1877-78, 31·13 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. During July and August the fall was very scanty and much of the early sowings was damaged.² Afterwards the *javári* and *bájri* crops suffered considerably from excessive rain in October. *Tur*, *til*, *mug*, and other pulse crops fared better. A timely fall in December secured a good cold-weather harvest and a good cotton crop. Want of food and the damp of the heavy late rains caused much sickness and a large mortality. A painful and common effect of the previous year's famine was a bad ulcer. The tillage area fell from 2,099,231 to 2,091,733 acres while the collections rose from £54,642 to £108,208 (Rs. 5,46,420 - Rs. 10,82,080); there were no remissions; and £20,396 (Rs. 2,03,960) were left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet rose from twenty-nine to twelve pounds.

1878-79.

In 1878-79, 32·54 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. This season like the two before it was most unfortunate.³ Continuous and excessive rain almost destroyed the early harvest, and a promising late harvest was ruined by millions of rats. The distress was so great that relief works and kitchens had again to be opened. The tillage area fell from 2,091,733 to 2,078,769 acres, and collections from £108,208 to £104,378 (Rs. 10,82,080 - Rs. 10,43,780), £24,842 (Rs. 2,48,420) being left outstanding. There were no remissions. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twelve to twenty pounds.

1879-80.

In 1879-80, 23·18 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The season was on the whole favourable.⁴ In the early part of the season rats did much damage. Active measures were taken to destroy them and between July and November more than four millions were killed. The cold and damp of November also killed large numbers, and the late crops, which were good, were saved. Public health during the year was good. The famine ulcer was disappearing. The tillage area fell from 2,078,769 to 1,828,764 acres, while the collections rose from £104,378 to £112,818 (Rs. 10,43,780 - Rs. 11,28,180). There were no remissions and £8473 (Rs. 84,730) were left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty to twenty-five pounds.

1880-81.

In 1880-81, 28·84 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi, but of this more than six inches fell in March April and May and was useless for

¹ The Rev. Commissioner S. D. 330 of 10th February 1877.

² The Rev. Commissioner S. D. 138 of 19th January 1878.

³ Administration Report, 4676 of 2nd September 1879.

⁴ Administration Report, 4757 of 9th September 1880.

cultivation.¹ The fall was scanty in July and August and excessive in October, damaging the early crops. Public health was good. The tillage area fell from 1,828,764 to 1,745,032 acres and the collections rose from £112,818 to £115,538 (Rs. 11,28,180-Rs. 11,55,380), £4 (Rs. 40) were remitted, and £4573 (Rs. 45,730) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from twenty-five to fifty-one pounds.

In 1881-82, 20.09 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The season was on the whole favourable.² There was little rain till August and the sowing of the early crops was delayed. But the late crops were good. Except somewhat mild cholera in October and June, public health was good. The tillage area rose from 1,745,032 to 1,759,816 acres, the collections from £115,538 to £119,780 (Rs. 11,55,380 - Rs. 11,97,800), £35 (Rs. 350) were remitted, and £944 (Rs. 9440) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from fifty-one to sixty-three pounds.

In 1882-83, 20.36 inches of rain fell at Kaládgi. The average outturn was not so good as in the year before but the season was on the whole favourable.³ Except that cholera was fatal in 794 cases, public health was good. The tillage area rose from 1,759,816 to 1,818,097 acres, collections fell from £119,780 to £113,835 (Rs. 11,97,800 - Rs. 11,38,350), £7972 (Rs. 79,720) were remitted and £709 (Rs. 7090) left outstanding. The rupee price of Indian millet fell from sixty-three to eighty-two pounds.

The following statement shows the chief available yearly statistics of rainfall, prices, tillage, land revenue, collections, remissions, and balances during the nineteen years ending 1882-83:

Bijápur Tillage and Land Revenue, 1864-1883.

YEAR.	RAIN-FALL.	TILLAGE.	LAND REVENUE.				INDIAN MILLET RUPPEE PRICES.
			Remissions.	For Collection.	Out-standings.	Collected.	
	Inches.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
1864-65 ... ..	...	...	123	11,81,986	1090	11,80,896	24
1865-66	13.06	...	545	11,54,230	1652	11,52,578	31
1866-67	11.81	...	263	11,58,861	...	11,58,861	22
1867-68	7.54	...	130	11,56,371	...	11,56,371	45
1868-69	15.98	...	132	11,49,312	21	11,49,291	63
1869-70	27.87	...	40	11,56,994	24	11,56,970	66
1870-71	25.02	...	38	11,70,127	91	11,70,036	60
1871-72	13.92	2,000,019	52	11,66,949	3433	11,63,516	61
1872-73	26.44	1,999,609	100	11,74,831	...	11,74,831	39
1873-74	15.69	2,012,036	9	11,76,701	369	11,75,832	63
1874-75	14.30	2,034,668	50	12,17,386	609	12,16,877	62
1875-76	22.76	2,084,721	20	12,60,551	14	12,60,537	57
1876-77	13.40	2,099,231	9	12,94,800	7,48,382	5,46,418	29
1877-78	31.13	2,091,733	...	12,86,046	2,03,963	10,82,083	(a) 12
1878-79	32.54	2,078,769	...	12,92,193	2,48,417	10,43,776	20
1879-80	23.13	1,828,764	...	12,12,904	84,727	11,28,177	25
1880-81	28.84	1,745,032	38	12,01,104	45,729	11,55,375	51
1881-82	20.09	1,769,816	354	12,07,230	9435	11,97,795	63
1882-83	20.36	1,818,097	79,719	11,45,443	7093	11,38,350	82

¹ Administration Report, 5988 of 11th October 1881.

² Administration Report, 8866 of 18th December 1882.

³ Administration Report, 7137A of 24th September 1883. Of Rs. 79,720 the total remissions Rs. 386 were granted on account of poverty and the rest were remitted to bring the enhancement of assessment imposed at revision settlements within twenty per cent on the former assessment.

(a) In 1877 the price varied from nine pounds in July to twenty pounds in December. See above page 332.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SEASON REPORTS.

1881-82.

1882-83.

REVENUE,
1864-1883.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

STAFF,
1884.

District Officers.

The administration of the district in revenue matters is entrusted to an officer styled Collector, on a yearly pay of £2160 (Rs. 21,600). This officer, who is also the chief magistrate, district registrar, and executive head of the district, is helped in his work of general supervision by a staff of four assistants of whom two are covenanted and two uncovenanted servants of Government. The sanctioned yearly salaries of the covenanted assistants range from £600 to £1080 (Rs. 6000 - Rs. 10,800) and those of the uncovenanted assistants or deputies from £360 to £600 (Rs. 3600 - 6000). For fiscal and other administrative purposes the lands under the Collector's charge are distributed over eight sub-divisions. Of these six are generally entrusted to the covenanted assistants or assistant collectors, and two to one of the uncovenanted assistants, called the district deputy collector. As a rule no sub-division is kept by the collector under his own direct supervision. The other uncovenanted assistant who is styled the head-quarter or *huzur* deputy collector is entrusted with the charge of the treasury. These officers are also magistrates, and those who hold revenue charges have, under the presidency of the Collector, the chief management of the different administrative bodies, local fund and municipal committees, within the limits of their revenue charges.

Sub-Divisional
Officers.

Under the supervision of the Collector and his assistants the revenue charge of each fiscal sub-division is placed in the hands of an officer styled *mámlatdár*. These officers, who are also entrusted with magisterial powers, have yearly salaries varying from £180 to £300 (Rs. 1800 - 3000). One of the fiscal sub-divisions, Bágalkot, contains a subordinate division called *peta* or *mahál* placed under the charge of an officer styled *mahálkari*, who, except that he has no treasury to superintend, exercises the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a *mámlatdár*. The *mahálkari*'s yearly pay is £72 (Rs. 720).

Village Officers.

In revenue and police matters the charge of the 1159 Government villages is entrusted to 1268 headmen or *pátíls*, of whom thirty-two are stipendiary and 1236 are hereditary. 111 of the hereditary *pátíls* perform revenue duties only. One of the stipendiary and 110 of the hereditary *pátíls* attend to matters of police only. Thirty-one stipendiary and 1015 hereditary *pátíls* are entrusted with both revenue and police charges. The *pátíl's* yearly pay, which depends on his village revenue, consists partly of cash payments and partly of remissions of assessment on land. The cash payments vary from 12s. to £13 8s. (Rs. 6 - 134) and average about £3 1s. 8d. (Rs. 30 as. 13½) and the remissions from 1s. to £56 (Rs. ½ - 560) and average about £2 3s. 10d. (Rs. 21 as. 14¾). The whole yearly charge is £6690 (Rs. 66,900), of which £3909 (Rs. 39,090) are paid in cash and £2781 (Rs. 27,810) met by grants of land and by remissions. To keep the village accounts, draw up statistics, and help the headmen in performing their duties, eighteen stipendiary and 926 hereditary village accountants are entertained. Each has an average charge of about 1.2 villages containing about 671 people, and yielding an average yearly revenue of about £114 (Rs. 1140). The *kulkarni* or village accountant's pay, proportionate to the village revenue,

consists partly of cash payments and partly of remissions of land assessment. The cash payments vary from 12*s.* to £18 12*s.* (Rs. 6-186) and average about £5 16*s.* 11*d.* (Rs. 58 *as.* 7½) and the remissions range from 1*s.* to £66 9*s.* (Rs. ½ - 664½) and average about £1 11*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 15½). The whole yearly charge on account of the *kulkarnis* is £7017 (Rs. 70,170), of which £5518 (Rs. 55,180) are paid in cash and £1499 (Rs. 14,990) are met by land grants and by remissions.

Under the headmen and accountants are 4491 inferior village servants. They are liable both for revenue and for police duties. They are Hindus generally of the Kumbhár, Bedar, and Mhár castes. Their yearly grants, proportionate to the village revenue, consist partly of cash payments and partly of remissions of land assessment. The cash emoluments vary from 9*d.* to £3 (Rs. ¾ - 30) and average about 1*s.* 8*d.* (13½ *as.*) and the remissions range from 1*s.* 6*d.* to £74 (Rs. ¾ - 740) and average about £1 7*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 13¾). Of £6598 (Rs. 65,980) the total yearly charge, £362 (Rs. 3620) are paid in cash and £6236 (Rs. 62,360) are met by grants and by remissions. The yearly cost of the village establishment of the district may be thus summarised:

Bijápur Village Establishment, 1884.

	£	Rs.
Headmen	6800	66,900
Accountants	7017	70,170
Servants	6598	65,980
Total	20,305	2,03,050

This is equal to a charge of £17 10*s.* 4*d.* (Rs. 175 *as.* 2¾) a village or about 17½ per cent of the district land revenue. In alienated villages the village officers and servants are paid by the alienees and perform police duties for Government.

Chapter VIII.

Land.

STAFF,
1884.*Village Servants.*