



## **BRITISH LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS OF KARNATAKA: A HISTORICAL STUDY (1800-1860 A D)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**OBJECTIVES-** This thesis aims to add to the study of state formation & character of early colonial rule in western India by focusing on early nineteenth-century creation of administrative system under East India Company in district of Dharwad, Karnataka. It investigates the land revenue settlements in Dharwad as it expanded to meet the East India Company's political control.

**METHODOLOGY-** This work's data is entirely based on authentic original documents. These records will be mostly obtained from the Pune Archives and the Maharashtra State Archives in Mumbai and many libraries can be used for detailed library work: R.D. Choksi. National Archives, New Delhi, Joint Services Institute Library, Pune, British Library, Pune, and Max Muller Bhawan Library, interviews with Dharwad or public service personnel are commonly held in order to better understand the system.

**CONCLUSION-** This was despite the increase in cultivation noted in 1843-44. The survey was finished in 1850. The inhabited area was then somewhat less than two-thirds of the total arable land. Remissions were just Rs. 180/-. Towards the end of 1850, just Rs. 40/- remained unpaid.

Keywords: Dharwad district history, British management, east India company, Wingate's survey settlement

### **INTRODUCTION**

The city of Dharwad was given to British possession under the provisions of the Treaty of Poona in June 1817, and following the defeat of Peshwa Bajirao II in November 1817, the majority of the district of Dharwad was also handed to the British. Several reasons hampered growth during the beginning of British administration. There were meagre crops, cholera, and a livestock murrain. Cholera killed 25,000 persons in 1818-19 and 1819-20. In 1820-21 the crops were very sparse'. [1] Crops were quite scarce in 1820-21'. [2] This, along with the rain, had a significant impact on the smaller cultivators and manual labourers. [3] The Peshwa government had prioritised trade above agriculture'. [4] Moneylenders' interests were prioritised over cultivators' since they generated revenue. In 1821, wealthy farmers were few. The farmer's resources for ordinary farming were depleted as a result of livestock infections. The breakthroughs made a difference in the catastrophic situation. However, the government lacked



the financial resources to grow the stock to meet the minimum needs. The landowner was hit badly by the grain transportation duty. The road levies successfully restricted the farmer from transporting excess product to distant locations. When the harvesting was finished, the cultivator sold the grain to earners or merchants. They were the only ones with the financial means to conduct wholesale commerce and pay road taxes. [5]

According to a government dispatch dated November 27, 1821-22, a revenue survey was initiated in the Kamatak. The Bombay Government informed court of directors in November 1823 that a survey was required. This was due to the fact that the village accounts had been mostly destroyed. They were well aware of the dangers of a sloppy, half-baked poll. As a result, they want the supervision of experienced revenue officials. Otherwise, nothing but harm would follow.

Collector St. John Thackeray (1819-24). Dharwad's agricultural and other resources were reported on in 1821-22. There were three primary land divisions: dry crop, khushki, and pasture. Wet or tanned and gardening. Thirteen and a half of the sixteen portions were dry crop. 2 and 1/4 wet and 1/4 garden [6] There were two types of dry crop land: black or regad land and mixed or masab land. There were varieties in the black, such as pure black, kart yen or powerful black, and halak yen or patchy black. There were four varieties in the mix: hit or flour-like, kempu or reddish, kallu or rocky, and kosak or sandy. There were two kinds of wet or tan land. Watered by ram and miraumbh watercourse or from a well. The majority of the wet terrain was red. [7] There were three kinds of gardens: vegetable, betel leaf, and palm. The palm gardens were the most prolific of them. Although no new reservoirs were being excavated at the time, several existing ones were being repaired, and many more were in the process of being repaired. Wherever feasible, the Hindu monarchs created lakes and reservoirs. However, the soil to the east was unsuitable for water storage, but rams were so plentiful in the west and southwest that water was not as scarce there. [8] Ponds & wells were desperately required at Navalgund & a few other subdivisions where water had to be hauled from a long distance, but the porousness of the cotton soil made reservoir construction difficult. There was no need for road and watercourse maintenance. The government took care of the repairs. A portion of cost was later recovered from alienated landholders based on benefit they received from the repair. A tank. or public contribution was taken if a hamlet benefitted from the repairs. In rare circumstances, authorities granted land grants or inams to chantable individuals who renovated ponds at their own expense. Some of wet or malnad wet lands that produced water through built or renovated reservoirs were granted 7 to 12 yearleases or kauls to reservoirbuilders or repairers. Short-term leases of nine to twelve years were granted to the builders of wells that converted dry land into garden land.[9]

The Dharwadis lacked the financial resources to begin the construction of a massive reservoir. Only the government has the financial means to do so. A channel man, or narkatti, distributed water in areas with big reservoirs. He was compensated in grain. In tiny reservoirs the

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cultivators took what they required, as usual, under the supervision of the head of the village". [10] Tillers of waste land were awarded five to nine-year leases. A large amount of cash was required to break up wasteland. It was granted on leases or kauls with escalating rents until the total assessment was met. The era of light rents lasted four to eight years, depending on how long the land had been laying fallow. Extra charges were not always imposed until the lease had expired. To keep the jagirdars from luring government landholders, exceptionally favourable terms were granted in Dharwad. This, along with a government advance or tagai, was effective, and a rapid extension of cultivation was planned for in November 1823. Istavas, or rising leases for abandoned settlements, were available until November 1823. Only to a limited extent has it been granted [11]

Except for sections of Kolhapur, Thackeray found that Dharwad district lacked hereditary or miras land. This in the Deccan had privilege of selling & taking back. Thackeray believed that lack of miras land was due to an excess of garbage. Furthermore, extremely high assessment rates reduced the land's market value. A man who transformed dry land into garden land by digging a well would not have been turned out under the Peshwa. So long as he paid his rent on time. The government would not have objected to him disposing of the garden. However, the assessment was so high that garden land was rarely sold. [12] The tenm sheri, or government land, was almost unknown in Dharwad. This appears to have been called kamat in Dharwad. [13] Estates reserved by government authorities for their personal use were included, as were lands held by proprietors & tended by their private staff. Lands owned by powerful individuals and developed by forced labour'. [14] The titles of the three traditional tenures, the chall or over-assessed, the katguta or short rent, and the makta or contract, were kept in dry crop areas under regular cultivation. Fields belonging to a landowner were often classified into one of three types. Yet, no trace of the original evaluation was discovered. [15]

Between 1818 and 1821, 71 villages were repopulated. By 1821, revenue was increasing noticeably. [16] Despite their simple lifestyles, the cultivators were significantly in debt as a result of the revenue farmers' persecution. For these obligations, their lands were frequently mortgaged. In some cases, farmers paid government dues, whereas in others, mortgagees did. [17]

The government picked all amildars [18]. The space underneath them commanded yearly rents ranging from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. The kamavidars, or village managers, were fired. Their responsibilities were transferred to village officers overseen by a ziladar in charge of twenty to forty villages. Stipendiary clerics known as shirastadars, peshkars, and shroffs replaced hereditary foremen or darakdars. [19] The absence of the kamavidars added to workload of village headman & clerk. The headman collected each instalment & delivered it to the amildar. Once a year, he personally reported to headquarters to settle his village's rent, or jamabandi.



## **BRITISH MANAGEMENT 1818-1824**

### **a) 1818-1821**

Revenue farming was abolished by the British. They replaced it with the personal or raiyatwari system. Thomas Munro was instrumental in establishing the raiyatwari system in Madras. Many cobwebs were swept away with the implementation of the new system. Us us farming, according to Baji Rao, had resulted in unavoidable pandemonium. There were no records to rely on. The accounting for the village were not accessible. When they were not destroyed, they were removed. They were occasionally held back because the examination would expose the revenue officers' land hunger. The only documents available for examination were the taleband and patraks, or general accounts. They provided information on the assessment imposed before to the British takeover. Talebands distributed the amount charged on villages or village groupings. They did not get into the finer points of evaluating fields or persons. The knowledge available was irrelevant because it was obtained at a time of oppression. Because only information of dubious validity was available, the judgement had to be based on estimated averages. Several services were given and translated into monetary contributions, which were then added to the yama. The supply of numerous commodities was changed in a similar manner. The village police were hesitant to show the accounts. As a result, they concluded that it was advantageous for them not to divulge it. Munasib jasti or fittina upgrades were added to the jamabandr [20] or village rental to counteract this. These were clearly random additions. Individual portions were supposed to be decided by the landowners. These, however, were never implemented.

### **b) BEFORE 1824**

Because the early rains failed in 1824, all restrictions on usage of meadows or kurans as pasturegrounds were lifted. Dharwad too has cholera cases. Fortunately, at the end of July, Dharwad had been graced with beautiful rains. This allowed for the cultivation of certain rice or tan fields. By mid-August, it was assumed that, despite the failure of the early harvest, the succeeding crops would not collapse catastrophically. Green fodder was highly expensive. Food was likewise difficult to come by. Despite the fact that many cattle died, the price of cattle dropped by 25% to 50%. Grain prices were 35% higher in August 1824 than they had been the previous year. It would have been far more expensive if the grain tariffs had not been eliminated. Yavan prices in Dharwad plummeted from fifty pounds per rupee in 1819 to 102 pounds in 1842 at this period. [21]

### **c) 1824-1831**

Chaplin evaluated the situation in Dharwad in January 1825. He discovered that land revenue has increased by Rs. 4,00,000 since 1811. Chaplin believed that the rise in the rental, as well as the seasons of terrible weather, harvest, and health, were taking their toll on Dharwad.

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Despite the small harvest, prices did not rise. The government withdrew the commercial agent who had previously acquired massive volumes of cotton, adding to the misery. The outstanding balance sheets increased from Rs. 32,910/- in 1818-19 to Rs. 1,34,350/- in 1823-24. This demonstrated the difficulty of obtaining the levy. [22] As a result, Chaplin desired great restraint in the next year's settlement. Because of the failure of the 1824 rains, Dharwad had far less problems than the other districts of the Deccan. Many of the animals had been spared by being sent into the Dharwad jungles. The late rains came just in time. So there was a promise of a late but good crop of wheat, yavan, cotton, linseed, and other products in January 1825.

**d) REVENUE STATISTICS-1826-1827**

In 1826-27 British Dharwad had 19 sub-divisions fetching an average yearly rent of Rs.65, 060/-.

**TABLE 1 REVENUE STATISTICS-1826-1827**

1	Main sub-division of Dharwad	Rs.,72,430.
2	Mishrikot	Rs..46,180
3	Parasgad	Rs..80,940.
4	Navalgund	Rs..83,119.
5	Pachchapur	Rs.48,540
6	Dambal	Rs.54,980
7	Bankapur	Rs.63,630
8	Hangal	Rs..57.960
9	New Hubli	Rs.,63,630
10	Ranebennur	Rs.75.400
11	Gutal	Rs.76,330
12	Kod	Rs.64,040
13	Kittur	Rs74,210
14	Samgaon	Rs.86,930
15	Bidi	Rs..64,900

In subordinate divisions;

1	Bagaikot	Rs. 65,940
2	Badami	Rs. 44,350
3	Nargund	Rs 70.520
4	Ron	Rs. 38.070
5	Total	Rs 12.36.090

Some areas of the district had no ram at all in 1826. While in others it was excessive, both resulted in rum. Rats ruined crops in various areas of Dharwad. Fields have to be planted numerous times in certain spots. The rupee price of javan ranged from roughly 116 pounds (5.27 kg.) to around 96 pounds (4.34 kg.), and income was approximately Rs48,200/- less than the previous year. It was discovered that Rs 2,16,490/- had been remitted but Rs 23,900/- remained unpaid [23].

#### **e) DHARWAD IN 1832**

According to J Nisbet, the Principal Collector of Dharwaa, the Dharwad system of land management persisted in essence in the manner previously described. In 1832, Hubli possessed five of the eighteen sub-divisions of Dharwad, six of which were under the Bagaikot sub-collector & rest under the chief collector or Dharwaa. Tanners' i arqe remissions have to be given this year in Dharwad. Because of the severe drought, Chikodi and a portion of Pachchapur have been evacuated. [24] Apart from that, Chikodi and Pachchapur raced the locusts in the wild. Thackeray had previously undertaken a survey but was slain in the Kittur revolt in 1824. [25] The suivey failed in part due to the lack of his oversight. The entire evaluation was tinged with inequity. There was no data acquired to improve it. As a result, the new plans that were supposed to be implemented failed completely. [26] The unapproved discount granted to impoverished growers to encourage them to plant more crops led in them obtaining enormous estates for fair rates. However, they lacked the necessary finance and cattle to keep the farm going. As a result, the land was neglected, overgrown with grass and bindweed, and incapable of producing a full harvest even in best of seasons. [27]

#### **f) RENT COLLECTIONS 1834-35**

The rent receipts in 1834-35 increased over the previous year. [28] The rise was seen everywhere. In some divisions, it was as high as 18% of the total collection, while in others, it was as low as more than 1%. Despite rampant abuses in the kaul system, the government maintained it as essential to a raiyatwari settlement. Yearly reports on such holdings were required, and the landholders' competence to hold such a lease was thoroughly examined.

#### **g) 1835-36 AND THEREAFTER**

The 1836 season was not at all favourable, with a significant drop in revenue. There were obviously urgent requests for remission. [29] On September 25th, 1837, Blane, Assistant Collector in charge of Ranebennur & Kod, remarked that the accumulated agricultural troubles had cast a cloud of melancholy and depression over the inhabitants, which seemed to have settled with no indications of alleviation. Remissions have been awarded. The mishandling of kauls remained a source of concern. Ravenscroft, first Assistant Collector in charge of Hubli, Bankapur, & Hangal, discovered a decrease in land revenue of Rs. 66,800/- on September 29, 1837. This drop was caused by remissions issued as a result of crop failures in several crops.

Even though income increased by Rs 1,29,780/- in 1836-37, it was required to provide remissions of Rs 94,066/- due to waste land and unproductiveness. Two things were necessary to keep the land system running well. These were a yearly local examination & government absorption of crop loss caused by severe seasons. Taking the income potential of the soil as right



basis for determining a land tax, the current rates were determined to be excessively high, stifling growth and progress.

Collector Mills noted in December 1838 that [30] The only way that would instil trust in the landholder's mind was a set evaluation that did not take into account the yield. This alone would serve the government's best interests. Cultivation would never thrive if they were to pay hefty rates while reaping little yields year after year. The catastrophic effect that such a condition of affairs had was now obvious, and the government would have to move in the issue by preparing to waive the revenue as a concession to poverty that its own administration had caused, & which a more liberal policy would have averted.

### **WINGATE'S SURVEY SETTLEMENT 1843-1860**

Between 1843 and 1845, the first thirty years of revenue settlement in Hubli were completed in 47 communities. By 1850-51, the entire territory had been surveyed and populated. [31] Nargund's thirty-one settlements were purchased in 1858, surveyed & populated in 1859-60. In contrast to collection in year preceding survey, collection in settlement year for whole Dharwad reported about a 30% failure. The statement offered provides the major accessible details about the revenue survey settlements in Dharwad from 1843 to 1860.

### **THE SETTLEMENT OF HUBLI**

Hubli's survey settlement was implemented in 47 settlements between 1843 and 1845. [32] Except for three separate villages and four sar desh mahals, the forty-seven Hubli settlements [33] were divided into New & Old Hubli. They formed part of the boundary of a steep region stretching west to Sahyadris', which dropped suddenly into a large flat plain near Hubli. Hubli's hilly areas were composed of low fiat-topped mountains of an iron claystone that were rarely steep or craggy. Herbage and brushwood covered the majority of the hills, which were divided by flat-bottomed valleys & lower slopes where farming was prohibited. Damming the nan-ow valleys created several tiny ponds. These were useful for watering portions of rice fields and feeding the local animals. There were various gardens and massive mango trees around Hubli. Aside from this, wells were few and water wasscarce. Despite the tameness of the scenery, the landscape was lush, green, and attractive. A coarse-grained red soil existed near the hills, and further out, everyvariety of fine-grained red, dark red, & richer soil was there. This then merged into the dark cotton soil of the huge plains to the east. Hubli's waters flowed into the western oceans.

**TABLE 2 TALUKA OF VILLAGES TESTED**

NAME OF TALUKA	NO. OF VILLAGES TESTED	FIELDS TESTED	FIELDS TESTED		
		NUMBER	AREA IN ACRES.	NOT OVER 1 ANNA (6P.)	OVER 1 ANNA(6 P.)
HUBLI	40	341	7.058	283	58
NAVALGUND	38	437	15.395	410	27
TOTAL	78	778	22.453	693	85

Source; Wingate's Settlement Report, 1853.

When it got its water supply from hill drainage soil was assessed at Rs. 2 1/2, Rs. 2 & Rs. 1 1/2 acre as it was good medium or poor. For three types of villages the impact of new rates on the entire arable land was an increase of Rs. 3950 or thirteen per cent of 1842-43 takings.

**TABLE 3 HUBLI SURVEY SETTLEMENT 1843-1845**

SURVEY PARAMETER	CLASS		
	I	II	III
VILLAGES	17	10	3
1825	Rs. 10,387	Rs. 13,639/-	Rs. 10,236/-
1842-43	Rs. 8535	Rs. 12783	Rs. 9640/-
ARER ACRES	6,630	13,084	11,447
RENTAL	Rs.877	Rs.14.557	Rs.11,374/-
HIGHEST DRY CROP AREA RATE	Rs.2/-	Rs.1.50	Rs. 1,50

Source: Wingate, Revenue Reports & Dharwar Gazeteer, 1884.

In compared to the previous year, the average acre rate in the settlement year fell from Rs. 1 3/8 (Rs.1.38) to Rs. 1 1/24 (Rs.1.38) (Rs.1.04). For the three years ending 1844-45 the cultivated acres in these twenty villages was 22,338 acres at the rate of Rs. 30,750/- on an average acre rate of Rs. 1 3/8 (Rs.1.38) in 1842-43 the year prior to the settlement; 22,850/- rated at Rs. 23,890/- or an average acre rate of Rs. 1 1/24 in 1843-44 and 24,237 acres rated at Rs. 27,320/- or an average acre rate of Rs. 1 1/8 (Rs.1.13) in 1844-45.

The remaining 17 villages were in the mamlatdar's Hubli sub-division. Some were close to Hubli, while others were closer to the hills. They were expected to have the same benefits as the first set of communities and were assigned the same Rs. 2 -as 3 rating (Rs.2.25)

### NAVALGUND 1844-45

In 1844-45, the survey settlement was implemented in 78 communities of Navalgund. Navalgund was located near the Hubli sub-division. It was located on a large flat plain with good soil that stretched west to the Sahyadris. This was divided by a sheer quartz cliff overlooking Navalgund. The ground sloped north-east to the Benni River. This merged with the Malprabha further north in the district, at Yavgal. The water at Benni and the few local wells was brackish. Water was so scarce that the populace suffered greatly during droughts. Agriculture was almost entirely restricted to dry crops. Apart for a few gardens, no land was irrigated. The existence of a





small number of half-grown babul trees kept the land from seeming completely desolate. The uncertain rain arrived only after a lengthy break. Morab and Rotigvad received more rain from the southwest, but Yavgad received less than the rest of the subdivision. Cotton, gram, wheat, linseed, and wrnite javari may all be grown on the soil. Navalgund was the sole rich town, although it lacked the basic essentials of life that the populace need. Hubli had a strong market for the cotton yam spun by the women of the Navalgund settlements. Navalgund had 78 villages, 35 of which were under the mamlatdar of Navalgund, thirty under the mahalkari of Yavgad, and thirteen under the mahalkan of Annigeri. The agricultural area for the eleven Rotigvad villages varied from roughly 19,200 acres in 1837-38 to about 12,000 acres in 1832-33 during the twenty-one years ending in 1843-44. For the fourteen years ending 1831-32, the rental varied from approximately Rs. 18,100 in 1822-23 to approximately Rs. 12,800 in 1829-30, resulting in an average of approximately Rs. 14,900, and for the ten years ending 1843-44, the rental varied from approximately Rs.23,200 in 1839-40 to approximately Rs. 10,800 in 1835-36, resulting in an average of approximately Rs. 19,600. Throughout the twenty-one year period ending 1843-44, the cultivated lands for the ten Morab villages varied from around 28,900 acres in 1827-28 to roughly 15,200 acres in 1843-44. For the fourteen years ending 1831-32, the rental ranged from approximately Rs. 35,600 in 1822-23 to approximately Rs. 15,500 in 1830-31, for an average of approximately Rs. 28,800, and for the decade ending 1843-44, it ranged from approximately Rs. 29,000 in 1837-38 to approximately Rs. 14,000 in 1838-39, for an average of approximately Rs. 23,800. The agricultural area in the twenty-five Navalgund settlements ranged from around 35,700 acres in 1837-38 to roughly 24,700 acres in 1843-44 throughout the twenty-one years ending in 1843-44. For the fourteen years ending in 1831-32, the rental ranged from approximately Rs. 32,500 in 1821-22 to approximately Rs. 20,900 in 1818-19 and averaged approximately Rs. 28,200, and for the decade ending in 1843-44, it ranged from approximately Rs. 41,640 in 1836-37 to nearly Rs. 18,900 in 1835-36 and averaged approximately Rs. 32,200. Throughout the twenty years ending 1843-44, the cultivated area in sixteen Yavgad villages fluctuated from around Rs.11,200 in 1831-32 to about Rs. 8,100 in 1818-19, for a total of nearly Rs. 10,000. It fluctuated from Rs. 28,000 in 1838-39 to approximately Rs. 11,400 in 1835-36, for a total of Rs.19,100 throughout the ten years ending in 1843-44. At Konnur, the average acre rate varied between 1839 and 40 and in 1843-44 was  $1\frac{5}{12}$ (Rs. 1.09), as it was about Re 1 as  $7\frac{5}{12}$  (Rs.1.46)in Chilakwad: in Tirlapur, Halkusgal and Alagvad it was Re 1 as  $13\frac{1}{4}$ (Rs.1.83), Rs. 1 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ (Rs.2.25) and Rs. 1 as  $1\frac{3}{4}$  (Rs.1.11)respectively; in Kolivad it was as  $14\frac{1}{2}$  (Rs.0.91) in Bholapur as  $8\frac{1}{4}$  (Rs.0.52) and in Annigeri as  $12\frac{1}{3}$  (Rs.0.77).

The seventy-seven Navalgund settlements were classified into three types for settlement reasons. [34] The majority of the Morab and Rotigvad villages were classified as belonging to the most western class. The following category includes the remaining villages of these groupings, including the entirety of Navalgund, a tiny division of Annigeri, and a few Yavgad settlements. The last class contained the remaining Yavgad villages. The maximum survey dry

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crop acre rate in the first set of villages was Rs. 2-7 1/2as (Rs. 1 - /14) and the average acre rate was 15 as (Rs.0.94) The maximum dry crop acre rate in the next or center class was Rs. 1 1/8 (Rs.1.13), while the average rate was 11 1/2. (Rs.0.72). The maximum dry crop acre rate in the following class of communities was Re. 1, and the average rate was 111/2 as (Rs.0.72). Hatihal's remaining villages were assessed at the maximum acre rate of Rs. 1 1/2 (Rs.1.50) and were planned to be transferred to Hubli. The government arable land was estimated to fetch Rs. 1,13,820 per acre. The new assignment solidified the claims of hereditary officers' haks. When the survey rates were implemented in the seventy-seven villages that comprised the three classes, the survey assessment on the whole arable land increased by Rs. 33,700, or thirty percent, as compared to the rental of the cultivated area in 1843-44.

**TABLE 4 NAVALGUND SURVEYSETTLEMENT 1844-1845**

DIVISION	VILLAGES	FORMER RENTAL ON TILLAGES			TOTALSURVEY RENTAL
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAVALGUND	25	34,055/-	38,068/-	31,748/-	40,000/-
MORAB	10	30,615/-	25,603/-	21,991/-	29,874/-
ROTIGAD	11	14,801/-	19,586/-	17,571/-	20,780/-
YAVGAD	16	11,887/-	21,140/-	17,051/-	24,219/-
PHUTGAON	12	-	-	20,075	26,561/-
KONNUR	1	-	-	336/-	611/-
TOTAL	77	91,358	1,04,397/-	1,10,116	1,43,820

Source. Wingate, Revenue Reports & Dharwar Gazeteer, 1884.

When rated against previous year the impact of survey settlement was a dip in the average acerate from Re.1 as.10 1/16 (Rs.1.66) in 1843-44 to as.14 1/2 (Rs.0.91) in 1844-45.

### **KOD 1848-49**

In 1848-49, the survey settlement was established into south and north-west areas of the Dharwad district, encompassing 245 villages of Kod, 136 villages of Dharwad, & a hundred villages in Mishrikot division of Hubli. [35]

From the Varada to the Tungabhadra, Kod formed Dharwad's southern boundary. It seemed to be an uneven four-sided oblong shape with an average length of 48 kilometers and a width of around 25 kilometers. It was limited on the north by the Bankapur and Ranebennur subdivisions, on the east by the Tungabhadra, on the south by Mysore, and on the west by the Varada river and Hangal. Kod contained several villages, especially near the south-west, although it was sparsely inhabited in 1848, with some of the 266 settlements being deserted. There were 245 government villages and twenty-one alienated villages. The mamlatdar of Rattahalli had authority over 157 governments and 12 alienated villages, while the mahalkah of Kagnelli had control over 88 governments and inalienated villages. The weather in Kod changed dramatically. The Tilvalli division's south-west villages received rainfall during the south-west monsoon (June to October), and rice and other irrigated crops were mostly grown. A stretch of settlements next to and internal to these experienced a little drier environment, and both dry and

watered crops were often grown there. These two crops were frequently produced in the same field at the same time, so that if the season was too dry for rice, a field crop of javari could be grown instead. The remainder of the subdivision to the north and east of the survey group received considerably less rain. It was unsuitable for rice until watered, but it was ideal for dry crops. Prolonged droughts during the rains were almost unheard of. Nevertheless, due to the circumstances of the sub-division and the types of crops cultivated, partial harvest failures occurred much too frequently, particularly in the midst of the two-crop zone: for example, while the rain was appropriate for rice propagation, it was generally too much for the dry crops. While the dry crops flourished, the rice wilted.

**TABLE 5 KOD.245 VILLAGES: TILLAGES AND REVENUE 1820-48**

YEAR	AREA	RENTAL	REMISSIONS	WASTE REVENUE	QUIT RENTAL	NET LAND REVENUE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21	--	--	--	4130	59,013	1,51,00
1821-22				4209	60,550	1,59,024
1822-23				4465	58,975	1,56,261
1823-24				4171	56,984	1,47,906
1824-25				609	54,667	1,40,576
1825-26	48,024	--	--	2825	49,123	1,39,580
1826-27	54,341	--	--	3100	57,733	1,49,544
1827-28	56,741	--	--	3116	56,990	1,53,418
1828-29	56,489	98,615	5,790	3241	56,352	1,53,460
1829-30	53,601	91,187	13,675	3327	48,225	1,28,964
1830-31	51,918	86,583	18,317	4120	39,754	1,12,130
1831-32	49,184	79,267	29,487	1435	31,862	83,077
1832-33	49,443	81,699	19,894	1475	40,101	1,03,381
1833-34	53,088	1,11,344	34,362	1498	46,121	1,24,601
1834-35	58,254	1,11,344	20,974	1551	47,541	1,31,978
1835-36	53,374	95,383	25,961	1679	45,639	1,16,740
1836-37	54,937	91,205	52,526	1702	29,805	70,186
1837-38	54,115	93,995	24,723	1833	45,806	1,16,911
1838-39	55,601	97,131	24,710	1838	47,492	1,21,754
1839-40	55,453	89,161	5,247	3046	52,287	1,39,047
1840-41	53,539	--	--	3353	52,667	1,40,981
1841-42	55,879	1,18,711	3,269	2799	54,598	1,44,939
1842-43	53,160	1,20,271	38,635	3398	51,797	1,36,831
1843-44	44,419	99,643	26,581	4305	49,690	1,27,057
1844-45	39,587	87,437	23,704	6862	45,460	1,16,055
1845-46	37,363	82,988	29,745	8460	40,117	1,01,820
1846-47	38,187	85,883	24,305	9263	41,673	1,12,514
1847-48	37,873	85,269	24,138	9063	43,059	1,13,253

Source: Wingate, Revenue Reports & Dharwar Gazeteer, 1884.

A study of collections & tillage area for 20-3 years ending 1848 reveals that the average dry crop acre rate was Rs. 1 as 1 1/2 (Rs.1.50). The average rice acre rate Rs. 1 as 10 1/2 (Rs.1.66) & average garden acre rate Rs. 7 as.12 5/6.(Rs.7.80)

**TABLE 6 KOD TILLAGE AND REVENUE 1825-1948 [96]**

Land	Average 1825-1848			Average 1843-48		
	Tillage	Collection	Acre Rate	Tillage	Collection	Acre Rate
	Acres	Rs..	Rs. As Ps (Rs.p.)	Acres	Rs..	Rs.As.Ps.(Rs.p.)
RICE	7,993	21,222	2 10 6 (Rs.2.66)	5,983	18.617	3 1 9 (Rs.3.11)
DRY CROP	41,790	45.619	1 1 6 (Rs.1.09)	33.006	38.538	1 2 8 (Rsl.17)
GARDEN	846	6.660	7 12 10 (Rs.7.80)	745	6.378	8 9 3(Rs.8.58)

Source: Wingate, Revenue Reports & Bom.Gov.Sel. CLX 97

In 1848, when the settlement was arrived at, Kod was impoverished, sparsely populated, and mostly waste land. The main things that Kod suffered from were over-taxation & cholera. The survey measuring and grading process began in 1846 and was finished in 1848. The technique used for soil categorization was exactly as indicated in the Joint Report provided by the Survey Superintendent on August 2, 1847, and later ratified by the government. A novel approach was used to assess the availability of water for rice growing. The approach was as basic and methodical as the one used to rate the soil. The various amounts of water available for irrigation of rice areas were designated to one of six classes in this plan, which were judged adequate for a fair distribution of the rates. Together with achieving this goal, it was vital to keep the numerous classes as minimal as possible. The distinction between each was clearly delineated using this way. The evaluation was quickly simplified and made easier to test. There were six classes.

1. A plentiful quantity of water for rice and sugarcane alternating crops
2. A plentiful supply of water for rice and, in normal seasons, enough for alternating sugarcane crops
3. A plentiful supply of water for rice and sugarcane in seasons when the fall was especially heavy.
4. A quantity of water adequate for rice and when the land was appropriate for an aftergreen crop but insufficient for sugarcane.
5. A source of water for an aftergreen crop that is not reliant on rain and comes from ponds or streams.
6. A water supply that is entirely dependent on rainfall and hence extremely dangerous for the rice.

The perusal of results of previous revenue managements, climate, market and relations to the sub-division by then settled, made Captain Wingate differentiate villages of Kod into four divisions & suggest the highest dry crop acre rate of Rs. 1 3/8(Rs.1.38), Rs. 1 1/4(Rs.1.25) and Re1 and as.12 1/2(Rs.0.78).

**TABLE 7 KOD DRY CROP LAND SETTLEMENT 1848-49**

classes	Villages	Total dry crop land	Former village	1843-48	Average acerate	Total dry crop land	Rehtal Survey AverageRate
		Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.As.Ps	Acres	Rs. As.
I	30	22,685	4,829	5,441	1 2 0(Rs. 1.13)	22,500	16,875 12(Rs16,875.75)
II	134	1,12,724	20,947	26,464	1 4 3(Rs 1.27)	1,13,500	78.031 11(Rs 78,031.69)
III	64	35,331	6,462	6,202	0 15 2 (Rs. 0.95)	39,000	21,937 9(Rs 21,937,56)
IV	17	3,534	678	431	0 8 11(Rs.0,56)	5,000	2,187 7(Rs2187.44)
Total	245	1,74,274	33,006	38,538	1 2 8(Rs. 1.17)	180,000	1,19,030 10 7(Rs.1,19,030)

Source; Bom.Gov.Sel. CLX 99-100

The details may be seen in Table 7. The rice lands were of considerable extent and very valuable but in 1848 like dry crop lands most of them lay waste. As was the position in Hangal rice lands comprised partly of land good for sugar-cane cultivation as well as nee. For it had an assured supply of water for irrigational purposes during portions of dry season. This highly valuable land was restricted in area and nearly all the land was not suitable for the cultivation of rice as the lakes had been ruined. The difference in the area of rice lands, according to the former survey executed 23 years prior to Wingate's ( at the beginning of 1825 and at the 1847 survey) was more than 7000 acres. The majority of this disparity must have resulted from the area being classified as rice land in the 1825 survey simply because it had previously cultivated rice and been recorded as nee lands in the village records.

There was little question that the status of some reservoirs had deteriorated dramatically throughout the twenty-three years ending in 1848. A large region was no longer suitable for irrigation. In 1848, the extent of land suitable for rice production was estimated to be 20,000 acres. The maximum proposed acre fee was Rs. 4 1/2. The revised rates resulted in a decrease of around 30% in cultivation. Table No. 8 has the specifics [36].

**TABLE 4.8 KOD RICE LAND SETTLEMENT 1848-49**

YEAR	TOTAL RICE LANDS	TILLAGE	RENTAL	AVERAGE ACRE RATE
	Acres	Acres	Rs..	Rs. As Ps.
1843-48	27,500	5,983	18,617	3 1 9(Rs.3.11)
Survey	20,000	-	40,000	2 0 0(Rs 2.00)

Source : Wingate, Revenue Reports & Dharwar Gazeteer, 1884.

In 1848 the low condition of agriculture in Kod was most apparent in the garden cultivation. This was not so much apparent in the dry crop and rice lands as the revenue of this was less subject to variation. It was clearly visible in the bad state of neglect in which gardens lay. In several villages gardens had been slowly declining over a period, and in some neglect led to their near destruction. This resulted from the lack of a superior class of farmers, more than owing to a high assessment. The garden levies of Kod were very unequal. In many individual

cases it was excessive. However, it was moderate on the entire scheme. The average acre rate for five years ending 1848 was Rs. 8 as 9 1/4 (Rs.8.58),

Under British control gardens which had gone out of cultivation were in several instances released at such highly reduced rates that these could be met from the produce of coconut and other trees without much labour. Several of these gardens, despite being shown as under cultivation in the records, were actually lying fallow. The trees were neglected, and their yield declined. The maximum acre rate proposed for Kod's pond-watered gardens was Rs. 15. The filling of the ponds in Kod was entirely reliant on the local rains. The highest acre cost for gardens completely irrigated by wells was Rs. 5. Kod's ganjen cultivation was small. The garden levy was supposed to generate Rs. 7,000. In 1848, the average acre fee was Rs. 6 1/2 (Rs.6.50) on the entire garden area and Rs. 7 on the existing cultivation. The total survey rental of the sub-government division's land was estimated to be Rs. 1,66,000. A comparison to the five-year average ending in 1848. The survey rental increased by 127%, compared to the average of the twenty-eight years ending in 1848, which increased by 102%. The initial impact of the settlement on the area under cultivation in 1847-48 was a fifty-two percent drop. In 1849, the proposed colony was approved. [37] Dhanwad Survey 1848-49. In 1848-49, survey settlement was carried out in 132 villages of Dharwad taluka in the district's north-west portion. Dharwad taluka was limited on the north by Parasgad, on the east by Navalgund, on the south by Hubli, and on the west by Kanara and Bidi. It was made up of 132 government villages and 33 alienated villages. [38]

**TABLE 9 VILLAGES TILLAGE AND REVENUE 1832-48 DHARWAR**

YEAR	TILLAGE			WASTE REVENUE	QUIT RENT	NET LAND REVENUE
	AREA	RENTAL	REMISSIONS			
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.			
1832-33	48,051	1,14,880	52,470	2604	49,593	1,14,607
1833-34	53,642	1,28,611	59,977	2816	52,862	1,24,312
1834-35	55,835	1,28,985	29,357	2394	56,733	1,58,755
1835-36	56,139	1,21,897	40,116	2577	56,316	1,40,674
1836-37	57,016	1,20,451	43,712	2615	53,799	1,33,153
1837-38	62,337	1,27,539	28,832	2950	56,177	1,57,834
1838-39	55,558	1,10,317	45,804	2697	51,580	1,18,790
1839-40	61,888	1,21,530	19,531	3610	54,540	1,60,149
1840-41	61,736	1,22,443	17,653	3195	55,134	1,63,119
1841-42	62,469	1,22,732	24,067	3294	54,998	1,56,957
1842-43	58,665	1,15,149	23,077	3841	54,702	1,50,615
1843-44	53,961	1,03,395	17,008	4661	54,636	1,45,684
1844-45	50,390	99,916	13,465	4315	53,213	1,44,979
1845-46	51,158	99,726	9,730	6941	53,258	1,50,195
1846-47	59,434	1,18,575	7,610	6193	54,460	1,71,618
1847-48	64,309	1,30,182	10,699	5730	54,312	1,79,525

Source: Wingate, Revenue Reports & Bombay Gazetteer, 1884.

## SURVEY NARGUND-1859-60

The Nargund Brahman leader was executed, and his domain of more than forty villages in the district's north was taken seized by the government. This was to punish him for his involvement in the 1858 mutinies, as well as his complicity in the assassination of Manson, the Political Agent of the Southern Maratha States. The government administered 32 of Nargund's 42 settlements, while the remaining eight were alienated. In 1859-60, the survey settlement was implemented in thirty-one of the government settlements. Nargund was located between Dharwad and Belgaum, north of Navalgund, east of a portion of Parasgad, and south of Ramdurg and portions of Parasgad and Badami. The settlements did not form a continuous tract, but were mixed in with the government villages of neighboring talukas to some extent. Nargund was approximately forty kilometers long from the extreme west to the extreme east, and approximately forty kilometers long from the extreme north to the extreme south. The Malprabha river ran through the taluka's northern part. The soil was mostly black, with clay and lime nodules intermingled. There was accessible quartz land and decomposed felspar of high quality near the hills. Some of the land around the Malprabha and BennI rivers benefited from alluvial deposits as a result of these rivers spilling their banks.

**Table 10 DHARWAR SURVEY SETTLEMENT 1843-1860**

GROUP	VILLAGES	SETTLEMENT YEAR	HIGHEST DRY CROP AREA RATES	BEFORE SURVEY	AFTER SURVEY	INCREASE PERCENT	DECREASE PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			RUPEES	RUPEES	RUPEES		
HUBLI	47	1843-45	2.1 ½ 1 ¼ (Rs. 2001 1.50 1.25)	49.610	47.929	--	3.4
NAVALGUND	77 4	1844-45	15/16 1 1/6 1 (Rs 0.94 . 1. 13 .1.00	1.63.072	1.10,689	--	42.8
DAMBOI	86	1845-46	1 1/6 1(1 13 1.00)	1.23944	70.860	--	21.3
BANKAPUR	137	1846-47	1 ¾ 1 1 ½ 1 ¼ (Rs 1.75 1.5 1.38 1.25)	1.25 761	98.901	--	45.8
RANIBENNUR	130	1847-48	1 3/6 1 1/4 (Rs .1.38 1.25	1.02.280	55.393	--	23.8
HANGAL	161	1847-48	1 ½ 1/32 15/16 21/32 (Rs 1.5.0. 53 .0. 94.0. 0.66	1.22 989	93.674	--	

TARAS	54	1847-48	11/2 17/32 15/16 21/32 (Rs 1.5,0 53 , 94 ,0, 66	1.08 930	96.019	--	11.8
KOD	245	1848-49	13/8 11/4.1.25 /32 (Rs 1.38 1.25 1.00. 078	1.52 392	90.266	--	407
DHARWAR	132	1848-49	21/4.2 13/4 11/2 13/32 7/8 (Rs 1.38 1.25 1.00 0.78)	47 76	25.249	--	47.1
MISHRIKOT	99	1848-49	15/16 13/32 7/8 5/8 (Rs 0.94 1.090 88.0 63)	49616	37622	--	24.1
MUIGUNE	29	1850-51	15/16 13/32 7/8 5/8 (Rs 0.94 1 13 100)	35772	a 37838	--	---
NARGUND	34	1859-60	17/16 15/16 (Rs 144 31 1.19			5.8	
TOTAL	1233			10.82131	7.64.440		29.3

The soil was ideal for growing late or rati crops. It was even more adapted to cotton, wheat, white yava/v, gram, and oil-producing seed production. Despite the fact that the environment was usually healthful, the residents of Nargund frequently suffered from fever. The Malprabha villages around Ramdurg and Nargund received the most rain, while the villages to the east, from Karamada to Bairanhatti, received the least. Nargund produced coarse fabric and a small quantity of cotton carpets. There were over 400 looms, roughly 200 of which were in Shiroy. Nargund town had a significant market to which turmeric from Humirabad and buffaloes from Vairag and Barsi were delivered. Bagalkot blankets, Bellary and Hubli fabric and blankets. Sirsi and Dharwad betenuts and other garden goods. Kumta received cotton worth around Rs.25,000 per year from here, while Dharwad received wheat and gram. The average price of things sold in the local Wednesday shandy or market was Rs.1,500. Even during severe rains, Nargund has strong connectivity with Dharwad and Hubli by cart paths across roughly twenty kilometers (20 kms.) of black plains. The population density was 550 people per square kilometer. The total revenue in 1858-59 was Rs. 53,280, of which Rs. 1,260 were written off as remission. The thirty-one Nargund settlements were divided into three groups. The eleven western villages with the highest dry crop acre rate of Rs. 1 7/16 (Rs. 1.44), the eighteen central villages with the highest dry crop acre rate of Rs. 1 5/16 (Rs.1.31), and the two eastern villages



with the highest dry crop acre rate of Rs. 1 3/16 (Rs.1.19). In addition, these rates accounted for one anna in the rupee (6.25%) of road funding. [39] The survey rental increased by Rs. 2.070, or 6%, for the same farmed area. The specifics are as follows:

**TABLE 11 NARGUND SURVEYSETTLEMENT 1859-60.**

CLASS	VILLAGE	GOVERNMENT			
		COLLECTION 1858-59	TILLAGE	WASTE	TOTAL
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	11	19.954	20.954	212	21.166
II	18	13,235	14.368	429	14.797
III	2	2.581	2.516	15	2.531
TOTAL	31	35.770	37.838	656	38.494

Source: Wingate, Revenue Reports &Dharwar Gazeteer, 1884.

The thirty-sevenacres of government garden land were fixed at Rs. 2 1/4 (Rs.2.25) per acre. Here the settlement period was curtailed to twenty years. Wingate's settlement was based on the key factor that moderation in demand [40] would lead to no ultimate sacrifice of revenue, Besides mapping of fields and the marking of boundaries led to the permanency of the settlement.

## CONCLUSIONS

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, British rule was exercised from Dharwad, the district headquarters with a civil cantonment. In 1824, there was the revolt of Ram Channamma of Kittur, whose resistance to British audacity in depriving an Indian ruler of the hereditary and time-honored right of adoption was perhaps the first attempt by an Indian ruling house to take on the British militarily, as their rule became more stable. The collector, St. John Thackeray, an uncle of the author, William Makepeace Thackeray, was killed in this insurrection. In 1857, the British demolished the famed fort of Dharwad to exact revenge on the chief of Nargund for his participation in the death of Political Agent Manson. The British created the steel framework of Indian governance here. Dharwad was established during the governorship of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who believed in not upsetting the applecart of tradition and the importance of custom. Through the numerous collectors, he provided some stability to Dharwad by establishing the sadar court, codifying the law, and establishing schools. All high-handed governance and abuses were eliminated, which satisfied the growers. The brahmans, soldiers, and other courtiers who had lost their superior rank, on the other hand, were not pleased.

George Wingate's presentation of a new survey settlement in 1847 following accurate measuring and verification in the collectorate was the high watermark in its income history. which, with a lower assessment, gave strong agricultural yields and regularised holdings, which were discovered during the survey as lands kept rent free on dubious authority, and the inam commission was established to regularise such affairs. Even after adjusting for mortality, it was clear that a guy was arrested far more frequently after the age of 30 than before. Penalties other

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than flogging had always been difficult to administer in peninsular India due to their overall inability to withstand harsh treatment or dietary restrictions without harming their health. Certain restrictions were included in the Madras Regulation X of 1832 to regulate the form of punishment in jails and to safeguard jail personnel from prosecution.

In thirty Hubli villages the occupied area was less than in 1842 when Operation Survey' was launched in 1843-44. The survey settlement brought in lower rates. When we compare with the seven years prior to the survey settlement we notice a steep fall of roughly thirty percent. This was despite the increase in cultivation noted in 1843-44. The survey was finished in 1850. The inhabited area was then somewhat less than two-thirds of the total arable land. Remissions were just Rs. 180/-. Towards the end of 1850, just Rs. 40/- remained unpaid. For the first time, revenue available under the survey settlement outweighed revenue available prior to the settlement in 1852-53. From 1852-53 march towards progress in Dharwad was comfortable and sustained on all fronts.

## REFERENCES

1. EIP IV. p.388.
2. EIP IV. p..320.
3. Javar/prices at Hubli in 1817 were 100 pounds the rupee, 1818-95. 1818-90. in 1820-95. M 1821-92: for Navalgund the corresponding figures were 56 in 1818. 60 in 1819: 64 in 1820: 60 in 1821: for Hangal 150. 163, 166. 160 and 153: for Kod 240 in each of the four years from 1818 to 1821: in Dharwad they were 50 in 1819: 49 in 1820 and 51 in 1821 These prices are from survey reports.
4. EIP IV. p.392.
5. Chaplin, Commissioner in the Deccan. 5 November, 1821, EIP IV. pp.323 324.
6. EIP. III. p. 810.
7. EIP. IV. p. 779.
8. Chaplin, 20 August 1822, para 56. Ibid, p. 779. The details in kurgis were dry crop 110, 795 wet 8732, garden 996, total 129,523.
9. EIP. ill, p. 811. EIP IV. pp. 777-778.
10. EIP. ill, p. 811. EIP IV. pp.
11. EIP III. pp. 806, 807.
12. EIP IV. p. 781. Chaplin noted that Mirasdars do not exist at all in Kamatak, Elphinstone 25 October 1819.
13. kamat or kamatani implied the cultivation which a cultivator did with his own stock, but by the labour of another. The land which a zamindar. jagirdar or inamdar kept in his own hands cultivating it by labour in contrast to that which he lets out in farm. Kamat signified land held by a non-resident who cultivated it by a hired servant.
14. EIP IV. p 782.



15. EIP. III. p 806. EIP. IV. p 780.
  16. EIP. III. p 806. EIP. IV. p 785.
  17. Chaplin, 20 August 1822, para 341.
  18. EIP IV, p 794. When the Peshwas ruled the divisional authorities were at times chosen by government, at times by the sarsubhedar. and at times by the bankers who had loaned the advance.
  19. EIP IV, p 794. When the Peshwas ruled the divisional authorities were at times chosen by government, at times by the sarsubhedar. and at times by the bankers who had loaned the advance.
  20. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834. pp 86-88
  21. Dharwad Gazetteer, p. 453,
  22. In 1818-19 Rs. 32,910/- in 1819-20. Rs. 21,710/- in 1822-23. Rs.80,100/- in 1823-24, Rs., 1.34.350. Bom.Gov.Rev.Rec. 123 of 1825, p.236.
  23. Bom.Gov. Rev.Rec,167 of 1827,p. 411,
  24. Nisbet. Principal Collector, 1 December 1828,
  25. Bom.Gov.Rev.Rec,549 of 1834, pp, 7-11.
  26. Bom.Gov.Rev.Rec,549 of 1834, pp 88-90.
  27. Bom.Gov.Rev.Rec,549 of 1834, pp 100.
  28. Bom.Gov.Rev.Rec,549 of 1834, pp 163-165, 627 of 1835.
  29. Bom. Gov.Rev.Rec. 866 of 1838, p.150.
  30. Mills, Collector, 11 December 1836. Bom.Gov,Rev.Rec, 972 of 1839, pp.7-8,
  31. Bom. Govt.Sel. CXLVIII. CLIV. CLIX. CLX, CLXI and CLXII> Survey Commissioner's Files of Hubli, Navalgund and Nargund Survey Settlements
  32. WIngate, 440 of 25 Oct.1844. Government letter 1024 of 27 February 1845
  33. The position of these villages may be seen on the map.
  34. Goldsmid, Francis and Wingate decided that it would be sufficient to arrange the villages into three classes, having each a different rate of assessment, in order to secure an equitable settlement.
  35. Wingate, Government letter of 18 March 1849. Govt. Sec. CLX 83,155
  36. Jeeraet or dry crops rates The bagtiaet refers to land irrigated from wells There were five rates of assessment for baghaeef land, varying from Rs 5 to Rs 2 on good, medium and poor soils
  37. Bom Govt Sel. CLX 83, 110 pp 155-166
  38. Bom. Govt. Sel CLX. III. p. 117.
  39. Anderson. Survey Superintendent. 147 of 29 March 1860. para 16. The levy of the road fund was directed by Govt. Res. 954 of 9 March 1860. paras 12-20.
  40. AucKiand, Lord, Despatch to the Honourable Court of Directors. 18 August 1838. Mode of settlement in the Upper Provinces of India let it be rather lower than it might be. and
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there is a small sacrifice of present income to the Government, but the foundations are laid deep of present happiness to the people and of future enlarged resources to Government.

41. The Collector, OgiIvy, 2106 of 31 December 1855. and the Rev. Comm.Reeves. 609 of 26 February 1857. Bom. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1859. 1399.1406.
42. The Rev. Comm. 609 of 26 February 1851. Rev. Res. 17 of 1859, 1399. 1406.
43. Gazetteer, p 527.
44. Ibid., p 528. Of these, javari accounted for 39 per cent, wheat for twelve per cent and rice for 6 per cent.
45. The Collector, OgiIvy, 814 of 13 June 1856. Govt. Rev. Rec. 17of 1856, 265, 375.