CHAPTER I
SOURCES


... Sources include materials found in the various office record rooms and libraries of the State. The value of these records, original and secondary may be estimated here.

ORIGINAL SOURCES

1 THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DAFTERS OR RUMĀLS

Each of these dafters, more than 1,500 in number (all unpublished), each contains more than one hundred registers and files speak of the history of a survey number and the developments and the process of classification of land and fixation of revenue assessments.
All these dafters are in मोळी Marathi language and though full justice could not, perhaps be done, no pains have been spared to interpret them. These rumāls are lodged in the offices of the Assistant Director of Land Records Dharwad, Savamur, Gadag and Haveri and were kindly made available in the completion of the thesis.

As for details of sources referred to above, when we make a perusal of a dafter or rumāl, we notice the following registers and files concerning our study. The time lag between the original survey and the third revision settlement combined with administrative apathy in keeping these records uptodate, have caused much damage to these records and some of the registers which ought to have been here could be traced only in the village records or tahasal records.

THE DARTER OR RUMAL

Each dafter contains the following files which exhibit the development of land system from time to time in every survey numbers or fields.

PERIST (INDEX)

Every dafter or rumāl contains an index showing therein
the contents of the rumal. Each village of the district has been provided with a rumal or more according to the number of survey numbers and the area involved.

ROUGH SKETCH

This is a map of the field showing the boundary of survey numbers, bends, adjoining survey numbers, roads and trees, etc.

TRAVERSE BOOK

This book contains details of preserving theodolite stones demarcated by survey operations by going through or traversing the city with the survey lines which is known as traversing.

TRAVERSE MEASUREMENT PAKKA BOOK

This book helps us to trace the traverse stations to locate the actual position of the plot or land. The book explained supra are mainly used in the city survey system.

DURBIN PLOT (THEODOLITE PLOT)

This file contains information about the theodolite stations.
Both these files contain the rough maps and details therein.

These are maps of the city as it existed before the introduction of survey and after the survey operations.

This file contains information as to the encroachment on land made by the people unauthorisedly.

These registers contain the rough area of each survey numbers village-wise and taluk-wise.

This is a register showing therein the details of lands area-wise.

This register gives us the area according to particular scales adopted for measurements.
GAVATHAṆĀ BOOK (VILLAGE SITE RECORD)

GAVATHAṆĀ MŌJINI TIPPANI BOOK (VILLAGE SITE SURVEY NOTES)

These two books give us the area of village sites available and their measurements.

MANE NAKASA (HOUSE MAP)

This map gives us the outline of the houses located in the villages or the sites.

JUNGLE KARD BOOK (FOREST REGISTER)

This book contains the details of forest area and rough sketches.

JILLA SURVEY BOOK (DISTRICT SURVEY BOOK)

This survey book gives the information about district survey.

TOWN PLANNING SKIN BOOK

We get in this book, the details of lands earmarked for town planning.

TIKKĀ NAKASA (ROUGH VILLAGE BOUNDARY)

This map gives us a rough outline of the village.
TIKKĀ BOOK (ROUGH VILLAGE BOUNDARY BOOK)

The details of tikka nakasa are furnished in this book.

TOP MOP TIPPO TUTTĀRA (CORRECTED COPY OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY)

This indicates rectified details of the above.

NIMTĀN PATRĀK KACHĀ SURVEYORS CHECKING BOOK (ROUGH AND
NIMTĀN PATRĀK PAKKĀ FAIR)

These are the surveyors and classers' books containing the rough measurements and the rough classifications of the fields taken at the time of original surveys.

REVENUE TIPPO TIPPO BOOK
REVISION TIPPO BOOK
REVENUE PAKKĀ BOOK
REVISION PAKKĀ BOOK
DURASTHI TIPPO BOOK
DURASTHI PAKKĀ BOOK
NAKKĀL PAKKĀ
BIN DURASTHI PAKKĀ
FOREST NAKASA

SURVEY RECORDS ROUGH AND FAIR
PREPARED DURING ORIGINAL AND
REVISION SURVEY (1840's and
1870's)
These books and files prepared at the time of original survey during 1840s and revision survey during 1870s contain the measurements, scalewise map, vasalavār (Sub-division) measurement, total area of the survey number, particulars showing whether the land in question is Kharāb, (Dry) tari, (wet) Kushki or Bagāit, (garden land). Also these files give us information of the subsequent changes done in the original, when compared to the revision survey.

FAISEL PATRAK (AKAR BAND) (COMPLETED SETTLEMENT RECORDS)

These are the most important records in the survey dafters. They contain information regarding area, survey numberwise, classwise like Bagāit, tari, Kushki. This patrak give us the assessment rate, survey number-wise after deducting the Kharāb areas as also the complete area of the village.

BAND BOOK

The boundaries demarcated by the survey department for each survey number is furnished.

BUILDING SITE TIPPOY BOOK

This book contains the information regarding the area occupied by the buildings and its measurements.
RAILWAY MOJINI BOOK

In this document we get details of the area occupied for the construction of roads etc.,

REVENUE VASLEWAR BOOK (AREA CALCULATION BOOK)
REVISION VASLEWAR BOOK (AREA CALCULATION BOOK)
DURASTHI VASLEWAR BOOK (MODIFIED AREA CALCULATION BOOK)

We get the measurements, sub-division wise of the field and its area, undertaken during original and revision surveys in the latter half of the 19th century.

HADDI THAKARĀRI FILE (BOUNDARY DISPUTE FILE)

Here we get the details of the boundary disputes among the adjoining holders.

SHEMIYA RAJINĀMĀ (VILLAGE BOUNDARY ALTERATION BOOK)

Alterations of village boundary, if any, is available in this file.

HADDU GURUTHUGALA BAGGE (BOUNDARY MARKS REGISTER)

This file gives us information about the exact boundaries of the survey numbers.
This is a map of village boundary.

The above sheets in the daf-teer give the area according to original and revision survey of each survey number.

HATH BOOK OR GHARRASTI (LIST OF HOUSES WITH MAPS NOT IN SCALE)
AHA WALYADI (VILLAGE SITE SKETCH)
ISAMWARYADI (PERSON-WISE HOUSE LIST)

This is prepared at the time of original survey, on the strength of ghar nakasa. This is a rough village site sketch wherein we get serially the name of the owner, the religion to whom he belongs, temples and such other data.

KAULTAKTHA (NAMES OF HOLDERS)

These two give us the classers estimate of the soil as to its fertility.
We derive information on lands showing the trees available. This is prepared on the strength of the classers' estimation of tari and or bāgāit land.

GAJANI PATRAK: Gajani land - A type of soil

GAILAT PATRAK

GAR NAKASA - Account of houses

GIDDAGALA PATRIKA - An account of trees

KARI BHAVIGALA PATRIKA - An account of wells and tanks.

DESH RIVAS PATRIKA (TRADITIONS)

The traditions current in the village is furnished in this file.

KAITUKA NAGALU PATRIKA (CANALS)

The details of canals for irrigational purposes flowing through the village are available.

POSITION TAKTĀ (CLASSIFICATION RECORD)

In this we get the information of the soil and water classes of each survey number.
DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAND RECORDS

- Revenue Prathi Book
- Revision Prathi Book
- Durasti Prathi Book
- Nimthan Prathi Book
- Revenue Bagait Book
- Revision Durasti Bagait Book
- Revenue Bagait Takta
- Revision Bagait Takta
- Makki Patra
- Sarasari Patra
- Revenue Hisa Book
- Harji File
- Revenue Akar Band
- Revision Akar Band
- Summary Mogini Akar Band
- Inamdar Kabuli Jawab
- Inam Register Uttara
- Hale (Old) Inam Takta
- Kum Jasti Patrik (K.J.P)
- Kayamdar Takta (K.D.T.)
- Kulavar Patrik
- Hale (Old) Khatha Uttara (Old Jamia Bandi)
- Kanesh-Meri (Census)
- Revenue Darvari and Revision Darvari
The above files are of much importance for an accurate study of land system which prevailed in the period of our study. They give us the water sources, the assessment charged, the land held by Inamdars, the duplicate copy of akar bank, the land assigned for service to the village community and the census detail of the villages.

**Patarasthal Bagait Phodi Patrak** (Garden Land Fed by Canals)
**Patasthal Tari Phodi Patrak** (Rice Land Fed by Canals)
**Patasthal Peak Phahani Patrak** (Combined Register of Observations Regarding Crops Grown)

These files give us the crops and their source of water etc.

**Prathi Bandi Register**
**Hale Bagait Jadthi Patrika**
**Lavani Patrika**
**Varkas Set**
**Sethvar Patrik**
**Revenue Sod**
**Revision Sod**
**Upaland Plot Sod**

We get the details of adjustments of areas done during
the time of measurements, the land under tenants and such other details.

**SCALE JUDI PATRAK**

**PŮT-HISSĀ KAGATH (VILLAGE ATLAS)**

**AKARPŌD PATRIKA (HF XI) (DIVISION OF LAND AND ASSESSMENT IN THE VILLAGE)**

We get sub-division-wise and khatedar wise measurements alongwith the scale adopted for charging the assessment depending upon the classifiers estimate of each plot of land.

**DURASTHI PATRAK**

**DURASTHI YĀDI**

**KABJEDĀR YĀDI**

**TIPFON BOOK HĪŚĀ NAMŪNA NO.3**

**DURASTHI TIPFON BOOK HĪŚĀ NAMŪNA NO.3**

**TARI PHÕDI PATRAK PAKKĀ BOOK HĪŚĀ NAMŪNA NO.4**

**PAKKĀ BOOK DURASTHI HĪŚĀ NAMŪNA NO.4**

**PATASTHAL PATRIKA**

**PŮT - HISSĀ FORM NAMŪNA NO.11-A**

**BAG ANNĀ PATRAK**

**DURASTHI BAG ANNĀ PATRAK**

**BAGĀIT PHÕDI PATRAK**

**TIJND REVISION HISSĀ AKAR BAND**

**VARIOUS LAND RECORDS**
These records give us rich information on details like name of the holder, particulars of the area, fertility of the soil, the position class of soil and water and assessment charged.

The above records were to be maintained separately for each survey number and the practice appears to have been followed at least till the turn of 19th century. Thereafter, during the time of second and third Revision Settlements undertaken during the second and sixth decades of the present century, no concerted efforts appear to have been made to bring up all the above documents in a satisfactory manner. The above original records are in a dilapidated condition and most of the files (example Desh-rivais patrikas) are missing from these files.

It may be recalled that the originators of the survey settlement system envisaged complete control of the development of land system and its implementation exclusively by the Department of Land Records. Consequent upon de-centralisation and division of powers, most of the duties entrusted to the Department of Land Records passed on to the Revenue Department. This has resulted in not maintaining the records as
originally planned by and also the proper control over these records is lost.

To illustrate as to how the revenue assessments have been worked out we have here reproduced the history of survey number 26 (Revenue Survey) bearing chaltā number 2 of the village Khanāmur taluk, Dharwar. The papers in respect of this survey number is available in dafter No. 75. The sources which are in mōdi marathi script are copied out and photostat copies of the same along with the english translation follow which exhibit the history of this particular survey number from 15-1-1848 to 9-7-1878.

All the survey numbers of the district have been explained in the pertinent dafters. In the foregoing pages, the dafter No. 75 containing the details of survey No. 26 has been dealt with.
DAFTER NO. 75

MAP NO. I (REVENUE TIPPEON)

Name of the village: Khanapur, Taluk Dharwad
Date: 15-1-1848
Chaltā number: 2
Survey Number: 26 (Revenue Survey)

MAP NO. 8 (REVENUE CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL)
Date: 27-9-1848
Tenure: Inām
Nature of use: Self cultivating

Name of the owners: Basalinganagowda bin Linganagowda
2) Milavva wife of Basavangowda
3) Sanna Linganagowda bin Basavanagowda.

Total area: 19 acres 37 gunthas
Kharāb (uncultivable) 0-18 gunthas
Balance: 19 Acres 19 Gunthas

DIAGRAM - I
Classification: Dry Land

```
  2  2  3  5
  1

  1  2
  1/4

  1
  1/4

  2  3
  1/4  1/4

  1

  2  3
  1/4  1/4
```

Hank or Class Harts or Sub-divisions Anna Valuation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank or Class</th>
<th>Parts or Sub-divisions</th>
<th>Anna Valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>139</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average anna valuation of the field = $\frac{139}{12} = 11.7$

Rank or class of the portion of the field is determined on the following principles.

1st Class 16 Annas
2nd Class 14 "
3rd Class 12 " Valuation of fertility in terms of annas of a Rupee
4th Class 10 "
5th Class 8 "
6th Class 6 "
7th Class 4 to 4½ annas

This survey number was one mile away from Vandera village of Dharwad taluk. There was an Ugali (stream) near the field.
MAP NO. 21

Gunakar book (Revenue mukka book)

This gives us the area held by each of the owner and the classification scale applied to the area.

1) 5 Acres 7 Gunthas 14 prathi annas
2) 4 Acres 32 Gunthas 7 prathi annas
3) 9 Acres 20 Gunthas not mentioned.

MAP NO. 2 (Revision tippon)

Revision tippon 1877

Chalta No. 42

Name of the owner: Mallangowda bin Basavalinganagowda
Name of the village: Khanapur, Dharwad taluk
Kind of soil: Dry land-black soil
Tikka number: Goan Cotton tree field
Area: 3 acres 1 gunthas
Revision survey number: 12
This survey number was held under judi dnaam

MAP NO. 19

Revision classification: 8-7-1878
Area: 2 acres and 30 gunthas
Kharab: Nil
### DIAGRAM - II

Classification of Survey No. 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Rank</th>
<th>Parts or sub-division</th>
<th>Anna valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average anna valuation = \[
\frac{22}{3} = 7.4
\]

This field was about a mile away from the village.

Regular manuring was done.

MAP NO. 3 (Revision tippon)

Name of the village: Khanapur, Dharwad taluk

Chalta number 43 (1877)

Revision survey number 10

Name of the owner: Channabarahavanagowda bin Linganagowda

Area: One acre only

The land use: Goan cotton tree
**Kind of soil**: Kushki (dry) black soil

**Nature of tenure**: Inam judi

**MAP NO. 17**

**Classification date**: 8-7-1878

**Area**: One acre four gunthas

**Kharab**: Nil

**Kind of soil**: Jireyath (kushki)

**DIAGRAM NO. III**

Classification of Survey No. 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank or Class</th>
<th>Parts or sub-division</th>
<th>Anna valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average **anna valuation** = \( \frac{30}{2} = 15 \), (approved by Survey Commissioner 15.6) There was no kharab land in this survey number.
MAP NO. 4 (Revision tippan)

Name of the village: Khanapur
Chalta number: 44 (1677)
Name of the village: Khanapur
Nature of tenure: Inam judi
Name of the owner: Basanna bin Goudappa
Area: 4 Acres 3 Gunthas
The land use: Goan cotton tree field
Kind of soil: Kushki kali

MAP NO. 15

Area: 3 acres 25 Gunthas
Kharab: 4 Gunthas
Available for cultivation: 3 acres 21 Gunthas

DIAGRAM - IV
Classification of Chalta number 44.

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | 2   | 3   |
+-----+-----+-----+
|     | 1 ½ |     |
+-----+-----+-----+
|     |     | 1 ½ |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   |     | 1   |
```

First  First
CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank or Class</th>
<th>Parts or sub-division</th>
<th>Anna valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average anna valuation = \(\frac{34}{3} = 11.4\)

This land was used for cultivation of Goan cotton tree. Regular manuring is done.

MAP NO. 5 (Revision tippon)

Name of the village: Khanapur

Name of the owner: Fakrigowda bin Basalingagowda

Area: 5 acres 24 gunthas

Revision survey (1877) No. 7

Chalta number 45

Kind of soil: Kushki kali

Kind of tenure: Judi Inam

Date: 1/2-7-1877

MAP NO. 13

Land use: 1 Acre 16 Gunthas
Classification of Chalta number 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Rank</th>
<th>Parts or sub-division</th>
<th>Annapa valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average anna valuation: $\frac{30}{2} = 15$, (approved by Survey Commissioner 15.6)

This survey number was one mile away from the village. Regular manuring was done. Water was available for animal use. There was no kharab or uncultivable area.

MAP NO.6 (Revision tippon)

Chalta number: 46 (1877)
Area: 6 acres
Name of the owner: Basalingavva wife of Ramanagowda
Nature of tenure: juthi Intam
Nature of the soil: Kushki kali
Nature of use of land: Goan cotton trees
Name of the village: Khanapur, Dharwad taluk

MAP NO. 11

Revision survey No. 6
Area: 6 acres 33 gunthas
Kharāb (uncultivable) 4 gunthas
Balance available for cultivation: 6 acres 29 gunthas
Jirāyath (Kushki land)

**DIAGRAM - VI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLASSIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Rank</th>
<th>Sub-division or parts</th>
<th>Anna valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average anna valuation: \( \frac{42}{4} = 10.6 \) (anna valuation approved by Survey Commissioner 11.0)
This survey number is one mile away from the village. Regular manuring was done. Water is available for the use of animals.

MAP NO. 7 (Revision tippon)

Name of the village: Khanapur, Dharwad taluk
Chalta number: 47 (1877)
Nature of ownership: Inam
Name of the owner: Fakingowda bin Basalinganagowda
Nature of soil: Kushki kali
Nature of use: Goan cotton trees

MAP NO. 9
Classification
Revision prethi book- Date 8-7-1878
Revision survey number: 5
Area (total): 4 acres 8 gunthas
Kharab: 4 gunthas
Balance available for cultivation: 4 acres 4 gunthas
Dry land

DIAGRAM - VII
Classification of Dry Land

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First | First | First | Third
CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class or Ranks</th>
<th>Parts or sub-division</th>
<th>Anna valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average anna valuation $= \frac{44}{4} = 11$ (approved by Survey Commissioner 11.6)

This land was one mile away from the village. Regular manuring was done. There was a stream for the use of animal near the survey number.

INFERENCES

From a close examination of these original materials, the following inferences may be drawn which are indicated in a tabular form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Revenue survey 1847</th>
<th>Revision survey 1877</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Date of measurement</td>
<td>15-1-1848</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date of classification</td>
<td>27-9-1848</td>
<td>9-7-1878 and 2-7-1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Time lag between measurement and classification</td>
<td>8 Months</td>
<td>More than one year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of owners</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The fragments that occurred due to freedom allowed to dispose of the property</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>a) Area (total) (in acres and gunthas)</td>
<td>19-37</td>
<td>23-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Area as per classification</td>
<td>19-19</td>
<td>19-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Difference in area</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kharub land 1847 and 1877</td>
<td>0-18</td>
<td>0-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Difference in Kharub</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Classification value</td>
<td>11-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MODE OF WORKING OUT THE CLASSIFICATION VALUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annā valuation</th>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Annā valuation</th>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Annā valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average annā valuation = 11.7

The rates charged in this village (Khanapur) under various settlements are as given below.

MAXIMUM DRY CROP RATE

- Revenue survey¹ (1847) Rs. 1-12-0
- Revision Survey² (1877) Rs. 2-0-0
- IIInd revision survey³ (1908) Rs. 2-06-0
- IIIrd revision survey⁴ (1960) Rs. 4-61

---

¹ No. 1908/19-3-1849 of Wingate (Capt)
² No. 374 of 1879/19-4-1879 of W.C. Anderson (Col)
³ Letter dated 1-7-1908 of the Settlement Officer, Dharwad
⁴ No. STT/43 dated 30-5-1959 of the Settlement Officer K IV Zone, Dharwad.
Thus the norms laid down for the enhancement of assessment of land revenue such as the improvement in communication, increase in the area of cultivation, other facilities like irrigation which have not affected this survey number 26 were not taken into account while enhancing the amount of land revenue at least until the time of the 2nd Revision Settlement.

II GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

Next in importance to rumals are the government resolutions of different periods. Much benefit has been derived in preparing the thesis by making a critical study of the government resolutions for the period ranging from 1820 to 1980. These resolutions pertaining to the land system numbering more than 50,000 have been fully analysed and the growth of the present system of settlement is reconstructed in a satisfactory manner. These resolutions and government orders now in a dilapidated condition and dumped as such without much care are studied from the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Dharwad, Deputy Director of Land Records Belgaum and Dharwad, Joint Director of Land Records, Belgaum, Assistant Director of Land Records, Belgaum, Dharwad, Haveri,
Savanur, and Gadag., The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Dharwad.,
The Tahsisildars, Dharwad, Gadag, Kalghatgi, Haveri, Byadgi,
Ranebennur, Shirhatti, Mundargi, Ron, Hirekerur, Savanur,
Hanagal, Hubli, Kundgol, Nargund, Navalgund and Shiggaon,
the Assistant Director of Land Records City Survey Hubli and
Dharwad.

III ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT RECORDS

Another class of documents on land system are the
original settlement records. The original settlement reports
of all the 17 taluks referred to above have been used freely
and satisfactorily. Some of these reports have been published
by the then Government of Bombay as Selections from the
Government Records. Thus since the inception of regular
Survey and Settlement, 4 general settlements have been
recorded in the decades of 1840s, 1870s, 1910s and 1960s.

These original reports, published and unpublished,
have been used as original materials and they are freely
quoted to substantiate the inferences. These reports number-
ing more than 100 were made available for the study by the
Office Libraries of the Assistant Director of Land Records,
Belgaum and Dharwad.
Besides government resolutions, the manuscripts and the resolutions of the Government of Bombay and Karnataka constitute a reliable source. They are classified department-wise as follows.

i) REVENUE DEPARTMENT RESOLUTIONS (GRRD)

File numbers 1 to 96 of Government of Bombay. These files contain orders issued by the department of revenue from 1860 to 1956 pertaining to land revenue and allied matters.

ii) REVENUE DEPARTMENT ORDERS (GORD)

File numbers 97 to 121 of Government of Karnataka. These files of Karnataka Government orders also contain information explained supra.

iii) ORDERS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (GRPW)

File numbers 1 to 121 of Government of Bombay and Karnataka. These files contain the proposals, discussions, seminars and conference papers which ultimately resulted in the formation of revenue policies and public works, specially the levy of betterment of the cultivable area and improvement of river and tank system.
iv) Bombay Government Resolutions of Famine Department (GRFMD)

There are 10 files which exclusively deal with famines of 1866, 1872, 1876-78 and 1900 that ravaged the district.

V Contemporary Sources


The local contemporary news papers have been of immense value and furnished reliable accounts. They also form part of the study and are used as original materials (1870 to 1900) by way of corroboration. The News papers such as Dharwad Vrīṭṭa, Bodhak, Karnataka Vrīṭṭa, Chandrödaya, Karnataka Patrā, Vrātanta Manjeri, and Nihōnda Malika, have been used as original materials. (Extract in English after Page 31)

ii) Private Correspondence of Rao Bahadur Tirumal Rao

The following dafters from the private correspondence of Rao Bahadur Tirumal Rao, a philanthrophist of Dharwad and a Sub-Judge have been used as part of the original sources in preparing this thesis.

- Dafter 'A'
- Dafter 'D'
- Dafter 'S'
- Dafter 'K'

Which deal with famine and conditions of law and order in Dharwad.
VI ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT MAPS

Settlement maps numbering more than 100 drawn to scale by the then Settlement Officers have been studied critically and inferences drawn.

VII FIELD OBSERVATIONS

To substantiate the conclusions especially on the working of government orders on the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of holdings and also, the working of the co-operative farming system, field studies have been carried out and results arrived at have been of immense value and this forms part of the original work in the thesis.

SECONDARY SOURCES

In addition to the original sources, the books of famous authors like Badan Powell, R.S. Sharma, Mann, Keatinge, Gilbert Slater, Frykenberg, Burton Stein, D.D. Kosambi, A.R. Desai, Lallagi Gopal, Romilla Taper and other relevant published works have been utilised and quoted in brief and to the point.

Reports and reviews of Land Improvement Committees,
articles in Journals like Indian Journal of Economics, March of Karnataka, Jagriti, Kurukshetra and Yojana and Acts, Rules, Manuals of Government of Bombay and Karnataka have been of inestimable value to the entire thesis.

These original and secondary sources and the places from where they are collected have been alphabetically listed in the Bibliography and the appendices respectively at the end of the thesis.