

## PREFACE

This work is the result of the enhancement of an MPhil. dissertation that dealt with the British land revenue settlements in the district of Dharwad under early British rule, which I submitted to the University of Pune, in 1985. My interest in the British policies and their impact grew from the demanding course work that I fulfilled as part of my M A and MPhil. programme at the Department of History, University of Pune, Pune. The aim, scope and plan of the thesis are dealt with in the introductory portion of Chapter 1, and this Preface is written to acknowledge all the help I was given in the preparation of this work.

The city of *Darawada* (*Dara* = thread; *wada* = village settlement), also known as *Tantupura*, forms the entry point (*Dwara* = gateway; *Vata* = settlement) to *malenad* or coastal hill tract, and *bayalnad*, or plains, and is located almost exactly midway between Pune and Bangalore. The geologist knows of Dharwad through Dharwad rocks and the Deccan trap; the historian knows Dharwad through its temples and other antiquities. Dharwad has pre and proto-historic remains; the present city proper seems to have emerged to prominence during the early 12th century as *Darawada-bada*, located in the neighbourhood of *Kundur-500*, forming a part of the *Palasige-12,000* province. The southernmost district, Dharwad was one of the important districts of the Bombay Presidency under British rule. Dharwad, was ruled by the Marathas prior to the coming of the British. An attempt has been made in this thesis to evaluate the early British rule between 1818-1860, here, from the administrative point of view, with the help of unpublished and published sources.

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